E R Eastman



PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH JANUARY 1, 1955

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Farmers Have What It Takes

Yankee Ingenuity Will Meet and Solve Challenges

By Hugh Cosline

FOR three years farmers in the Northeast have been passing through an extremely difficult adjustment period. They are still in that period, but many signs indicate that 1955 will be a year of relative stability with net income about the same or only slightly below 1954. Prices of farm products are expected to average a little lower than last year, but so are costs. Total farm expenses were down 5% in 1953, 3% in 1954, and are likely to decline again in 1955.

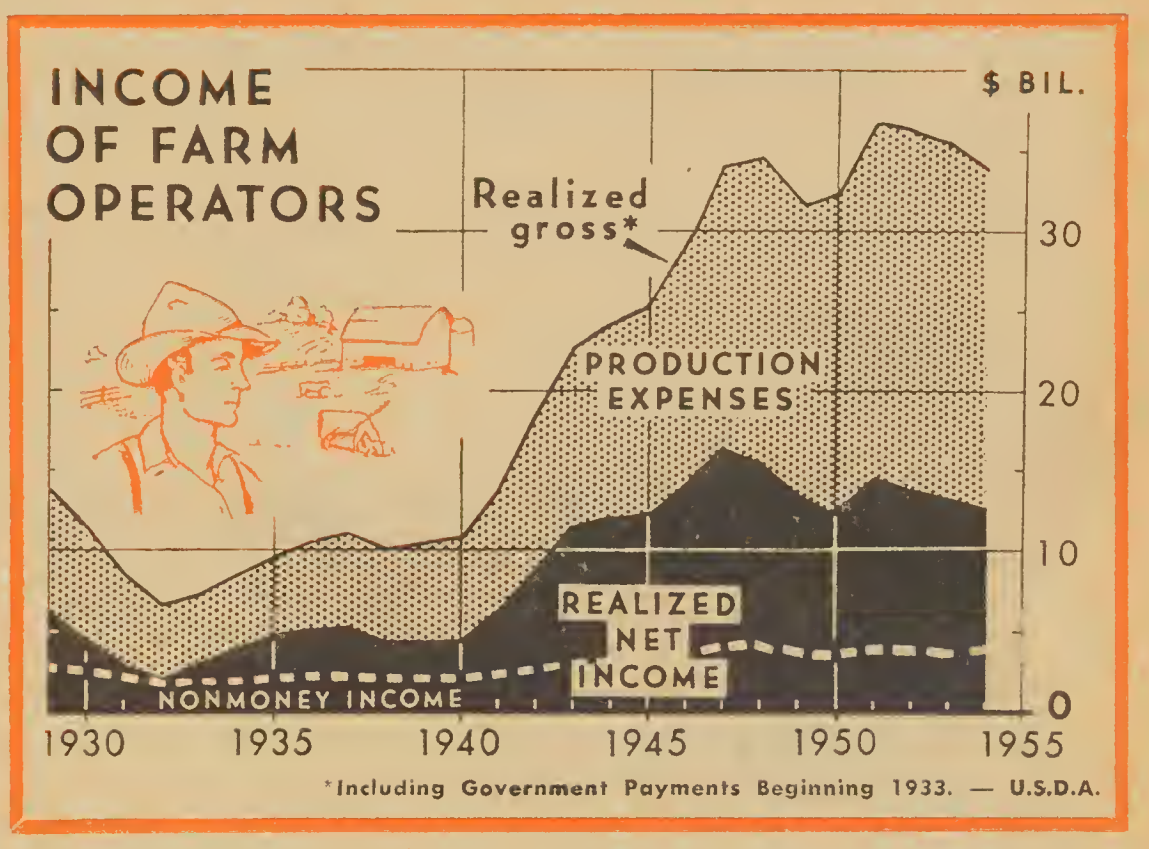
War always brings inflation and along with peace painful adjustments inevitably come. Without in any way minimizing the seriousness of these adjustments, it is still true that the adjustment has been less drastic than many feared. Certainly no parent whose son has served in far corners of the world, or who has a young son approaching draft age, will for a moment wish to have our price problems settled by a war or threat of war. That would be tragic indeed!

Government Programs Ineffective

Some farmers have given too much credit to government action for the relatively good prices during and immediately after the war. War brought the increase, not government price supports. Let us never forget that government has nothing to give farmers—or anyone—except what it first takes away as taxes. Let's remember too that government purchases can boost prices temporarily, yet government holdings continually hang over the market and prevent normal price rises. The only way government can boost farm prices permanently is to destroy the food they buy, a practice which taxpayers will never approve.

What our government can do for agriculture and for everyone is to use every available device to lessen the severity of ups and downs in the general price level. Government cannot possibly prevent inflation during war; neither can it guarantee that a depression will not follow peace. Economists are not predicting a depression in the foreseeable future, neither are they saying that we will never have another depression.

In any attempt to look ahead, it is natural to consider both short time and long time prospects. First let's assume that there will be no depression in the foreseeable future. Unemployment is down, building construction continues heavy, orders for new cars have been good and every measure available indicates a good year ahead for business and a moderately good year for farming for those who are able to cut production costs.



Cost-Price Squeeze Lessens

Unfortunately the cost-price squeeze, with prices for what you sell at a lower level than what you buy, will continue, but probably will be less severe. Without a war or a depression, the outlook is for a number of years of relative price stability for farm products, during which costs and returns will gradually adjust to each other.

One of the weaknesses which will plague farming until solved is the tremendous stocks of farm products held by the government. Everyone knows they are there, everyone knows that taxpayers will see red if they are destroyed or allowed to spoil. Government owns butter enough to feed the country for four months, cheese enough to last 6 months, enough vegetable oil to make more pounds of oleo than it owns pounds of butter, a full year's domestic requirements for wheat, 487 million bushel of corn, 2 million pounds of tobacco, one and 8/10 million bales of cotton.

The job of moving this tremendous volume into consumption is staggering but progress is being made. For example, for at least 3 months last fall, the government bought less butter than it sold. Over a considerable period, butter purchases were discontinued entirely. Due to lower prices for butter, consumption has been up around 10%.

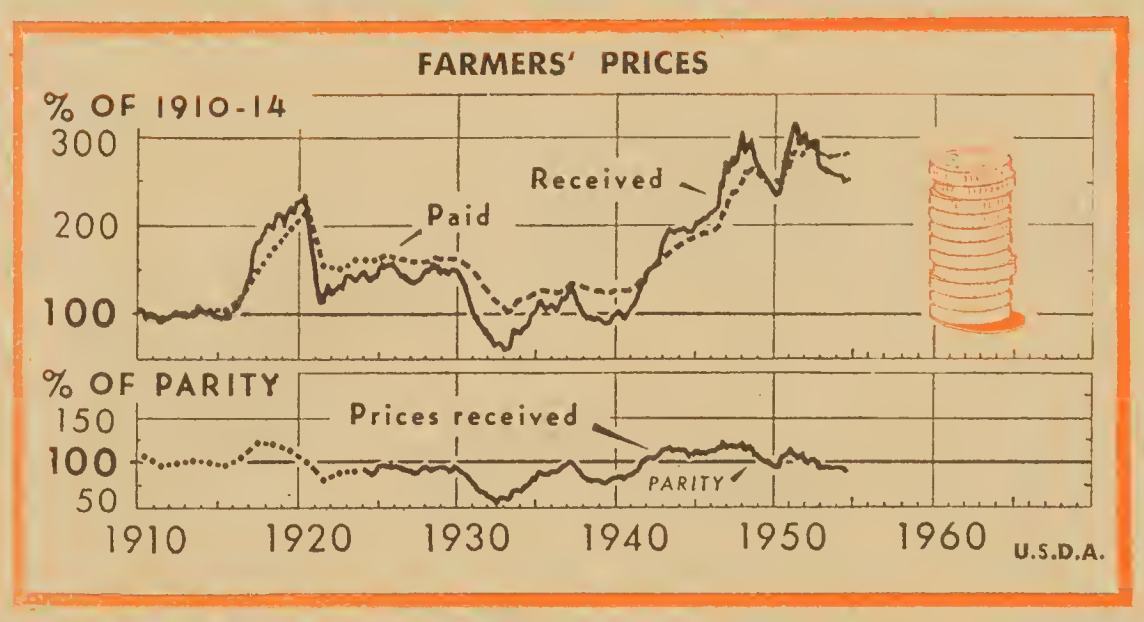
Exports Increased

We can expect a considerable increase in farm exports compared to 1954. We often compare exports of farm products with the peak of the war years. In 1921, following World War I, farm exports were valued at $2 billion, but by 1940 they were down to $500 million. They were back to $2.8 billion in 1953. There was about a 7% increase in exports in 1954 and it is predicted that there will be a 10% increase in 1955.

The long time outlook for farming is even more favorable. For one thing, our population is increasing rapidly and is expected to be 200 million by 1975. Occasionally someone gives this population increase as a solution to our farm problems. It will not solve them but it will increase the demand for food.

Since pioneer days, the percentage of all workers who are engaged in agriculture has steadily declined and is likely to decline further. Total production of farms and industries is expected to increase by 50% by 1965. This takes into account more workers, also increased efficiency, which in farming has been growing at the rate of 3% more production per worker per year.

(Continued on Page 5)



Hundreds Win American Agriculturist Foundation Awards — See Page 8

Announcing G.L.F. Mashes for 1955 with

MORE ENERGY PER POUND



FAST GROWTH AT LOWER COST



MORE EGGS PER FEED DOLLAR

IN 1955 it will be vitally important for poultrymen to get top results from eaeh feed dollar. That's why the recent addition of Animal Fat to G.L.F. mashes is a real value—one that ean reduee your feed eosts considerably. College research has eonfirmed the fact that Animal Fat—at present priees—gives poultrymen more feed value for their money.

Here are some of the ways in whieh Animal Fat makes G.L.F. mashes an even better buy than in the past.

More Energy—Better Feed Efficiency

Animal Fat is very high in Energy. It has, for instance, 2½ times the energy value of corn. This extra energy provides fuel to make better use of the protein, vitamins, and minerals in the feed. It pays off in this way. Less feed is required to produce a dozen eggs or a pound of gain and that helps cut your feed bills. Usually a 1% addition of Animal Fat produees a 2% inerease in feed effieieney.

Improved Condition

Animal Fat gives a smooth texture to a feed. This smoother texture helps keep down the dust so that less feed is wasted and makes the feed more palatable to your birds.

Lowers Egg Production Costs

The biggest advantage to putting Animal Fat in laying mashes is that a dozen eggs ean be produced on fewer pounds of feed. In addition it helps to hold up egg produetion during eold weather, by providing the extra fuel a bird needs to keep warm and maintain body weight while still produeing eggs. Production drops in eold weather are unavoidable with low energy feeds.

A Real Boost for Broilers

Putting Animal Fat in the feed not only brings broilers to market eondition fast, but does it on less feed than low energy feeds. These lower feed eosts ean make the differenee between profit and loss on your next flock of broilers.

Ask Your G.L.F. Man

The benefits from Animal Fat are now available in most G.L.F. mashes. It has been put in G.L.F. Chiek Starter, Growing Mash, and All-Mash Grower to help young birds get faster growth at lower feed costs. It's in G.L.F. Broiler Mash and Broiler Finisher for the same reason. In Super Laying Mash, All Mash Laying Ration, Breeder Mash, and All-Mash Breeder Ration it lowers the eost of produeing a dozen eggs. The rapid growth and the high egg produetion—at lower feed eosts—are available for turkeys, too, sinee Animal Fat has been added to G.L.F. Turkey Starting Mash, Turkey Growing Mash and All-Mash Turkey Breeder.

The next time you need feed, see your G.L.F. man for these Hi-Energy, High Efficieney feeds eontaining Animal Fat.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exehange, Inc.

How To Get The Most Out Of Each Hen This Year

1 *Stop Waste* . . . by controlling rats . . . and by not overfilling the hoppers. One test showed that hoppers filled to the top caused 35% wastage of feed, two-thirds full about 10% waste, and one-half full only 3% waste.

2 *Use Lower Cost home-grown grains* . . . When your home-grown grains are mixed with G.L.F. Layer Mixing Mash they make an excellent laying mash—and save money, too.

3 *Feed Enough Grain* . . . at least 50% to layers . . . it is cheaper than mash. Overfeeding on mash is wasteful, because birds have to convert the excess protein into energy.

G.L.F. MASHES

First Choice of Northeast Poultrymen

G. L. F. *New* SUPER LAYING MASH
. . . With Animal Fat for extra energy and Added Efficiency

G. L. F. LAYING MASH
. . . for Good Production at Lower Costs

From the Editor's MAILBAG

MILK FOR MUSCLE

EDWARD Yancey, aged 4, and Theodore Yancey, aged 3, taken last March. Their mother, Mrs. Edward C. Yancey of Route 2, Lowville, N. Y., tells us that they both like their milk



warm from the cow and that they usually do not stop until they have at least three glasses cach.

She says "I give you great credit for your story "A Fcw Challenges To Thc Dairy Industry'."

— A.A. —

TRAVELING BOOK

AS I am preparing my son's Christmas package to go overseas, somewhere in Japan, I wanted you to know that your Eastman's Chestnut book is going traveling again. In 1943 when my son was sent to Italy, I sent him a Chestnut book which was read by him and many others. Then in 1945 or '46 when he was sent to Korea, I sent him a Chestnut book, and when our second son went to Korea in 1947, I relabcled it for Korea again. I thought its traveling days were over, but not so. My 31 year-old son, Captain Spicer, who is marricd and the father of five children, has been sent over to Japan for 6 to 8 months. As it has been 7 years since he has seen the Chestnut book, and as hc is with a new group, I feel it will be enjoyed again. Do you suppose any of your other books has done so much traveling?—*Mrs. Ralph B. Spicer, Norwich, N. Y.*

— A.A. —

OLD-FASHIONED KITCHEN

I WAS interestcd in reading your Editorial "Best Room in thc House," in the November 20 issue.

It has been only about a year and a half that I have been a farmer's wife, but I enjoy the life very much! Your articlc made me think of my own kitchen—it is modern to a certain extent, but it is the old-fashioned kitchen built to hold a large family! I can seat twelve people in it and still have plenty of room to get around.

And, necdless to say, we have quite a round of company to help fill it up! Our homc is a popular place to comc—for my folks, and my husband's (it is his childhood home). We also have a lot of friends in. Wc are happy about this—and I havc found a large roomy kitchen a joy at those times.

I was also interested in your little item on the milk "shade." Many is the time I can remcmber, as a child, drinking egg nog, as we called it. I do remember, though, that I usually had it when I had been ill. To me that was the cure-all!

Both my husband and I enjoy the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Keep up the good work!—*Mrs. Theodore R. Wood, Hammondsport, N. Y.*

— A.A. —

APPRECIATED

JIM's article on fertilizer in a recent issue is a corker. About as good and factual as I have ever seen. Of all the things I have to do in my job, soil testing is the most interesting and profitable. I had 136 samples run last spring —thrce or four times on some of the fields in the last 25 years.

To my way of thinking, soil testing is the first and most important phase of farming. How elsc can you approach the profitable production of crops?
—*Jim Colby, Hudson, New Hampshire*

— A.A. —

MILK VENDOR

I HAVE your letters regarding the milk vending machine installed in the school library.

The machine sold an average of 75 pounds of milk per day. All of this milk was surplus milk as a check of the cafeteria showed that the consumption of milk there held at thc same level as beforc the machine was installed. This represents thc production of two or threc cows, (New York State average).

The operation of the machine in the school library and study hall creates some rather serious problems but with the cooperation of the student body and the rest of the faculty, these problems are being overcome. — *Richard A. Chauncey, Teacher of Agriculture, Cato-Meridian Central School.*

— A.A. —

STILL WOODBOXES

AFTER reading your little story about "Gone With The Woodbox," I thought I would let you know there are still a few left.

I am sending a picture of the two boys, Raymond and Henry Jr., who still



have the job of filling it. You probably scc by the expression on their faces that they hate it as much as I did when I was a little girl. Grandpa isn't around to spit in it. But anything the boys want to get rid of goes in the woodbox. —*Mrs. Henry Mock, Sr., Scotia, N. Y.*



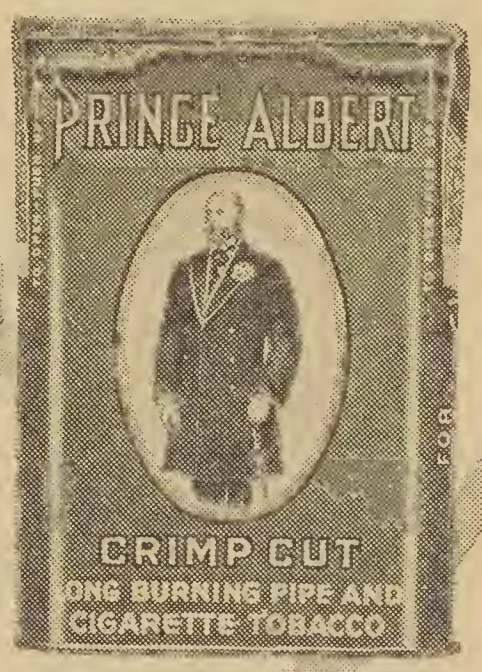
Tire Merchant Sold on Prince Albert

"For cool-smoking, natural-tasting enjoyment in a pipe, no other tobacco comes even *close* to Prince Albert! P.A. is truly the pipe-smoker's pipe tobacco!"...That's how Vic Atterberry feels about the National, *natural* Joy Smoke. Specially processed to *hold* and *heighten* the true tobacco flavor, crimp cut Prince Albert *smokes cool and long-burning* every pipeful!

Nature in her own sure way put the flavor in p.a.



Naturally mild and tasty— cool smoking!



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Prince Albert

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

The ladies enjoy P. A.'s clean, fresh aroma, too!

BE SURE TO KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION RENEWED TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

DIRECT ACTION FOR BETTER MILK PRICES

AS WE go to press, invitations are out for all dairymen of the New York milk shed and all business men who are dependent upon farmers' milk checks for their own success, to meet on Wednesday, December 29, in the Lincoln High School Auditorium at Syracuse, in an emergency effort to get better milk prices for farmers during coming months. The meeting is under the auspices of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, and the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency.

After several visits to Washington, leaders of the milk producers' organizations have been definitely told that the U. S. Department of Agriculture cannot under the law raise milk prices without holding a hearing. To assemble the evidence, hold the hearing, and finally to get a decision would take months. Because of the law, therefore, the Department is helpless to get the quick action which the dairymen must have. The four producers' organizations mentioned above, representing a large proportion of the dairymen of the New York milk shed, decided to take matters into their own hands and to organize on Wednesday December 29 a plan to demand a raise in milk prices immediately.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST congratulates the League, the Eastern, the Mutual, and the Bargaining Agency leadership on their pulling together for the common good of the milk producers of this milk shed. Whatever the program decided upon—and you should know it by the time you read this—it should have the support of every country banker, every dealer selling supplies to farmers, every milk dealer, and every dairyman whether organized or not, in fact, everyone whose own prosperity is directly in proportion to the prosperity, or the lack of it, of the dairy farmer.

The answer to this problem of better milk prices is not easy. The government maintains that its obligation goes only so far as to insure an adequate supply of milk. *But there is too much milk.* Both nationally and here in our eastern markets we produced more milk during the first ten months of 1954 than ever before in the same time. The average for 1954 was up a little over 3% in our New York markets, and 1953 was a record-breaking year also. In the Northeast the number of cows on farms is on the increase. So also in most sections is production per cow.

Dairymen should have the same privilege as other business men of pricing their own milk and other products without government interference, particularly as applied to milk for fluid consumption. I do not believe that it is right either for the dairyman or the poultryman to have to buy grain, the price for which is government-supported. If government restrictions and controls are taken off of both what the farmer sells and what he buys, then if he produces more than the market will take, the law of supply and demand will operate and he will either have to produce less, take lower prices, or get the consumer to buy more.

On this point of getting the consumer to buy more, it is often said that we have no over-production . . . that we do have *under-consumption.* A small per capita increase in consumption would easily take care of the milk surplus. Therefore, a heavy, long-range campaign of milk advertising and other publicity would soon knock out the surplus and solve the problem.

STORIES OF THE BIG TOWN

JUST before Christmas, business took me to New York City for several days. After I have been down there I am always glad to get away again, but if you are interested in your fellow beings and like them, you can see more human interest in a big city in a short space of time than you can anywhere else. Don't think, either, that there is no kindness or courtesy shown in a city. There is plenty of it, just as much in fact as there is anywhere else, except that it seems necessary for those who dwell in the big towns to grow an impersonal protective shell which takes a little time to break through.

For example, as I was walking along one of the congested streets a young lady who had a crippled foot or leg caught it on the curb as she stepped up from the street and fell flat. Immediately she was helped to her feet by a couple of strangers, who made sure that she could walk again before they left her.

> ***Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and following them you will reach your destiny.*—Carl Schurz**

As an example of human interest, take the old man whom I saw come into the Columbia University Club at about three o'clock in the afternoon. He was gentlemanly, well dressed, and without a doubt a former graduate of the University. I had my back to him and in trying to take off his overcoat, he brushed lightly against me. He was most apologetic, and then asked if I would mind helping him get his coat off his lame shoulder. I did, saw him seated comfortably, and got him a paper to read. Later a friend who joined my party late in the evening told about an old man whom he had seen in the Club at nine o'clock that evening. The old fellow had said to him: "I can't remember whether I have had my breakfast. Do you think I have?"

My friend described him, and it was the same man that I had helped. Apparently he had been asleep in his chair all of that time! My friend took the time to steer him into a restaurant and make sure that he got his "breakfast" at nine or ten o'clock in the evening.

When I was entering a restaurant, a man jumped up from a table and grabbed me by the hand, exclaiming: "Why, Dan, how are you?" I looked at him blankly. He was a complete stranger to me. He said: "You *are* Dan Mitchell, aren't you?" When I explained that my name was Eastman, he was embarrassed and said: "You're a dead ringer for a friend I have known all my life but haven't seen lately." Curious to know what and who my double was, I asked the man what Mitchell did. He replied, he is head of a big business—I can't recall the name of the concern — but it made me feel a little better that my double at least was respectable.

Traffic in New York City, as everywhere else, gets worse and worse. Most of the time on short trips one might better walk than take a taxi. Frequently I ask the drivers if it doesn't make them nervous to drive in such congestion and to have to shave the other vehicles so close. The other day one of them gave me an answer typical of them all, saying that if he allowed the traffic to make him nervous he would have been nuts long ago, that one just has to learn to sit back and take it easy and do the best you can. That's good philosophy for any of us in any walk of life.

When Courtesy Paid Off

I have never failed to find a taxi man courteous and helpful when asked for information. On the television program, "Strike It Rich" recently a man was sent out from the studio to take a taxi and to pay the driver with a $10 bill, demanding that the change be all in nickels. When the passenger asked the driver for his change in nickels, the driver said regretfully that he didn't have that many nickels, but he would stop at a nearby bank and wait while the fare went in to get his nickels. It was done that way, and then, acting on instructions, the passenger took the driver back to the studio, where he was complimented on his courtesy and asked something about his plans. He told them that he was saving every penny in order to take his wife and child, who were suffering from asthma, to Arizona. He was given enough money to do this, and the taxi company for whom he worked located another job for him in Arizona so that he could continue to make a living while his family recovered their health.

Now, of course, it is not to be expected that every act of courtesy will be so richly rewarded, but there is a continuing reward in self-satisfaction and in good personal relations for those who take the little extra time and make the effort to be courteous and kind to all with whom they walk the Road of Life. It costs nothing to say "thank you," and little to go even farther in showing consideration for the other fellow. But how many of us do it? I don't think much of New Year's resolutions made only to be broken, but if you make one, I commend to you more practice of the art of being kind.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IT IS interesting to notice how some of the best old chestnuts keep coming back year after year. My friend C. Hadley Smith, photographer, Ithaca, N. Y., sends me the following story. It was going the rounds about twenty years ago, and I printed a version of it here. But now it is so old that it's new again.

Pat and Mike were crossing a field when a bull came charging down on them. Mike shinnied up the only tree in sight, and Pat jumped into a nearby hole. The bull ran over the hole, and Pat immediately jumped out, whereupon the bull turned and charged again. Into the hole went Pat as the bull raced past. This continued until Mike, madder than a hatter bawled at Pat as he popped out of the hole:

"You darn fool! Stay in that hole or we'll never get home!"

Pat jumped into the hole again as the bull charged, and when he jumped out again he yelled frantically:

"You're the fool, Mike! There's a *bear* in that hole!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 1. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 tor 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N Y Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, nome editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Farmers Have What It Takes

(Continued from Page 1)

Another encouraging fact is that more and more attention is being given to research. No one can predict the new practices that will be adopted in farming but they are certain to be startling. In general they will lessen the hard work, make living more pleasant and increase production per farm worker.

Winning the fight for flexible farm supports in the last Congress is, I believe, a good sign for agriculture. There was a great danger that we were slipping into more and more red tape and regulations, but now the trend seems to be in the other direction.

We still have too many restrictions. For example, wheat acreage will be reduced another 12% in 1955. That will bring problems, including what to plant on these acres. Then this year there will be acreage allotments on corn in commercial areas which include several counties in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Until the law is changed or declared unconstitutional, farmers cannot even grow wheat or corn over allotments and feed it on their own farms!

Spiritual Values

And finally the outlook is good because more and more people give evidence of appreciating the importance of spiritual values. When those values are given first place, material prosperity follows. It seems self-evident that neither our troubles nor the world's troubles will ever be settled by armed force. Certainly no one advocates disarming in the present situation, but world understanding and brotherhood must be the final answer.

The further necessary adjustments in agriculture can be made gradually by deciding what should be done, by determining how best to do it and starting down that path. There are some things that farmers can do for themselves. For example:

1. Study all possible ways of reducing cash costs.
2. Use power and arrange fields and buildings to increase production per man without necessarily working harder.
3. Operate a business large enough to keep all workers fully employed and to take advantage of labor saving tools.
4. Study your herds, your flocks, your acres and adopt methods of increasing production per unit, which usually means increasing production per man per day.
5. Look for new information and new ways of doing the old jobs better, which you will find at farm meetings, in Experiment Station bulletins and in your farm paper.

GRAIN SUPPORTS LOWERED

The U. S. D. A. has announced that, beginning with the 1955 crop, price supports on barley, oats, sorghum grains and rye will be lowered from 85% to 70% of parity.

When the 1955 harvest starts this action should result in lower prices for feed purchased by Northeastern dairymen and poultrymen.

While it is true that an individual farmer can help himself far more than government can, there are also some things that government can do.

Here are some things I think government should do:

1. Balance the budget by reducing expenses. That will hasten stability.
2. Use every effort to dispose of government-held farm products.
3. Taper off supports and controls gradually so that farmers can run their own affairs.
4. Reduce taxes gradually.
5. Sell most government-owned businesses.

Many times people say that it cannot be done. The answer is that it can be done any time that 51% of the voters want it. The difficulty is that most people are entirely ready for government costs to be cut whenever they affect some other person or group.

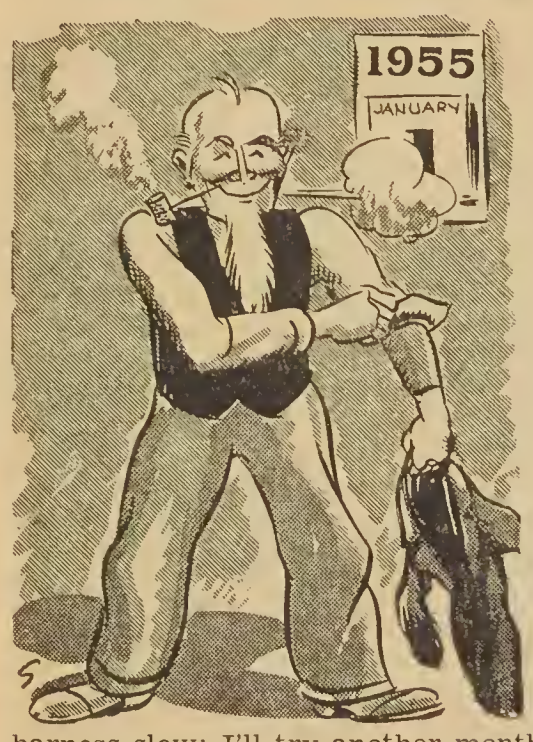
It has been said that government can never operate a business and make a profit. Besides, government is competing with private capital while taking government owned property off the tax roll.

We have had and still have plenty of problems, but certainly anyone who looks the facts squarely in the face, must develop an optimistic feeling. This country has not stopped growing. There is much to be done on the farm and by industry and we have what it takes to do it, if we can learn to do it ourselves and keep government in its proper place.

—AA—

Domestic demand for farm products is expected to be about the same in 1955 as in 1954.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I'M surely glad that I'm alive to welcome nineteen fifty-five; the new year finds me full of pep, I'm bright of eye and quick of step, and I'm resolved to pitch right in and waste no time 'fore I begin the jillion things I want to do before the next twelve months are through. The hired man is pretty good but don't do lots of things he should; to get things done efficiently requires the master's hand, by gee. And old Mirandy's lost her zest, she needs to get a lot more rest, so I'll just stir my youthful legs to feed the hogs and gather eggs.

On second thought, perhaps 'twould be the wisest to move gradually. Mirandy might feel awful glum if I should hint she's slowed down some; should I switch habits overnight there's danger that the old gal might get sick with shock, or worry that I'd gone as crazy as a bat. I want to spare her all I can, so I had better change my plan and case back into harness slow; I'll try another month or so to keep my vigor under wraps and take my usual daytime naps; that way, if my pep disappears, I'll cause nobody undue fears.

Feed Handling is Faster, Cleaner with Fifty-Pound Multiwall Paper Feed Sacks

Prominent dairymen and poultrymen—and their wives and families—like the ease of handling and other advantages of 50-lb. multiwall paper sacks for feeds.

"Fast to Open and Empty"



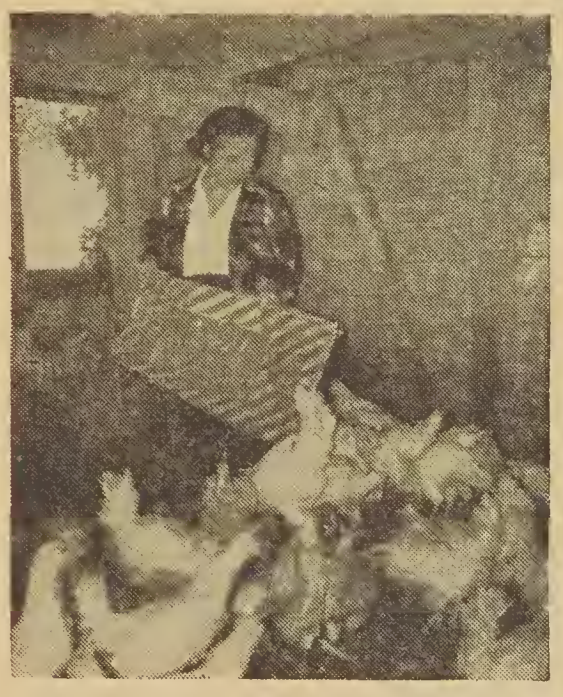
"You can go a long time handling 'fifties.' They're much faster to open and quicker to empty. All the feed comes out and you don't have to stand and shake the sack." Robert G. Riley, Riley's Poultry Farm, Lafayette, Ind.

"Make Feed Handling Easy"



"We have a lot of small labor on our farm and the 50-lb. multiwall paper bags are a necessity. They make feed handling easier for all of us." Joseph I. Hall and daughter, Judy, Mount Holly, N. J., purebred Jersey breeders.

"Clean to Handle"



"If the feed came in heavy bags I couldn't possibly feed the poultry when our boys are at school but with the lighter-weight paper package I can do the feeding, and without getting covered with dust." Mrs. William A. Moore, Myerstown, Penna.

"Protect the Feed"



"I prefer this package because of the ease of carrying feed to calf pens and because the paper protects the freshness and palatability of the feed." Roger Bradley, King Ferry, N. Y., Ayrshire and Aberdeen-Angus breeder.

Case histories supplied by Paper Shipping Sack Manufacturers' Association. 370 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.—*adv.*

Where Will You Go in Florida?

If You Want a Vacation You Can Afford?

Florida needn't be expensive—not if you know just where to go for whatever you seek in Florida. And if there's any man who can give you the facts you want it's Norman Ford, founder of the world-famous Globe Trotters Club. (Yes, Florida is his home whenever he isn't traveling!)

His big book, **Norman Ford's Florida**, tells you, first of all, road by road, mile by mile, everything you'll find in Florida, whether you're on vacation, or looking over job, business, real estate, or retirement prospects.

Always, he names the hotels, motels, and restaurants where you can stop for the best accommodations and meals at the price you want to pay. For that longer vacation, if you let Norman Ford guide you, you'll find a real "paradise" —just the spot which has everything you want.

Of course, there's much more to this big book.

If You Want a Job or a Home in Florida

Norman Ford tells you just where to head. His talks with hundreds of personnel managers, business men, real estate operators, state officials, etc., lets him pinpoint the towns you want to know about if you're going to Florida for a home, a job with a future, or a business of your own. If you've ever wanted to run a tourist court or own an orange grove, he tells you today's inside story of these popular investments.

If You Want to Retire On a Small Income

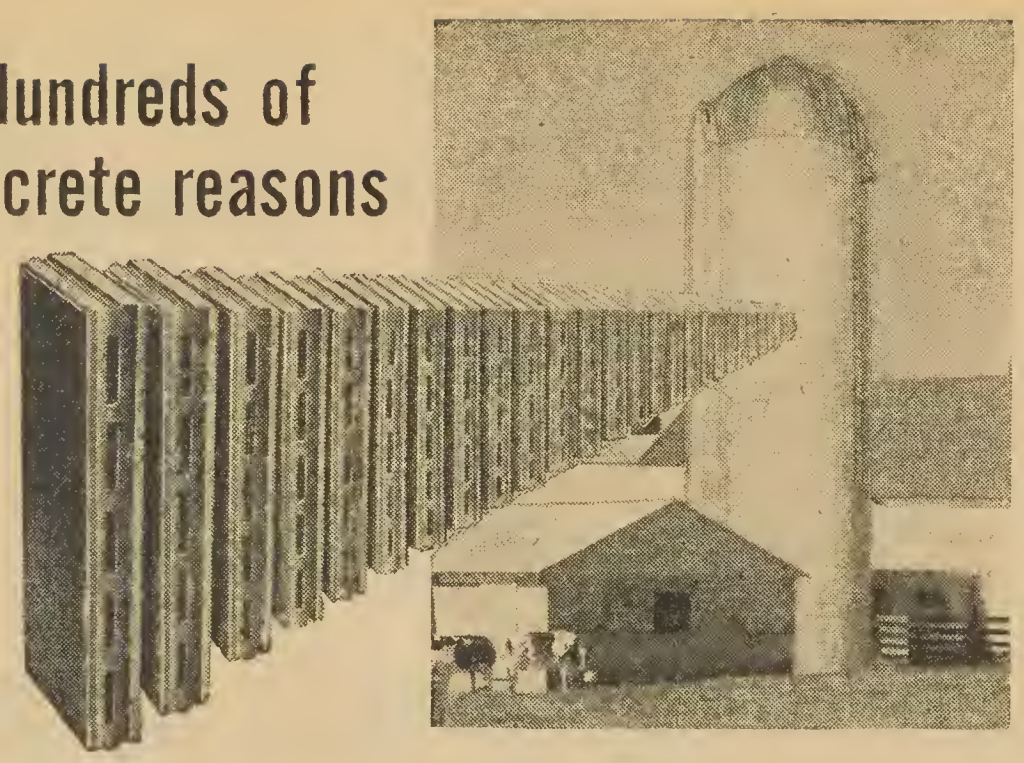
Norman Ford tells you exactly where you can retire now on the money you've got, whether it's a little or a lot. (If you need a part-time or seasonal job to help out your income, he tells you where to pick up extra income.) Because Norman Ford always tells you where life in Florida is pleasantest on a small income, he can help you to take life easy now.

Yes, no matter what you seek in Florida — whether you want to retire, vacation, get a job, buy a home, or start a business, **Norman Ford's Florida** gives you the facts you need to find exactly what you want. Yet this big book with plenty of maps and well over 100,000 words sells for only $2—only a fraction of the money you'd spend needlessly if you went to Florida blind.

For your copy, print name and address, ask for "Norman Ford's Florida" and mail with $2 in cash, check, or money order to —

HARIAN PUBLICATIONS, 38 FRANKLIN BLVD., GREENLAWN (LONG ISLAND), NEW YORK.

Hundreds of concrete reasons



why you should own a

CRAINE CONCRETE

VIBRA-THERM STAVE silo

Depend upon CRAINE—silo specialists for 53 years—to bring you the best in concrete silos! This new CRAINE CONCRETE SILO is the result of years of development work by Craine engineers—a design that will set new standards of performance and value in the concrete silo field. Heart of the new CRAINE CONCRETE SILO is the rugged, extra-thick Vibra-Therm stave—with insulating air spaces that keep natural heat in—weather out!

2½ TIMES STRONGER!

Craine Vibra-Therm staves are produced from finest sand, stone and cement by a special vibrated-cast process which results in a uniform, dense concrete with highest strength — lowest absorbency. This uniform density, plus the scientific truss design and extra thickness (3⅝") of the stave itself, means 2½ times more strength than ordinary concrete staves!

ACID RESISTANT

The low absorbency of the Craine Concrete Stave, plus the addition of a smooth, protective coating inside the silo, assures extra life—extra years of satisfaction and profitable feeding!

WRITE FOR FACTS...

See why CRAINE is your best concrete buy! Write for full details on the Craine Concrete—and the complete line of Craine farm-proven silos.

Craine, Inc. 115 Pine Street Norwich, New York

TILE STAVE | TILE BLOCK | CONCRETE STAVE | WOOD STAVE | TRIPLE WALL

CHOOSE FROM CRAINE'S *"FAMOUS FIVE"*

CRAINE SILOS

25 for $5.00

EVERGREENS
ASSORTMENT

Selected 3 to 5 yr. trees, 6" to 16" tall. 5 each of Colorado Blue Spruce — Scotch Pine — Austrian Pine — Norway Spruce — Concolor Fir.

5 for $3.50

BLUE SPRUCE

Famous Colorado Blue Spruce — excellent 6 year transplants, 8" to 12" tall. Blue-green to marvelous blue color. Compact, sturdy for handsome trees or hedge.

Postpaid at planting time.

Ask for — FREE Evergreen Catalog

MUSSER FORESTS, Inc.
BOX 83-A, INDIANA, PA.

NEW TURKISH TOWELS
LARGE SIZES 12 for $2.00!

Save to 75% on soft, luxurious Turkish Towels in assorted pastel colors. Famous brand — so famous that we are not allowed to even give you a hint as to the name. We can offer this amazing bargain because these towels, though brand new, are slightly irregular. In each dozen there will be 2 (or 3 at most) off-sized smaller towels. We have to accept these as they come from the mill. The 2 smaller towels will make excellent guest towels.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED — money back if you're not convinced these are bargains you can't beat. ORDER NOW for immediate delivery. Supply limited, 3 dozen per customer, rush just $2 plus 25c for postage and handling (total $2.25 each dozen) (cash, check or money order—sorry no C.O.D.'s) to:

TOWEL KING Dept. XAA-1
8415 Euclid Avenue Cleveland 3, Ohio

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

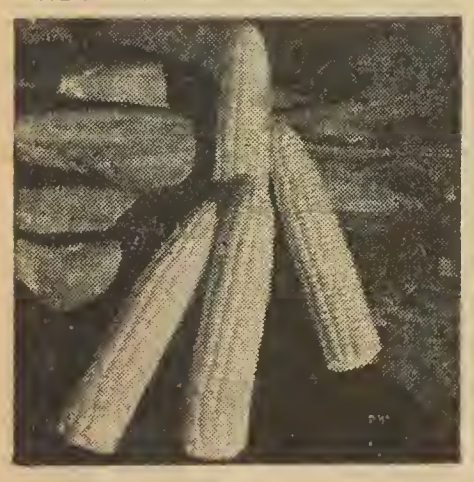
DEHORN Bloodless Method — CASTRATE DOCK



ELASTRATOR PAT T M. REG

MODERN ELASTIC RING METHOD, TIME-TESTED. One man, any weather. $12.50. Use only Elastrator rings with yellow mark. Rings extra :50, $1; 100, $1.80; 500, $7. *AT DEALERS* or postpaid.

CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.
Dept. T-4, 151 Mission St., San Francisco, California



HARRIS NORTH STAR—Best Early Hybrid

HARRIS SEEDS

***Don't Gamble!* — PLANT THE WINNER — NORTH STAR**

Each year Harris' North Star is out in front of all its competitors in the EARLY SWEET CORN CLASS because: (1) It is so attractive in appearance and has texture and flavor comparable to the best midseason varieties. (2) It's one of the earliest and the yields are enormous. (3) THE VIGOROUS SEED MAY BE PLANTED IN COLD SOIL: the husky plants stand up well under adverse growing conditions.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

Get complete details about North Star and a lot of other outstanding vegetables and flowers.

(If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.)

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.
22 Moreton Farm Rochester 11, N. Y.

1955 CATALOG *now ready*

Your Veterinarian Discusses - -
DISINFECTANTS

ALTHOUGH they depend on various principles for effectiveness, different kinds of chemical solutions are generally considered as the most practical germ killers for farm use. The coal tar disinfectants act through coagulation and complicated chemical reactions. Chlorine combines with bacterial protoplasm to form entirely new compounds. Lye is effective because it has a caustic or corrosive action on most types of organic material.

Although chemical disinfectants are like hot air and steam because they require direct contact with bacteria to kill them, such contact may not occur in a routine disinfection job.

Surface tension that we used to illustrate by floating a needle on water is probably the most important. Being present everywhere in nature, this acts as an elastic membrane which serves to protect bacterial cells. Accordingly, it is neccssary to lower or destroy surface tension before a good job of disinfection can be done.

The coal tar disinfectants may make the situation even worse by coagulating organic material around organisms so they can't be touched by the solution.

Even water has a fairly high surface tension which can diminish the effectiveness of a disinfectant solution. For this reason it is often advisable to combine disinfectant solutions with soap or some kind of a detergent which will act as a "wetting agent" by means of lowering the surface tension.

Then it must be remembered that the same disinfectant may vary in effectiveness according to the premises where it is used and the type of bacteria that is involved. Practically all disinfectants will work better on clean floors than on dirty ones.

Lye can be taken as an illustration of how effectiveness depends on the particular type of bacteria involved. This chemical will destroy practically all other types of disease organisms, but it is completely ineffective against the germs of tuberculosis which are covered by a coating of wax. Regardless of the disinfectant used and where it is used, though, three factors will determine its effectiveness.

1. As a general rule, the stronger a disinfectant solution is, the faster and more efficient its action will be.

2. Ordinary disinfectants don't act instantly, so time must be allowed for contact and destructive action.

3. Temperature of solution and premises must be considered. Most chemical actions are speeded up by higher temperature.

When these factors are recognized, owners can often do a better job of disinfecting by making helpful changes in regular procedure. If the solution and weather is cold, the time of exposure and the strength of the disinfectant can be increased. If there is little time available for disinfection, the solution can be applied hot and stronger than usual. If the solution is made up extra strong, it will still act quickly when applied under cold conditions.

The following recommendations from the USDA can be safely followed for various diseases:

For **brucellosis, (Bang's disease), shipping fever, swine erysipelas, tuberculosis.** Use 1 cup of USDA approved (stamped on can) cresylic disinfectant mixed with each 2 gallons of water to make a 4 per cent solution.

For **anthrax and blackleg.** Use five 13½ ounce cans of lye mixed with each 10 gallons of water to make a 5 per cent solution. For truckbeds, let the solution remain in the vehicle for 8 hours, then wash out with water before using again.

For **vesicular exanthema.** Use one 13½ ounce can of lye mixed with each five gallons of water to make a 2 per cent solution.

AFTER-CHRISTMAS LET-DOWN



THE first gift Santa Claus should put in every mother's stocking is a bottle of aspirin tablets. The Holiday tension bears so heavily on a mother's nerves. First, there is all that gift buying, cooking and general hubbub. Parents who have a girl in college can expect her to bring home her boy friend for the Christmas week end, and you know how nerve-wracking it is for mama to flutter around this young man who may some day be her son-in-law.

There is nothing more pathetic than a poor little Christmas tree half denuded of its needles amidst the Holiday debris the week after Christmas. As she stands with aching head and broken arches, and with broom in hand, Mother feels just like the tree looks. The carols have been sung; the last of Santa Claus's merry "ho-ho-ho's" have faded away; the children are in bed with indigestion. Yes, Christmas is over for everybody except Mother.

Mother has another job after Christmas: there is the task of looking over the Christmas gifts. There is the shirt two sizes too small in the collar for Dad and the nylon stockings too large for Mother. (The stockings are from Aunt Bertha, who weighs two hundred pounds. Aunt Bertha thinks everybody is fat and buys gifts accordingly.) Over here is a box with a sweater the wrong color. The hair brush for Dad is rather useless inasmuch as Dad doesn't have any hair. After checking the stores at which the misfit gifts were purchased, Mother spends two days going the rounds exchanging them.

Of course it is Mother's job to write thank-you notes for the Christmas gifts received from far distant friends and relatives. After she has penned a couple dozen letters and finished by thanking three different people for a set of lovely book ends, Mother begins to chew her fingernails.

If Dad is the right kind of a man, he senses the impending crisis and lends a steadying hand; he puts Mother to bed for a couple of days and eats his meals in a restaurant. There is no need to call a doctor or a psychiatrist. Mother is having her yearly after-Christmas relapse. All she needs is rest.

Time to Get YOUR Social Security Number

THE RECENT inclusion of farm operators in the Social Security system will, of course, bring to regional Social Security offices a flood of requests for Social Security numbers. One of the things that will be required is proof of age.

If you have a birth certificate, that will, in most cases, be sufficient, but unfortunately, a large percentage of older people do not have such a paper, many of them having been born before records of birth were kept.

There are, of course, other reasons for wanting a birth certificate. If you are interested in getting yours, you should go to your Town Clerk or write to the Department of Vital Statistics at the Health Department in your State Capitol. They will tell you what steps are necessary to take. Recently, I went through the process, so I have some information about it. In general, you will need three proofs of age. In many cases it is still possible to get an affidavit from a person older than you who knew your parents' and also the place and date of your birth.

A second type of information is a baptismal certificate or even a record in an old family Bible. Old insurance policies recording your age are helpful, in fact, almost any written record that can be verified will be accepted.

An excellent proof of age is a report from any census which can be secured from Washington and which shows you were "counted." Charge is $3.00 for a normal search and $4.00 for a quicker reply. Another excellent proof which can be used for proof of age or for a birth certificate is a World War I draft registration which can be secured from the National Archives, Washington, D. C. If you write for this give dates, your outfit, etc.

In the case of an application for a Social Security number, which you make to your regional office (a list of regional offices was given in the October 2 issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on pages 6 and 7), a birth certificate is generally the best proof. It is true that a delayed birth certificate, that is, one obtained recently, is acceptable only when certain conditions are met. The following proofs of age are considered in order of their acceptability by Social Security:

a. A birth certificate.

b. A baptismal certificate or a statement as to the date of birth shown by a church record, certified by the custodian of such record.

c. Hospital birth record, certified by the custodian of such record.

d. A foreign church or government record.

e. A signed statement by the physician or midwife who was in attendance at birth, as to the date of birth shown on their records.

f. Family Bible, or other family record.

g. Naturalization records.

h. Immigration records.

i. Military record.

j. Passport.

k. School record.

l. Vaccination record.

m. An insurance policy which shows the age or date of birth.

n. Labor union or fraternal record certified by the custodian of such record.

o. Marriage records showing date of birth or age.

p. Other evidence, such as signed statements from persons who have knowledge of the date of birth, voting records, poll-tax receipts, driver's license, etc.—*H.L.C.*

Let engine power do it..



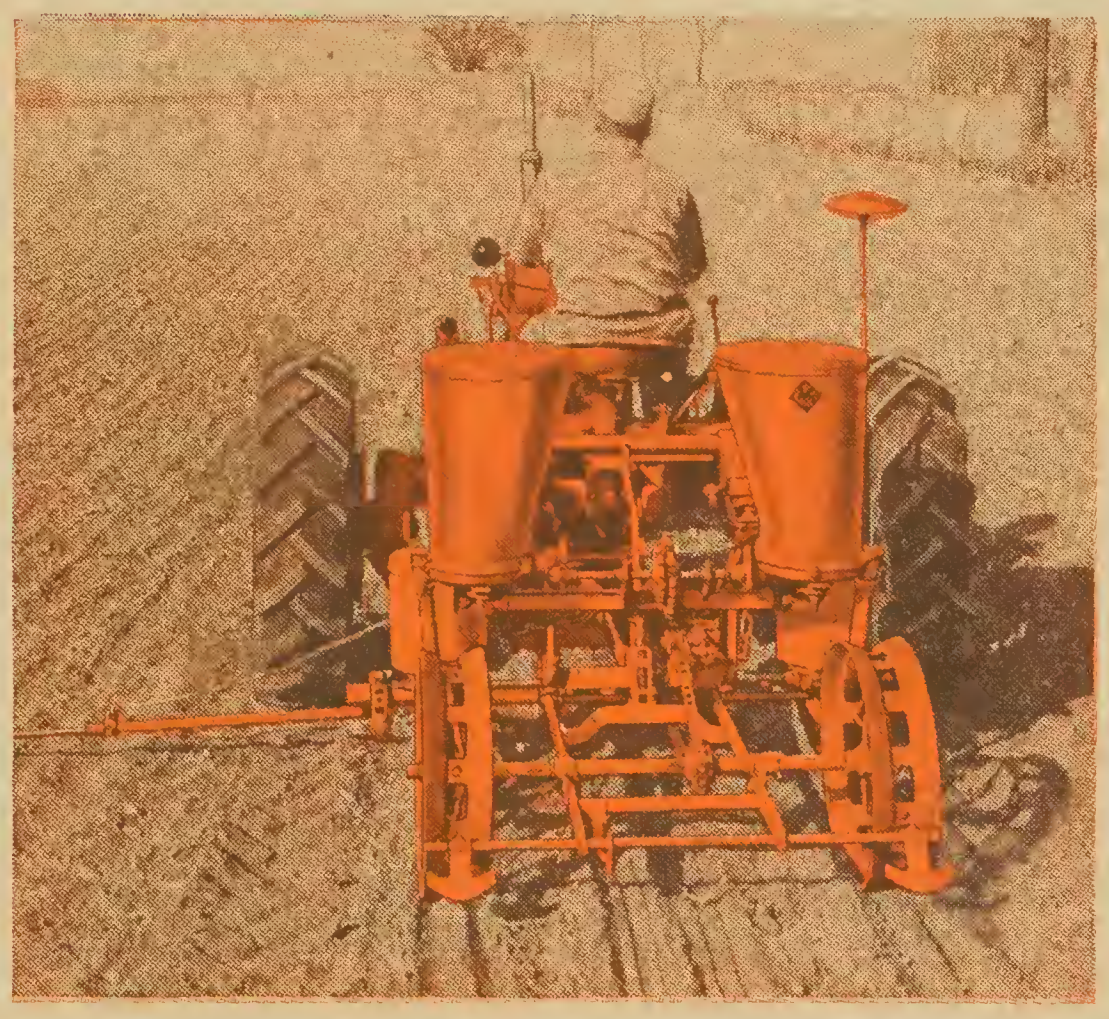
Quick!

SPACE DRIVE WHEELS

It's effortless! Allis-Chalmers tractor engine spaces Power-Shift Wheels instantly to match the implement . . . and the job!

For example, you can set the tractor's left drive wheel outside the plow coulter path. Plow cuts cleaner, covers trash better when sod is not disturbed by tire cleats ahead of coulter.

Left tractor wheel set wider also gives you a more level, more comfortable ride.



Click!

CONNECT SNAP-COUPLER

Tractor attaches itself to the implement. You no longer lift and strain attaching implement to the tractor. Just back up tractor and . . . click! Tongue eye is guided into bell-shaped SNAP-COUPLER, the single hitchpoint. Fasten lift-arm latches and GO. That's farming Allis-Chalmers style!

ALERT farmers do things differently these days. Anyone who says the old way is good enough hasn't seen an Allis-Chalmers tractor do its stuff.

Farming yesterday was never like this! Today's Allis-Chalmers engines deliver more tons of energy out of regular gasoline.

Two-Clutch control saves half your gear shifting.

Automatic Traction Booster bears down with added weight the instant wheels need more grip. You don't even have to think about it. Let engine power do it . . . *automatically!*

Feel the difference . . . and pocket the savings . . . with a tractor *priced to save you several hundred dollars.*

SNAP-COUPLER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark

CA and WD-45 Tractors with the BIG 4 Power Features

1. Power-Shift Wheels
2. SNAP-COUPLER
3. Automatic Traction Booster
4. Two-Clutch Power Control

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

THEY ACHIEVED THEIR GOALS



Hundreds Win American Agriculturist Foundation Awards

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE American Agriculturist Foundation award made to boys and girls in the agriculture and homemaking classes of the high schools of the Northeast is one of the most inspiring projects with which I have ever been associated. Over the school year of 1953-54, 596 boys and girls participated from high schools of the northeastern states. The award is for both scholarship and all-around citizenship. For the rules which govern the Award see the box on this page.

Soon after January 1, 1955, teachers of agriculture and homemaking will receive a reminder of this year's Foundation project, with the few simple rules and an application blank. All that is necessary for a school to participate is to have the application form filled out, signed by the teacher and the principal, and returned to the Editorial Offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. **When the schools return the application forms** they will receive beautiful certificates to be engraved with the winners' names, and prizes. Usually these are mailed around the beginning of May, in plenty of time to have the certificates completed. I would like to remind the teachers not to wait until the last minute to notify us of their choices for the award.

The directors of the American Agriculturist Foundation, who represent you readers, believe with the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that all of our generation are obligated to do everything we can to raise the sights and set ideals for the young people who will follow us. That is the object of this achivement award. We believe that right education is a "must" for every young person and for men and women. We believe even more emphatically that good citizenship based upon right moral and spiritual values is also an absolute necessity if America and its citizens are to continue to progress.

It surely gives me a lift of the spirit, as I know it would you, to sit on the platform at high school graduations and watch a boy or girl receive the American Agriculturist Foundation Award. When you think of the thousands of young people who have received this Award since the project was started you will agree with me that it has been at least some factor in setting high standards for our young people of the farm and home. I wish space would permit us to publish here more of the letters that have come from teachers of homemaking and agriculture, and particularly from the boys and girls who get the Award.

Father A Russian Prisoner

Just to give you a little idea of what this American Agriculturist Foundation Achievement Award project means to the schools, and particularly to the boys and girls, let me give you a few examples of some of the young people who received this year's Award. There is, for example, Lothar Reissig. Lothar was born in Germany in 1936 in a section which is now in the Russian zone. His father was drafted into the German army, leaving his mother, himself, and two sisters at home. They heard nothing from the father until he returned after being a prisoner of war in Russia. In 1945 Lothar found that at the time of his birth his parents were American citizens, so he came to live with his aunt on Long Island, spending his summers on a farm. Finally he attended the vocational agriculture courses in Berne-Knox Central School, Berne, New York. In his report to the American Agriculturist Foundation, Lothar says:

> "I felt very awkward because every chore to be done on the farm had to be shown to me. However, I am happy to say that since that time the country and farm life have impressed me very much. Through school I have made many new friends, **and I feel safe in saying that I am part of a small community.**"

Lothar plans to become a farmer after graduation and eventually to own his own farm.

Bob Takes Responsibility

Mr. Wayne N. Crandall, teacher of agriculture at Canisteo Central School, writes about Robert Mullen, the boy who won the award in that school:

> "Bob is quiet, unassuming, dependable, and yet very efficient. His older brother, Burdette, also received the American Agriculturist Award when he graduated. It is no accident that these Mullen boys are successful. Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Mullen, have a way of encouraging their children to do their best and **to assume responsibility as quickly as they are able to do so.**"

George Wilkie of Geneva High School accumulated $4,229 through supervised practices and other farm work during his four years of vocational agriculture.

George Made $650

At Bloomfield Central School, East Bloomfield, New York, the award was given to George Rogers. In his first year of vocational agriculture he accumulated livestock worth $650. He planted 10 acres of sweet corn for the canning factory, on shares with his father. George has enthusiastic plans to join with his father in the farm enterprise after he has finished his education.

Twenty-Two Miles To School

There are some interesting facts among our New England winners, too, Roland Tardie of Winterville, Maine, a student at the Fort Kent Community High School, traveled 22 miles to and from school daily for the past four years; Theodore Dudley of the Lawrence High School at Falmouth, Massachusetts, specialized in vegetable gardens and in nursery, greenhouse and landscape service work.

Another of our winners, Seth S. Stockwell, a student at Williams High School, Stockbridge, Massachusetts, started at the age of 7 with two rabbits, and by the time he was 12 he had over 200 and was selling meat rabbits to the local butcher. When he entered vocational agriculture he switched from rabbits to dairying, and is building a fine herd of Guernseys.

Well, we could go on and on with literally hundreds of such letters. Let's take a look at the reports of the girls for a moment. They are right up there with the boys.

Myrtle's "Dream House"

Myrtle Harris of the Barker Central School, another of our winners, concentrated her work in homemaking on the history of furniture, the construction of homes, floor plans for a "dream house," child development, and the problem of caring for young children. Myrtle writes: "I never realized how many legal and business procedures were involved in the home. I am glad that we discussed these problems so I will know how to solve them when I come in contact with them in my own home."

Most of the time while Myrtle was in high school her mother was ill, and Myrtle carried much of the responsibility of the home. After her mother's death this year she took over the entire responsibility of homemaking for her father, brother and self. She also found time to work in the library, for the school nurse, and on many committees.

Betty Lou Is Dependable

Miss Marjorie Relyea, homemaking teacher at Addison Central School, writes about Betty Lou Smith:

> "Betty Lou has an excellent scholastic record in homemaking. She is cooperative and helpful, both in class and in outside activities. She can be depended upon to do her job and do it well." (What more can be said about anyone?) "Her home experience last year was the planning of and carrying out of the redecoration of her room."

Polly Has Many Projects

Polly Crandall, winner at Windham Public Schools, Willimantic, Connecticut, tells us in her letter about her 4-H Club projects in homemaking, food preparation, poultry and flower gardening, compiling the premium list of 120 pages for the 4-H fair association, acting as secretary of the Youth Fellowship Grange work, and at the end of her letter she adds:

> "In my spare time I sew, cook, freeze, work in my garden, read, fish, and watch television."

Like the boys, the girls hold a variety of jobs and interests. In addition to the usual homemaking subjects, Dana Gail Cushman, a senior at Ellsworth High School, Ellsworth, Maine, helps her family with their Spring Water business, and with the tourist cabins during the summer; Meredith Wright Yerxa of Milo High School, Milo, Maine, makes all of her own clothes and is a sufficiently good cook to be employed as assistant in a commercial bakery and Ruth Snow of Leyden, Massachusetts, a student at Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls, held the position of housekeeper to an aged couple all last summer.

Well, maybe just these few samples will give you an idea of what these young people can accomplish. The list that follows contains the names of the winners and their schools **that have been reported to us.** Look them over. There is sure to be somebody you know. All of them are fine upstanding citizens, an honor to their homes, their schools, and their communities.

In the following list, where two names are listed for one school, the first is the vocational agriculture winner, and the second the vocational homemaking winner.

NEW YORK

Addison Central School	Betty Lou Smith
Afton Central School	Melrose Sherman, Janice Merritt
Akron Central School	Kenneth Van Buren
Alden Central School	James Ashley Woodard
Alice Freeman Palmer School	Albert Cheeseman, Joyce Studer
Allegany Central School	George Tyler
Altmar Parish Central School	Mary Lewis
Altona Central School	Shirley Bushey
Andes Central School	Richard Liddle
Antwerp High School	Sheila Alton
Arkport Central School	Lynn Coller
Avon Central School	Charles Potter
Bainbridge Central School	Beverly Beckwith
Baldwin Senior High School	Margot Heissenbuttel
Barker Central School	Paul Platt, Myrtle L. Harris
Bay Shore High School	Rosemary Baumann
Belfast Central School	James Jelleson
Bemus Point Central School	Allen Peterson, Edna Hitchcock
Berne-Knox Central School	Lothar Reissig
Bloomfield Central School	George Rogers
Bolivar Central School	Grace M. Baker
Boonville Central School	Richard Sage, Marilyn Brooks
Bradford Central School	Lawrence Howell, Barbara Bocek
Bridgewater Central School	Reba Washburn
Brushton Public Schools	Alice Genaway
Byron Bergen School	Richard Glazier
Caledonia Mumford Central School	Ronald Grant
Camden Central School	Rodney A. Kellogg
Canaseraga Central School	Theodore Thompson, Janice Gilbert
Canisteo Central School	Robert Mullen
Canton Central School	Mary Wheater
Cato-Meridian Central School	David Shurtleff
Cazenovia Central School	Gertrude Siebenbaum
Central Square Central School	Bernard Miller
Chatham Union School	Lois Ann Chapman
Clayton Central School	Ferne Stevens
Clymer Central School	Ralph Jesse Holthouse
Cornwall High School	Patricia O'Mara
Delaware Academy and Central School	Shirley Ann Tuttle
Delevan-Machias Central School	Denton Willett, Eloise Scott
Deposit Central School	Joan Strong
DeRuyter Central Rural School	Robert Randall, Dorothy Preston
Dobbs Ferry High School	Eleanor Leggieri
Dryden Central School	Richard Tehan, Janice Ballard
Dunkirk High School	Sally Bialaszewski
East Pembroke Central School	Kathleen Fitzgerald
Eden Central School	Lois E. Schultz
Elba Central School	Josephine Vigneri
Eldred Central School	Kathryn Bosch
Elizabethtown-Lewis Central School	Joyce Bronson, Beverly Whitmyer
Ellenburg Central School	Doris Blow
Ellicottville Central School	Charles Fadole, Janet H. Rouse
Fabius Central School	Miriam Pasho
Falconer Central School	Donald Baker, Joan J. Dennison
Forestville Central School	Phyllis Austin

(Continued on Opposite Page)

RULES FOR AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOUNDATION AWARD

1. The principal of the school and the teacher of agriculture or homemaking shall select a boy in the agricultural course or a girl in the homemaking course to receive the award. It is emphasized that an all-around boy or girl should be chosen, one who has not only done outstanding work on the course but who is a leader in school and community activities and has a record of good citizenship.

2. The award applies to a full four-year course in agriculture and to a three or four-year course in homemaking.

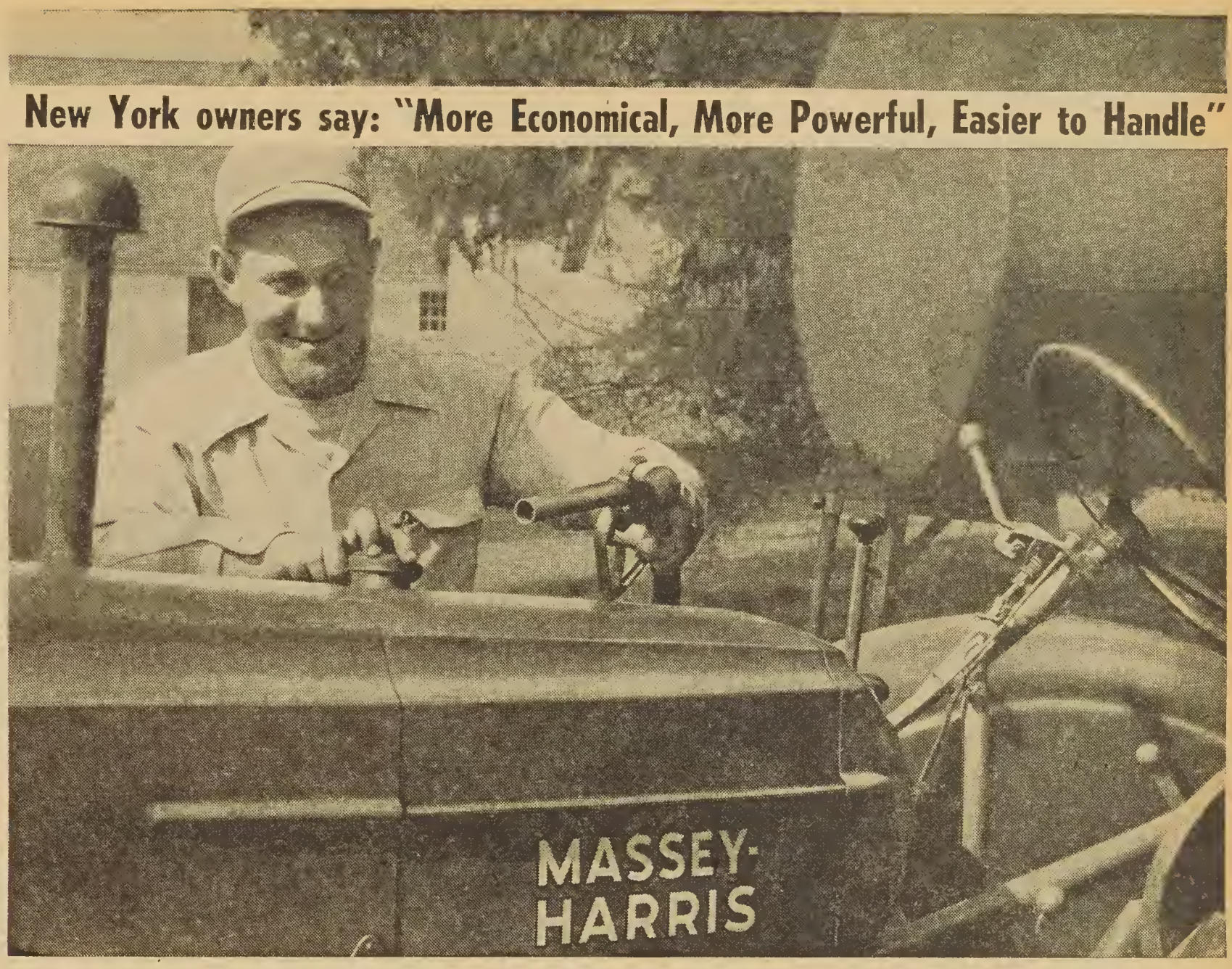
3. The award should be made at the end of any student's high school year after the first. It is better not to repeat the award to the same student.

4. The award should be made publicly at commencement time, or on some other public school occasion, such as a Father-and-Son banquet.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Fort Ann Central School	Donald Smith
	Julia Graves
Fort Plain Central School	David Johnson
Franklin Central School	Richard Teter
Galway Central School	Shirley Palmateer
Geneseo Central School	Onnolee Terrell
Geneva High School	George Wilkie
	Beverly Mae Hilton
Gilbertsville Central School	Warren Lilley
Gilboa-Conesville Central School	
	Elizabeth Snyder
Goshen Central School	Herbert Pollack
Gouverneur High School	Nancy E. Perrin
Greenwich Central School	
	Roger B. Seacord, Jr.
Greenwood Central School	Richard Wallace
	Kathleen Murphy
Groton Central School	David Hall
Guilford Central School	Charles Burt
Hamilton Central School	Gene Watson
Hammond Central School	Karlyn Paddock
Hancock Central School	Shirley Gotthardt
Henderson Central School	Ora G. Ross
Homer Central School	Charles Proctor
Jasper Central School	Louise Strait
Kendall Central School	Betty Rodas
King Ferry Central School	Joyce Leonard
Letchworth Central School	Wanda Buckley
Lyons Central School	Ralph Yates
	Lois Hillegas
Madison Central School	Carolyn Rangel
Madrid Central School	Betty Cryderman
Malverne High School	Elaine Guerringue
Marathon Central School	Susan Holmes
Marlboro Central School	Ronald Koemm
Mayville Central School	Anna Parker
Mexico Academy and Central School	
	Gordon Schipper
Middleburgh Central School	John White
	Priscilla Fayer
Mineville High School	Doris McConley
Minoa Graded and High School	David Freytag
	Shelley Weston
Mohawk Central School	Floyd B. McMahon
	Joan Schell
Monticello High School	Judy Egbert
Morris Central School	John Turnbull
Morrisville-Eaton Central School	
	Louis Woodcock
Mynderse Academy	Eber Hubman
Naples Central School	Cloyse Drake
Newark Valley Central School	Roberta Austin
New Hartford High School	Charles Roberts
Nicholas High School	Kenneth Moore
North Rose Central School	Alice Young
North Syracuse Central School	
	Clayton Winks
	Inez Hughson
Nunda Central School	Clair Thompson
Odessa Central School	Nancy Berry
Orchard Park Central School	
	Marilyn Mae Boldt
Otego High School	Sylvester Lloyd
Owego High School	Leigh Brown
Palmyra-Macedon Central School	
	Thomas Bradley
Parishville Central School	District No. 1
	Mary Eileen Costa
Penn Yan Central School	John Loue
Peru Central School	James Allen
	Sylvia Goetz
Phelps Central School	Thomas Salisbury
	Emily Calhoon
Phoenix Central School	Barbara Tucker
Pine Bush Central School	Charles Doyle
Pine Plains Central School	
	Theodore Kenneth Sweet
Port Byron Central School	Kathleen Denman
Portville Central School	Ruth Reynolds
Prattsburg Central School	Darlene Billings
Red Hook Central School	Joyce Lewis
Richfield Springs Central School	
	Robert Buddle
	Shirley Hadsell
Richmondville Central School	Janet Raymond
Rockroyal	Guerdon Walley, Jr.
Romulus Central School	Leslie Collins
	Luella Maconeghy
Roscoe Central School	Mary Lou Rice
Royalton-Hartland School	Beverly Walker
St. Regis Falls Central School	
	Patricia Sancomb
Salamanca High School	Geraldine DeBoy
Sauquoit Valley Central School	
	Shirley Schmidt
Scholarie Central School	Betty Vroman
Seneca-Gorham-Potter Central School	
	Florence Zimmerman
Sharon Springs Central School	Carl Palmer
	Julia Putnam
Sherburne Central School	Arlene Lyon
Sherwood Central School	Pauline White
Sidney Central School	Dale Mott
Skaneateles Central School	Edward Roberts
Smithtown Branch Public Schools	Beth Senior
Spencerport Central School	
	William B. Mauers, Jr.
Springfield Central School	Paul Flint
Tioga Central School	David Pipher
	Sylvia Ayres
Troupsburg Central School	James Price
Trumansburg Central School	Elsie Schmidt
Unadilla Central School	Barbara Allen
Van Hornesville Central School	
	Bernard Fahey
	Sally Moyer
Vernon-Verona-Sherrill Central School	
	Ronald Gerwig
	Alma Collins
Victor Central School	Eugene Gillis
Voorheesville Central School	Judith Preston
Walton Central School	Carl Gregory
Warwick Institute	Nancy Urbin
Washingtonville Central School	
	Fred Browne, Jr.
Waterloo Central School	Gayland DeWall
	Winifred Ormsby
Watertown High School	Virginia Peters
Wayne Central School	Carmon Malino
Webster Central School	Marvin Silco
West Canada Valley Central School	
	Mitchell Chlus
Westfield Academy and Central School	
	Arlene Culver
West Leyden Central School	Shirley Seelman
Westmoreland Central School	Leon Smith
West Valley Central School	James Crandall
	Jeanne Zwick
Whitchall High School	Janet Titus
	Fred Reinhardt
	Fred Fedor
	Marian Williams
Whitesboro High School	James Van Pelt
Whitesville Central School	Richard Johnson
Wilson Central School	Virginia Dawkins
Worcester Central School	Henry Gelken

(Continued on Page 15)



New York owners say: "More Economical, More Powerful, Easier to Handle"

Just "capped" a day's work

for my Massey-Harris

AND there you have it . . . dollars and cents economy! A full day's work on a single tank of fuel under normal conditions — one reason so many Massey-Harris owners have purchased their third, fourth, fifth Massey-Harris tractor.

There is no secret to this greater economy. It's Massey-Harris' Balanced Power Design . . . the perfect coordination — teamwork — between the units that develop the power and those that use it.

You know it's there the minute you put a Massey-Harris to work. You feel it in the way it cuts back and eases you through on light loads — then snaps into full power when the pull gets heavy.

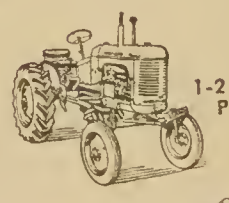
It's the kind of power that likes to work, that takes the fight out of heavy jobs. Smooth, steady power . . . responsive . . . dependable, ready to go whenever you are.

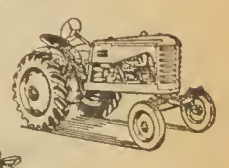
And when you do take a Massey-Harris to the field, you'll be pleasantly surprised. It handles easier — turns, dodges quick . . . yet gives you a ride that is jar-and jolt-free . . . helps you do better work because you see what you're doing . . . leaves you feeling fresher at the end of the day.

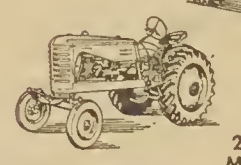
The tools that team up with a Massey-Harris are easy to put on and take off . . . with the convenience and precision of its 3-point hitch and Depth-o-matic Hydraulic System that make tractor and implement an integral unit.

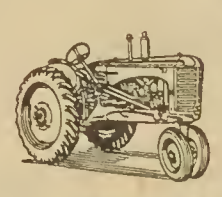
But you have to experience the performance of a Massey-Harris to know what a truly fine tractor it is. Arrange a demonstration with your Massey-Harris dealer. Drive a Massey-Harris and learn the difference in economy, power, ease of handling.

In a new booklet—"Out of the Mailbag" — farmers from all over the country tell of their preference for Massey-Harris tractors . . . the economy, power, ease of handling they get in a Massey-Harris. For your free copy write, Massey-Harris, Dept. A-85, Racine, Wisconsin.


1-2 plow Pacer

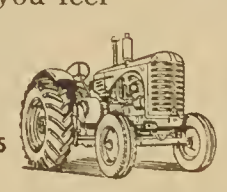

2-plow Colt


2-plow Mustang


3-plow 33

MAKE IT A **Massey-Harris**

Outstanding for Economy, Power, Ease of Handling.


4-5 plow 55


3-4 plow 44 Special

SEE YOUR NEARBY MASSEY-HARRIS DEALER FOR ALL YOUR FARM EQUIPMENT NEEDS

NEW YORK

AFTON.....Bernett H. Decker
ALEXANDER.....Wiktor's Garage
AMSTERDAM.....Giuffre Brothers
ANDOVER....Leon's Sales & Service
ANTWERP.....Harold A. Northrop
ATLANTA..Steuben Farm Sply., Inc.
AUBURN.....Myers & Atkins
BILLINGS.....Francis Ryan, Inc.
BOONVILLE.....C. Hughes
BOSTON ..... M. J. Emerling
BUFFALO. Fronckowiak Motor Sales
CAMDEN.....Walter Sauer
CANANDAIGUA.....Donald Howard
CANAJOHARIE.....Barringer's Farm Supply
CAZENOVIA.....Rasmussen Farm Equip.
CENTRAL BRIDGE....J & P Impl. Co.
CHEEKTOWAGA..... Fronckowiak Motor Sales
CHERRY CREEK.....Cherry Creek Motor Sales
CHURCHVILLE....Churchville Tractor & Impl. Corp.
CLINTON.....George Marsh
COHOES....Emerick Farm Equip. Co.
COLLINS..... Wilson's
CROGHAN....Duflo Sales & Service
DAVENPORT..Durward MacCracken
DERUYTER.....H. W. Cook
DUNDEE.....Jas. Gibson & Son
EARLVILLE.....Earlville Farm Sales
EAST AURORA.....Circle Motors
ELLENBURG DEPOT.....S. L. Drown & Son
ELMIRA.....Wheelock Gardens
FILLMORE.....L. L. Babbitt
FRANKLINVILLE.....C. A. Phillips & Son, Inc.
GREENWICH....Leland R. Robertson
GREIGSVILLE..Parnell S&S (Piffard)
HAMMONDSPORT....Kolo's Sales & Service
HARTWICK.....Farmers Supply Co.
HEMLOCK.....John Dooley & Son
HERKIMER.....P. J. Watkins
HIGHLAND Judson Van Vliet & Son
HOMER.....W. J. Price & Sons
HORNELL.....Thacher Brothers
ITHACA, Rt. 1.....Moravec Garage
JEFFERSONVILLE ..... Jeffersonville Garage
JOHNSON CITY, Rt. 2..Lloyd Mason
KEESVILLE.....Thompson's Mach. & Welding
LANCASTER.....Aurora Garage
LEROY.....F. W. Bickford
LINDLEY.....G. M. Stuart & Sons
LIVERPOOL.....Viel Brothers
MARCELLUS.....Nightingale Mills
MIDDLEPORT.....Max Hyde
MILLERTON....Sco-Land Farm Mach.
NAPLES..... .....C. W. Guile
NEW HAMPTON....Sosler Bros. Gar.
NEW SALEM....New Salem Garage
NORTH JAVA....Java Farm Supply
NORWICH.....Brook's Garage
OWEGO.....J. D. Hunt & Son
PORT JERVIS.....Runnall's Garage
PULASKI....Bouvier's Farm Supplies
RANSOMVILLE..Walter R. Peterson
RICHFIELD SPRINGS....Beadle & Co., Inc.
RICHVILLE.....E. J. Reed
RIVERHEAD, L. I.....Rolle Brothers
SODUS CENTER.....Charles B. Krebbeks
STERLING.....Matson Lumber Co.
STONE RIDGE....George Von Bargen
TROUPSBURG.....Elbert Potter
TRUMANSBURG....G. C. Marquart & Sons, Inc.
TYRONE.....Tyrone Motors
UNION HILL.....J. H. Braman
VALATIE.....Heins Equipment Co.
VERONA..Halder's Farm Equip. Co.
WALLKILL....Wallkill Farm Supplies
WALTON....Benedict Mach. Service
WARSAW.....Parnell Farm Supply
WATERLOO Finger Lakes Equip. Co.
WATERPORT.....Parson's Tractor & Impl.
WATERTOWN....Northern Impl. Co.
WEEDSPORT....O. Jorolemon & Sons
WESTBROOKVILLE....Westbrookville Garage
WHITNEY POINT.....N. L. Barnes
WILLIAMSON....Ralph A. Verbridge

NEW JERSEY

BLAIRSTOWN.....Rusweiler's Gar.
BRANCHVILLE....The Roy Company
BRIDGEBORO.....Fortnum Motor Co.
DEERFIELD STREET.....Ackley's Gar.
GLADSTONE..... H. B. Motors
HAMMONTON....Farm Mchy Supply
HIGHTSTOWN.....Hight's Farm Equip. Co.
MALAGA.....R. H. Vassallo
MAYS LANDING, Rt. 1....Herman G. Liepe
MONROEVILLE..Rudolph J. Franzen
MONTAGUE, N. J., P.O. Port Jervis, N. Y.....William Reinhardt & Son
MT. HOLLY Cooney Weld & Mch. Inc.
NEW HANIC STATION....J. S. Covert
PARAMUS.....Lindley Motors
PEMBERTON.....J. G. Montgomery
PINE BROOK....Shulman Equip. Co.
RIVERTON.....Carvel Sparks
SADDLE RIVER.....D. A. Pell
STEWARTSVILLE.....Esposito Farm Machinery
SUSSEX.....Sussex Welding
WICKATUNK.....Conover Brothers
WOODSTOWN.....Rudolph Franzen

Get the facts on HIGH-YIELDING, BETTER-PAYING

Hoffman FARM SEEDS

FREE! FARM DATA NOTEBOOK and New 1955 SEED GUIDE



Get yours today!

HANDY POCKET NOTEBOOK contains important information and helpful farm facts for growing better crops—also many pages for your day-to-day notes. FARM SEED GUIDE tells about new seed varieties. Both are FREE. Write today for copies.

ALFALFA • OATS • CLOVERS
PASTURES • COVER CROPS

FUNK G CORN

You owe it to yourself to get the complete story on Hoffman *Quality* Farm Seeds and FUNK G HYBRID CORN. It costs you nothing, but could easily be your first step toward bigger harvests of better crops this year. Send for our new 1955 Seed Guide and Farm Facts Notebook . . . and learn how Hoffman's clean, hardy, dependable seed can mean extra profits for you. They're FREE for the asking. Mail post card today.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
Box 41D, Landisville (Lancaster Co.), Pa.



MORETON HYBRID TOMATOES

HARRIS SEEDS

TAKING THE COUNTRY BY STORM!

We bred Moreton Hybrid for Northeastern conditions but are getting reports from all parts of the country on its performance. Here is what Market Gardeners say: "Practically 100% germination; plants bigger and sturdier than other varieties."— "Fine early crop and picked right through the summer."—"Fruits are large size, smooth, solid, fine color and excellent quality."

See our 1955 catalog for prices of seeds and plants.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

(If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.)

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.
24 Moreton Farm Rochester 11, N. Y.

1955 CATALOG *now ready*

GUNSON'S VEGETABLE & FARM SEEDS

BUILT FOR THE JOB

Gunson ON THE TAG MEANS Top Quality IN THE BAG!

OATS OUR SPECIALTY

•Certified
•Selected

CRAIG, Ajax, Clinton, Mohawk Beaver and Swedish Star

Write Dept. A-3 For Prices

Representatives Wanted In Unassigned Territories

L.P. GUNSON & CO. ROCHESTER 1, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 67 YEARS



$AVE

If you act NOW, you will get a big, 2 way

EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT

on a

GRANGE SILO

with ALL exclusive features

THIS IS A LIMITED OFFER

Write, phone or wire TODAY!

For free illustrated folder and full information. No obligation.

GRANGE SILO CO.
Red Creek, N. Y.

USE GROWMORE SEEDS

SELECTED

Northern Grown, Hardy Oats, Corn, Barley, Soy Beans, Clover, Pasture Mixtures, Special Grasses, Etc.

ADAPTED

We Grow Only The Best Seeds--Approved, Recommended Varieties --All Tested, Tried and True To Name

GARDNER SEED CO. SEED GROWERS SINCE 1895

ROCHESTER, N.Y. Send For GROWMORE MANUAL

The Choice of Progressive Farmers

PEACH TREES "true-to-name"



Big Profit Makers

Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry. A complete line of the best varieties. Quality Guaranteed. Also garden seeds, berry plants, shrubs, flowering trees, evergreens, shade trees. FREE BARGAIN CATALOG. Write today to

Allen's Nurseries & Seed House
Box 16, Geneva, Ohio

Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*

Plan for Some Roses

SPRING planting of roses is approved for sections where winter-killing is apt to be severe, and wise is the gardener who gets set well before planting time. Early orders for delivery at proper planting time for your own locality (reputable firms know the right date), and a definite spot picked out for planting, assure better results than on-the-spur-of-the-moment management.

The two All-America Rose Selections for 1954 introduction were the hybrid tea **Mojave** and the floribunda **Lilibet**.

Mojave, which is pleasingly fragrant,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A merry heart doeth good like medicine.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

derives its name from the bright colors of the Painted Desert. Its blossom is a glowing apricot-orange, highlighted with nasturtium red, scarlet and vermilion on tall upright stems with glossy foliage. True orange roses are rare, and Mojave is said to be the finest to date.

Lilibet, from the childhood nickname of Queen Elizabeth II, is a dawn pink floribunda with a spicy fragrance. The leathery foliage is bronze green when new, turning to a deep green and having disease resistance above average.

The floribundas or cluster-type roses are increasingly popular because they are easy to grow; besides, they are now obtainable in colors which fit into practically any color scheme. Another thing in their favor is that they are so useful in flower arrangements.

Now that the All-America Selections have been made for several years by competent juries, it is interesting to note how many of their choices are listed in the rose catalogs and are seen in rose gardens. Here are some of them; I am not sure that my list is complete, but at any rate it gives a fine variety of hybrid teas and floribundas, in colors to satisfy any demand:

Rubaiyat, Sutter's Gold, Mary Margaret McBride, Katherine T. Marshall, Forty-Niner, Charlotte Armstrong, Diamond Jubilee, Mirandy, Helen Traubel, Peace, Mission Bells, Nocturne, Chrysler Imperial, Fashion, Vogue, Ma Perkins, Horace McFarland, Fred Howard, Tally-Ho and World's Fair.

Some of my rose-enthusiastic friends are partial to New Yorker, a fine red; to Nocturne, a deeper red; to Geranium, a red which lives up to its name; to the old white Frau Karl Druschki noted for its toughness and vigor, and to Eclipse with its pointed yellow buds.

My own garden limits me to Climbing Peace, a joy to my heart; to the old Talisman which never fails me, and to a rather choice collection of miniature roses—Rouletti, Oakington Ruby, Tom Thumb, Pixie, Twinkles, Sweet Fairy and Red Elf. It is always interesting to hear our visitors exclaim when they see these little darlings in full bloom!—*Mrs. G.W.H.*

— A.A. —

FERTILIZER OFFSETS DROUGHT

A report from Pennsylvania says that despite one of the worst drought years in history, some corn fields produced 130 or more bushels of dry shelled corn per acre. In Lancaster County, one of the hardest hit areas, good corn hybrids produced up to 128 bushels an acre in measured tests. The report points out that most of the good corn fields had at least 500 pounds of 10-10-10 plowed down per acre and 300 pounds of 5-10-10 banded in the row with the corn planter.

In addition, some farmers applied up to 100 pounds of actual nitrogen as dry fertilizer plowed under or as anhydrous ammonia sidedressed on the growing corn. The greatest profit resulted from the extra fertilizer where the plant population ranged from 14,000 to 16,000 plants per acre.

— A.A. —

LIME FOR GARDENS

It is probable that a great many home gardeners could profit from the use of lime. It is true that garden crops vary in their lime requirement, but where a garden is cultivated year after year, the lime content unavoidably gets lower and lower.

To split the difference, that is, to try to satisfy all garden crops reasonably well, sufficient lime can be added to the soil from time to time to keep the reaction about neutral.

It is interesting to note that a very liberal supply of organic matter or humus tends to act as a buffer against the disadvantages of a lack of lime. To put it another way, if you maintain humus in your garden at a high level, you can grow crops that prefer lime even though the lime content is on the low side.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE VEGETABLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA



Standing, left to right: Leicester Aldo, Milford, Conn.; John Wickham, Cutchogue, N. Y.; Harold Evans, Georgetown, N. Y., Vice President Potato Section; George Tallman, Harrisburg, Pa.; Walter Pretzer, Cleveland, Ohio; Elmer J. Steil, Treas., Des Plaines, Ill.; Ellis Hoag, Elyria, Ohio. Seated, left to right: Joseph S. Shelly, Sec., Washington, D. C.; A. Lee Towson, Bridgeton, N. J.; James D. Swan, Jr., Delavan, Wisconsin, President; Paul Ruetenik, Vermilion, Ohio, 1st Vice President; Robert Esty, N. Attleboro, Mass.

GROWN SUCCESSFULLY FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA



america's best-tasting sweet corn!

"SENECA CHIEF"



DEVELOPED BY
ROBSON SEED FARMS
LEADING BREEDERS OF HYBRID SWEET CORN

Here's the tenderest, most delicious, sweet corn you ever tasted! An Illinois customer writes . . . "Your Seneca Chief is the best sweet corn we have ever eaten . . . it's tops!" Ears are 8½" long with 12-14 rows of deep, narrow, tender kernels. Holds in eating condition on stalk longer than any other variety. Excellent for freezing.

Send for
OUR SEED CATALOG, IT'S DIFFERENT!

Our new seed catalog describes hundreds of vegetable, flower, and farm seeds, including our new Golden Honey Cream Watermelon. It's written in a chatty, informal manner with lots of helpful gardening hints.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

ROBSON QUALITY SEEDS INC.
BOX 503 HALL, N. Y.

☐ SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
I enclose $1. Send me 1 lb. of Seneca Chief Hybrid Sweet Corn
☐ 2 lbs. $2.15 ☐ 5 lbs. $3.45 ☐ 10 lbs. $6.30

NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
TOWN_____ STATE_____

SEND FREE CATALOG

KELLY'S BIG FREE
Diamond Jubilee CATALOG
64 PAGES IN FULL COLOR
WRITE TODAY

SEND postcard for our FREE Catalog today. Packed with Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs and Trees, Fruit Trees (Dwarf and Standard), Berries, Shade Trees, Roses, Evergreens in all their gorgeous color. Contains a wealth of "HOW TO" suggestions for best results. Our Diamond Jubilee SPECIALS give you More for Your Money. KELLY plants are dependable and top quality.

KELLY Bros. Nurseries, Inc.
216 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.

NO HORNS!



One application of Dr. Naylor's Dehorning Paste on horn button of calves, kids, lambs—and *no horns will grow.* No cutting, no bleeding. 4 oz. jar—$1.00 at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid.
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 12, N.Y.

Dr. Naylor's DEHORNING PASTE

I Fence My Garden

A NEIGHBOR told me recently that he would have to give up growing a vegetable and flower garden. Dogs raced through his flowers chasing rabbits and destroying his flowers. Rabbits, possums or coons ate freely of his choice vegetables. For three nights he waited with a shotgun until after midnight but he saw nothing. Each morning after his vigils he found more of his vegetables gone or destroyed. Again, he got up at midnight, sat in his garden until daylight but saw nothing. He was ready to give up gardening.

I told my neighbor that I had one acre of garden and that nothing in it had been taken or destroyed. The flower garden had not been damaged or had the flowers been molested in any way.

For more than 30 years I have had a wire fence around my garden. The acre I have always divided; one section being in corn, the remainder in flowers and small vegetables such as cabbage and lettuce. I havc more trouble from insects than from any other source. For

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not.—Emerson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

years I have not lost a cabbage or lettuce plant or a string bean from animal destruction.

I use a 2" mesh wire 3' high. For support of the wire I use 3'6" lengths of old pipe 1" or less in diameter. I purchased the pipe from a local junkman. The pipe is driven into the ground and the wire attached with an old electric cord. At the surface of the ground I secured the wire tightly to the ground by wooden holding-down pegs (or for better lasting and easier driving and removing I use wire cut from old coat hangers). I cut the coat hanger wire to desired length and bend one end to a holding-down hook.

When plowing time comes it is a simple matter to pull the holding pegs, take off the top wires and pull up the pipc. The poultry wire can easily be rolled and storcd when it is time for resetting of plants and plantings. Chicken wirc is the best and least expensive and most effective to guard your garden.

—R. K. Griswold, Coatesville, Pa.

— A.A. —

CROSS POLLINATION OF FRUIT

WHILE some fruits are self-fertile, that is, can pollinate themselves, it has been found that in many cases cross-pollination gives better results. For example, apples and pears resulting from cross-pollination tend to have better size, shape and color than when they are self-pollinated.

Among the common varieties that will not pollinate themselves are: Cortland, Delicious, McIntosh and Northern Spy, but these same varieties are among those that are unusually good pollinizers of other varieties.

Backyard gardeners frequcntly ask why a fruit tree blossoms but fails to produce, and in many cases the answer is that there are no trees of other varieties in the vicinity to provide cross-pollination.

For the commercial grower it is recommended that not over four rows should be planted together of a variety that is self-sterile. If the two varieties planted are both good commercial varieties, the grower can set four rows of one and then four rows of the other, or if it is a case of merely providing pollinators, you can provide one for each 30 trees, or every 5th tree in every 5th row.



Low cost
STABLE BEDDING
Always available *when you own an economical*
FITCHBURG CHIPPER

That's right—a Fitchburg Chipper will give you an ever-ready, low cost supply of the finest mulch, poultry litter and stable bedding, just by converting waste wood on your farm into valuable wood chips.

Not only can you convert prunings, thinnings, fence row clearings, etc., into a useful, money-saving product, but your Fitchburg Chipper makes it easy to clean out woodlots—give new life to young trees, reduce the danger of fire.

Fitchburg Chippers are ruggedly built. They are designed by engineers for busy, trouble-free service. Every model, regardless of capacity, has an exclusive built-in feature which permits chipping of larger size wood without extra power. It's the patented Fitchburg Safety Spring so essential to smooth efficient operation.

And you can buy a Fitchburg Chipper for as little as $960.

EXTRA CASH FOR YOUR SON

Help your son earn $5–$8 per hour right near home. Many boys on farms use Dad's Fitchburg Chipper to help earn their way through college or ag school, doing custom chipping for neighbors and nearby municipalities. Learn more about the Fitchburg Chipper! Send the coupon for free folder today.



FREE FOLDER
Gives all the facts
Money-making suggestions, specifications, model numbers, diagrams, USDA quotes on use of chips for mulch, litter and bedding. It's all in this free folder—send for your copy now!

FITCHBURG ENGINEERING CORPORATION
Dept. AA-15, Fitchburg, Mass.
Please send my free Fitchburg Chipper Folder

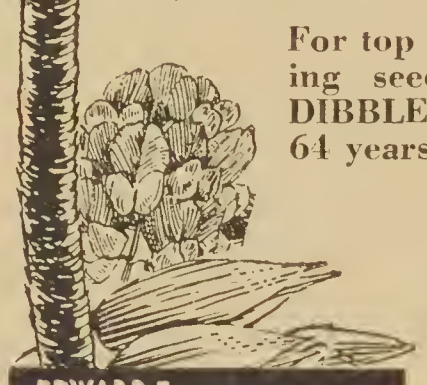
*Name*_____
*Address*_____
*Town*_____ *State*_____

DIBBLE'S New 1955 CATALOG
FARM SEEDS ONLY

WRITE TODAY!

New colorful catalog features CRAIG OATS — ERIE BARLEY — HYBRID CORNS — NARRAGANSETT ALFALFA — BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL — all grasses, clovers, potatoes and other standard farm seeds.

For top farming efficiency get highest yielding seeds — tested and guaranteed by DIBBLE—specialists in farm seeds only for 64 years.



EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER
Box C, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

CLIP & MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

EDWARD F. DIBBLE Seedgrower
Box C, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Please send new 1955 catalog
Name _____
Street or R.F.D._____
Post Office _____ State _____

Grow XMAS TREES OR FOREST TREES

Turn wasteland into profit. Our famous Christmas Tree Growers' Guide tells you how. *Write for free copy.*

FREE Catalog
MUSSER FORESTS, INC.
BOX 83-A, INDIANA, PA.



Maloney FRUIT TREES

Write for big FREE 64 page Color Catalog. Stock Northern grown on 600 acres in Dansville. Priced right. Shows Fruit Trees, Berries, Shrubs, Roses. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our 71st Year.

MALONEY BROS. NURSERY CO.
26 Circle Road, Dansville, N.Y.

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



"Farmers are all making a mint of money. Cadillacs for the kids. Florida in the winter. Why I know a farmer who . . . . ."

So it goes. Those are the words of some joker I ran into the other day. He thinks he's a business genius. I told him what I thought with no punches pulled . . . told him that the real business genius is the successful farmer. You don't just drill a hole and grow money.

Today's farmer tops the man who owns and operates a small factory. His capital investment is bigger, so he's a Financier. He's got to know marketing better than a Sales Manager. He's got to buy smarter than a high-salaried Purchasing Agent. He's got to watch maintenance better than a Plant Supervisor. He has to know mechanics, chemistry, vet medicine. bookkeeping . . . and all this in his spare time. Because he's got a bigger full time job of plain hard work than any other man in the United States.

Believe me, the next "expert" that tells me the farmer's overpaid is gonna get the works. (I hope you're sitting on the jury.)

* * *

Ever hear the joke about the new grocer who was selling everything below cost? A lady asked him how he could do it. He says "I lose money on every sale but I've got a terrific volume!"

There's a lesson there on eggs.

Some folks think if they can only avoid the winter laying slump, keep the volume high, they'll make money on eggs. Others figure they'll feed as cheap as they can . . . but they get the slump too.

Point is, you've gotta have the volume AND the margin of profit over cost. You need feed efficiency (Less feed per dozen eggs) and you've got to keep egg production up . . . avoid that winter laying slump.

You can do both with our special Watkins Layer Ration based on the new Watkins Min-Vite for Poultry. That ration uses your own grain and protein, you get the needed vitamins and minerals from the Min-Vite . . . and you get the extra protection of both Terramycin and Penicillin.

Of course good management and sanitation have a lot to do with it, but you talk to your Watkins Man about that Poultry Min-Vite. You'll like what you hear. I think your hens will get a charge out of it too.

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Newark, New Jersey

The ? ? ? ? ? ? QUESTION BOX

Last summer I saved some sand. Can I use this in flats to grow seeds? If so, what do I add and, if not, please tell me how to succeed as this is my first attempt at growing my own plants.

You will not get good results from growing plants in pure sand. In the fall I usually store some soil in a garbage can in the cellar. The best soil for growing plants is made up of one-third garden soil, one-third sand, and one-third well-rotted manure. If you don't have manure you can use a small amount of peat moss. For example, you might take a bushel of soil and put in a couple of double handfuls of peat moss and a handful of a 5-10-5 fertilizer. Mix it all together and then, if possible, put it through a hardware cloth screen.

You can prevent "damping off" to some extent by covering the top of the flat with sand after you sow the seed. You can kill the damping off organism by heating the soil in the oven or, I have found that you can dust the plants about as soon as they come up with a fixed copper fungicide such as you can buy at farm supply stores.—*H.L.C.*

I read about reed canary grass. We have a wet piece of ground which we can't drain but which we would like to seed to reed canary. Can you tell us how to do it?

Once established, reed canary will grow well on poorly drainecd land. The problem is establishment. A fairly decent seedbed is highly desirable and it is also desirable to kill most of the existing vegetation. To find a long enough dry spell to do the killing job on existing vegetation is often a problem, but many poorly drained fields are dry enough for a couple of months in the late spring and early summer to do the job and some can be worked up and harrowed in late summer of one year and seeded in the late spring of the next.

While I feel that the best time to seed is in the spring, successful seedings are often obtained in late summer. On poorly drained soil you often have to seed when you can get on the land with farm machinery. I have never seen a successful seeding of reed canary resulting from merely broadcasting the seed without preparation of a seedbed. The usual seeding recommendation is 8 pounds per acre which, I feel, is on the light side. For fertilizer apply about 500 pounds per acre of a 5-10-10 or 6-12-6.—*George Serviss.*

I understand where sawdust is advised as a mulch that the nitrogen is likely to be tied up and unavailable while it decays. How much nitrogen should I add to the sawdust to counteract this? How much sawdust should I use?

You can use ½ pound of nitrate of soda to a bushel of sawdust or if this isn't available, you can add 1½ pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer. It is recommended that you use from 3 to 5 bushels of sawdust per 100 square feet of garden.

Is there any difference between bugs and insects?

Bugs are one kind of insects. Insects are divided into two groups. One group has three stages — adult, egg and nymph, the latter being small but resembling the adult. Examples are grasshoppers and crickets.

Another group has four stages — adult, egg, larva and pupa, or resting stage. Examples are the Colorado potato beetle and the tomato worm. In most cases the damage to crops is done by the larva or worm, but in some cases by the adult, for example, the Japanese beetle.

Is there any way that we can manage ladino clover so it will stay in a seeding longer?

Fertilize liberally with potash and graze or mow closely. One method with hay is to postpone the first cutting until June 15 and then cut to 2 inches in height whenever you get 6 inches in growth.

What causes potatoes to have a sweet taste when they are cooked?

This is usually a sign that they have been stored at a temperature below 40° F. Research has shown that potatoes have the best texture, color and flavor when they are cooked after being stored if they are stored at 50-60° F. If they are stored at too low a temperature, the sweetness can be corrected to some extent by keeping them in a temperature of 70-80° F. for a couple of weeks before they are cooked.

What is a garden worth in cash to a family of four?

If you have a freezer, it is possible to have something from the garden on the table every day of the year. Assuming that the retail cost per day of buying that food would be 50 cents, your garden would be worth $184.00. That's conservative. If in addition to annual vegetables you grow small fruits, asparagus and rhubarb, you can make your garden worth a dollar a day! Added values are enjoyment and health.

How dry must corn be for safe storage?

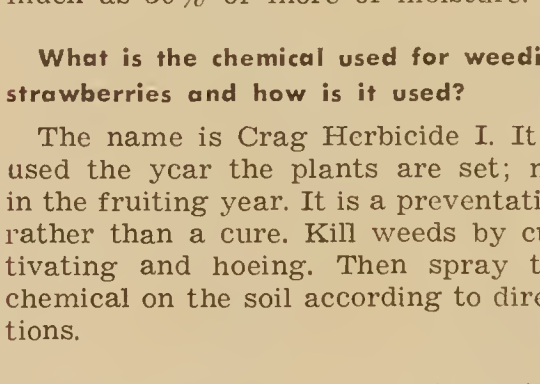
In the case of ear corn 20% moisture; for shelled corn 13% moisture. Corn as harvested sometimes has as much as 30% or more of moisture.

What is the chemical used for weeding strawberries and how is it used?

The name is Crag Herbicide I. It is used the year the plants are set; not in the fruiting year. It is a preventative rather than a cure. Kill weeds by cultivating and hoeing. Then spray the chemical on the soil according to directions.

What are the advantages of so-called tall grass pastures compared to Kentucky blue grass and white clover?

One big advantage is that total yield is higher. Another, which is important, is that the yield is better in summer months. Kentucky blue grass and white clover gives excellent pasture for a short time in the spring, but is unproductive in hot weather.

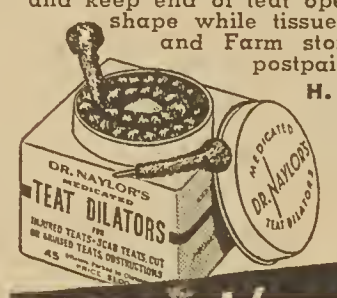


"Bill did go, Daddy. This is Marty."



Keep Teat Open
Keep It Healing
Keep It Milking

Scab teats, teats that have been stepped on, cut or bruised—Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators provide antiseptic, non-irritating support to delicate lining of teat canal and keep end of teat open in its natural shape while tissues heal. At Drug and Farm stores or by mail postpaid.



H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 6, N.Y.
Large pkg. **$1.00**
(*45 Dilators*)
Trial pkg. **50¢**
(*16 Dilators*)

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

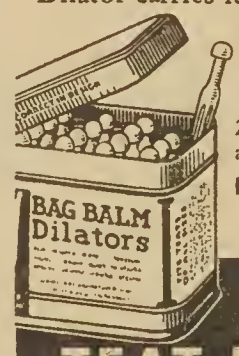
Trouble-free HEALING

Medicated
Extremely FLEXIBLE
SMOOTH Polyethylene



BAG BALM TEAT DILATORS

Used by leading veterinarians. Swiftly heal teat injuries. BAG BALM Teat Dilators maintain correct shape of milk duct during healing. Extremely smooth Polyethylene, *easily* bend without soreness. . . . Cannot absorb pus infection. Packed in BAG BALM Ointment. Fluted Dilator carries it in. At your dealer's.



WRITE FOR
FREE Cow Book
24 helpful illustr. pages. "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle."
DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.
Lyndonville 60, Vermont

BAG BALM TEAT DILATORS

'The Best Stave Being Made'

That's what the experts are saying about the staves in the concrete and steel

COROSTONE SILO

Here's why: because its staves are CORRUGATED and VIBRATED

Yes, Grade A aggregate and premium cement are carefully vibrated in heavy steel molds for maximum density and strength. The corrugations give you modern designed "T" Beam Action. And you get a silo which will provide good service for years and years.

You'll be surprised at its low cost. Find out how a Corostone Silo can make more profits for you.



Send for FREE descriptive folder TODAY.

UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
Box 528-A Weedsport, N. Y.
Please send me free booklet on Universal Silos.
Name .....
Address .....
City .....

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

Check Your Plans!

YOU WOULD never start on a long journey without a destination in mind, a planned route to follow and money enough to pay the cost. Plans must be changed at times but the young person who sets a goal or several goals is likely to find life more satisfying than those who drift.

You may find the following questions stimulating or helpful. There is no reason to show your answers to anyone, but answer them honestly. Perhaps, if you have the answer "no" oftener than "yes," you will want to check your attitudes carefully and work to change some of them.

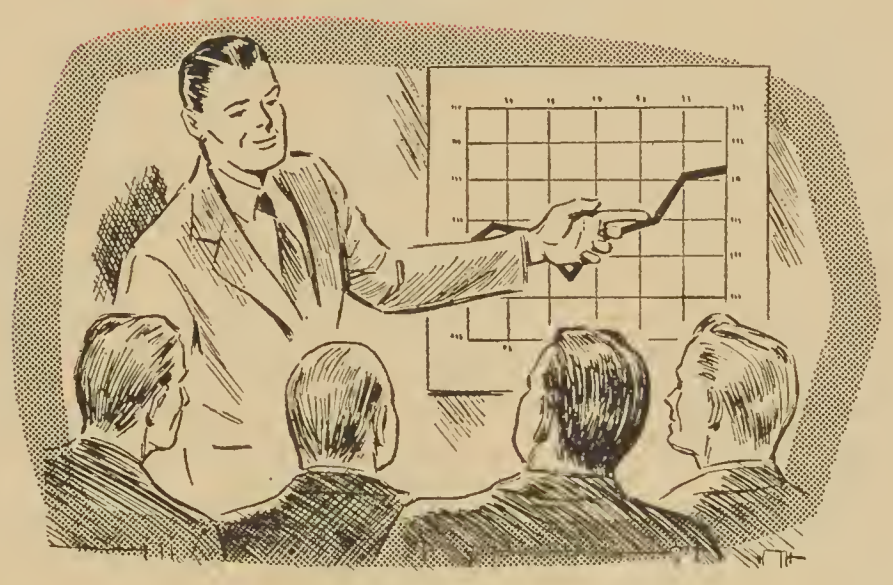
	Yes	No
LEARNING		
1. Do I assume responsibility readily?	—	—
2. Do I prepare all school assignments?	—	—
3. Did I pass all school exams last year?	—	—
4. Can I take advice from others?	—	—
5. Can I admit it when I am wrong?	—	—
6. Does some of my home reading inform rather than amuse?	—	—
7. Do I have plans for further education when I finish the school I am attending?	—	—
WORK		
1. Can I finish a disagreeable task?	—	—
2. Do I get satisfaction from a job well done?	—	—
3. Do I follow the Boss's directions even when I disagree with them?	—	—
4. Do I give an honest day's work for a good day's pay?	—	—
5. Do I strive to earn more than I get?	—	—
6. Am I helping the Boss make a profit?	—	—
MONEY		
1. Do I save money regularly?	—	—
2. Do I resist buying what I want (but do not need) on credit?	—	—
3. Do I know that money can be invested and pay me interest or dividends?	—	—
4. Do I understand various types of credit and how to borrow money safely?	—	—
5. Do I want to own things that have permanent value (land, a house, livestock) more than those things which depreciate (a car, clothes, television, guns, etc.)?	—	—
SPIRIT		
1. Do I believe there is a Supreme Being?	—	—
2. Am I honest in dealing with others?	—	—
3. Do I give regularly to church or charity?	—	—
4. Do I believe that spiritual strength can outweigh muscles or machines?	—	—
5. Do I practice the Golden Rule?	—	—
6. Can I live peaceably with others?	—	—
CITIZENSHIP		
1. Do I believe that no government can guarantee jobs or security to citizens?	—	—
2. Do I believe that most public servants are honest?	—	—
3. Will I vote for office holders on the basis of ability and integrity rather than possible personal gain?	—	—
4. Will I be willing to accept office in government if elected?	—	—

Now count your "noes" and "yeses." Give yourself a little leeway. Credit yourself with 4 points for each "yes," even though there are 28 questions. Hope they aren't all "yes." You would be almost too perfect. But 50% "noes" indicate that you need to "grow up." 80% "yeses" are good; 90%, excellent. The older you are, the higher your per cent of "yeses" should be.

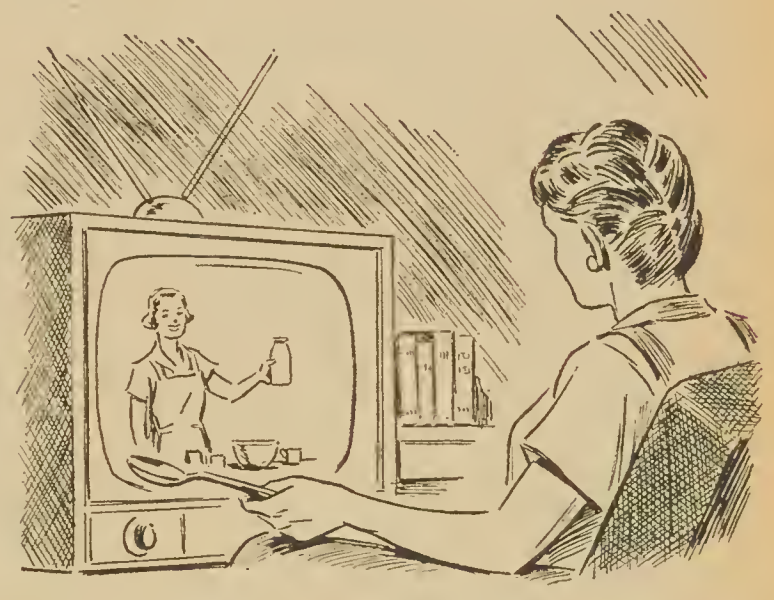
Your

Dairymen's League

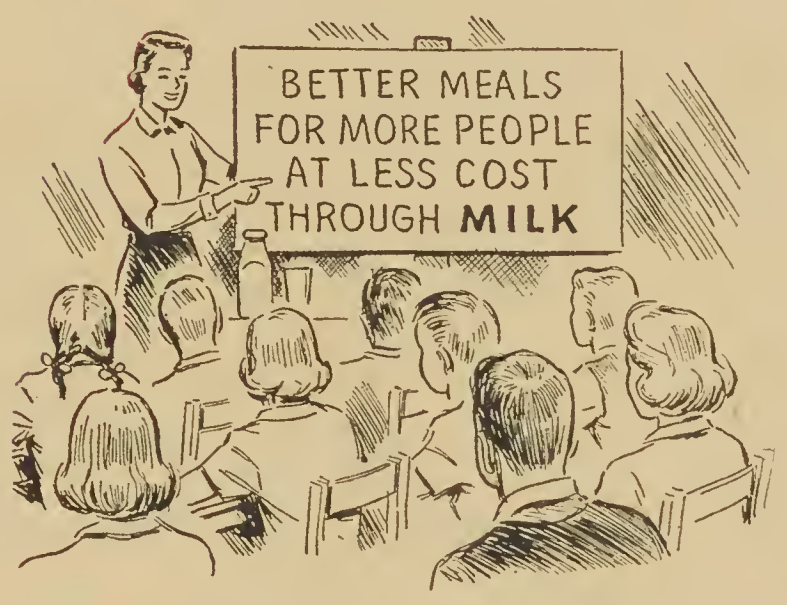
works tirelessly to enlarge the market for milk and milk products and to improve public understanding of dairymen's problems



1 By organized efforts for production of improved quality of milk for greater appeal to Mrs. Consumer.



2 By week-in, week-out advertising and promotion of Dairylea milk and milk products in 20 large consuming areas.



3 By active support of Milk for Health, American Dairy Association and Dairy Council activities.



4 By a sound public relations program which presents the money and food value of milk and the dairy farmer's side of the price situation to the public at large.



5 By wholehearted co-operation with other co-operatives on a state and national basis, and with other groups interested in farm problems.



6 By developing future farm leaders through our Young Cooperator program.

And these are only a few of the many benefits you will enjoy as a member of the

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

FRICK · MM · FOX

Three Great Lines

Sold and serviced in New York by the following Dealers:

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. BRANCH

Raymond Bedard, Champlain, N. Y.
Delp's Repoir Shop, Ravena, N. Y.
Revel DeWitt, Delhi, N. Y.
John A. Hirschfeld, Amsterdam, N.Y., R.D. 1
George Johnston & Sons, Voorheesville, N.Y.
Burpee's Garage, Vergennes, Vt. R.D. 1
Jones Tractor Sales, Waitsfield, Vt.
Hardy A. Merrill, Bellows Falls, Vt.
W. S. Mitchell, Newport, Vt.
Burrill Saw & Tool Works, Ilion, N. Y.
D. W. Coulter, Inc., Walton, N. Y.
181 Delaware St.
Henry C. Morse & Son, Prattsville, N. Y.
C. H. Bossett, Volley Falls, N. Y.
Ivers J. Knapp, Whallonsburg, N. Y.
Thomos C. Normon, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Winnie's Garage & Implement Co., Fly Creek, N. Y.
Hathaway's Farm Equipment Co., Inc. Burlington, Vt. 232 St. Paul St.
Ralph C. Beck, Mechanicville, N. Y. R.D. 2
Hallsville Farm Supply Co., Fort Plain, N. Y. R.D. 5
Charles H. Monroe, Poultney, Vt.
Steele & Mitchell Garage & Implement, Little Falls, N. Y. R.D. 2
Provost's Form Supply, Stephentown, N. Y.
Charles C. Holden & Son, Ticonderoga, N.Y.
Grantier Hardware & Implement Co., Centrol Bridge, N. Y.
Swonton Tractor Soles, Swanton, Vt.
Harold E. Morvin, Nossau, N. Y. R.D. 2

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y. BRANCH

Horvey M. Foster, Borton, N. Y.
Walter J. Holloway, Lodi, N. Y.
Floyd F. Toylor, Black River, N. Y.
Roymond I. Mitchell & Sons, Avoco, N. Y.
Wilson Bros., Bath, N. Y. R.D. 3
Edwin R. Winter, North Collins, N. Y.
Riester's Farm Machinery, Auburn, N. Y. Dunning Ave.
Morton Gorage, Morton, N. Y.
Collins Form Supply, Burke, N. Y.
Foirville Garage, Newark, N. Y. R.D. 2
J. Sturtz Soles & Service, Lowville, N. Y.
Wm. B. Wendt & Sons, Sanborn, N. Y
Williom F. Wolfe & Son, Lyndonville, N. Y.
Leonard's Gorage, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mobie Bros., Kirkville, N. Y.
Miner Farm Equipment Service, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.
Fillmore Mill, Fillmore, N. Y.
L. W. Bennett & Sons, Victor, N. Y.
Roy C. Canhom, Medino, N. Y. R.D. 2
Joseph Motuszek, Campbell, N. Y.
Harman & Almeter, Strykersville, N. Y.
Chautauquo Tractor & Implement Service, Falconer, N. Y.
Horold & Eunice Saxton, Cohocton, N. Y. R.D. 3
Leon Havens, Wheeler, N. Y.
Onondago Valley Mills, Syrocuse, N. Y. 207 Milburn Drive
J. Robert Allen, Tyrone, N. Y. Box 7
Espenscheid Form Lbr. & Bldg. Supply, Alton, N. Y.
Elmer Maki, Newfield, N. Y.
Richard P. Kemp, Dansville, N. Y. R.D. 3
L. D. Woles & Son, Norwich, N. Y. R.D. 2
Philip L. Bailey, Cuyler, N. Y.
Mark J. Davin, Avon, N. Y.
George R. Dorr, Dexter, N. Y.
Gerald C. Karcher, Akron, N. Y. Corney Rood
Walter J. Bowen & Sons, Lockport, N. Y. R.D. 5
Burt I. Brown, Cossville, N. Y.
Lyons Trading Post, Little Valley, N. Y.
Rose Hill Soles & Service, Geneva, N. Y. R.D. 3
Bishop & Turk, Pennellville, N. Y.
Brown & Sounders, Franklinville, N. Y.
Coryn Form Supplies, Canandaiguo, N. Y. R.D. 2
Eichos Bros., Hilton, N. Y.
Harold Holpin, Endicott, N. Y. 707 Wolloce St.
Horry Leon, Andover, N. Y.
Malone Bros. Garage, Oswego, N. Y. R.D. 6
Paul & Wansor, LeRoy, N Y. 124 W. Main St.
Sockett's Form Service, Dorien Center, N. Y.
Ray Thilk Sales & Service, Wilson, N. Y. Chestnut Rood

The last word in up-to-date, dependable, efficient, easy-to-handle, equipment to take care of every farm and sawmill job. Inspect this machinery first-hand, learn how it can best serve your needs, and fit your budget.

WAYNESBORO, PENNA., U.S.A. FRICK CO.

Council of Farm Cooperatives Elects Officers

THE New York State Council of Farmer Cooperatives recently elected Harold J. Evans of Georgetown president to succeed A. G. Waldo of Canastota. Henry L. Page of North Collins was elected vice president and G. W. Hedlund and Paul Taber, both of Ithaca, were named secretary and treasurer respectively.

At the Friday afternoon business meeting, the council re-elected three directors and named three new ones.

Re-elected were: Carl W. Miller of Buffalo Milk Producers Cooperative; Ernest V. Miller of Hortonville Grange Cooperative; and Waldo.

Newly-named directors are: J. Holton Wilkins of Interlaken, N. Y.; Seymour K. Rodenhurst of Theresa, N. Y.; and Charles Riley of Sennett, N. Y.

Named to the auditing committee were Ray V. Hemming of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, A. W. Thompson of New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative and Fred Griffin of Finger Lakes Honey Producers Cooperative.

The group held its annual banquet Friday night in the Ithaca Hotel, where members of the New York State College of Agriculture committee were honored for their part in arranging the American Institute of Cooperation meeting held here in August.

Topics discussed at Saturday's meeting were "Some New Ideas on Financing Cooperatives," led by C. W. Sadd of Syracuse, general manager of Cooperative P & C Family Foods; and "Handling Credit in 1955," led by S. E. Ronk, treasurer of the Springfield, Mass., Bank for Cooperatives.

Assisting Ronk in the discussion were J. W. Stiles of G.L.F., H. P. Weissenfels of Riverhead, Long Island, Joseph Cohn of Woodbridge, N. Y., and Rodenhurst.

— A.A. —

EMPIRE MARKET DEDICATED AT BULLVILLE, N. Y.

Recently over 400 farmers attended the dedication of the new Empire Marketing Auction building at Bullville, New York. The ground work for this market was started in 1952. Before it became a reality, there was a lot of talk, a lot of work and a lot of money invested by local people.

Members of the organizing committee were Albin Karsten of Middletown, Chairman; Blake Winters, Winterton; John Mapes, Monticello; Dewey Carr, Ferndale; Walter Burger, Pine Bush; Dan Barnhardt, Stone Ridge; Frank Elliott, New Paltz; Alfred C. Rider, Waldcn; August Uhlig, Middletown; and Harold E. Shively, Goshen.

In the regular sale which followed the dedication ceremonies, 442 head were sold for a total of $20,837.56. The Bullville market will hold regular livestock auction sales every Tuesday and Thursday, according to market manager A. E. Tyler, P. O. Box 15, Bullville. His phone number is Middletown 96-3451.

— A.A. —

LIVESTOCK MARKET REPORT

Rural Radio Network FM stations and its various affiliated AM stations carry up-to-the-minute Empire, Buffalo and Chicago livestock prices. All RRN stations go on the air at 6:15 A.M. Monday through Saturday with two minutes of news headlines.

At approximately 6:17 previous day's Empire prices are aired, are repeated at 7:10 A.M. and again at 12:20 P.M. This means that this schedule on Wednesday applies to Empire's Bullville, Caledonia, Gouverneur and W. Winfield, Tuesday sales and on Thursday to Empire's Greene Wednesday sale and on Friday to Empire's Bath and Oneonta Thursday sales.

Special Dairy and Lamb Sales are broadcast in the same manner the day following. For example Watkins Glen Lamb Pool prices are broadcast Thursday morning and noon for the Wednesday Lamb Pools are scheduled.

Also, each day at 12:20 P.M. and again at 6:20 P.M. that day's Chicago and Buffalo livestock prices are broadcast. For poultry information, Empire's Oneonta Poultry Auction held each Monday is aired on Tuesday at 6:40 A.M., 7:40 A.M. and 12:10 P.M. Empire's Bath Poultry Auction which is held on Tuesday is aired on Wednesday over Rural Radio Network at 6:40 A.M., 7:40 A.M., and 12:10 P.M.

— A.A. —

GENESEE VALLEY REGIONAL MARKET

Several thousand large buyers of agricultural produce will soon receive a booklet acquainting them with facilities offered by the Genesee Valley Regional Market one mile south of the Rochester city line.

The descriptive booklet was prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Markets in an effort to line up advance business for the big market which will open later this year.

The market site consists of 124 acres of which the market itself will comprise 49 acres for farmers' sheds, wholesale houses, winter shed, loading dock, railroad spurs and a scale house and office building, together with the parking, entrance and exit areas. The remaining 75 acres will afford space and facilities for allied industries.

— A. A. —

BEEF CATTLEMEN'S SHORT COURSE

The fourth annual Beef Cattlemen's Short Course will be held at Cornell University, January 24-28, 1955. The program will open with registration in Wing Hall at noon on Monday and close with the awarding of certificates Friday afternoon.

The subject matter will be similar to that given in past years and will deal with basic and practical information that should be useful to both purebred breeders and commercial producers and to those planning to start a beef enterprise.

— A. A. —

WINS HONORS AS VEGETABLE GROWER

Eighteen year old John J. Ruszkiewicz is the leading 1954 Junior vegetable gardener in the Northeastern section of the United States according to the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association which recently held its annual meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio. John lives at Pine Island, and is a sophomore at Cornell University. He is a vegetable grower on a commercial scale having 4¾ acres in his project this year. Onions, carrots, and lettuce were the crops, all of which were sold at the farm to truckers and dealers.

John kept very complete records of his sales and costs. He paid $647.85 for his hired labor; he received $2,147 for produce. Total costs were $1,440 leaving a profit of $707 or about $149 per acre. He says, "The most important practices to follow are those that will influence the price you receive to a large extent. These are: having top quality vegetables and putting them into excellent packages; choosing the proper method of marketing, and building up a reputation for living up to one's work."

He was a member of the Cornell vegetable judging team which took top national honors at Cincinnati and was second high individual.



Edward J. Seidel Jr., R. 2, Sewell, N. J.



SAFE • FAST • SURE TREATMENT . . .

For sore, scab, injured, obstructed teats. Flex-O Medicated Teat Dilators —by their antiseptic, gentle dilating action—provide soothing relief, resist infection and promote clean, rapid healing. Keep teat canal OPEN in its normal shape until healed. **Also for hard milkers.**

FIT ALL SIZE TEATS

TWO SIZE DILATORS
Regular — for average teats
Large — for larger teats
48 Dilators $1.00
24 Dilators .... .65



At your dealer, or postpaid.
DAIRY REMEDIES CO.
MONTCLAIR 16, NEW JERSEY

FLEX-O medicated TEAT DILATORS

The ONLY cloth-covered dilators that contain NO WIRES

Visit Europe This Year May 18-June 28

THERE is no more delightful experience in the world than traveling to new places with a pleasant, friendly group of people, and with a tour leader who relieves you of all travel worries. You will find this out for yourself if you go on our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour to Europe and Scandinavia this year. The dates are May 18 to June 28, and we will use the beautiful Cunard steamship, the Queen Elizabeth, both going and coming.

In Europe we will see glamorous Paris, historic London, castles on the Rhine, Scotland, Holland, magnificent Switzerland; Germany's bombed cities, and the Lands of the Midnight Sun—Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In all, we will visit nine countries, a truly memorable trip. Like all AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours, this will be an "all expense" trip with everything included in the price of the ticket.

You can get a free copy of the printed, illustrated day-to-day itinerary by filling out the coupon below and mailing it to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. You will be amazed when you see all that it includes. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours are noted for their completencss, their reasonable cost, and their congenial parties. It's a lot of fun and very easy to travel with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST!



Switzerland is incredibly beautiful — a fairyland that you will never forget.

E. R. EASTMAN, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-E,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your European Tour, May 18-June 28.

Name _____

Address _____
Print name and address

THEY ACHIEVED THEIR GOALS

(Continued from Page 9)

CONNECTICUT

Berlin High School — Nancy Button
East Hampton High School — Mary Sandin
Housatonic Valley Regional High School — Douglas Storr
New Milford High School — Carlton Fitch, Dorothy Campbell
Tourtellotte Memorial High School — Louis Hapitulik
Washington High School — Jane E. Swanberg
Windham High School — Polly Ann Crandall
Woodstock Academy — Dwight Norman

MAINE

Ashland Community High School — Burt Wright
Community High School-Fort Kent — Roland Tardie
East Corinth Academy — Kenneth Tate, Beatrice Smith
Ellsworth High School — Dana Gail Cushman
Freeport High School — Carole Brooks
George Stevens Academy — Phyllis Leighton
Hartland Academy — Ramona Wheeler
Hodgdon High School — Barbara Sharpe
Lee Academy — Donna Lou Shorey
Milo High School — Meredith Yerxa
Sabattus High School — Florence Page
Wilton Academy — Edna Clark

MASSACHUSETTS

Agawam High School — Ralph J. D'Amato, Jr., Rosemarie Baggetta
Arms Academy — Ruth Snow
Hopkins Academy — Marian Zenzayer
Lawrence High School — Theodore Dudley, Winifred Andrade
Lee High School — Ann L. Miner
Murdock High School — Elizabeth Ladeau
New Salem Academy — Marcia LaClaire
Norfolk County Agricultural School — Gordon E. Hultstrom
North High School-Worcester — Joseph R. Scott
Pembroke High School — Patricia Monk
Smith Academy — Jean Klocko
Swampscott High School — Sheila Leach
West Bridgewater High School — Judith Nickerson
Williams High School — Seth S. Stockwell

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Alton High School — Helen E. La Croix
Enfield High School — Winifred Fellows
Hopkinton High School — Nora Gragiano
Kennett High School — Clifton Jefferson
Laconia High School — Edgar Swain
Manchester High School — Phyllis D. Mendzela
New Boston High School — Sylvia Barss
Pembroke Academy — Shirley Witham
Tilton-Northfield High School — Andrew Robert, Fern Whitcher
Vilas High School — Dorothy Merrell
Weare High School — Scott McLain, Patricia Farwell
West Lebanon High School — Paul Preston

NEW JERSEY

Bridgeton High School — John F. Hubschmidt, Eleanor F. Abbott, Patricia Behling
Flemington High School — Ralph McPherson
Jonathan Dayton Regional High School — Thomas Nolan
Matawan High School — Jean Szymonski
Millville Memorial High School — Paul Winkic, Jr.
Middle Township High School-Cape May — Mary Roosevelt
Newton High School — Frank Demarest
Sussex High School — Hildagare TeBout
Upper Freehold Townsbip High School — Marie Wright

PENNSYLVANIA

Bald Eagle-Nittany Joint School — Patricia Renninger
Beaver Township School — Nayon Rittenhouse
Berwick High School — Helen Mausteller
Blain Union School — Cecile Reapsome
Blue Ridge Joint High School — Robert G. Page
Coudersport High School — Richard Bowers
Cowanesque Valley Joint Schools — Allison Baker
Fairview High School — Duane Duncan
Genesee High School — Patricia Palmatier
Gettysburg High School — Barbara Hankey
Harrison Valley School — Bennie L. Truax
Honesdale High School — Thomas Taeffe
Hughesville High School — Shirley Rupert
Jersey Shore Area Joint High School — Carlyle Joseph Rell, Doris Snyder

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

He may look just the same to you—
And he may be just as fine;
But—the next-door dog is the next-door dog,
And mine—is—mine!

—Dixie Wilson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

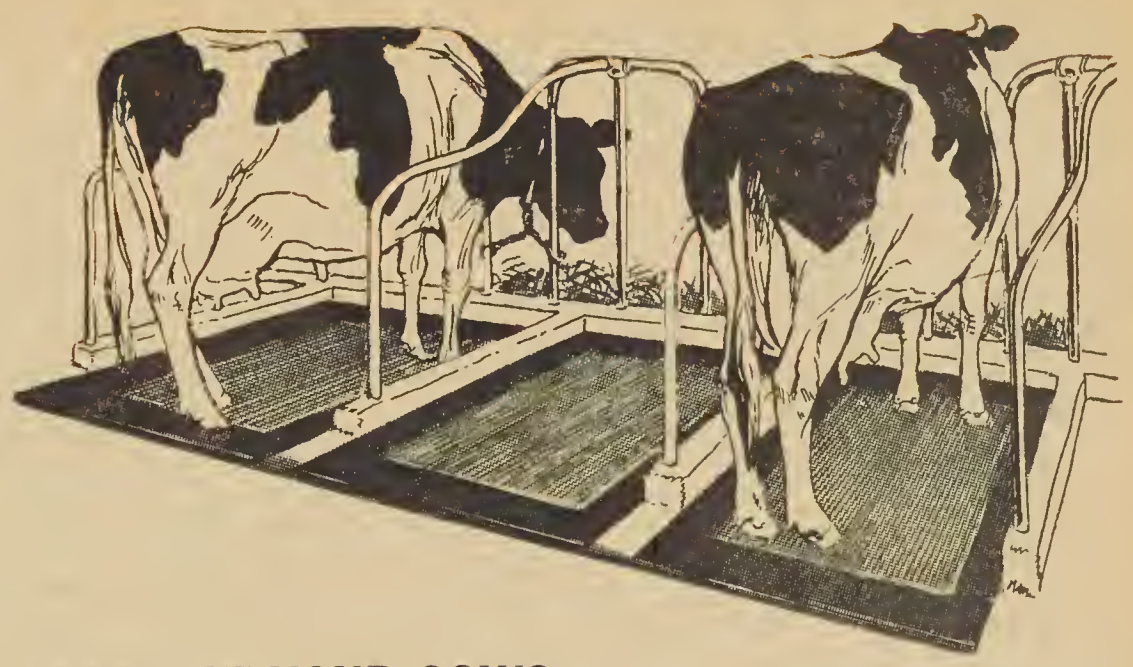
Liberty Joint School System — Harry Stryker
Montoursville Area Joint School — Vera Bowman
Muncy Joint Schools — Earl Poust, Meriam Bieber
Nicholson Borough School District — Mae Pratt
Putnam-Covington Joint School — Harold Kendrick
Union City Joint High School — Frank Pollock, Jr.
West Chillisquaque Township School — Beverly Whitmyer, Joyce Bronson
Wyalusing Valley Joint School — William Stevens

RHODE ISLAND

East Greenwich High School — Shirley Kattelle

VERMONT

Alburg High School — Beverly Ann Dubuque
Black River High School — Noreen Washburn
Brattleboro High School — Estelle Bailey
Chester High School — Robert P. Kalinen, Ruth Ann Nash
Derby Academy — Gordon B. Daggett, June Leavens
Essex Junction High School — Jean Muncy
Hardwick Academy — Loraine Larrabee
Hinesburg High School — Charlie Bissonette
Lamoille Central Academy — Eloise Parsons
Lyndon Institute — Elizabeth Calderwood
Morrisville High School — Winston Small
North Troy High School — Henry Pigeon
People's Academy-Morrisville — Thelma Huntley
St. Johnsbury Academy — Claire Goyette
Whitingham School — Stella Allen



PROTECT YOUR COWS
WITH NEW *Cow-Saver* STANCHION CUSHION

- Protects cows from injury
- Insulates cold floors
- Reduces danger of mastitis
- Saves time and labor
- Lasts for years

The Cow-Saver, a resilient corrugated cushion, fits any stanchion 4 feet wide or less. Its cushion action reduces injuries to teats, udders, hocks and knees—its corrugated surface reduces falling and slipping.

The Cow-Saver makes your cows less susceptible to mastitis by insulating them from cold, wet floors. In most cases, you will save *half* the amount and work of storing and replacing loose bedding.

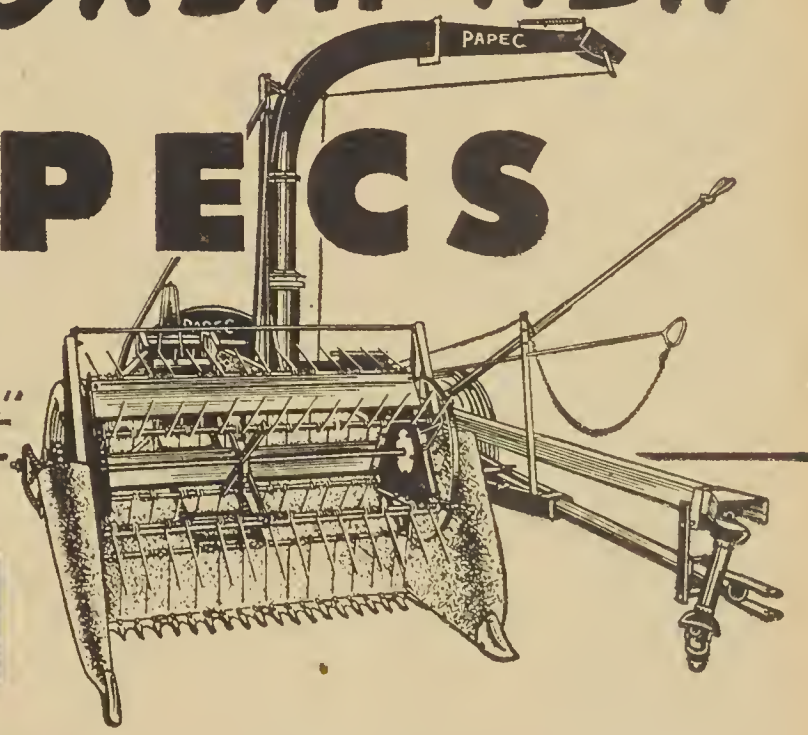
Fill in coupon below for complete information on the new Cow-Saver stanchion cushion.

B.F. Goodrich Sponge Products Division
167 Derby Place, Shelton, Conn.

B. F. Goodrich Sponge Products Division, 167 Derby Place, Shelton, Conn.
Please send free Cow-Saver Folder
Name: _____
Address: _____

2 GREAT NEW PAPECS

With NEW "QUICK-COUPLE"





"QUICK-COUPLE"

▶ Important new time and labor-saving FEATURES identify Papec's New Forage Harvesters, Models 62 & 92.

NEW "QUICK-COUPLE" Device for mounting all 3 attachments... direct cut, hay pick-up and row-crop... faster and easier.

IMPROVED DIVIDERS on direct cut and hay pick-up attachments.

6-bar REEL on direct cut attachment.

NEW DESIGN LIFT LEVER making it easier to raise and lower attachments from tractor seat, to level base unit for mounting attachments, to raise tongue for tractor hitch.

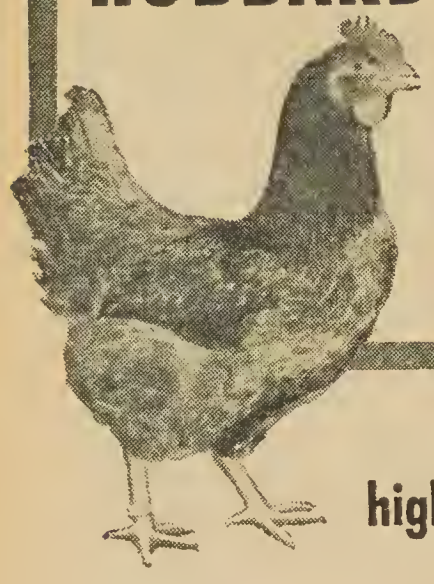
OTHER Convenience and Performance IMPROVEMENTS PLUS ALL the Features that have made Papec famous for dependable, trouble-free operation on all types of forage crops.

- POSITIVE FINGER FEED ROLL
- PATENTED SILAGE SHELF
- ADJUSTABLE AXLES
- BIGGER TIRES

See the NEW PAPECS at your dealer's soon.
Papec Machine Company, Shortsville, N. Y.

PAPEC FORAGE HARVESTERS

HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES



the bird that meets today's need for

PROFITS

...more eggs at less cost higher livability without pampering

This year you need proven profit-making values in the inheritance of every chick you buy. Hubbard's New Hampshires, Balanced Bred for 34 years, give fast, uniform growth and early maturity—fixed qualities of heavy egg production, large egg size, resistance to leukosis, high livability through the laying year.

NEW HEAVY EGG PRODUCER—Hubbard's Leghorn Cross, for growers interested in eggs only. They inherit vitality from cross-breeding, mature at 5 months. Large egg size, superior shell quality, low feed consumption.

We take full responsibility for safe, on time delivery of healthy chicks, backed by our Guarantee of Full Satisfaction to 30 days of age.

FREE CATALOG! Get all the facts on these 2 profit-bred birds.

HUBBARD FARMS

Box 20, Walpole, N. H. Tel. Walpole 78 — Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

Here's how to TOP THE MARKET



The money is in that extra few cents in market prices. Like other Marshall customers, you too can put yourself in position to top the market and make better profits in '55.

AT MARSHALL'S YOU GET . . .

Only the Best Strains
Disease Resistance by Exposure
Chicks By Modern Methods
Service By Trained People

FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION . . .

WHITE LEGHORNS — Famous Babcock Strain. World's laying test record holder. Also Random Sample Test Winner.

R. I. REDS — One of nation's top strains, improved by us. Proved by customers. Top Red pen (1954) Western New York Laying Test.

RED-ROCKS — Great dual-purpose cross. Disease-resistant; lots of eggs, top meat prices. Automatic sexing.

FOR FAST LOW-COST MEAT . . .

MARSHALL'S MEAT STRAIN — More meat per pound of feed — proved by official and field tests.

WHITE ROCKS (Arbor Acres) — Usually considered best white meat strain in U. S. A. Tops New York market.



Pick your breed and hatching date and better order early. Catalog.

MARSHALL BROTHERS
R. D. 5-E, Phone 46336
ITHACA, NEW YORK

NEW BOOK Free!

Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1955 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.



Write to:

Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

ANCONA CHICKS

THE BREED THAT LAYS MORE LARGE WHITE EGGS ON LESS FEED.
Also 3 to 4 week old started. Catalog Free.
SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM. Richfield 8, Pa.

CHICKENS LIKE YOU'VE NEVER SEEN BEFORE!
FOR MARKET OR YOUR TABLE

VINELAND CAPONADE Liquid Hormonizer

Flavorizes • Tenderizes • Adds Precious Extra Weight For a Fraction Over 1c Per Bird

This golden liquid hormone—CAPONADE—is amazingly easy to use. Goes to work immediately, stimulating appetites by hormone action so that 3 to 5 weeks after treatment cockerels as well as pullets gain from one-quarter to one-half pound more than untreated birds. They have that layer of "finish" fat under the skin that means tenderer, tastier broilers, fryers and roasters—plus premium market prices.

After treatment cockerels begin to act like pullets. The skin becomes smooth and glossy; the meat juicy and succulent. CAPONADE is scientifically compounded and farm-proven on hundreds of thousands of birds.



It will pay you well to go to your nearest dealer and ask for the VINELAND CAPONADE KIT. If he is unable to supply you, please write us, giving dealer's name and address. No order will be filled without this dealer information.

$1.75 Complete Kit For Treating 100 Birds. Includes Permanent Needle Applicator. Refills of 100 Dose Bottles only $1.25.

VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES

BOX 19 — VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

Bulkley's PROFIT-MAKING LEGHORNS



Here's How to Profit:

- Buy Quality Chicks, Market Quality Eggs
- Start Chicks Early, Get More Eggs When Prices Are Highest
- New! Free Catalog!
- Order Now — Save with Discount

Allen H. Bulkley & Sons
OUR 40TH YEAR
125 Leghorn Lane Phone 30-M Odessa, N. Y.

COSTS AND RETURNS PER LAYER* (104 New York poultry farms, 1950-1951)

Item	Leghorn flocks		Heavy-breed flocks		
	Market-egg	Hatching egg	Market-egg	Hatching-egg meat strains	Hatching-egg production strains
Number of farms	23	20	28	19	14
Average number of layers	1,099	1,446	820	863	551
Eggs per layer	203	174	192	167	190
Per cent mortality	19.3	14.1	17.9	15.7	20.5
Pounds of feed per layer	115	116	121	139	140
Hours of labor per layer	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.2
			Dollars per layer		
Costs:					
Feed	4.45	4.60	4.64	5.90	5.82
Labor	1.67	1.53	1.66	1.60	2.03
Buildings and equipment	0.65	0.52	0.75	0.98	0.88
Depreciation	1.40	1.15	0.88	1.49	1.27
Other	0.31	0.32	0.41	0.56	0.56
Total	8.48	8.12	8.34	10.53	10.56
Net cost	8.38	7.95	8.21	10.35	10.40
Returns:					
Eggs	9.10	8.51	8.12	10.17	10.35
Other	0.10	0.17	0.13	0.18	0.16
Total	9.20	8.68	8.25	10.35	10.51
Profit per layer	0.72	0.56	—0.09	—0.18	—0.05
Return per hour of labor	1.45	1.32	0.89	0.86	0.90
Return for labor per layer	2.39	2.09	1.56	1.42	1.99
Total return for labor	2,623	3,016	1,283	1,225	1,093

**All feed used and labor required for the hatching-egg flocks, including that for males, have been converted to a per layer basis. All costs, including those for the males, have been charged to the layer flock.*

Hatching Eggs vs. Market Eggs

By L. M. HURD

HATCHING egg production is a relatively new development in poultry keeping. It has come about because of the rapid increase in the number of chicks hatched in commercial hatcheries and the increased demand for hatching eggs. Premiums are paid over market eggs since it costs more to produce hatching eggs. The premium paid depends on the quality of the stock, competition in the locality, hatchability of the eggs, and service rendered by the hatchery.

The extra costs of producing hatching eggs include blood testing the stock for pullorum disease, maintenance of the necessary males, and the higher cost of a breeder ration. Profitable hatching egg production is dependent on securing a high enough premium to more than cover the extra costs and bother of maintaining a breeding flock. Also, the length of the hatching season should be considered and the regularity of the demand for eggs by the hatchery. A short season and irregular outlet for the eggs are not profitable unless a very high premium is paid. Also, the disposal of the eggs not suitable for hatching should be considered.

It is highly desirable for a poultryman engaging in hatching egg production to carry on cost account records to determine whether hatching egg production is profitable or not and to find out what premium is necessary for profit. Under the right conditions, many poultrymen have found hatching egg production profitable. Not much information comparing the returns from market egg production with hatching egg production is available. However, one such comparison is shown below.

Costs and returns from the 5 types of laying flocks shown in this table (Cornell University Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 896 by K. S. Carpenter) were determined both on a per-layer and per dozen egg basis. Leghorns as well as heavy breed flocks, were compared. Meat strains of the heavy breeds were compared with heavy breed production strains. The average hatching season for the Leghorn flock was 19.2 weeks; for the production strains of the heavy breeds, 32 weeks, and for the meat strains, 42.7 weeks.

Twenty-eight per cent of the total eggs sold from the Leghorn flocks were hatching eggs while about 52 per cent such eggs were sold from the production strains of the heavy breeds, and nearly 70 per cent from the meat strains. The average difference in price received between Leghorn market eggs and hatching eggs was 21.9 cents; this difference was 34.1 cents for the production strains of the heavy breeds and 36.7 cents for the meat strains.

The average egg production was the lowest for the meat strains of the heavy breeds. This is an important point and should be taken into consideration when engaging in the hatching egg business and in the selection of a strain for this purpose.

For all 5 groups, feed costs were over 50 per cent of the total costs. Feed and labor made up about three-fourths of the total cost per layer.

Total returns for labor were the highest for the Leghorn flocks producing hatching eggs. They were greater for both types of Leghorn flocks than for the 3 groups of flocks with heavy breeds, with a large part of this difference due to the larger size of the Leghorn flock. More labor was spent in caring for these larger flocks, which resulted in greater total returns for labor on the enterprise.

The Leghorn market-egg flocks produced eggs at the lowest cost of any of the groups.

The average profit per dozen eggs was highest for the Leghorn market egg flocks. All 3 of the heavy-breed groups produced eggs at an average loss per dozen. The meat strain flocks of the heavy breeds were the least profitable because of the low production of the birds in these flocks.

CLEMENTS MAINE-BRED CHICKS

Whether you produce MARKET EGGS, MEAT, or HATCHING EGGS —you can increase your profit margin by starting with Clements Maine-Bred Chicks. We offer the breeds and crosses that have proven most profitable.

RED-ROCKS (Black Sex-Link Pullets) famous for stamina, livability, and steady egg production.

WHITE LEGHORNS— efficient egg producers—more eggs per bag of feed means greater net profits.

RHODE ISLAND REDS— favorites for high egg production.

WHITE ROCKS— 1st choice of many commercial broiler growers—fast growth, high livability, efficient feed conversion, top meat quality. Pullets in demand for hatching egg production.

They're backed by 44 years breeding experience and the reputation of Maine's largest hatchery.

Maine-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean

Write (or phone Winterport 190) for information and prices.

CLEMENTS CHICKS, INC.
ROUTE 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE

Bred to Increase Your Profits

Seen and Heard at the American Farm Bureau Federation Session

By BILL STEMPFLE

I HAVE just returned from the 36th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation held in New York City December 14 to 16 and have thought to report to the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the theme and purpose of the program and my impressions of this great gathering of farm people.

The Associated Women of the A.F.B.F. had a full day's program on Monday when the men were attending the Commodity conferences. A dozen in number, these sessions dealt with livestock, fruit and vegetable, dairy, poultry, field crops, organization, insurance, land and water use, tax and legislation.

One had only to listen in on these discussions to learn how complex is the business of growing, processing and marketing the food of the nation; and to realize that each industry and region has its own special problems.

The theme of the convention was launched on a high plane by the eloquent and forthright address of President Allan Kline. Stating that the obvious purpose of the American Farm Bureau is to seek to improve the net income of farmers, he went on to say that "as a great representative national organization of farmers it has responsibilities outside of agriculture. They arise not only because we have duties as citizens, but also because we are a part of the general economy."

General Welfare Important

Speaking of world trade, a vital issue to agriculture, Kline explained that as the worlds' greatest trading nation, America has more to lose from restrictions and more to gain from expansions than any other country.

"Foreign markets," he said, "are subject to great expansion and the agricultural commodities on hand can be used as good solid capital to improve production and to increase trade. The vast stocks of farm products in storage must be reduced if for no other reason than that they have a depressing effect upon the market."

Politics Are Involved

Kline went on to explain that farmers must deal with the politics as well as the economics of the situation! There are those in government who seek power and there are national groups that would like to formulate farm policy. Farmers will do better to deal with farm policy themselves rather than to abdicate either to government or to other national groups, and the American Farm Bureau has amply demonstrated its ability to do the job!

In discussing "Our Foreign Economic Policy", Clarence Randall, board chairman of Inland Steel Company, stated that a high tariff that restricts imports also restricts exports. "These problems can never be solved," he said, "until all Americans are intelligent enough to know that what is best for America is best for each of us."

Farm Prospects Good

"Farming", predicted Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson in the concluding address of the convention, "has a bright future in this country and the role of government must be to help, not to hinder, that future!

"One major danger I see in Federal paternalism is that burdensome controls and centralization of authority go hand in hand with subsidies. I instinctively fear excessive concentration of power in the hands of any man or group of men.

"As price supports are adjusted realistically, it is possible to relax controls. At 70% of parity for feed grains for instance, the Commodity Credit Corporation will **support** the market rather than **become** the market. By relaxing cross compliance and the vegetable acreage restrictions, we will provide a degree of operating freedom that is in keeping with basic decisions made in the Congress and confirmed by the farmers of the country. The decision, we think, is in the best interests of agriculture."

Here are a few high lights from the resolutions:

The delegates approved flexible price supports, favored legislation to require the U.S.D.A. to control production on diverted acres, opposed Universal Military Training, gave strong endorsements to the American capitalistic system, came out for expansion of world trade on a mutually advantageous basis, approved the development and transmission of electric power by private capital.

They recommended the orderly liquidation of Commodity Credit Corporation holdings with encouragement to the private trade to participate, opposed a federal tax on gasoline but recommended the exemption for non-highway uses as long as such a tax is in effect. Commended the Agricultural Extension Service but cautioned against service on an individual basis.

President Kline Resigns

Allan B. Kline, forced to retire because of ill health after seven years of magnificent service as A.F.B.F. president, is succeeded by Charles Shuman, currently president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the largest state unit of the American Farm Bureau with 200,000 members.

I came away from this great assemblage with a feeling of respect for the intelligence and integrity of the leaders and membership of the Farm Bureau; the soundness of their views, their unselfish attitude toward themselves and their generous regard for the rights of other groups of the population.

BABCOCK'S

JANUARY 1955

HEALTHY CHICK NEWS

Do You Think These Figures Are Accurate?

(4 sq. ft. per layer most profitable)



Two years ago we had one pen of 450 pullets housed where we normally house 600 to 700 birds. These 450 pullets had 4 square feet of floor space per bird. They were the last we housed and that's why there were so few in the pen. They had a top production of 95%, they were over 90% for about 5 months, and in August they were still laying 85% and were starting their 9th month of production. Archie Fortner, foreman of our trapnest farm, says that birds housed with this much room make more money than birds that are more crowded. He ought to know. He's been at it for over 40 years.

When I saw an article recently telling about experiments run where birds are crowded in one bird for each square foot of floor space and using special equipment, I got to thinking about it and have come up with the following table. The article on the experiment said that production on the crowded birds which had 1 square foot of floor space was 50%. I would expect that this is about correct. Another thing Archie says is that when you crowd pullets, you carry out more dead ones, and eventually you get down to the same number of birds anyway, so why not put in fewer to start with?

Pen No.	Sq. Ft. Per Hen	No. Hens	% Production	% Annual Mortality	Per Day: Eggs	Egg Value	Feed Cost	Profit Over Feed	Depreciation	Profit
1	4	750	90	15	675	$27.00	$11.75	$15.75	$ 4.26	$11.49
2	3	1000	80	17	800	32.00	14.00	18.00	5.71	12.29
3	2	1500	65	20	975	39.00	20.25	18.75	8.63	10.12
4	1	3000	50	25	1500	60.00	39.00	21.00	17.46	3.54

EXPLANATION: These figures assume that you and I have 4 pens each 100 feet by 30 feet making them 3000 square feet each. In pen one, we allow them 4 square feet and have 750 pullets. Pen two, 3 square feet and 1000 pullets. Pen three, 2 square feet and 1500 pullets. Pen four, 1 square foot and 3000 pullets. The next column gives the percent production we expect from each pen. I think this is accurate but if you think it's wrong you could work up your own set of figures. I think the next is probably accurate on mortality although I would expect the crowded pen to show a higher mortality than this particularly if the birds get to picking, or if they push one another around to the point where many birds starve to death. The next several columns are on a per day basis. It shows the number of eggs this number of birds will lay per day, the egg value at 4¢ per egg, feed cost at 5¢ per pound. I have figured 30 pounds of feed per hundred birds per day for pen one, pen two—28 pounds, pen three—27 pounds, and pen four—26 pounds per hundred birds per day. I have figured the profit over feed costs and then I have figured the value of the birds at the end of the year at 50¢ per bird and subtracted this from what the pullets were worth at let's say $2.50 per bird when they were housed which gives a depreciation per day for each of these pens. When you figure it out this way, you get the profit that is shown in the last column.

From these figures, if I'm right, I would conclude that White Leghorns should be housed at 4 square feet per bird. You might say that pen 1 would not lay 90% more than 2 or 3 months and maybe that's right, but I could counter by saying that pen 4 would not lay as high as 50% very long either. Of course they might get up to better than 50% if quite a few birds died off early and thereby cut the number and therefore the competition among the birds.

As I see it the whole secret here is competition among birds. You can debeak them and everything else and still competition counts. They've got to get lots of feed and water whenever they want it to give you maximum results.

To fill up a house with 3,000 birds you've got to have a lot more brooding facilities and buy a lot more chicks and you've got to risk a lot more money. Therefore I see no logic in crowding pullets in the laying house.

We as breeders constantly crowd our birds in the brooder house and in the laying house in order to find the birds that can stand adverse conditions the best. We do this so that when you buy them and give them exceptionally fine conditions, then you get very high production, and excellent livability.

We Are Trying Awfully Hard: We are working like fury here trying to produce a better and better bird every year. We have a complete set of IBM machines. All of our records are on cards, we can do the work much more rapidly, and we have much more complete information by using the IBM machines. While I think we have improved our birds a lot during the last 15 years, I think we're going to improve them at a faster rate during the next 10 years. I certainly hope that we can sell you chicks and prove to you how we can improve the birds that we sell to you. I'd like to invite you to be one of our customers and I hope that as time goes on I can help keep you well informed on the poultry business and bring up arguments, many of them debatable, for you to think about, and I think if you're well informed you'll make more money with your poultry.

Sincerely yours,
Monroe C. Babcock

P. S. I'll try to answer your questions whether you buy chicks from us or not. I would certainly like to sell you chicks and hope you'll send the coupon at the bottom of this ad to us for our catalog which I think you will find instructive.

MAIL COUPON FOR FREE CATALOG

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.
Route 3G, ITHACA, NEW YORK

Please send us your free 48 page catalog and latest issue of Babcock's Healthy Chick News.

Name .....

Address .....

Post Office ..... State .....

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N Y Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Jan. 15 Issue	Closes Dec. 31
Feb. 5 Issue	Closes Jan. 21
Feb. 19 Issue	Closes Feb. 4
March 5 Issue	Closes Feb. 18

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, Inc., Fred Emmick, Oxford, N. Y

HOLSTEIN

TEN large Registered Holsteins. Due Nov. & Dec. with second calves. One of best producing, highest classified herds in county. Certified, accredited. Lonergan Bros., Homer, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD Steer and Heifer feeder calves. Make your own selections. Ask about our free delivery on lots of 20 or more calves. Zenda Farms—Clayton, N. Y. Clinton Maldoon, Mgr. Phone 218.

2 REGISTERED Hereford Bulls. Excellent Domino breeding. Herd Sire quality. Ready for light service this Spring. William Selman, Route 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

SWINE

TAMWORTH Boars, registered, 10 weeks old. Francis Tennity, Warboys Rd., Bergen, New York.

SPOTTED Poland China pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Vaccinated purebreds. Shipped with Dr. health certificate. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Shropshire, Suffolk and Oxford yearling rams and ewes. Excellent breeding. Priced reasonably. Van Vliet Bros., Lodi, N. Y.

REGISTERED Oxfords—20 good young ewes bred to best rams. 10 nice ewe lambs, 3 top rams. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, N. Y.

HORSES

MATCHED team of Belgians, weight 3,400. William Lotridge, Phone 36777 Fonda, N. Y.

50 HEAD Belgian Horses for sale. 10 matched pairs of 3 & 4 year olds, 4 two year olds & 11 weanlings. Also 15 bred mares. Earl A. Noble, Seneca Castle, N. Y. Phone Stanley 513Y23.

DOGS

REGISTERED Collie Puppies. Beauties. Championship Breeding $30.00, $35.00—Plummer McCullough, Mercer Penna.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

GERMAN Shepherds, pups, larger. Excellent bloodlines. Helinda Kennels, Reg., 1131 Main St., Vestal, N. Y.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

NEWFOUNDLAND dogs and pups for sale. Alvin Wimett, Salisbury, Vt.

LARGEST Beagle Kennel in the country. Pups $15.00, Started $20.00, Broken $35.00. Bred Bitches $35.00. Sold on 6 day trial. Witis, 501 Plain St., Brockton, Mass.

BEAGLE Puppies, Reg. Sept. $25.00. Champ. Charmae, Fd. Champ's Grays Linesman, Fd. Champ's Amawalk Si breeding. C. Greco, Brant Lake, N. Y. Chestertown 2270.

BEAUTIFUL Scotch English Collie pups—crossed — males 3 months, $15.00, females $10.00. Police & Collie crossed—males 2 months $15.00, females $10.00. Border Collie pups from parents imported stock — males 2 months $20.00, females $15.00. Old Shepherd strain cattle dogs, males 3 months $20.00, females $15.00. Either breed of stock dogs ready to train on livestock. Males $30.00, females $20.00. It is a pleasure to ship C.O.D. for full inspection, delivery guaranteed anywhere in U.S.A. All duties paid. Season's Greetings. Welfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada.

OLD FASHIONED English Shepherd pup. Farm and companion dogs. Nellie Hillman, Vineentown, N. J.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents. Born low heel strikers. Males $15.00, females $12.00. Reg. paper $1.00 extra. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, N. Y.

SHEPHERD puppies — real stock dogs. Greenlawn Farm, Cobleskill, N. Y.

COON HOUNDS: Registered black and tan female, registered Plott male. Howard Chick, East Lebanon, Maine.

POULTRY

McGREGOR Farm Chicks, All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S Farm-Proven White Leghorns Proven for production, livability, good egg size, first and second generation Mt. Hope; also Weidner, Dryden bloodlines. Details on request. Write to Zimmer's Poultry Farm. Box C, Gallupville, N. Y

BABY CHICKS $7.95—100 C.O.D. Reds, Rocks, Hampshires & heavy assorted. No leghorns. Prices at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 7, Pa.

WOODSIDE Chicks, 38 years successful hatching, Dominant White Cross from excellent laying stock. Red Rock Cross Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, Danish Brown Leghorn. David Hammond, Cortland, N. Y.

POULTRY

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's Healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm Inc., Route 5A, Ithaca, New York.

GET TOP PRICES for eggs and meat. Be ready for better prices in '55. Tie in with top strains best hatching, disease resistance, trained service people. Babcock Leghorns; laying test winning R.I. Reds; Arbor Acres White Rocks; famous meat strain New Hampshires. Poultry will snap back. It always has. Our orders show it. Order early. Marshall Brothers Hatchery, R.D 5-A. Phone 46336, Ithaca, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms Wallace H Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

VANCREST New Hampshires and better Sex links. Order now for winter and spring. Need better livability, egg size, and production with early maturity? Try Vanerest Hamps or Sex Links this season. For information, prices and dates write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

NOTHING BUT BUSINESS BIRDS at Ebenwood Farm. Our white broilers feather fast, grow fast, dress clean and are long-keeled, spelling more meat for the consumer's money. Our long-famous Business New Hampshires are rugged, heavy-laying birds which become plump broilers and roasters. Try them. Ebenwood Farm, Box 14, West Bridgewater, Mass.

BALL Red-Rocks and Ball Leghorns (pure, undiluted Babcock strain) are bred for long distance egg production. The sustained high egg production and good livability of these birds really pay off when the squeeze is on egg and poultry prices. Our Dominant White Crosses (mostly Cornish, New Hampshire and Barred Rock) make broad-breasted, white feathered, yellow-skinned broilers with a minimum of feed. Write for free catalogue, telling about our 11,000 bird farm and modern hatchery. Truck delivery to many areas. Ball Poultry Farm, Route A, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

FREE! 10 chicks with every 100 ordered at no additional cost, if order is placed before February 1. Sensational values. Egg bred chicks. U. S. approved, pullorum typhoid clean. Low as $7.95—100. Mt. Healthy special egg breeding builds healthy chicks that really pay off—both on the market and at the nest. Many matings sired by R.O.P. males. Day old or started chicks up to six weeks. Ducklings and turkey poults weekly. Order early. Save money Write now to Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dept. AA.

MAKE MORE MONEY from poultry! America's leading poultry magazine tells how. Each issue packed with latest advice, helpful ideas. Bargain rates—9 months 25c; 48 months $1.00. Subscribe Today! Poultry Tribune, Dept. 14, Mount Morris, Illinois.

67 RARE Breeds Chicks including Polish; Spanish; Buttercups; Turkens; Australorps; Houdans; Lakenvelders; Andalusians; Cornish; Aneonas; Sussex; Hamburgs; Giants; Brahmas; Leghorns; Minorcas; Orpingtons; Vikings; Wyandottes; Rocks. Live arrival all eastern states guaranteed. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free. Murray McMurray Hatchery, Box B-70, Webster City, Iowa.

TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS — Ducklings — Turkey Poults. B.B. Bronze, Beltsvilles, Nebraskans, White Hollands—Famous Long Island White Uekin ducklings—Send for catalog — Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, N. Y. Phone Center Moriches 3-0427.

BANTAMS

DARK CORNISH Bantams—Beautiful Midgets. Super meat breed. Like eating Quail. Hatching eggs, stock. Illustrated circular. Will Schadt, Goshen, Indiana.

PIGEONS

WHITE Homers—beauties—$3.00 pair. O. Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N. Y.

HIDES AND FURS

FURS MINK & RATS: Prime flesh side out, best received at once. Ginseng and other furs. Write what you have. We hold one week. H. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, New Hampshire.

RABBITS

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash Markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos — Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c. 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED To Buy: United States coins. Dr. Stewart Gay, Monticello, New York.

FRUIT

TREE RIPENED fruit, oranges and grapefruit, $2.00 bushel. Will mix. M. K. Morse, Route 2, Box 451, Deland, Florida.

PECANS

PECANS in Shell. 5 pounds Stuarts, $2.50; 5 pounds mixed, $2.00. Peanuts in shell, 5 pounds, $2.00. All postpaid. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Our famous choice clover New York's finest; 5 lbs. $1.65; 6-5s $7.98 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. $9.00 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

PLANTS

ONION PLANTS—Choice select yellow or white Sweet Spanish, yellow or white Bermuda, 300-$1.60; 500-$2.10; 1,000-$3.50; 2,000-$5.45; 3,000-$6.90; 6,000 (crate)-$10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. 35 varieties. Catalog free. Rexford Sprout, Sayre, Penna.

NURSERY STOCK

EVERGREENS: Seedlings and Transplants; all kinds. Free price-list and planting guide. Flickingers' Nursery, Box 9, Sagamore, Pa.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified Blight Resistant seed potatoes. They beat any others for yield. Also certified Katahdins. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

HAY

TOP QUALITY 1st and 2nd cut mixed alfalfa hay. Oat, wheat, straw. H. F Grover, Afton, N. Y. Phone 7-2174.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR Posts, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED man and son desire one man dairy farm on shares. Good references. Box 514-AJ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

I WOULD like position managing large dairy farm. Experience and references. Available March 1st. Box 514-JB, c/o American Agriculturist Ithaca, New York.

YOUNG married man wants to manage small dairy farm or herd. Agricultural college graduate, farm experience. Want living quarters and privileges. References. Write W. J. Branigan, R.D., Blairstown, N. J.

HELP WANTED

FARMER—for large dairy farm on shares, someone interested in eventual ownership. Central New York. Box 511-NG. c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

DEALERS WANTED!—Make winter a high-profit season with Rite-Way's new one-man Chain Saw; Sells Fast by demonstration—farmers see for themselves how light and easily it handles, and what a tremendous job it does! Three full horsepower at the cut! The blade has a 360-degree swivel, locks instantly in any position—no other saw its size has this! New magnesium alloys make the Rite-Way light—yet tough and rugged! Exclusive automatic oiling system . . . complete roller-bearing mounting . . . narrow guide bar, centered for balance . . . easy-to-sharpen three-way saw chain! Exclusive franchise and 30-Day Free trial to responsible parties. Write today to Dept. L-A, Rite-Way Dairy Division, Package Machinery Company, East Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Realty Catalog. Farms, homes, auto cts.; Businesses, 35 States, Coast-to-Coast. 3,357 bargains described. Mailed Free! World's Largest. 54 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

FOR SALE—5.45 acres of land, 8-room house with bath; also new furnace, on Rt. 19, just outside village. Large barn with basement, also 2-car garage, chicken house, small workshop. Glen Horton, RD 3, Belmont, N. Y. Phone 5120.

WANTED—dairy-cash crop farm. Good buildings. Box 514-DU, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

PATENTS

INVENTORS: Information on patent procedure furnished on request, without obligation. John Randolph, Registered Patent Attorney, 252 Columbian Building, Washington 1, D. C.

EARTHWORMS

OBTAIN "Miracles" from Your Land!! Bigger, better flowers, vegetables, crops. Unbelievable! Easy! Get true story, "An Earthworm Turned His Life." Send dime. Earthmaster System, 34T, El Monte, Calif.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

WHERE & How to bid on Government Surplus. Complete $1.00. Brody, Box 8-M, Sunnyside 4, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

PATZ BARN Cleaners, have nation-wide reputation for more years of trouble-free operation than any other make. Simple, rugged, inexpensive, long lasting exclusive heavy steel individual hook chain, no welds, no rivets, no weak spots to corrode and break. A few trade-ins of leading makes very reasonable. Investigate before you invest in any cleaner. Silos and silo unloaders. Easy terms, free literature, no obligation, no salesmen will call. Dealers Wanted. Frank Nold, Rome, N. Y.

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, North Dakota.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION. Complete Combination Kit for collecting bull semen and inseminating cows. Illustrated instructions. Includes all necessary instruments and extra parts. Fine quality metal carrying case. Unconditionally guaranteed. $48.75 FOB factory. Send for free literature. Breeders Equipment Co., Flourtown, Pa.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers big savings on used earthmoving and construction equipment. You buy in confidence. Each machine backed in writing. Caterpillar Diesel 40 Tractor with "V" Snow Plow and wings, good condition, $1,200.00. International TD14A Tractor with Issaeson Hydraulic Straight Bulldozer, new 1949, ready for work, $6,500.00. International UDI4 Diesel Power Unit, 60 hp with steel channel base outboard bearing, good condition. Walter Model FCS Chassis Snow Fighter Truck. 120 hp with Frink one-way Plow and Snow King Rotary Plow, very good condition. Allis-Chalmers HD7W Tractor with Baker Hydraulic Straight Bulldozer, $1,200.00. Chicago-Pneumatic 105 ft. Portable Compressor, very good. Caterpillar D7 Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Bulldozer, new 1947. Caterpillar D6-60" Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Angledozer, extras, $3,850.00. Caterpillar D2-50" Tractor completely reconditioned in our shop $2,800.00. Write, wire, phone us your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vermont. Phone 90.

LIGHTNING RODS, fire extinguishers, alarms, vanes, steeple jack service. Electra Company, 127 No. Lake Avenue, Albany, N. Y., 4-4149. N. Y. C. Office Mu-6-8897.

WATERPROOFED Canvas Covers — Tarpaulins. Save Direct from factory to you. Double stitched reinforced with leather. 7x9—$5.04; 8x12—$7.68; 12x14—$13.44. Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Company, Binghamton, New York.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich N. Y.

MASTITIS-Tubes Far-Mast-300, 300,000 units Procaine Penicillin, 100 mg. dihydrostreptomycin, 10% Sulfamerazine, 10% Sulfathiazole. One dozen 7.5 gm. tubes $4.65. Quantity discounts available. Orders under $25.00 include 35c postage. Farnum Laboratories, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

SPRAY RIGS — 500 gallon "Friend" Airblast. 400 gallon Farquhar with spray mast. Both excellent condition. John K. Hall, Ruhlman Rd., Lockport, N. Y.

BUY SURPLUS Farm Tools, machinery, feed, trucks from government. List $1.00. Bulletin Box 213K, East Hartford 8, Conn.

INCUBATORS—All sizes. Electric. Hatch goose, turkey, duck, guinea, chicken eggs. Special instruction each. Illustrated circular. Goshen Poultry Farm, Goshen, Ind.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale — Monthly Special — 5-row Weedmaster Tractor Sprayer. List $175.50. Sale prepaid $97.65. Tremendous savings, Gov't. and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools. Hundreds of items. Illustrated bargain catalog free! Surplus Center, 851 "O" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

MEAL-TIME Prayers, for all faiths. Be prepared if called upon. Short 25-30 word prayers, easily memorized. Send 25c in coin, to cover printing and mailing, with your name and address. Armstrong Publishers, Box 221, Largo, Florida.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for Free catalog. Merribee, Dept. 644, 22 West 21st Street, New York 10, N. Y.

EARN EXTRA Money At Home. Make new friends while making, selling artificial flowers, woodfibre Easter corsages, chenille dolls, novelties, jewelry. Low cost starting kits. Nation's largest selection supplies, leaves, rhinestones — everything. Catalog 10c. Profitkrafts, 4511RS1 Lorain, Cleveland, Ohio.

MAKE BIG Money At Home! Invisible Reweaving pays up to $10.00 profit in an hour. Make tears, holes disappear from fabrics. Constant demand from laundries, cleaners, homes brings steady earnings. Details Free. Fabricon, Dept. BA, 8342 S. Prairie, Chicago 19, Ill.

RUG STRIPS Hooking and Braiding, all wool, preshrunk, selvedges that are perfect for hooking. These are from the cutting rooms and are fine cloths, not cheap heavy melton. Send for free samples. You only get colors wanted, not a mixture of undesirable fabrics. We service the best teachers. Money back guarantee. Thousands of satisfied customers. Dark colors, 75c a pound, light colors, $1.00 a pound, nudes and beiges, excellent for dyeing and backgrounds, $1.25 a pound. Postage is extra, Connecticut people must add sales tax. When near our factory, come in and see garments made. We have a salesroom where you can save a lot of money. Woolens by the yard only $1.90 a yard. 56 inches wide. Store price up to $5.00 a yard. Good for coats and other garments and rugs. Colors are wine, cocoa, green, rust, cinnamon, gray, tan. Special price for black, $1.40 a yard. Free samples. Postage is extra. Rug strips, hit and miss, a mixture of different colors. All wool, good for braiding only, no samples. 50 cents lb. Minimum order $3.00. No C.O.D., add postage too. Everybody who has had these love them and ask for more. Quality Coat Factory, Elm & Orange Sts., New Haven 10, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL Manufacturer's Strips, all wool, medium weight, for braiding, hooking. Pastels, darks, mixed. 5 pounds $1.50 postpaid. Florence Moody, Farmington, Maine.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

AFTER a Merry Christmas we are faced with the thoughts of a New Year and these always carry some misgivings. The changes we are going to have to meet in 1955—coupled with their possibilities —are almost staggering to us. It seems to me that we are now at the cross roads between the old and a lot of new.

For example:

1. Will we see more of government in farming or less? 2. How will we meet adjustments in food marketing and distribution? 3. What new decisions on food imports and exports will be announced? 4. What changes in the size of each farm operation will be called for? 5. What new decisions will be called for on the value of new methods, new chemistry and new research?

These have no value to the man on his farm as abstract statements. I am wondering if predictions or guesses would not at least give something to think about. As Ed Babcock used to say, "The only value of any writing is to create thinking; you cannot handle others' problems, but if you can get the others to thinking, they can."

Right or wrong here we go for 1955.

1. We will see a leveling out of government in farming, less direct control but as much or more influence indirectly. When this sort of an adjustment can be completed, agriculture will be of great assistance to our national economy and government will be of great assistance to farmers and farming.

2. Food marketing and distribution is too expensive, too involved and still mostly on a catch-as-catch-can, hit or miss, basis. Eventually order must be brought to this chaos but farmers will have to do it for it will not be done for them. So, in 1955, keep interested in your markets and marketing and keep plugging at it.

3. We must develop an export trade for any surplus farm production, for any given season or year. Our own 162 million people cannot use it all every year, and adjustments cannot be made fast enough to meet varying growing conditions, one year with another, by quotas, controls or what have you. Exports are the only answer. This means imports too but there is no real reason why this cannot be worked out eventually for we need many things from outside our country.

4. Personally I do not believe the size of an operation will ever be the deciding factor in agriculture; the per quart, per pound, per bushel cost of production will still, in 1955, do the deciding. The low-expense farmer will always be able to compete with the high expense one and every big farm operation is a high-expense operation. Custom machine work and trade work with other small farmers has not yet received the attention that it will in 1955.

5. Progress on new farm methods, new chemistry in farming and new research on farm animals is always slow to take hold, but it will take a greater part on every farm in 1955 than ever before. What might be the best of the new for one farm or farmer is not necessarily true on every farm. Individual thinking for each farm is a must for successful farming as these new studies come out.

A Happy Successful New Year to you all.

— A. A. —

MORE "ZERO PASTURE" EXPERIENCE

THE report of "FBL" of Maryland on the pros and cons of "zero pasture" provokes a brief comment, largely in confirmation of "FBL's" experience.

In producing our grassland film, GREEN GOLD, last year, we debated whether the economics of this program in taking the cattle to pasture justifies including this new practice in the picture. Experience found on both beef and dairy cattle farms in northern Illinois decided that we should report in our film on this practice as a method of stepping up milk and beef yields per acre.

We had reports of favorable experience on a number of beef and dairy farms. A marked increase in the number of head of cattle per acre and a significant gain in summer production per cow were the important plus advantages on these northern Illinois observations.

General conclusions reached were that the advantages were greater on high value, high yielding acres and where the herd was large enough to justify interrupting other farm operations to go to the field daily for a load or loads of chopped forage. The maximum effective values for irrigation are obtained under this kind of forage program.

On farms using these forage programs there will continue need for improved permanent pastures for early spring and late fall use, for emergency use and to utilize less productive fields or fields not well adapted to the use of machinery. The acreage in this category is much greater in New York than in Illinois.

These forage programs call for careful planning and adjusting to fit grass silage and hay operations to the requirements of a constant supply of good green forage. A farm management survey on a considerable number of these operations is needed to determine costs, labor requirements and comparative gains as a basis for deciding the kind of farm situation on which mechanical harvesting of pasture pays off. As with any new idea, some farmers will be led into accepting it where it is not justified.—*Earl D. Merrill, Director, Agricultural Extension Bureau, Republic Steel Corporation*

— A.A. —

GRASS SILAGE REPRINTS AVAILABLE

We have a considerable number of reprints of the front page article which appeared in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST April 3, 1954. Its title was "Put That Lush First Cutting Into GRASS SILAGE." The author is Jim Hall. We will send a copy or copies of this reprint to any reader on request as long as the supply lasts.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR leather jaeket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dpt. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

BOOK-TAX Saving Plans for Farmers. Guaranteed to help farmer reduce taxes. $1.00. Win-Jac Pub. Co., Newport, N. Y.

UP TO $100.00 paid for certain old phonographs. Send $1.00 and learn value of old machines and records. Collector of one of the world's largest private collections of antique radios and phonographs. Miller's, 1017 Westgate, Troy, Ohio.

CALF SCOURS—send for free literature regarding the latest treatment. Farnum Laboratories, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

CHAIR CANE and Basket Material. Liberal discount to Home Bureau groups, Churches, schools. Genuine chair cane. Round basket reed. Bases in stock. Seat weaving instructions and catalogue $.35. Basketry Instruction Book $.60. Fogarty's. 207 River St., Troy, New York

10 SALESBOOKS $2.45; envelopes, statements 1,000 $4.99 postpaid. E-R Press Lithography, Bronx 72, N. Y. Free samples.

FREE "Wholesale Information:" Buy famous Name Brand appliances, toys, tools, cookware, clothes, bedding, etc. 30-80% discounts. Write today, request free "Wholesale Information." Associate Distributors, Box 25-A, Lyndonville, N. Y.

1,000 BAGS — Natural granulated medium size cork, approximately 75 lbs. each bag—$5.00 bag. FOB New York City—Sample upon request — Call Murray Hill 6-0750 or write: Eastern Cold Storage, 136 East 41st Street, New York City.

Better Living...



Here's one farm homemaker who's getting the new winter clothes she wants this year—thanks to her husband's far-sighted efforts to make his dairy herd bring a higher income.

Like 45,000 other dairy farmers in New York and Western Vermont, he has found that the way to a better herd, and better living, is through artificial breeding to top-ranking NYABC sires. He knows that only cows with top inheritance can make the most of his good management and feeding practices. He has the records to prove that breeding the NYABC way has given his herd the benefit of great sires, yet cost him less than keeping his own bull.

See for yourself how NYABC can bring higher herd income and better living to your farm. Consult your local NYABC technician, or write:

BOX 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. ITHACA, N. Y.



Loaded with Soothing LANOLIN

Great for Chaps, Cuts, Wire Snags, Windburn, Sunburn and beneficial massage of Caked Bag. Antiseptic-on-contact. Spreads right, STAYS ON. At your dealers'. Write TODAY for Free copy, "Care & Feeding of Dairy Cattle".

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
Lyndonville 50, Vermont

BAG BALM

LIGHTNING RODS

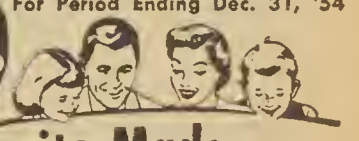


WHEN LIGHTNING STRIKES! Your buildings may be the target. Protect NOW. Invest in an ELECTRA SYSTEM for complete protection from LIGHTNING LOSS. Write Dept. EAA TODAY.
SPECIAL PRICES
LONG TERMS NOW

Electra PROTECTION CO. INC.
127 N. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Phone: Albany 4-4149 N.Y.C. Mu-6-8897

EXTRA DIVIDEND
Plus EXTRA ¼ of 1%
For Period Ending Dec. 31, '54

2½% PER YEAR



Deposits Made On or Before Jan. 14 Draw Dividends From Jan. 1

BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH
Next Dividend Payable March 31

Save More, Make More, *by Mail*

Start saving today! Open your account by mailing coupon below with $1 or more.
WE PAY POSTAGE BOTH WAYS
Serving the Thrifty Since 1850
ASSETS OVER $69,000,000.00

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank
MAIN OFFICE
100 State St.
Albany 1, N.Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____ 26

PUREBRED GUERNSEYS

ONE MONTH TO MATURE AGE, 200 HEAD TO SELECT FROM, LET US QUOTE ON YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

FORGE HILL FARM

R. 4 — — NEWBURGH, N. Y.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* RENEWED

Face Lifting for Your LIVING ROOM

By
CATHARINE U. EICHELBERGER

THE liabilities of a room can be turned into assets with a little thought and ingenuity. Unnecessary openings, poorly proportioned or protruding fireplaces, heavy mantle pieces, jutting-out chimneys, and uninteresting objects such as radiators reduce the area available for furniture and clutter up the room. Too many openings cut up a room, make it appear smaller and decrease the wall space where large pieces of furniture can be placed. If there is a room in your home which fits this description and you are tired of living with it, there are several things you can do about it.

First, choose the passageways which are not absolutely necessary for traffic lanes to other rooms and study the possibilities of disguising them and closing them. Next, ask yourself what is necessary in the room for the comfort and convenience of your family. Do you need bookcases, cabinet space for radio, television or accessories, or space for china and silver? Unnecessary openings often can be closed by making the door secure and building shelves against it, or the door removed and wallboard used as background for shelves.

You can make and continue the shelves on either side of the door deep enough so they can provide cabinet space for television, radio, writing desk or sewing. This wall of bookshelves and cabinets will appear to be part of the room if you paint the back of the bookcases a bright color that picks up a color in the room and the front of cabinets the same color as the other walls.

Poorly proportioned fireplaces and heavy mantle pieces are more difficult to change or to make attractive because they usually protrude too far into the room and are out of proportion to the room. Color used judiciously will help to make them less conspicuous. If the walls of your living room are a grayed green, for example, the same color used on the fireplace brick and woodwork will make the fireplace appear to belong to the background of the room rather than stick out like a sore thumb. The room will also appear larger.

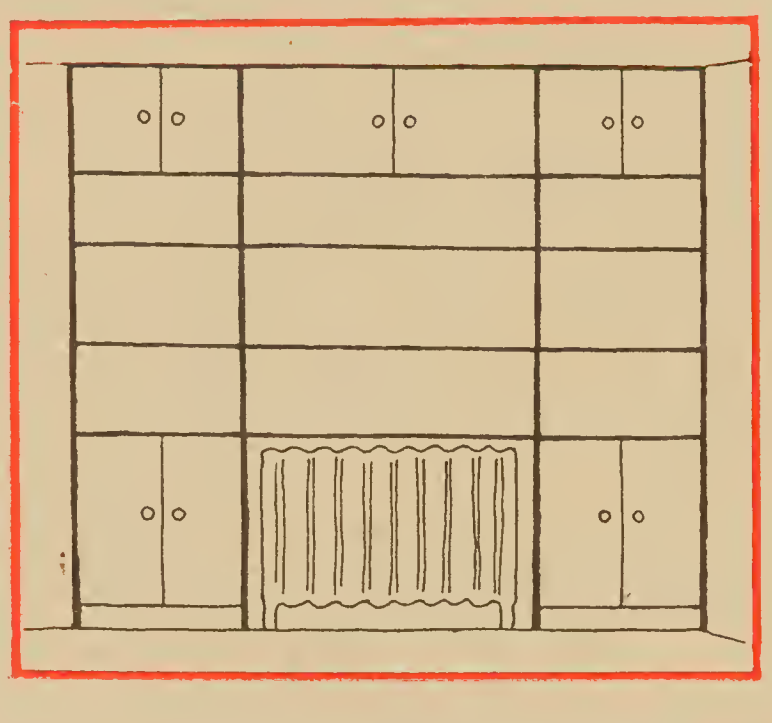
Poorly located fireplaces across a corner of a living room make it very difficult to arrange furniture. A davenport can be set at right angles to the one wall and two chairs and a table at right angles to the other wall in the end of the room where the fireplace is built. The lines of the furniture arrangement will then be parallel to the structural lines of the room. (See opposite page.)

The bay window is another structural feature which makes a room difficult to furnish. Let it be a continuation of your living room by painting the woodwork the same color as your walls. Plain or small figured draperies repeating the color of walls will also help to form a oneness in the room. You might build a seat and cushion it the same color as the walls, or you can choose an interesting piece of furniture as a table or cabinet and place one well-proportioned chair on either side of it to form a unit in the bay window. The chairs can be turned toward the living room so as to be a part of it.

Old houses often have a chimney jutting into a room. These chimneys reduce the size of the room and add to the difficulties of arranging furniture. Here again is an excellent place to build in furniture or cabinets so that they form a parallel line with the wall and leave no protruding angles.

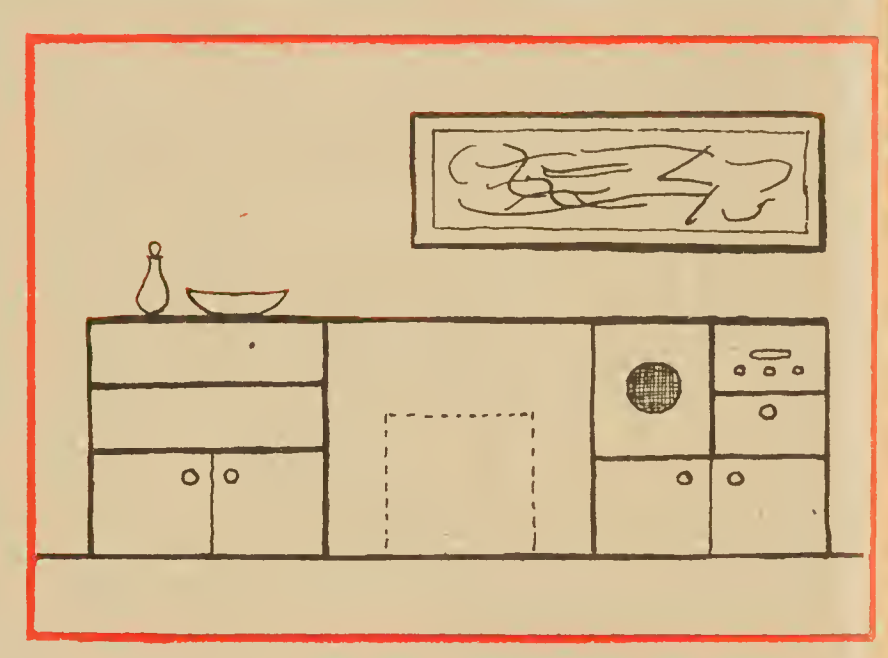
You can change the appearance of a radiator by building a false cabinet over it. Build your cabinet about four or five inches higher than the radiator. The heat will be reflected down and out into the room if aluminum foil is fastened to the wall behind the radiator on the underside of the cabinet top and on the inside of the end pieces. The top of the cabinet may be used for books, magazines or plants. This cabinet can be continued on either side of the radiator, or you may want to make a bench if space permits.

You can also make shelves or a cabinet over the radiator, as in the illustration at top of page. In either case the wood can be painted to harmonize with the color scheme of the room. Radiators should be painted with flat paint the same color as the cabinet and wall. Flat paint reflects heat and is more effective than metallic paint.



RADIATOR (at left): Camouflage radiator and provide storage place by building cabinets and shelves around it. Fasten aluminum foil on wood surfaces next to radiator to reflect heat down and out into room. Paint radiator with flat paint the same color as the cabinet and wall. Flat paint reflects heat.

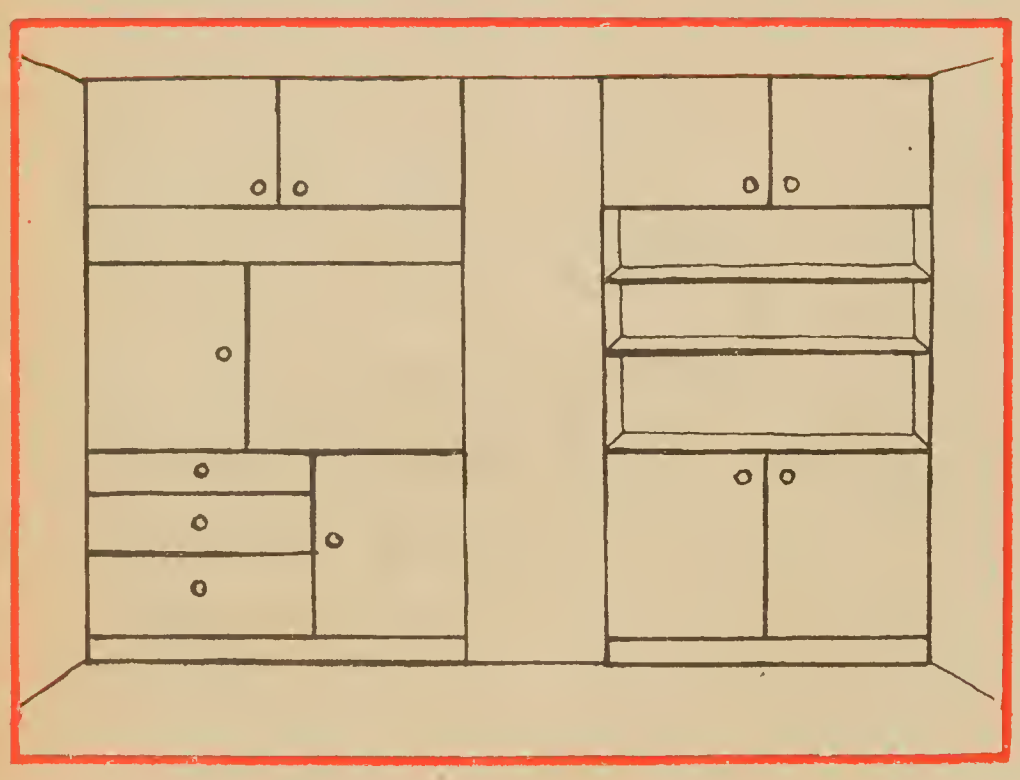
BAY WINDOW and CORNER FIREPLACE arrangements on opposite page.

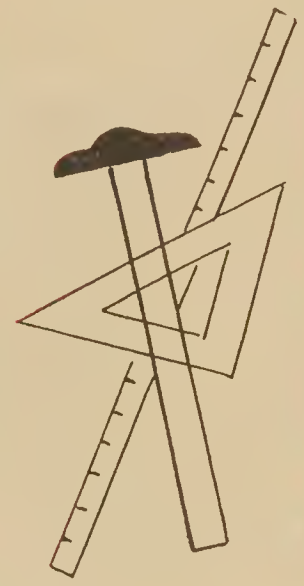


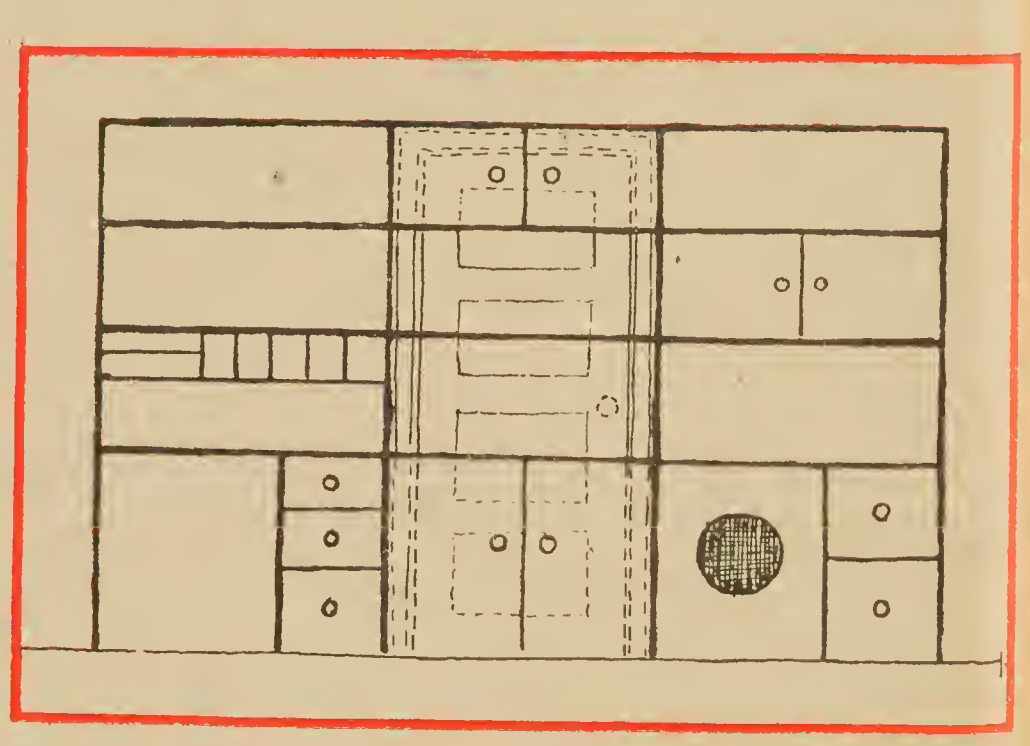
PROTRUDING FIREPLACE (above): To make a protruding fireplace less conspicuous, build shelves the same depth and height and extend on either side of it. Paint woodwork and fireplace brick same color as your livingroom walls.

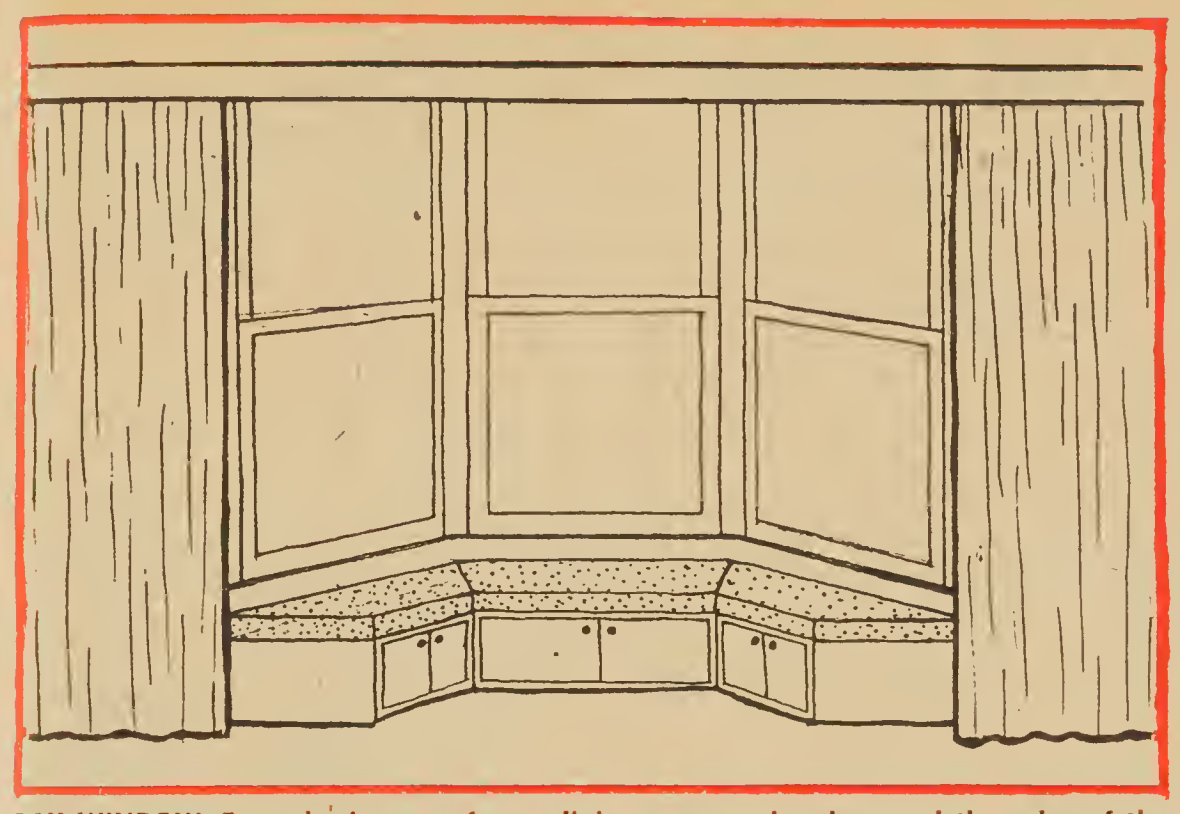
UNUSED DOOR (below): You can make an unused door do a disappearing act and at same time provide an attractive place for radio, books, papers, and sewing supplies by building shelves against it and extending them along wall on either side of door.

JUTTING-OUT CHIMNEY (below): Build useful furniture, cabinets or shelves on either side of a jutting-out chimney to form parallel line with wall and eliminate protruding angles.

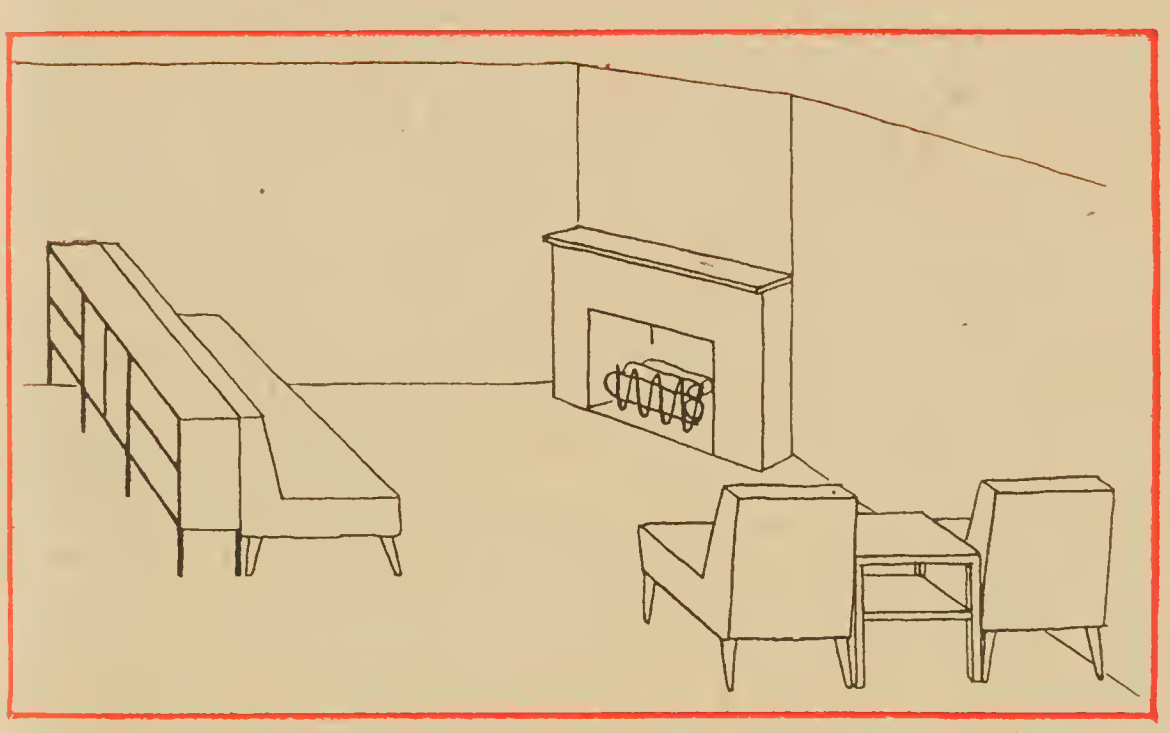








BAY WINDOW: To make it part of your living room, paint the wood the color of the walls and use plain or small figured draperies to match. Curtains could be drawn at night in front of the window.



CORNER FIREPLACE: Arrange furniture around corner fireplace at right angles to walls, rather than parallel to lines of fireplace.

Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist:

Bottle or Breast Milk For Baby?

IT WAS Marcia's first baby and he was thriving on breast milk. Marcia was glad she could breast-feed him because Nature intended babies to be fed this way. Her baby was happy and satisfied, too. He was getting good nourishment and he loved to be cuddled and snuggled close to his mother's breast. The little fellow had all he wanted of his two most important needs—love and food.

But is breast milk always adequate? No, not always, but one reason Marcia could breast-feed her baby was that she ate the right foods while she was carrying him. Then after he was born, she still took care to eat just what her doctor advised—along with plenty of rest and the right kind of exercise.

A new mother acts as kind of a milk manufacturing plant. The better ingredients she uses under the right conditions, the better milk she produces—good quality protein, minerals, and vitamins. Almost everything the baby needs for growth and development — except vitamin D and enough vitamin C and iron. That's why the doctor prescribes D, possibly as cod liver oil; orange juice usually for vitamin C, and a little later a solid food containing iron.

Sometimes, through no fault of her own, a mother is not able to produce enough milk to nurse her baby. Now, fortunately, doctors have worked out cow's milk formulas which do a most adequate job as a mother's milk substitute. Very satisfactory as far as food is concerned—but sometimes mothers forget to give the love and cuddling that's supposed to go with feeding time. No matter how busy a mother is, she should never fail to cuddle her baby in her arms while he takes his bottle. That's his right, and part of his emotional nourishment.

I've seen mothers who buy a bottle holder, or who even brag about what a clever way they've found to place the bottle so as to save themselves the time it takes to hold it. Remember that unless you hold the baby during feeding, you are not giving him a complete substitute for breast feeding.

You may think you have to save every minute of time you can to keep up with your housework. But it's better to skimp on work than on the baby. Besides, your baby can sense when you're tired, rushed, and nervous and this makes him, too, unhappy. So give him your time and your best self, and every chance to develop happily.

— A.A. —

WORDS

By Alma Robison Higbee

Words have tone and color,
White words like *life* and *love*,
Jade green words like *morning*,
And smooth gray words like *dove*,
Or a purple word for *twilight*,
A full brown word like *loam*,
But best of all, the soft word,
The shining word of *home*.

RURAL RADIO NETWORK

Headquarters at Ithaca
New York



THESE RADIO STATIONS ALL CARRY SOME RRN PROGRAMS

AM STATIONS	FM STATIONS
WNBF—Binghamton	WRRL—Wethersfield
WKBW—Buffalo	WRRE—Bristol Center
WELM—Elmira	WRRA—Ithaca
WHCU—Ithaca	WRRD—DeRuyter
WJTN—Jamestown	WRRC—Cherry Valley
WGNY—Newburg	WFLY—Troy
WMSA—Massena	WHLD-FM—Niagara Falls
WHLD—Niagara Falls	WHDL-FM—Olean
WKIP—Poughkeepsie	WWNY-FM—Watertown
WHAM—Rochester	WMSA-FM—Massena
WGY—Schenectady	WRUN-FM—Utica-Rome
WRUN—Utica-Rome	WEJL—Scranton, Pa.
WDLA—Walton	WHFM—Rochester
WWNY—Watertown	WJTN-FM—Jamestown
WQAN—Scranton	
WEAV—Plattsburg	
WHDL—Olean	
WHEN—Syracuse	

RURAL RADIO SERVES THE WHOLE FARM COMMUNITY!

*The Famous Weather Roundups
—Five Times Daily
*Road Condition Reports—Each Morning
*Farm Market News—Complete and Frequent
*Agricultural News—Farm Interviews
*Good Music *News Up-To-The-Minute

Listen To Your Rural Radio Network Stations To Keep Informed

'Round the Kitchen

By Alberta D. Shackelton

Souffle Salads

Souffle Salads are much in the news these days. Here is the base for any one of them: Melt a package of lemon or lime flavored gelatin in 1 cup of hot water, cool, and add ½ cup cold water and ½ cup mayonnaise, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 to 2 tablespoons of lemon juice or vinegar. Blend well and chill in the tray in the freezing unit of refrigerator until firm around the edges. Turn into a bowl and whip with a rotary beater until light and fluffy. Fold in 1 to 1½ cups of any combination of drained fruits, vegetables, or meat to make an appetizer, side dish, main dish, or dessert salad. Chill and unmold.

For a Winter Night

Oyster stew, salad, breadstuff, and dessert make a good meal for a winter night. Chilled oysters are available in cans (various sizes) in large chain stores. Keep them refrigerated and use promptly. Or buy them in the shells, or use the frozen packaged ones. If you can get the new frozen condensed oyster stew, try that—10½-ounce can serves two generously.

Popular Dessert

For a dessert that will bring requests for seconds, mold large, sweet, dark, pitted cherries in cherry flavored gelatin and serve with sweetened, flavored whipped cream. To fancy up this dessert, reduce the liquid called for with 1 package of the gelatin to 1½ cups. Fill a mold 1½ inches deep with the gelatin mixture and allow it to become firm. Let the rest of the mixture thicken slightly. Then beat it until it is light and fluffy; fold in the cherries and 1 cup of whipped cream and pour over the clear layer of gelatin to chill.

Dress Up Your Vegetables

Dress up canned or frozen **green beans** with heated French dressing, or sliced, sauteed canned mushrooms and sour cream, or cream of mushroom soup, or browned butter and slivers of crisp toasted almonds.

Add cooked celery slices to stewed or scalloped **tomatoes** and flavor with a little basil for a different flavor.

Low-Calorie Topping

Do you know that you can make a good **low-calorie whipped topping** with the new **instant non-fat dry milk?** It takes lemon juice, so is usable with desserts or fruits that blend well with lemon flavor. To make about 2½ cups, add ½ cup ice cold water to ½ cup of the instant milk in a bowl. Beat hard (electric or hand rotary beater) until it forms soft peaks. Then add 3 tablespoons lemon juice and beat in gradually 3 tablespoons sugar. Chill about 30 minutes before using.

Quick Frosting

Try a quick **Peanut Butter Frosting** for those last-minute cupcakes baked with a mix for supper. Cream ½ cup peanut butter with ⅓ cup strong coffee (left-over or instant) or rich milk, and 2½ cups sifted confectioners' sugar.

Left-Over Turkey

Why not make **Turkey Chow Mein** with some of that left-over holiday turkey that went into the freezer? Cut turkey into strips (about 2 cups) and brown lightly in hot fat. Add 2 cups thinly sliced celery, 1 cup sliced onions, and 2 cups turkey broth, or broth made with a bouillon cube. Simmer until tender. Add 1 small can sliced mushrooms and, if available, 1 can mixed Chinese vegetables or 1 cup sliced water chestnuts. Stir in 4 tablespoons soy sauce mixed with 4 tablespoons flour and cook until mixture thickens. Serve on fried noodles (Chinese in a 5-ounce can cost about 25 cents), or fry your own fine or narrow cooked ones in hot fat (360°) about 2 minutes and drain. You may substitute cooked pork for the turkey.

A Tasty Meal

This is good weather for a **Pork, Sauerkraut and Dumpling meal.** Place a piece of fresh pork large enough for your family in a deep kettle, almost cover with water and boil until about ¾ done. Arrange a can of sauerkraut (1 pound serves about 4) over the pork and add any additional water necessary, cover, and cook until the kraut is tender.

Prepare **dumplings** so they will be ready just at serving time: Sift 1½ cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ¾ teaspoon salt, and stir in only until blended ¾ cup milk. Drop by spoonfuls on top of the kraut and meat (boiling underneath) but do not let dumplings rest on liquid. Cook 10 minutes with the cover off. Then cover tightly and cook 10 minutes longer. Remove pork and sauerkraut to a large platter and arrange dumplings around the edge. Serve the juice in a pitcher for the dumplings, if desired.

Hot Spiced Grapejuice

Mrs. E. J. Dice, Warren Road, Ithaca, N. Y., reports that this **Hot Spiced Grapejuice** on a chilly night was so popular that she was swamped with requests for the recipe: Make an essence of whole cloves and stick cinnamon and water. Heat the grapejuice and dilute, if necessary, and sweeten to taste. Add essence enough to give the desired spicy flavor (do not boil). Serve hot. Make an extra supply of the essence and keep it on hand. Use it for Russian tea, cider, fruit juices, etc., served hot.

Cooking and Serving Hints

To **bake a slice of ham,** have the slice cut a little thicker than for frying. Rub slice lightly with mustard and brown sugar and add 1 cup apple juice. Cover and bake 1 hour in a moderate oven (350°). Uncover to finish baking. Cider or pineapple juice, or diluted spice or pickle juice or other fruit juice, may be used in place of the apple juice.

To make **Upside Down Cake** come out of the pan easily, line the pan with foil or use one of the 8- or 9-inch waxed paper cake pan liners available in 15-cent packages.

If you are planning to serve nut, date, brown, or other **fancy breads** for tea sandwiches, be sure to bake them a day ahead for easier slicing and better flavor. Finely cut nuts make for easier slicing, too.

Try this **Muffin Trick:** Top each muffin before baking with a few small sections of canned pineapple or 1 teaspoon drained crushed pineapple. Then sprinkle over each a mixture of ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ⅓ cup brown sugar, and ½ cup flour into which ¼ cup butter has been blended with the fingers.

If you happen to own an **Electric Corn Popper,** have you discovered how easy it is to heat canned soups in it, make oyster stew, warm a few rolls, or even cook a small amount of vegetables?

To cut **Pie Meringues or Cakes** with sticky frostings or fillings easily, dip knife into hot water between cuttings or butter the knife.

To make **Crumbs** from hard bread or crackers without having them all over the kitchen, roll in a paper or plastic bag (don't fill too full) or put them through a meat grinder with a paper bag tied tightly around the opening of the grinder.

Do you have any **Step-up Shelves** in your kitchen cupboards? They are handy for spice and herb cans, flavoring bottles and other small containers, and increase shelf space greatly. Make your own with narrow pieces of board cut the desired length and nail to top of end pieces of desired height. Cornell Extension Bulletin 859, published June 1952, titled "How to Make Cupboard Storage Devices," gives ideas to increase storage space.

Cushion rubber-covered rubber-footed **plate racks** are handy in your cupboards for storing upright pan lids, pie and cake tins, plates, saucers.

Attractive **Stove-to-Table Dishes** are becoming more and more popular to make cooking and serving easier and reduce the number of kitchen dishes to wash.

Do your **Baked Custards** sometimes set before they brown enough on top? Sprinkle brown sugar over the top and broil about 5 to 6 inches from broiler for just 1 minute. Good way to brown "top-of-the-stove" baked custards, too.

The **rack in your oven** or the one that comes with the broiler pan makes a good extra cake cooler when you have a baking spree or are using larger pans.

NEW YEAR WISH

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

For every sleepy little child,
A bed;
For every grief, a kiss to heal the pain.
For you, God's blessing on your heart,
your head,
And on your wrist His love,
His golden chain.

Smartly Styled



2240. Pretty, easy-to-sew housedress with dart-fitted waist, tie sash, ric-rac accent at neckline and on simple diamond-shaped patch pocket. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 18: 3¾ yds. 35-in.

2241. Smartly styled little girl's dress with puffed sleeves and collar, with cute button-on pinafore made with pockets and ruffling trim to match dress. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2: Dress, 1⅝ yds. 35-in. Pinafore, 1½ yds, 35-in. 1¾ yds. ruffling.

2077. This simple casual style with front yoke, center front pleat and cap sleeves is suitable for any-hour wear. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 4⅜ yds. 35-in.

3035. Ever-so-practical V-necked cover-all with roomy ric-rac trimmed pockets, panel styling, tie sash. Small, medium, and large sizes. Medium: 2 yds. 35-in.

2190. This smart, distinctive tea-and-party apron with deep, feminine flounce makes a delightful gift. One size. 1⅜ yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for *each* pattern. Add 25c for our WINTER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

January Needlework



7099

7099. Use large needles and heavy knitting worsted, and watch the inches grow! Easy to knit in a smart pattern stitch. Misscs' sizes 32-34, 36-38, all included in pattern. 25 cents.



7181

7181. A few easy stitches go a long way toward making your kitchen towels gaycr! Little time, lots of colorful decorations. Transfer of six motifs, 5½ x 8 inches. 25 cents.



702

702. Bright, colorful binding is stitched by hand or machine on linens, children's clothes, accessories. Easy-to-apply binding and embroidery. Transfer of 7 motifs, 3¼ x 5¾ to 7 x 12 inches. 25 cents.



687

687. Pineapples and rows of shell stitches brighten chair or sofa. Make a matching buffet set, too! Directions for chair-back 12 x 17 inches; arm rcst, 6 x 12 inches. 25 cents.

7018. Versatile jumper outfit for school days. One main pattern part for each—jumper, blouse. Tissue pattern, transfers, directions. Child sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.



7018
SIZES
2—8

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional TWENTY CENTS for Needlecraft Catalog.

Don't take chances with colds—



Relieve suffering this sure way that...

DOES MORE THAN WORK ON CHEST

Be especially careful! Remember, the worst part of the suffering from a chest cold is due to congestion and coughing. That's why you need medication that does more than just work on the chest. You need Vicks VapoRub — *because it acts two ways at once:*



1. VapoRub relieves muscular soreness and tightness, stimulates chest surfaces.

2. At the same time, VapoRub's specialized medicated vapors also bring relief with every breath.

You can't *see* these vapors . . . but you can *feel* them . . . feel them as they travel deep into the nose, throat and large bronchial tubes. The congestion starts breaking up. Coughing eases. Soon you enjoy wonderful, warming relief that lasts for hours.



So whenever colds strike, insist on the best-known home remedy to relieve suffering of colds—Vicks VapoRub!

Works Great in Steam, Too

For effective relief from *croupy coughs, that choked-up feeling* . . . use Vicks VapoRub in vaporizer, as directed in folder.

Rub on Relief . . . Breathe in Relief **VICKS VAPORUB**

Housework Easy Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slowdown of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!



At last!..

CAR-Valet

It's NEW — the emergency kit you've always wanted. Contains flashlight, glass cleaner, 2 towels, sponge, Band-alds, pliers, hand-cleaner, adjustable wrench, screw driver, etc. All in compact case, 10"x6"x6", covered with durable leatherette. State your color choice in ordering: red, black or brown. Only **$9.95**, shipped parcel post collect. Send check or M. O. today to

ROSECRAFT CO.
P. O. Box 68, WORCESTER, MASS.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

YOUR OLD
FEATHERBEDS
MADE INTO
Beautiful Comforts



Feathers Destemmed by ALDEN SECRET PROCESS to produce cloud-soft "Feather Fluff".
Up to 4 comforts made from one featherbed.
Only one comfort needed the coldest night.
Also down and wool comforts re-covered.

Write for.. **FREE** material samples, descriptive folder, and testimonials.
Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed!

ALDEN COMFORT MILLS - AG
Box 6070 ★ Dallas, Texas

RATS *kill 'em with*



WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION **warfarin**



New MULTIFLORA SWEET PEAS

HARRIS SEEDS

HUSKIER Plants **MORE Flowers** **LONGER Stems**

That's what you get when you plant the new Multiflora Sweet Peas. If you have had disappointing results with sweet peas in recent years, we urge you to try them.

5 to 6 large, waved, fragrant florets are produced on long stiff stems. The plants are vigorous and disease resistant and produce blooms over a long period. More fully described in our new catalog.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG TODAY

(If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.)

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.
23 Moreton Farm Rochester 11, N. Y.

1955 CATALOG *now ready*

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXII

YES, IT certainly was just fine to be within an hour or so's drive of Mother's home compared to the difficulties we had years before in driving from Long Island through the big city and then 250 miles to Mother's. Those were the days, you know, when forty miles an hour was a remarkable and dangerous speed for a "Tin Lizzie", and couldn't possibly be maintained except on the rare and short stretches of good road. Those of you who remember those days will recall what a feat it was to travel a long way with young children, with tires some of which were almost sure to puncture or blow-out before the end of the trip. How well I remember of stopping at farmhouses or restaurants and asking permission to warm the milk for the baby.

In fact, any young parents, even with the modern transportation of today, know what a responsibility it is to travel long distances with small children.

There is one thing however, that used to get me peeved at Mother. She thought she had the most comfortable beds there were. I knew differently. As a matter of fact, the best beds are to be found in good hotels. That judgment is based on experience. Too often the poorest beds are found in homes.

I wrote an article once entitled "Beds I Have Slept In." You ought to have seen the letters I got from some of the friends in whose homes I had spent the night. It's a wonder my desk didn't burn up! One woman told a friend of mine that she liked Ed Eastman and liked to have him come for a visit, but she never again would invite him to stay overnight!

Anyway, it took a better roughrider than I am to sleep well on Mother's rolling, plunging, slipping, uneven beds. One bed in particular was especially interesting—as an antique. I wonder how many of you old-timers remember the old cord beds? Small-sized ropes criss-crossed at right angles back and forth, possibly a little less than a foot apart. Mother had one of those rope beds. I can shut my eyes and still see her tightening or "cording" up the bed when it got to sagging too much. On the cords was usually a straw tick that got pretty lumpy unless the straw was frequently changed, and on top of that were the sheets, blankets, and quilts. In that darn bed you either gullied into the middle or rolled off the edges. Most frustrating of all, it was not much over five feet long.

Now, here is one of my lifetime puzzles. Father was six feet tall and fairly heavy. He and Mother slept on that short, narrow bed for many years. How they did it and got any rest I don't know. I couldn't get any rest on it sleeping alone, and when I spoke my mind about it Mother didn't like it.

Nevertheless, I would sleep or try to sleep on that bed any old time now and never utter a word of complaint could I just go home again and find Mother there.

Another reason why the work with the Dairymen's League at Utica was easier was because I had more help. There was my friend, Jerry Hammond, who was associate editor of the League News at one time, and later advertising manager. He went on finally from League work to outstanding success as a business executive in the Dunlop Rubber Company.

There was Tom Milliman, first county agricultural agent of Orange County, New York, who came to the League to take over from me and others the field work and other jobs for the organization. Later, as many of you know, Tom became one of the leading executives of the G.L.F., and for some years now has been one of the contributors to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, to the page started by Ed Babcock, known to thousands of farmers as "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff."

Seward Miller, member of the legal staff of the League, was one of the kindest and finest of gentlemen. During the noon hour one day some of us got the brilliant idea of shoving Seward into an unused closet and locking him in. Seward was a little slow, and we thought he would be a cinch to handle. We were wrong. When the fracas was over and the dust had subsided, some of us were locked in the closet and Seward went happily back to his desk and to work. But mostly we worked, and worked hard, all of us interested in doing what we could to get better milk prices for dairy farmers.

At home I had a lot of fun. Our three boys were at the most interesting stages of their growth, when if parents are wise enough they can have the most fun with them. Bob was just growing out of babyhood; George was seven or eight years old; and Donald ten or eleven. I wonder how many of you young parents remember and treasure the funny sayings of your children when they get their language a little mixed. George never failed to call our attention to the fact that it was a very "froggy" morning.

What funny notions kids get in their heads sometimes, too, notions that need very careful understanding and handling on the part of parents and teachers. Don came home from school one day—maybe that was a few years later—with his mind very fully made up that he wasn't going back to school any more. It took some time to find out the reason, but we managed it at last. Some kid had teased him about his big feet. His feet were not abnormally large, but Don thought they were, and he had made up his mind never to show them in public again.

Every older parent knows that as the children grow up you just trade one set of worries for another. When they are young you worry and are scared when the children get sick. And how devastatingly fast they can run a high fever. Fortunately, they usually get over it just as rapidly.

As the children get bigger, you begin to have discipline problems. And then comes the time when interest in the opposite sex can become a worry. But let me say that no matter what the worries, love them and enjoy them all you can. If you do love them and let them know that you do, if you maintain reasonable control, if you surround them with the good influences of an average American home, the chances are 98% that they will come through all right. If not, certainly the fault does not lie with you. Parents do much unnecessary worrying.

While I liked my work with the League, the time came when I could not see much future in the particular job I was holding. Many of the old pioneers who had started the work had now dropped out or gone into other work, and I began to wonder if I couldn't get into a wider field where I could be of help to a larger number of people. In September, 1922, the opportunity came. In the spring of that year Henry Morganthau, Jr., son of the former Ambassador to Turkey, bought AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and began to look around for an editor. I'll never forget the evening that Henry came to Utica to see me. We had dinner with the family and then he suggested that we go for a walk.

As we walked along the darkened streets, Henry asked if I would be interested in becoming editor-in-chief of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. He mentioned that I had been highly recommended for the job, and that he was offering it to me if we could come to terms.

It was a big and difficult decision to make. The headquarters of the paper were in New York City, and acceptance would mean going back there. I felt that I had had all I wanted of the metropolitan district. I reserved decision for a few days so that Belle and I could talk the matter over fully. As nearly as we could tell it seemed like an opportunity. Up to that time we had never hesitated to make a move when it seemed suitable to do so from the standpoint of a better position, and finally I telegraphed Henry that I would accept the job. That was almost exactly 32 years ago at the time of this writing, in December, 1954.

ABOUT THE STORY

SOME people don't like to read stories in serial form because they don't like to wait for the next instalment. That is one reason why you will enjoy E. R. Eastman's stories entitled "Walking the Broad Highway". You can start anywhere without reading what has gone before. However, if you once start we warn you that you won't be able to stop reading all of the rest of the instalments, because they are so filled with philosophy, fun and genuine human interest. Many of them are about men and women whom many of you have known.

In the story on this page the author tells how he became the editor of American Agriculturist.

So back to the city we went—or at least I did. Before the family could join me I had to look for a house. In the meantime I spent some lonesome weeks in the old Fourth Avenue Hotel, which was more or less of a home where dozens of elderly ladies spent the few years remaining to them. They don't build those old-fashioned hotels any more, with their high ceilings, wide halls, and wasted space. They couldn't afford to. But some of them were comfortable and homelike.

In reference to those old ladies, I have often thought about what seems to me to be the very dull existence of an increasing number of old people, who sit down somewhere to wait life out. Fortunate and happy indeed is the individual who when his children are grown and after retirement from a lifetime job is able to work out a program of new activities and interests that keep him happy. In Florida some years ago, that haven of so many elderly people, a friend and I noticed fifteen or twenty old ladies rocking on the front porches, doing nothing. My friend remarked:

"How tragic it must be to have nothing to do except to count your own pulse and talk about your bellyaches with anyone who will listen."

Of course, no one except someone who loves you is at all interested in your bellyaches. The other person is too much concerned with his own! Someone has said that the worst kind of a bore is one who when asked in greeting, "How are you?" proceeds to answer in detail.

The answer to the problem of growing old is to fill life with new activities and interests to replace those lost with the passing of the years. It takes planning and resolution. I have often thought that it is just as necessary to work for happiness as it is to work for a living.

After a few weeks in New York City I rented a house in Yonkers, Westchester County, and moved the family in. The older boys got acquainted in the new school, while their Dad took up the routine of commuting daily from Yonkers to the city.

It is impossible to put into words the great anticipation and enthusiasm with which I started on my new job as editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Before accepting the job I had looked up the history of the publication. I learned that it started in 1842, with George Peters as publisher, assisted by two brothers, A. B. and R. L. Allen, as editors. Later, the publication was taken over by Orange Judd, who made it and two or three other farm publications famous throughout America.

Orange Judd, one of the great leaders of his time, was a close friend of Horace Greeley. The story is told that during those momentous times preceding, during and after the Civil War, Greeley and Judd would meet after the day's work was done and argue violently, sometimes the whole night through, about the stirring events of the times. It is hard for any of us who live now to have any realization of what conditions were like in 1842, even though it is only a little over a hundred years ago. Certainly no other period in history has seen so many basic changes as have occurred in those hundred years. In an editorial in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on October 14, 1922, the first issue which I edited, I said:

"A publication of the standard of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that has been going into farm families since 1842 is something more than a publication. It is an institution. The period in American history since 1842 has been without doubt the most remarkable, the most progressive in the world's history. In it we have seen the mighty development of the railroads, the telegraph, the telephone, and the thousands of inventions which have made rapid progress possible and life more pleasant.

"In 1842, when the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was born, the farmer cut his grass with a scythe and his grain with a cradle. The period since has been marked by the coming of the mowing machine, the grain binder, and the hundreds of other mechanical devices which have made farm life easier, and which have made it possible for a comparatively few farmers to clothe and feed practically the whole world. Through all this time the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been a leader of farm thought and farm action. Our fathers and grandfathers have turned to it for guidance in material affairs and for inspiration in things of the spirit. There have been many instances where it has been in the same family for two or three generations. With such a history it has become almost a living part of family life. Now it becomes my deep responsibility to carry on."

In the same editorial, while setting forth some of the editorial policies in which I believed then and still believe today, I said:

"I think that such a publication should cover in practical articles every phase of our problems of production. Too many papers stop here without giving much help on the still greater problems of farm marketing. I have always felt that there is no point in making two blades of grass grow where one grew before unless provision is made for marketing both of these blades at a price to cover costs of production plus a legitimate profit. So it will be one of the ideals of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to become something of a

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

specialist in your marketing as well as your production problems.

"But the finest things of life are not measured in dollars and cents. Farmers and their families are intensely interested in good literature, in current events, in the problems of the church and of the school and in recreation, even though these topics have no direct relation to the material interests of the farm. Therefore, while the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will work with you for better production and better marketing, it will also try to bring you something more than this. One of its principles will be that farm people should get something out of life besides hard work, and its chief and fundamental purpose and reason for existence will be its constant effort to do everything possible to bring a better standard of life, or in other words, more real happiness, to those who live upon the land."

Well, conditions have continued to change—and how rapidly—since that day in 1922 when I wrote that editorial. Just last night in looking at some advertisements that appeared in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in 1922 I had a laugh over the pictures of what were then considered to be the last word in tractors and automobiles. Now the only place for anything like these old models is an antique show. In 1922 we had not yet heard of television, and methods on the farm have changed almost as much in the last thirty years as they did in the fifty years preceding. But, my friends, the old basic principles don't change. What I set forth as the editorial policies of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in 1922 are practically the same today. When the staff gather around my desk to plan coming issues, we always keep before us the same editorial principles with which we started. Summed up they are:

1. To help farmer make a living.
2. To promote the principles of good government and good citizenship.
3. To help farm people achieve some happiness.

How well we have succeeded in carrying out these ideals can be judged by some of the results. It has been a long uphill fight, for one reason because we haven't hesitated to tell our people the truth as we saw it, even when that truth hurt. It is very easy to build a publication by appealing to the worst in people, by being an "aginner," against everything new and progressive; by hammering the idea that every man in public office, every leader of farm organizations, is a crook; by telling readers, the farmers, that they have always been misused, that they have always been the underdogs, that nothing is right in Heaven or on earth. That policy may make readers, but it destroys faith in God and man.

We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have not followed that policy. Instead, we have chosen, so far as we knew how, to support all the good projects that would seem to be of benefit to rural people on a long-time basis. For the support of certain projects we have taken bitter criticism at times. There were mornings when I hated to go to my office and read the mail because it blasted me and the publication for backing something that I thought would mean permanent good but which was still too new for large numbers of our readers to accept.

Maybe we have just been fortunate, but in almost every instance time has proved that we were right, and thousands of the very people who bitterly opposed us at the time have since approved the things that we stood for. Specific examples of some of these projects will be given later. Sufficient to say here and now that while it has taken time and we have suffered temporary grief, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST now has the largest circulation, the largest advertising clientele, and most important of all, the highest prestige and support of its readers that it has had in its long history.

As a matter of fact, at the particular time that Mr. Morgenthau purchased AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, about all it had in assets was its long and honorable history. People continued to subscribe to the publication not for what it was then but because "grandpa and great-grandpa had taken it," and it had become somewhat of a sentimental institution in the family. In the years immediately preceding 1922 the publication had changed hands several times, and apparently at least some of its former publishers had been more interested in "milking" the last cent out of it than in building it for the future and for its readers. I have often thought that it would really have been much easier to have started a new farm paper than to assume the different liabilities and enemies of an old one that had lost so much of its ancient glory.

From the beginning of my work as an editor I determined not to take myself too seriously. I am sure that I love people, which is the first requisite for success in any line of public work. As nearly as I can judge myself, I am tolerant of people's foibles and shortcomings, with one outstanding exception. I just cannot stand an egotistical smarty who thinks he knows it all. Perhaps even here I should be tolerant, for the scientists say that a very egotistical person lacks self-confidence and puts on a show or front to cover his real feelings. Anyway, if one is really egotistical, really believes that he knows so much, he should go out on a clear quiet night and look at the stars. Then, if he has any sense of appreciation, he will realize how really small he is, how little he really knows.

Historians say that there was a time in our early civilization when it was possible for a really smart man to have most of the knowledge then available. Whether or not this was so, it surely is not possible now. Mighty and wondrous indeed is the splendid heritage of available knowledge which has been discovered and passed on to us by preceding generations. All of which emphasizes so well what Jesus meant when He said: "Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth." It is very possible for one to be meek and still have an independent soul.

The personal philosophy of not taking myself too seriously has led me seldom to miss an opportunity to add wholesome fun and laughter as spice to the hard work. Sometimes I am sure my so-called jokes have annoyed my friends and given me the appearance of being undignified.

I think, too, that most people will agree that there are few things in this world finer or more necessary than a good laugh. Across the years as I have walked the road with my friends I have constantly looked for the laughs and done the best I could to make others laugh. Frequently, as I have mentioned before in these notes, the laugh has been on me—and that's all right, too. I'll never forget shortly after I became editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of my going into Mr. Morgenthau's office one morning. His desk faced the door. Squatting on the floor taking some papers out of his briefcase in front of the desk, with his back to me, was a man who from the back looked exactly like my friend Maurice Burritt, then county agent leader, with whom I had earlier been closely associated. I stepped up to the gentleman, took him by the shoulders, and tipped him over backwards on the floor. You can imagine my feelings on discovering that I had never in my life before seen the man. But he was a good sport. He saved me from too much embarassment by laughing heartily himself. It tickled Henry Morgenthau no end, also, and he didn't let me hear the last of the incident for a long time.

with A A Advertisers

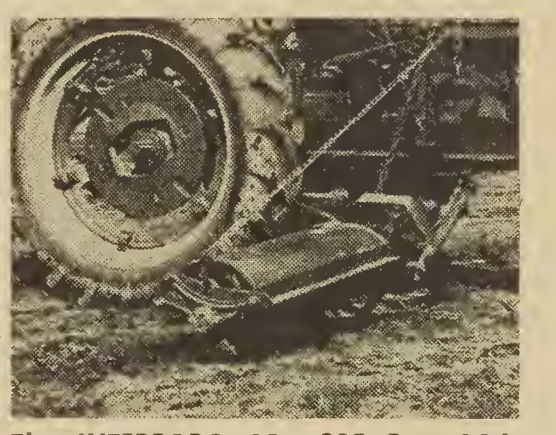
Seed and Nursery stock companies are always offering their products through advertisements in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Why not send for booklets and catalogues offered and study them during the long winter evenings.

If you would like a copy of a free "Cow Book", drop a post card to DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville 12, Vermont.

"Better Dairying" is the title of a bulletin available from WIRTHMORE FEEDS, Walden 48, Mass.

In every package of MOTHER'S OATS you will find interesting recipes as well as weight control menus.

"How to Beat The Milk Price Squeeze" is the title of a little booklet that is yours for the asking from THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC., Cayuga 5, N. Y., or from the company at York, Pa., Laurel, Del., or Eastport, N. Y.



The INTERBORO CO., 235 East 34th Street, New York City, has recently introduced the Harrator, a patented unit which, when mounted on the side of a tractor, simultaneously harrows and pulverizes the soil while plowing. The field is thus prepared for seeding in one operation. The Harrator is usually driven by a rear power take off turning at approximately 550 r.p.m.

Something new in dairy farming is a "stanchion cushion." You can get full information about this from B. F. GOODRICH SPONGE PRODUCTS DIVISION, 67 Derby Place, Shelton, Conn.

The NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY of 1142 Maple Street, New Holland, Pa., have announced a new Rolabar Rake for high speed raking with a minimum loss of leaves. A post card will bring you a catalogue without obligation on your part.

The COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE of Ithaca, New York, is offering a special discount on G.L.F. fertilizer delivered before February 1st. This is a practical way to lessen the cost-price squeeze.

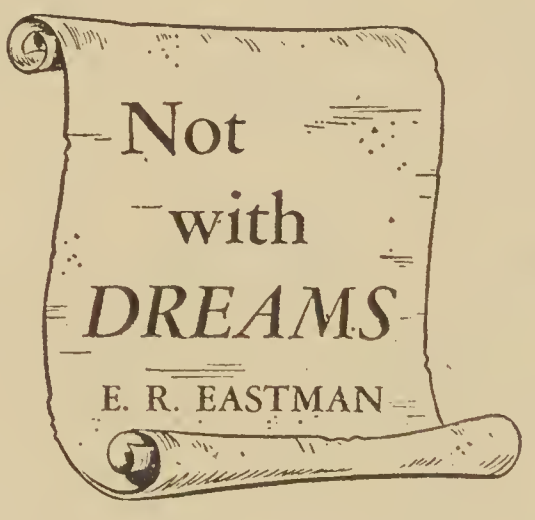
The interest in wood chippers is increasing. A folder called "Wood Chips for your Farm" is available from the FITCHBURG ENGINEERING CORPORATION, Department 1412, Fitchburg, Mass.

If you are interested in buying a chain saw, you can get a free demonstration by filling out the HOMELITE CORPORATION coupon on page 9 of the December 18 issue.

A postcard to the DeKalb Agricultural Association, De Kalb, Ill., will bring either or both of the following booklets "Higher Egg Profits Start With DeKalb Chix"; "Acres of Gold" which tells about DeKalb hybrid corn.

"Fence Planning Saves . . ." will help farmers plan an effective and economic fence program. It includes a provision for mapping the farm to scale, and a cost and analysis sheet of materials needed. A copy of this program, also a booklet "Fences That Pay," is available without charge from U. S. STEEL CORPORATION, Room 2831, William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

ADVENTURE
ROMANCE



FAMILY
READING

Fact and Fiction

Masterfully blended in an historically accurate tale of adventure and tender love from the pen of the man who brought you *The Trouble Maker*, *The Destroyers*, *The Settlers* and other novels of the great Northeast.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Box 367-N, Ithaca, N. Y.

Enclosed find $ _____ Please send me _____ copies of NOT WITH DREAMS, postpaid, at $3.50 a copy.

Name _____
(Please Print)

Address _____
(Mr. Eastman will autograph copies on request)

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT HAYFIELDS - - By TOM MILLIMAN

INCONSISTENT

SUPPOSE a dairyman desired, as I did two years ago, to buy a pair of dairy heifers in Massachusetts and move them into the State of New York. Before they can be legally brought across the New York State line, the following must occur under New York Law:

1. The heifers, or any bovine creature whether registered or grade, must be TB tested by an authorized Massachusetts Veterinarian who must also take blood samples for Brucellosis test.
2. Blood samples and TB charts must be sent to the central State laboratory in Massachusetts, and if the heifers pass, papers must be sent to the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and to the seller of the animals.
3. In due time the State Department of Agriculture at Albany will issue import permits to the New York buyer, who can then, provided the identity provisions on the papers match the animals, fetch his heifers into New York State.

These requirements, although severe, serve toward preventing importation of cattle diseases into New York State. Interstate regulations, which exist generally in the Northeast, are proper safeguards against carrying cattle diseases across State lines. But what about sale and movement of cattle within a State? **Here — Almost Anything Goes.**

The State of New York licenses on an annual basis a large number of consignment commission auctions. Of these, some 63, mostly conducting weekly sales, may be properly classified as livestock auctions, the others being more for furniture, household and farm equipment, etc. The principal requirements for licensing by the State are that concrete floors be provided for livestock, the premises cleaned and sprayed after each auction, and that a surety bond of not more than $10,000 be maintained as a protection to users of the auction. The State makes no requirements of any kind as to health of animals consigned. Examination of cattle by a licensed Veterinarian is not demanded by the State of any licensed livestock auction. Nor is there any requirement that identity of consignor be announced at or before time of sale, or be revealed to the buyer afterward. This is the crux of the matter and the point at issue in this article.

It will also be seen that the operations of some 1500 licensed livestock dealers in New York State should likewise come in for attention as to health of dairy replacements they buy and sell.

WHOSE SLAUGHTER ANIMAL?

In slaughter livestock auctions, identity of consignor is not important as applied to veal calves, nor is it uniformly useful when cull cows are sold. These animals are generally headed for immediate slaughter. Not always, however. Some farmers buy "bob" calves at auction and take them home to be vealed on cows with imperfect udders. Other farmers and some dealers buy thin, dry cull cows to be pastured for beef gains. Dealers buy steers at auction and sometimes the steers are not ready for slaughter.

Any man buying a calf, a cull cow, a steer, pigs or sheep for fattening would be helped if he knew where the animals came from. In this way he could avoid the farmer consignors of poor reputation as to health of animals, and in the case of dealer consignors, he could learn from the consignor the name and location of the farmer involved. A considerable measure of protection would be provided by revealing the identity of consignors of all slaughter livestock.

When the consignor is required to furnish his name and address, the practice of hustling sick animals into consignment auctions might sharply decline if not disappear. A sick animal is rarely good for human food, and no man desires his name on it.

WHOSE DAIRY REPLACEMENT?

If naming the consignor of livestock intended for slaughter is a deterrent to consignment of animals potentially unsafe for food, what may be said of dairy replacement cattle? These are machines for future milk production rather than meat for next week as in the case of slaughter livestock.

What is going on in weekly consignment auctions as to cows and heifers for milking purposes? Most of the 63 licensed consignment auctions in New York State conduct dairy replacement sales on their regular weekly sale days or on special sale days or evenings.

During the first nine months of 1954 the 63 auctions reported to the State the sale of 70,236 cows and heifers for milking purposes, and the State estimates the same auctions will handle 25,000 more in the final quarter, making 95,000 for the year.

The standard practice in all such auctions is to sell "blind", that is, the consignor withholds his name from the public and from the buyer. Consignment is a secret transaction between the auction and the owner of the animal.

Use of the weekly auctions for exchanging title on dairy replacements has grown up in recent years until now it is big business. Selling "blind" is standard. Rarely indeed does a consignor reveal his name. But farmers get all these cattle by buying direct at auctions or from dealers afterward. Only those unsalable for dairying are returned to be sold for slaughter. Some of these bovine females are clean, especially younger ones, while others carry one or more of the known diseases, including four types of Mastitis, Brucellosis, Shipping Fever, Virus Diarrhea, Ketosis, and tendencies toward Milk Fever, kicking, jumping fences, hind legs in the gutter, foot rot, nursing self or other cows, bloat, bossiness, the shakes in hind quarters, ninety day lactations and a host of other diseases, bad habits and frailties.

A STERN REMEDY

Education has so far been ineffective. Public hearings by a legislative committee failed to face up to the deplorable health situation permitted by "blind" consignment, and auctions whose operators would like to change, fear loss of volume to competitors.

Reluctantly, but none the less firmly, I believe that legislation in simple terms is the remedy. Let it be self policing, as the following would be on the face of it.

1. Require the services of a licensed Veterinarian at all licensed livestock consignment auctions, for inspection of both slaughter animals and milk replacement females.
2. Require the name and address of each consignor of slaughter livestock to be announced in the ring as his animal enters, and require that name and address of dairy replacement consignor be posted together with lot number of animal at least a half hour before animal enters ring.

The above program would make these 63 auctions more attractive to farmer buyers of replacement cattle and would reduce the speculative hazard to dealers. For good farmers and good dealers who wish to consign, the dairy replacement auction would be at a higher level of quality and price.

It is late. Chicago, New Jersey and other major milk markets, including some in Pennsylvania, have set dates or are readying themselves to set dates after which they will accept milk only from herds entirely free from Brucellosis (Bangs). I've been a witness to many instances at several of the licensed auctions when either partial or total disregard of calfhood vaccination and eartags was practiced.

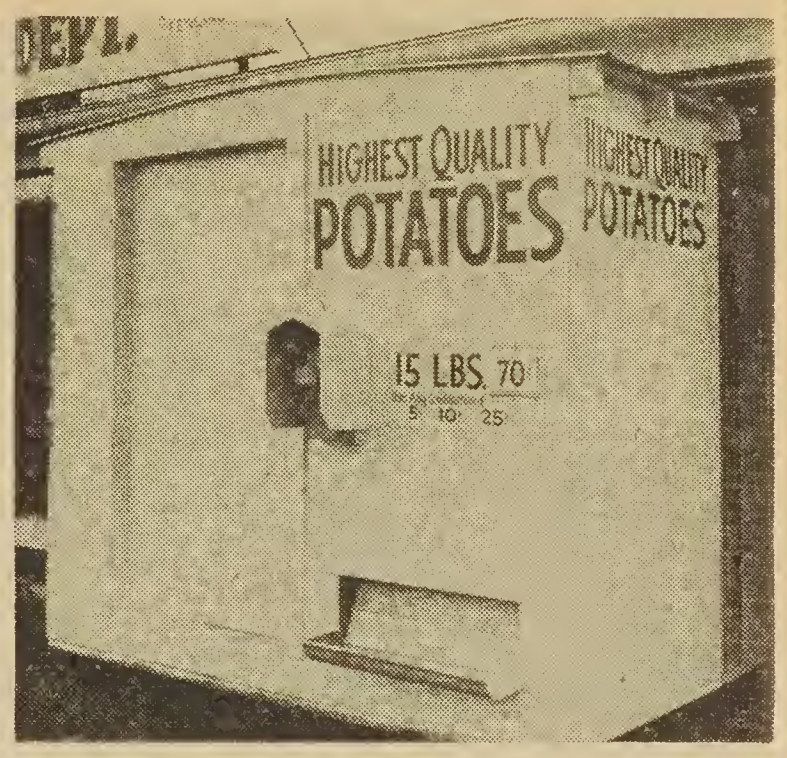
Too often consignors are not asked about vaccination of the heifers they bring, and too often I've seen vaccinated and unvaccinated heifers pushed into the ring together and sold as one lot.

The licensed auctions have been of no help to the great cooperative effort to clean up Brucellosis by calfhood vaccination. The State, the Colleges and farm groups have put a lot of money and more effort into this campaign. Auctions, or anything, which partly ignore it, or damn it with faint praise, are inviting correction measures.

Obviously, Assemblymen and State Senators are the persons to contact. Don't write me, write them.

This article is intended to separate the above existing practices from the constructive auction sales efforts of breed associations, and the good work of many professional sales managers.

POTATO VENDOR



A FROST proof, heat proof potato vending device developed by potato grower J. C. Crissey of Wallace in "Little Maine", Steuben County, N. Y., and set up in Ithaca. At a total cost of $1200, Jack obtained an ice vending machine and had a well insulated building constructed around it. The vending part has a capacity of 50 bags of peck size, and there is room in the building for a reserve of about 150 bags. Cost included electric wiring to operate the vendor, and a thermostatically controlled electric heater. More farmers than consumers pass near the vendor. It is believed that a better location adjoining a consumer shopping area would greatly increase sales. I put 70 cents into the above machine and out came a bag of fine looking Kennebec potatoes, one of the better present day varieties.

Green Mountain is the standard by which the eating quality of varieties of potatoes is judged. But the Green Mountain is a poor "looker." Since potatoes are bought with the eyes (human) and eyes in potatoes must be shallow, the good old irregularly shaped Green Mountain is done for when it must sell itself on appearance in supermarkets. What is needed is a new variety or a series of varieties combining taste, mealiness and looks. J. C. Corwith, potato grower at Watermill on the South Fork of Long Island told me that this fall he had to sell Green Mountains for 25c cwt. less than Katahdins brought. And Katahdin is the chief offender in lessening the dinner table request, "Please pass the potatoes"!

Feeding dried apple pomace once a day at the rate of a lb. per milking cow was started for the second winter just ahead of Thanksgiving. It was not until then that the milking herd came off daytime pasture on a field of ladino-alfalfa-bromegrass near the barn. They like the apple pomace, presumably because of its high sugar content, and since it is fed on top of grass silage, we think the cows are stimulated to eat more of the latter. It is cheaper than the other dried appetizers — beet pulp and citrus pulp. But we still don't know whether it carries properties which prevent ketosis (acetonemia). Not knowing—can't say, and mustn't lean on the fact that we've been free last winter and so far this one.

In the mid-December issue, John B. Babcock signed off from the Kernels, Screenings and Chaff page. For more than four years he and I have alternated on this page which his father founded 22 years or more ago. I want to say for Johnny that his ability to express himself clearly, interestingly and persuasively is of a high order. With me, writing is incidental and comes hard. But Johnny's writing gives one the impression that English composition is a cinch for him, and that should he choose, his typewriter alone would make him a good living.

Roswell D. Cooper, a great friend of H. E. Babcock's, Ed Eastman's and mine, died recently in Syracuse at the age of 77. It was Mr. Cooper, more than any other man or set of men, who put the Dairymen's League on the map. As a last reecourse he engineered the successful milk strikes of 1916 and 1919, and changed the League from an inactive paper organization to an instrument which helped dairymen as a bargaining agency. During his four years as president, he helped lay the fundamentals of the present League pooling plan. Personally unselfish and modest to a fault, he was fierce as a lion when it came to protecting dairymen.

SCREENINGS and CHAFF

Some farmers buy their eating potatoes. One such is George M. Hummer, a highly skilled dairyman and poultryman of Titusville, Pa. George writes "I'm very glad you wrote the article about the deplorable potato situation. Every fall I look high and low for some Green Mountains or Russett Rurals, and almost always end up with Idaho Bakers. At the stores they have 'just potatoes'; they never heard of varieties. This has been going on for years. I once mentioned it to.....(famous potato man) but got nowhere. So I'm delighted you spoke out."

SERVICE BUREAU

TOO MUCH HASTE

"A salesman for a company that makes siding called on us. He said that the company was anxious to put siding on a house in our locality to which they could refer future clients; and he said they would make a considerable concession in price for this consideration.

"We asked for a couple of days to think it over, but he said the offer was for prompt acceptance and so we signed the contract. The next day both my wife and I agreed that we made a mistake and we wrote the company. They tell us that we signed the contract and will have to go through with it."

Let's analyze this situation. Obviously, the salesman feared the answer would be no if he gave our subscriber time to think it over. That is why he said that the reduced price was only for prompt acceptance. As you can see this strategy worked.

We have never approved the idea of using a job of this sort as advertising for neighbors. Frequently, the offer is a little different from this one in that the customer is promised a commission on each job sold as a result of someone looking at his house.

It is unfortunate, but we were forced to tell our reader that he had signed a legal contract, doubtless enforceable in Court, and probably the only way to avoid living up to the contract would be to pay the company a penalty for breaking the contract.

The obvious moral of all this is to take your time and not be rushed into making a decision before you consider all the angles.

MANY ENTER BUT FEW WIN

"Some time ago I entered a contest. For completing the contest and sending $1.00 with each puzzle, I was to receive a watch. My daughter and I worked the puzzles out together and I paid the money as I wanted the watch for my granddaughter. She has a watch now so all I want is the $11.00 I sent to them for which I have not received a watch. As I see and read their letters they have broken their contract.

"Perhaps I cannot get my money back, but I sure have learned one lesson. It does not pay to enter such contests. A poor person soon loses his money."

As I see it, the chief difficulty with puzzle contests is that everyone who enters has high hopes of winning. When you look the facts in the face you realize that many hundreds or thousands of people enter and that relatively few can win. Some firms that run these puzzle schemes are slow and careless about keeping contestants informed.

GOT ACTION

The company sent a man yesterday and made the necessary repairs to my windows. It has taken a long time, but I give you full credit for having them come at last.

Thank you sincerely for your time and effort.

—Mrs. R. C., Montague, Mass.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of Lena Bertha Furness? She was born April 14, 1880 in Barre, Vt.; is now married (but we don't know her married name); and last known address was Needham, Mass. Her niece is anxious to locate her.

* * *

Does anyone know the whereabouts of Mrs. Eva Bailey and her children, Freda, Barbara and Francis? Their last known address was Cyclone, Pa. Mrs. Bailey's sister-in-law is anxious to locate them.

* * *

Does anyone know the whereabouts of Clair Larrabee? His brother would like to find him. Last known address Exeter, Maine in 1924. He lived with Percy Smart and family and would be about 48 years old now.

* * *

Does anyone have the address of Theodore Roosevelt Brown? His niece would like to locate him. He was born Sept. 14, 1903, and when last heard of was working for a Sprinkler Company somewhere in Virginia.

* * *

One of our subscribers is trying to locate Mr. Fred S. Howard whose last known address was Fredericksburg, Iowa. It is possible he is in Michigan.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

No 21866 50-262 / 213

November 30 19 54

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$ 25.00

Charles W. Rowe
Rome, Pennsylvania

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
E R Eastman
PRESIDENT TREASURER ASST. TREAS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

$25.00 Reward in Armed Robbery Case

ABOVE is a reproduction of our first reward check given for armed robbery. This check was sent to Mr. Charles W. Rowe of Rome, Penna. for information which he gave, leading to the arrest and imprisonment of W. Hancock and C. Smith for armed robbery of Mr. Rowe's general store on May 24. These men were sentenced by Judge William M. Rosenfield to not less than 5 years or more than 20 in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia. They also had to pay costs of prosecution, fines of $100 each and make restitution for property stolen from the store.

The bandits entered the store after it had been closed for the night. After taking $65 in cash from Mrs. Rowe, they started to bind her, which made Mr. Rowe so angry that he threw merchandise from the shelves at them. Before the men ran from the store, one was struck by a bottle of lotion; and later, by identification of this liquid on their car seats, they were traced and convicted. The prosecuting officer was Trooper Robert Brubaker of the State Police.

Our heartiest congratulations go to Mr. Rowe for his bravery in routing the bandits. This should certainly serve as a warning to thieves that it is dangerous to steal from someone who has an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign posted. Our congratulations go also to all who had a part in the arrests and convictions.



LIME CREST NON-SKID BARN CALCITE
saves labor and time . . . helps prevent falls

Lime Crest Non-Skid Barn Calcite helps *protect livestock from injury* by providing safe, slip-proof surfacing for barn floors and runways. *It improves the fertilizer value of manure* by providing calcium and trace minerals for mineral-rich fertilizer. And Barn Calcite *makes barns more attractive* by providing a clean white floor surfacing. Last but not least, Barn Calcite's safe practical surface is low in cost, easy to apply.

SEE YOUR DEALER FOR BARN CALCITE NOW
or write for literature and free sample!

LIME CREST PRODUCTS
are made by Limestone Products Corporation of America
DEPT. P-1 NEWTON, NEW JERSEY

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF CRYSTALLINE CALCITE PRODUCTS.
Makers of CALCITE CRYSTALS — the 3-in-1 calcium supplement for poultry; LITTER-KEPE — the ideal conditioner for poultry litter; LIME CREST Trace Mineral Pre-Mixes — for formula feeds.



KEEP SILAGE PRIME IN A
UNADILLA Wood—Warmth,
Wood—Flavor, Wood—Acid Resistant,
Wood—Creosote Treated—UNADILLA

Buy right the first time! Picture yourself as the owner of a new factory-creosoted Unadilla. Wood is not harmed by silage acids. Wood is the time-proven material for long life silos. Factory creosote provides a permanent finish for your Unadilla. Store this year's crops in a heavy-duty, dowelled, wood stave silo — a Unadilla. Hundreds of steel dowels help your Unadilla stand up against wind and now your Unadilla can be factory-creosoted to stand up against time. Send for catalog and facts on Easy Payment Plan.

Unadilla Silo Co. Box B-115 Unadilla, N.Y.

FACTORY CREOSOTE TREATED UNADILLA SILO

COWPOX*—RINGWORM
Gall Sores, Skin Abrasions

*Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection. Germicidal, Fungicidal, protective wound dressing. Quick drying . . deep penetrating. 4 oz. bottle $1.00 at drug and farm stores or write:
H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N. Y.

PAINT IT ON
Dr. Naylor's BLU-KOTE

Ask for HANFORD'S
SINCE 1846 ORIGINAL
BALSAM OF MYRRH
THE SOOTHING ANTISEPTIC
for ATHLETE'S FOOT
also BRUISES, MINOR BURNS, SCALDS

See the new FORD TRUCKS for '55...the Money Makers!

Money-making POWER! Important longer-life engine advancements!
The only full line of proved, modern short-stroke engines in any trucks! New work-saving, money-saving CONVENIENCE! New Money-making CAPACITIES! New reasons why Ford Trucks are gaining new buyers faster than any other trucks!



NEW Payload Champ of the Pickups! New Ford F-100 6½-ft. Pickup, GVW 5,000 lbs., now takes payloads up to 1,718 lbs., 132-h.p. Short-Stroke V-8 or 118-h.p. Short-Stroke Six engine.

NEW savings in all three areas! TRIPLE ECONOMY!

① Money-Making power saves gas!

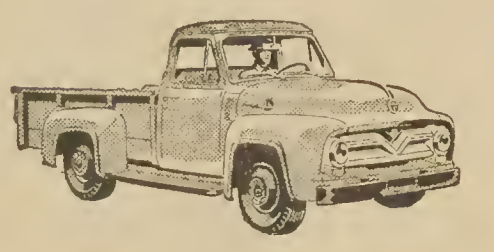
Only Ford gives you the gas-saving efficiency of *proved*, modern short-stroke design for every engine! Ford's ultra-modern, overhead-valve engines—four V-8's and one Six—cut piston travel, cut internal friction, *save gas*. And new engineering in valves, heads, crankshafts, electrical systems and cooling results in still greater durability, longer engine life!

② Money-Making convenience saves work!

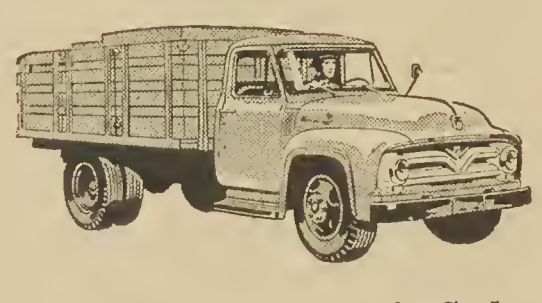
Ford's *Driverized* Cab sets new comfort standards for '55. New *full* foam-rubber seat and seat back in the *Custom* Cab*. Work-savers . . . like smoother *Fordomatic** with new faster starting, low gear "step down" for all light duty series . . . Power Brakes* even for half-tonners . . . Power Steering* for most BIG JOBS—makes driving much easier. *Modest extra cost.

③ Money-Making capacity saves trips!

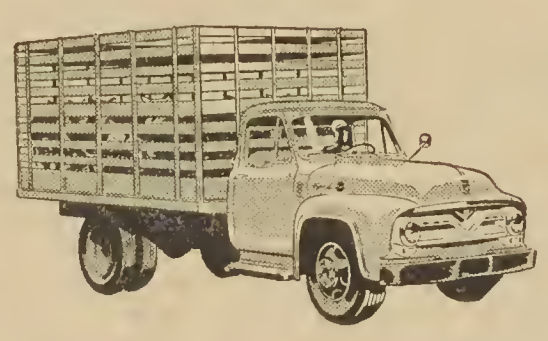
New axle capacities, new stronger frames and springs, coupled with Ford's high-payload construction, make Ford Trucks better load carriers than ever. Ford's new ½-ton Pickup, for example, has one of the biggest payload capacities of *any* Pickup: 1,718 lbs. Top payload capacities in over 190 models, up to 60,000-lb. GCW tandem-axle giants.



NEW big-load Money Maker of the light duty line. New Ford F-350 9-ft. Express, GVW 7,700 lbs., now handles over 1½ tons of payload. New Fordomatic Drive and Power Brakes at worth-while extra cost.



NEW Ford F-500 12-ft. Stake . . . sales leader of the 1½-tonners, year after year! 14,000 lbs. GVW with payloads up to 8,504 lbs. New stronger 9¼-inch deep frame on 154-in. wheelbase. Choice of V-8 or Six.



NEW higher power and compression in all light and heavy duty series Ford Trucks! Shown: F-600 designed for low-cost mounting of special bodies 7½ to 16 ft. 16,000 lbs. GVW. Choice of two V-8's.

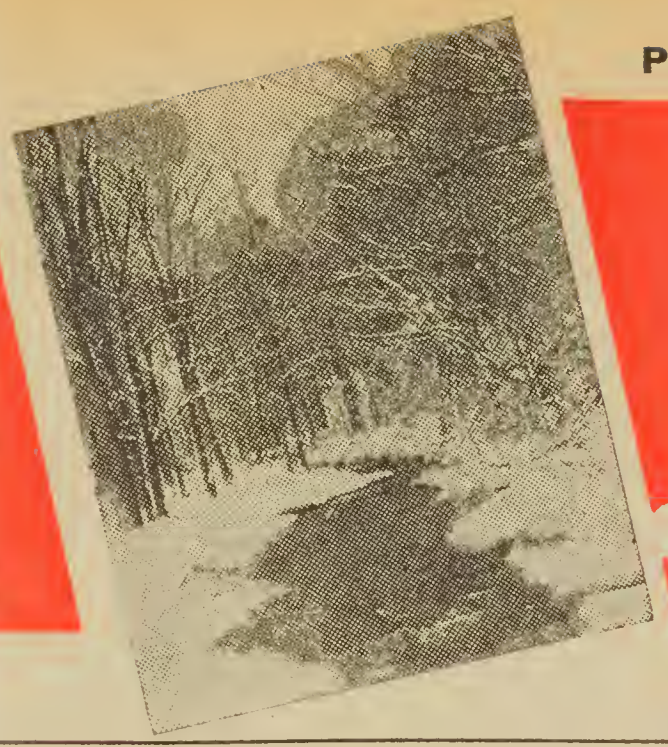


NEW Ford F-800 BIG JOB. GCW 48,000 lbs., choice of two tractor wheelbases. 170-h.p. Short-Stroke *Cargo King* V-8. *Master-Guide* Power Steering that cuts steering effort up to 75% available at modest extra cost.

NOW AT YOUR LOCAL FORD DEALER

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1955



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Milk Shed DAIRYMEN Unite to Demand Living Prices

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist



Dairy farmers of the New York milk shed made history on December 29 when the leaders of every major milk producers' cooperative put their full support back of a plan to maintain living prices for milk. Pictured at the meeting are from left: James A. Young, President of the Bargaining Agency; Harry Smith, a director of Eastern Producers; William J. Storie, Bargaining Agency; Thomas Cribbs, President of Eastern; Kenneth Shaul, President of Mutual Federation; Seymour K. Rodenhurst, and Grover C. Guernsey, executive committeemen of the Dairymen's League.

IN THE years since the great milk strike of 1916, in which I had a part, I have attended hundreds of meetings of dairymen, sometimes when the situation was very tense. But never in that long experience have I seen so many determined dairymen together as attended the mass meeting held in Syracuse on Wednesday, December 29. There were 5,000 of them, filling the large Lincoln Auditorium to standing room, with overflow meetings in two other buildings. They came from every section of the great New York milk shed, and they came determined to do something themselves to raise milk prices instead of depending on government to do it.

The large attendance was all the more remarkable because the meeting was called on short notice and there was little time for publicity announcing it.

All Major Cooperatives Called Meeting

The meeting was called by the four large cooperatives in the milk shed: the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, and the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency. Planning for the meeting and the laying out of a program was done by a committee representing all four organizations.

Ernest C. Strobeck, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, acted as chairman. At the beginning of the meeting he stated that owing to the large attendance it was obviously impossible to listen to speakers from the floor. There was some minor complaint against this "gag" ruling, a few claiming that it was arbitrary and undemocratic. But that is untrue of the leadership of the cooperatives, for in local and smaller meetings there is always plenty of opportunity given for every member to have his say. It is obvious that if a meeting as large as the Syracuse one had been thrown open to general debate they never would have gotten through, and the large majority of those in attendance agreed.

In his opening remarks Chairman Strobeck stated that the purpose of the meeting was to maintain the December price for Class 1 milk through the barn-feeding winter months, and not to permit that price to sag during any of these months, as it will under the New York Milk Order. The chairman introduced guests and read messages showing that the efforts of the dairymen have the backing of the New York State Grange, the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus, and of prominent leaders in every walk of life interested in the welfare of dairymen.

Hearing Too Slow

Briefly reviewing the joint efforts of the four milk organizations to get the U. S. Department of Agriculture to raise milk prices, Mr. Strobeck pointed out how representatives of all the cooperatives had three times in recent weeks visited the Agricultural Department officials in Washington, without results. It was pointed out by the Department—and to this the dairy leaders agree—that by the time a hearing could be held and all the evidence collected and acted upon it would be too late to help dairymen through the winter months. Therefore, the dairymen themselves, under the leadership of the four cooperatives, proposed to take matters into their own hands, and that that was why the meeting had been called.

Dr. Kenneth Shaul, president of the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, emphasized the difficult conditions under which dairymen are now trying to produce milk, with high costs on one side and low prices on the other.

Whole Order Needs Study

Mr. J. Thomas Cribbs, president of the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, said that his organization was giving full support to the effort to raise the price of Class 1 milk immediately, but said that there were other factors of almost equal importance in the Milk Order that needed attention and correction; that in addition to the emergency action there was a need for the Department of Agriculture to call a hearing where evidence could be presented to bring the Milk Order up to date to meet the conditions that dairymen now have to contend with.

Mr. James Young, president of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, was highly applauded by the audience when he said that one of the basic needs was to get the 16,000 independent producers into some milk cooperative — he didn't care which one—and that then dairymen would be in better position to do the job themselves instead of leaning on government crutches. Mr. Young and several of the other speakers told how fine it was that all of the milk cooperatives were working together for the first time, and made a plea for continued cooperation.

Called on by the chair- *(Continued on Page 13)*

Meet New York 4-H Dairy and Livestock Champs — See Page 10

For The Best Chicks You Ever Raised

G.L.F. Chick Starter



Even if you can afford it, you can't buy a better starting mash

G.L.F. Chick Starter delivers more growth per feed dollar than any other starter mash. That doesn't mean that you can't pay more—it simply means that you can't buy a *better* mash.

G.L.F. Chick Starter provides everything a chick needs for fast, healthy growth. It's a well balanced combination of 19 different ingredients . . . each put there because reliable research has proved it fills a specific need. The recent addition of Animal Fat to improve feed efficiency and palatability is an excellent example of G.L.F.'s constant attempt to provide a better feed for the money.

The cost of G.L.F. mashes is kept surprisingly low due to volume buying, modern plants and fast, cooperative distribution. This also assures the feed of being fresh when it reaches your farm.

Twenty million chicks were raised on G.L.F. Chick Starter in '54 . . . and thousands of poultrymen are feeding it again this year. So for the best chicks you ever raised . . . and at low feed cost per chick . . . see that your birds get G.L.F. Chick Starter.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

In this region, more chicks are raised on **G.L.F. Chick Starter** *than any other feed*



HE PAID!

I AM writing in regard to your article "Wheat Penalties Make Poultrymen See Red" in the November 20th issue.

I am a dairy farmer with 100 head of cattle. I was allotted 11 acres and planted 23 acres as I did the year before, as I need plenty of straw.

I was fined $362.88 as per the letter I am enclosing. I went to a lawyer who told me that there was nothing to be done about it. I paid the fine.

I think the whole thing is very unfair, especially in the light of present farm income.

I would be very glad to join in the poultrymen's fight and would welcome any suggestions as to how to go about this. — *Richard K. Daly, Weedsport, New York.*

— A. A. —

SQUIRREL TROUBLE

One of our subscribers is having difficulty in keeping squirrels from getting into the attic. He would like to know what can be done to get rid of these animals.

We would appreciate hearing from any reader who has had the same trouble and we will pass the information along to our reader. Just address AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-S, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A.A. —

NOT MAD!

We have neglected to renew our subscription but we are not mad, just busy.

We love AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and here's our dollar to prove it. Thanks for many hours of enjoyment and if, in another two years, we overlook the subscription lapse — for the love of mike, remind us!—*Roger and Shirley Sutton*

— A.A. —

FARMING IN ARIZONA

Recently you had a good article on fertilizer, superphosphate and hay crops. I read this with interest, as it fits right in with an operation I have at Yuma, Arizona. This project is up on the sandy mesa south of the Yuma airport. There are about 30,000 acres of this sandy land that could have been had for the asking or taking ten or fifteen years ago, but today's value has crept up to near $500.00 per acre.

The answer to this sudden boom is "Lemons." In the last two to three years interest has been at fever pitch. Many California and Texas fruit men have purchased large acreages.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The soul is dyed the color of its leisure thoughts.—Dean Inge

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The big problem with this land has been to keep it in Yuma county. The southwest winds off the Gulf of California blow the sand into drifts like the snowdrifts I have seen between Ovid and Ithaca. In November 1952 we set out to plant alfalfa on this mesa land. We have Colorado river water for irrigation. Buffalo seed was used in a nurse crop of sudan grass. The catch of seed came along pretty good. It held its own during the 1953 summer heat, sometimes over 125°, and made a fair crop of hay.

That first year, water consumed for irrigation was large. That sandy land took 27 acre feet of water and yielded between seven to eight tons of alfalfa per acre. Normally, cuttings will come every 21 to 25 days.

February 1st of 1954 we decided to try superphosphate. I am well aware of the part it played in producing a wonderful stand of birdsfoot on my old farm at Penfield. Here at Yuma we used triple strength—47%—rate of 350 lbs. per acre applied the first week of February, 1954, and here are some of the results: A quarter section has baled over 11 tons per acre to date of choice alfalfa with fine stems about 28 to 30 inches tall.

Another 80 acres were certified for seed and combined a little over 450 lbs. per acre of Buffalo seed which sold for 34c a lb. here. In spite of increased yields, the irrigation water consumed for this year, 1954, is only about 12 acre feet. We expect to get along next year with 10 feet of water.

I feel we have accomplished a good deal these past two years. We have our land seeded, we are building up humus and storing nitrogen for the lemon orchard which is in the future a few years yet. About the middle of next February, 1955, I will start transplanting 80,000 lemon seedlings from my slat house here in Tempe to a nursery row plot down there on the alfalfa ground at Yuma.

These seedlings will be budded in June and the resultant trees will be ready for permanent orchard setting by December and January. Lisbon lemon budded on rough or wild lemon root stock make a rapid growth on the sandy soil, aided by five months of temperatures averaging well over 110°, along with plenty of good river water. For example, a 10 acre lemon planting, 7 years old in our area produced a crop of lemons which sold on the trees to contractor for $13,000.00. This was based on price for June lemons of $92.00 a ton, which was high. At present the price is $65.00 per ton.

—*Russell S. Braman, 172 Bonita Way, Tempe, Ariz.*

YOU GET UP TO 20% LONGER WEAR AT NO EXTRA COST WITH FIRESTONE TRACTOR TIRES



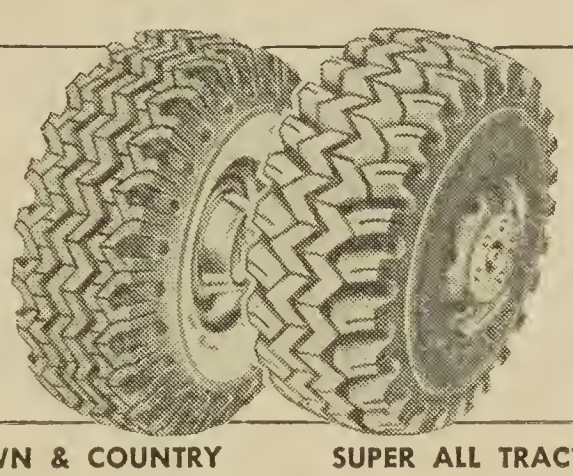
MANY tractor tires may appear to be the same, but it is the *extra service* you get from the tire that will make a big difference in your farm costs.

Like farmers everywhere, you will find that Firestone Tractor Tires are the longest wearing tires money can buy. And, one of the reasons for this extra long wear is Firestone's tough tread rubber compound. It doesn't cost you a penny more; yet it gives years of extra service. You get greater drawbar pull because the tread bars retain their sharp biting edge longer. The new tread rubber compound resists rapid wear on hard surfaced roads and hard soil. It also gives better performance in all kinds of tough stubble.

Compare before you buy! Let your Firestone Dealer or Store show you why Firestone Tractor Tires last longer, pull better and do more work for your tire dollar.

Always specify Firestone Tires

Get More Winter Traction with Firestone Tires on Your Car and Truck



The Town and Country is the greatest mud, snow or ice passenger tire ever built. A quiet highway tire as well as a traction tire.

The Super All Traction truck tire takes hold and moves the load in mud, in snow, or on wet or icy roads.

TOWN & COUNTRY SUPER ALL TRACTION

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio and television every Monday evening over ABC

Copyright 1954, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY 1858 - 1954

WRITING of his pioneer home in Michigan, Liberty Hyde Bailey, who died on December 26, once said:

"My father walked all the way from Vermont to carve a home out of the Michigan wilderness."

His 96 years of life covered the most wonderful span, the most changes of any similar period in human history, and Dr. Bailey himself helped to pioneer some of the best of those changes. Many men have been great in one specialty. Liberty Hyde Bailey was great in many. Teacher, administrator, scientist, writer and poet, possibly the world's most noted botanist, in all these he excelled. As a young man he planned his life and then he worked his plan. He set aside a certain number of years for preparation, another period for active administrative work, particularly as the second Dean of the great College of Agriculture at Cornell University. And then, for almost another lifetime he devoted himself to scientific travel and writing. In an interview with Dr. Bailey, Dr. A. R. Mann who was a great leader of men and a former student of Dr. Bailey, asked him, "What do you consider the greatest need of country life today and in the years immediately ahead?"

"Almost before I was through speaking," said Dean Mann, "he answered: 'Develop the personalities of the men and women on the land. It is folks I am interested in.'"

How true that was of Liberty Hyde Bailey. How true it is of all great men. The love of your fellow man is an essential in all true greatness. This love of folks, and particularly of farm people, is well expressed in one of my favorites among Dr. Bailey's poems. It is entitled "Farmer's Challenge:"

Blow ye winds and lay on ye storms
And come ye pests in rabble swarms
And fall ye blights in legion forms—
I am here: I surrender not
Nor yield my place one piece or jot—
For these are my lands
And these are my hands
And I am bone of the folk that resistlessly stands.

The blood of old plowmen runs hard in my arm
Of axemen and yeomen and battlemen all
Who fought and who flinched not by marish or wall
Who met the bold day and chased ev'ry alarm;
My fatherkind sleep, but I hear the old call
And fight the hot battle by forge and by farm—
For these are my lands
And these are my hands
And I am bone of the folk that resistlessly stands.

ARE YOU FARMING TOO BIG?

IF YOU read the article on Page 1 of this issue you will know that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is all for better milk prices and especially for the joint effort of the dairymen to help themselves.

There is no question but that dairymen are caught in an unfair price squeeze, with declining prices for milk on one side and with costs higher than ever. But it is exceedingly difficult for dairymen to get living prices, because they are producing more milk than the consumer will buy. Production is up; consumption is down.

In recent years there has been altogether too much emphasis placed on larger and larger farms, larger and larger dairies, and larger poultry enterprises. A farmer might do better working a smaller farm and working it well than a farm beyond the capacity of his help and his machinery. Drive across the Northeast in the spring and note the number of poorly plowed fields, and you will see what I mean. Five poor cows in a dairy of 30 will write off the profits of the 25 good ones. Because of low beef prices there are a lot of poor cows around right now. That is one trouble with the present milk situation.

By E. R. Eastman

The same principle goes for poultry. A flock can be too small, of course, but it also can be too large to prevent disease, for proper culling, and to give good care all the way along the line.

Now is the time for adjustment away from wartime conditions. This is the time of year to think about such adjustments. The farmers who survive the lower prices for farm products that are sure to come in the next few years will be those who learn first to adjust to them.

CORN ON THE FURROW GOT RESULTS

THE CHENANGO County, (New York) Farm and Home Bureau News calls attention to a few farmers in the county who had the courage to plant corn on the furrow, with little or no harrowing. The experiments were surprisingly successful. It was thought that the good results were due to the fact that the granular structure of the top soil was better preserved, and compaction from tractor wheels and heavy implements was reduced to a minimum.

You might be interested in trying it at least on a small scale. But if you do, be very sure that your ground is well plowed. The same publication says:

"Has good plowing become a lost art on your farm? Some folks hold that pride in turning a good furrow went by the board when the team was swapped for power on wheels. . . . . The old axiom that good plowing is 90% of the job of fitting a good seedbed is backed up by evidence at hand in Chenango County."

CHILDBIRTH SAFER AND EASIER

IN DOING the research work necessary to write my historical novels I have often run across stories of how the Indian women bore their children with comparatively little pain. Sometimes on the march the family or tribe would pause briefly for a baby to be born in the morning, and all be on the move again in the afternoon.

The reason was mostly psychological. The women had no fear and therefore little tension or pain. Obstetricians of today have learned this and with talks and educational literature teach mothers of today to relax and not to be afraid. Sulfa drugs, antibiotics, blood banks and all-around better knowledge and care on the part of doctors, hospitals and nurses have helped to make childbirth safer and easier than it has ever been before. According to the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 40 years ago 6 women in every thousand died in childbirth. Today the figure is 1 in a thousand. That is progress.

OUR OWN IS BEST

WHILE sitting in a conference with men from different parts of America recently, we got to arguing about the respective merits of our own home sections. Said a man from the Hoosier section of the Central West:

"I would die if I had to live shut in by all of these eastern hills."

To that I replied with some emphasis that I thought the most monotonous, dullest country in the world in which to live were the unending prairies that stretched on and on in every direction to the horizon.

Then everybody in the group laughed and agreed that it's all in the point of view and a good thing that we are so made up that we love our own section, our own community, our own home, and our own family best.

FARM PRESS MOST HELPFUL

IN OUR offices are bound copies of every issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ever printed in the 112 years since it was first started in 1842. When I have a few moments to spare I love to read and study those old newspapers. Much of the sound sense they taught then is just as good today as it ever was.

But when your great-granddaddy and mine were reading these early issues they didn't have much else to read or to listen to. There were no dailies, at least in the rural districts, very few magazines, no telephones, no R.F.D., no automobiles, no radio, no television. Look at the competition for your spare time now. There are literally hundreds of magazines, dozens of farm papers, an endless list of bulletins. Your mailman stuffs your mailbox daily, sometimes full to overflowing. And all of this reading matter is in addition to the phonograph, the radio, the television and hundreds of meetings during the year.

Because of this competition for your reading and listening time it is interesting and encouraging to us of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to know that in every survey of what farm people read listen to and like best the farm press leads everything else. For example, in a survey recently made by the county agents in Broome County, New York, 123 farmers were personally interviewed on what they read and listened to by radio or television, and where they got the most help. 78% of the farmers interviewed said they got help from farm papers, and 41% said that farm papers were the most helpful. This last figure was over three times that reported for any other media.

It is a different and more difficult job to edit a farm paper nowadays than it was in 1842, but if the material in your farm paper is attractive, interesting, and helpful, the evidence shows that it will be read and used more today than ever before.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THREE friends were assigned rooms on the 30th floor of a hotel and then went out to dinner. Coming back they found that the elevators were out of commission. To take their minds off the hard job of climbing the stairs it was agreed that the first two men would tell funny stories for the first 20 flights and the third man would tell sad stories for the last 10 flights.

By the time they reached the 20th floor their gaiety had departed and one of them said:

"Let's have those sad stories now."

"All right," agreed the third man. "I'll tell you the saddest one first. I forgot the key!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N Y Advertising representatives. The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weathorby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weathorby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, homo consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

SMALL GRAIN: Price supports on the 1955 crop of oats, barley, rye and grain sorghum have been dropped from 85 to 70% of parity. This action will make price guarantees on the 1955 crop as follows: Oats 61c per bu., a drop of 14c; Barley 49c per bu., a drop of 21c; Rye $1.18 per bu., a drop of 25c; Sorghum $1.78 per cwt., a drop of 50c. **This action should bring some decrease in the cost of feed for Northeastern cows and hens after the 1955 harvest.**

The 1955 wheat crop will be supported at 82½% of parity instead of 90% and corn will be supported at around 88% of parity.

CROSS COMPLIANCE: Farmers can now plant whatever crop they wish on acres diverted from acreage-controlled crops. However, they must comply with acreage allotments of a controlled crop in order to get price supports on that crop and in order to be eligible for Agricultural Conservation Payments.

This action is causing concern to potato and vegetable growers, who feel that they are left holding the bag.

INCOME TAX: Because there are several changes in income tax regulations, it will be worth your while to study your income tax return carefully. I suggest that you write to the Mailing Room of your State College of Agriculture and ask for the bulletin on making out farm income tax returns. For New York farmers the number of the bulletin is 926.

POULTRY: Egg prices are sure to continue low for at least two months **but they are likely to edge upward and be very satisfactory next fall.** If you plan to stay in the poultry business, your most important job for the next few months is to raise your normal number of replacements. **Get baby chicks now, so pullets will come into production when egg prices are high.** Due to lower supports on small grains reported on this page, feed prices are likely to trend downward after the 1955 harvest. Many poultrymen will reduce the number of pullets raised, therefore eggs will be short in supply.

This is not a good time to expand broiler production. Present production is about as high as probable broiler consumption. Therefore, broiler growers can well check all angles of their business and do some long range planning. **Easy credit for broiler growers in some areas has tended to over-stimulate expansion.**

FREE ENTERPRISE: A year ago last fall beef producers took a terrific price licking following which prices recovered and are now reasonably satisfactory. At the present time poultrymen are taking a similar licking, but there is every indication that prices will be good next fall. On products where high supports are being continued, it would appear that the solution of present problems is merely being postponed.

TRIP LEASING: Farm organizations have been fighting the proposal forbidding farm trucks hauling farm produce to market from bringing back a load for pay. Now it appears that such a regulation may be put off for at least two years.

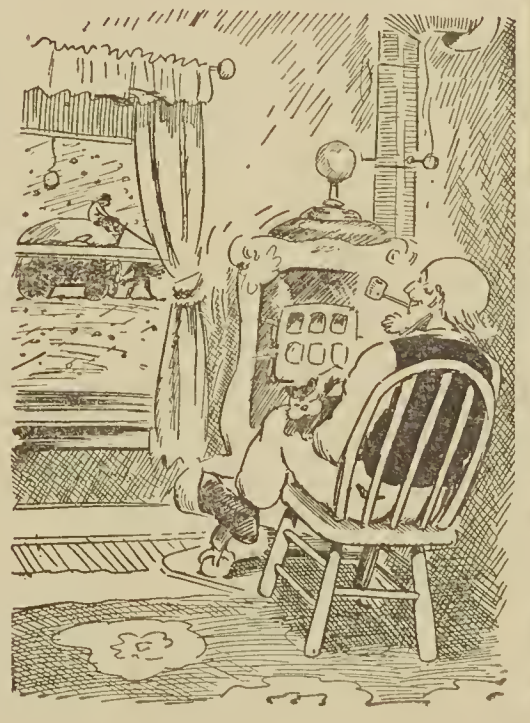
BUYING AND SELLING: Prices of some farm seeds are likely to go up. It looks like good business to buy seed now. In some cases, at least, you can get discounts by buying fertilizer and taking delivery early. The price trend for dry beans is likely to be up. Potatoes look like good property, but you are taking a decided risk if you hold them too long. Most growers prefer to market them gradually.

DAIRY COWS: For the past four years the number of dairy cows in New York State has increased. Following are figures: On January 1, 1951—1,397,000; 1952—1,411,000; 1953—1,453,000; 1954—1,497,000; 1955 (preliminary)—1,525,000.

However, on January 1, 1955, there were fewer heifers per 100 cows than a year earlier, and fewer heifer calves were started last year. —*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR thinks it is a crime if folks aren't working all the time, and furthermore he is afraid unkindly comment will be made unless he's out in plainest sight a-toiling hard from dawn 'til night. And so whate'er the weather be, old neighbor's out in it, by gee; however deep may be the snow, no matter how the blizzards blow, that poor deluded character is all wrapped up in wool and fur, and you can spot his reddened nose as through the howling wind he goes to haul some hay or fix a shed or spread manure 'til he's half dead.



Well, let him have his theory, I'll stick to my philosophy that when we're blessed with cold and snow it is intended man should go indoors and sit beside the fire where there's less danger he'll expire. I claim we're made with thin-skinned ears to give a signal to our fears and by their tingling tell us when it's time to hibernate again. If it was our Creator's plan that I be an all-weather man, I figure I'd have nerveless toes and be equipped with cold-proof nose, my ears would not get tingly red and I'd have hair upon my head.



Higher yields, fewer trips with wider, more even spreading

"This one tears it to pieces!"

New Holland's 130-bu. Spreader shreds the densest chunks of matted material

This big, trip-saving P.T.O. spreader is the easiest-handling, toughest-built rig you ever saw.

Exclusive Uni-Lever Control gives a choice of 4 apron speeds, independent control of apron and beaters (no throwback in clean-out) . . . right from the tractor!

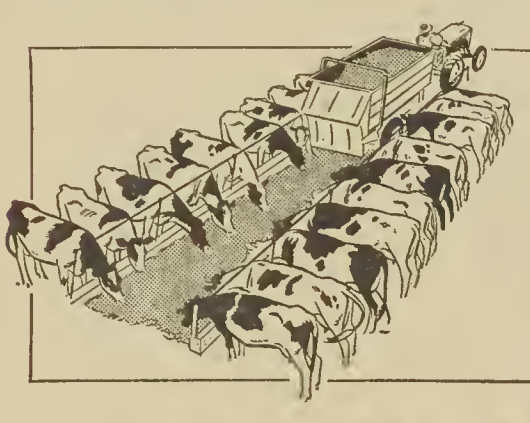
Special Metalife primer inside and out and dense Georgia pine flooring treated with Pentacote add extra years of service. All-steel flared sides are built for fast, rough power loading.

Your New Holland Dealer is ready to show you this great new spreader. See him soon!

The New Holland Machine Co., a subsidiary of The Sperry Corp.



"I think the New Holland 130-bu. Spreader is so good we ought to have another," says William Russell, who works on McDonald Farms, Cortland, N.Y. "It spreads evener than any other spreader I ever used. This one tears it to pieces!" Even spreading over a wide area and high load capacity can cut your trips to the field by as much as 50%. Take a minute and figure out the savings a big New Holland could bring you.



Converts to self-unloading forage box! With extension sides and double end-gate, the New Holland Spreader converts to a forage box which will unload up to 3½ tons of silage automatically . . . can be used at silo or in Green Feeding programs (see diagram).

NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

New Holland, Pa. • Minneapolis • Des Moines • Kansas City
Columbus • Charlotte • Lockport, Ill. • Brantford, Ontario



The Book That Has Meant the Most to Me-By Our Readers

IN THE November 6 issue, a contest was announced on the subject "The Book, Exclusive Of The Bible, That Has Meant The Most In My Life And Why."

We had an unusual number of entrants in this contest, and found the letters extremely interesting. You will find the prize winning letters on this page. We regret that lack of space prevents the printing of more of them.

In spite of movies and television, it is becoming increasingly evident that parents can do nothing better for their children than to instill in them a love for good books.

THE PERFECT TRIBUTE

(First Prize Letter)

IT IS many years since Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews wrote the book entitled, "The Perfect Tribute" and gave to the world her matchless story of our greatest of all Americans, Abraham Lincoln.

The setting of the story is a gray November day in the year, 1863. A young Confederate soldier dying in a prison hospital sends his brother out to find a lawyer to draw up his will.

The boy, in his mad rush, stumbles against the President in the park on the White House grounds, and rudely stammers his dilemma, not dreaming of the identity of the man bent above him. Lincoln quiets him by saying that he had practised law and would be glad to draw up the will. When the tall man and boy reached the hospital, the guards saluted respectfully, unnoticed by the boy.

The will was drawn and Lincoln, touched by the pathos in the voice of the dying soldier, sat on and talked of many things concerning both sides of the war. Suddenly the soldier looked up and asked Lincoln if he had read the newspaper account of the President's message of the preceding day at Gettysburg cemetery. Lincoln had not read it, for that speech was gall and wormwood to his memory. Not a hand had been raised in applause!

The soldier went on hurriedly, "That speech will live fifty years from now. American boys and girls will be learning it as part of their education."

The soldier asked his brother to bring the newspaper and read it to the stranger, and there in the dimly lighted hospital room the lad read the great Gettysburg Address to the man who had composed it.

"The Perfect Tribute" is a book children should be encouraged to read, rather than some of the drivel on our book shelves today.—*Mary A. Moore, Lisbon, N. Y.*

"SIMPLE, HEART-FELT DAYS"

WHEN I was ten years old, my parents gave me a book of Longfellow's poems for Christmas. Mother read them to me and I enjoyed their charm and rhythmical quality even before I recognized the thoughts expressed in them. Soon I was reading them myself and unconsciously memorizing many of my favorites.

When I was teaching I tried to have my pupils appreciate the richness of thought in them. We enjoyed dramatizing scenes from "Hiawatha," "Evangeline," and "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Later my own children prepared "entertainments" for the family. Brother would recite either "The Village Blacksmith" or "The Wreck of the Hesperus." His sisters had a more extensive repertoire, but "The Children's Hour" was one of their favorites. Grandma, Father, and Mother were attentive listeners and generous with their applause.

Portland, Maine has always meant Longfellow's city to me. I have taken my 4-H club to see his neglected birthplace and the Wadsworth—Longfellow mansion. I have told them how in his poem, "My Lost Youth," Longfellow recalled the city as it was in his boyhood.

Now our children are in homes of their own and my husband and I are alone. At dusk I often stand by the window and watch "the lights of the village." Then I re-read some of our favorite poems, and, in truth, the cares of the day vanish.

Not the greatest of poetry, perhaps, according to some critics, but those "simple and heart-felt days" have influenced my life and the lives of those about me.

Mother was almost blind in her later years, but when nearly ninety she would repeat her best-loved poems. I know they were a comfort to her. — *Mrs. Albert L. Abbott, Rumford Point, Maine*

SANDBURG'S LINCOLN

DURING the month of October, while capricious Hurricane Hazel built herself up to her highest point of frenzy, I read Carl Sandburg's one volume edition of Abraham Lincoln, just published. I had read "Abe Lincoln Grows Up" when I was a student in high school and this experience made me eager to own this 1954 adult version of Lincoln's life. Only the first hundred pages of the 450-page book are used in describing Abe's boyhood and youth.

When I finished reading Sandburg's Lincoln, I had formed a new mental picture of Lincoln and his times. Sandburg utilizes the device of quoting reports and editorial comments from the leading newspapers of the 19th century in order to portray the political trends and the opinions of Lincoln's friends and enemies during the Civil War.

The more monotonous accounts of generals and battles are distributed among chapters devoted to anecdotes about Lincoln's leniency, tenderness, and kindness to soldiers and their relatives who visited him in Washington during the Civil War, seeking pardons, passes and other favors. Through it all Lincoln, the great statesman, emerges.

Sandburg presents Lincoln's romance with Anne Rutledge as a trivial development as a young legislator and lawyer, leaving the reader feeling that Lincoln could never have married Anne even if she had lived.

The story of Lincoln's romance and engagement to Mary Todd and his marriage is skillfully woven into all the chapters about Lincoln's career as a lawyer in Springfield, a circuit judge, a representative in Washington, and as a speaker in the political campaigns in which he participated before he was nominated to the presidency. Sandburg portrays Mary Todd Lincoln as an efficient and successful homemaker and White House hostess, in spite of her headaches which caused outbursts that alienated the wives of some of Lincoln's friends just before his death.

Sandburg's account of the intrigue which led to Lincoln's death and the stately funeral procession which accompanied Lincoln's body to its final resting place in Springfield, Illinois is dramatic, poetic prose as well as filled with historical detail.

—*Marian Vought, Rome, Pa.*

DICKENS' "CHRISTMAS CAROL"

DICKENS' "Christmas Carol" means the most to me of any book I ever read. I read it every Christmas because the proper keeping of this holiday is something about which we need constant reminding.

Who has not heard of old Scrooge? Who does not know Tiny Tim? Dickens knew so well how to play on the strings of the human heart that few can read his dramatic story without getting its message of the keeping of Christmas with love and charity. In the midst of bursting joy is portrayed the pathos of a little child. Love and consideration oppose greed and indifference. The transformation of a mean person into a human being provides a theme popular in any generation.

To really get the beauty of the story, one must read it unabridged in the author's own words, because Dickens truly captures the Christmas spirit of good will toward men.

—*Lydia Swanson, Norton, Vermont*

SOAP WRAPPERS BROUGHT DICKENS

I BEGAN reading fiction when I was eight years old and my relatives and friends often called me a bookworm. When I was twelve years old, my father came to Cortland, N. Y. and purchased a cheese factory and the adjoining farm. With the expense involved, there was no money for magazines or books.

The fall after my thirteenth birthday, my mother saved soap wrappers and sent away for a set of Charles Dickens' books. There were ten or twelve in the set. They were cheap paper covered books with very fine print. After much deliberation, I selected David Copperfield and began reading at once. I read every word of that book and although it was hard at first, I learned as I went along. That was followed by Baranaby Rudge, Christmas Carols, The Old Curiosity Shop, Tale of Two Cities, and all the others.



Night after night, I read in bed, unless some of the family caught me, with an oil lamp on a stand by my bed. During the long vacation between the fall and spring terms of school, I improved the time. When summer came, the books were all read.

I have been so thankful that I read those books in my youth as I never would have had time in later years. They started me off on a lifetime of reading.—*Mrs. L. F. Bristol, Cortland, New York.*

THAT SPY STORY

I WAS a city girl, unacquainted with farm life, and had a hard time adjusting when I married a farmer. But our neighbors soon found that I liked to read aloud and every storm brought some of them in to hear a story. Finally a bad blizzard came. On a Sunday morning, I began about 8 o'clock to read aloud J. Fennimore Cooper's "Spy." We stopped at noon time for lunch, and again late in the afternoon for milking. Between nine and ten o'clock that evening, I finished the book. The next day I could not speak aloud, but ever since, I have been a part of the neighborhood affairs. Grandparents, grandchildren, neighbors galore come to talk over problems or to get me to type a letter.

That spy story surely brought me the most satisfaction! — *Mrs. Mabel F. Berry, Pompey, N. Y.*

WE ARE OLD FRIENDS

WHEN lonely, discouraged, or too tired for conversation, I find the "Essays of Ralph Waldo Emerson" relaxing and inspiring. A humorist, philosopher, naturalist and humble seeker of God, he made life his hobby. His greatness lay in his humility and utter simplicity. A man of rare spiritual insight, his teachings are as applicable today as they were in yester year.

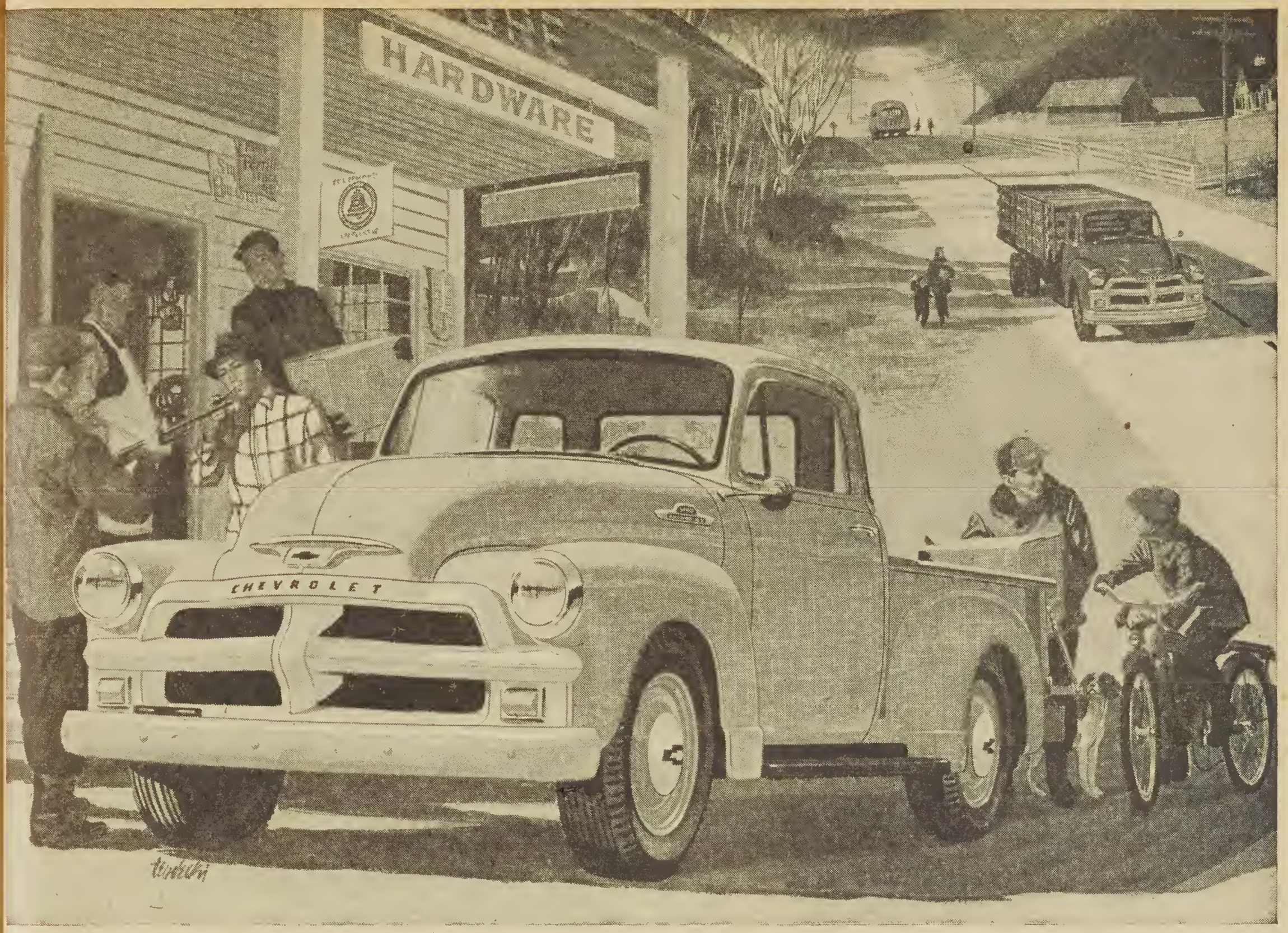
Although I am far too young to have known him personally, I can truthfully say we are old and dear friends. For years he has been my counselor, teacher, and companion. He taught me self-reliance and how to get along with myself as well as others. Through his writings I learned to differentiate between the real and the sham, and duty and true charity. I learned contempt for glitter, and love of nature, the wisdom of solitude, the preciousness of friendship, the true meaning of love and an awareness of my soul.

When I am sad, his inspiring words leave me comforted. When I am tired and discouraged, his winged thoughts make me soar, and then I realize that it wasn't my body that was tired.

I cannot count the many ways his essays have helped me except to say that he has made me a spiritual millionaire. To Ralph Waldo Emerson I owe a deep debt of gratitude. His collection of essays is the book that has meant the most in my life. — *Mrs. Jacqueline Costello, Whitehall, N. Y.*

• • •

All the wonders of the world are accessible to the boy or girl who enjoys books.



The **FEATURES** *you want for '55 —*
The **SAVINGS** *you want for years to come!*

You get *both* in 1955 Chevrolet Advance-Design trucks! These are the trucks that have everything it takes to tackle tough farm hauling jobs day after day.

Their advanced features save you hours and dollars—and driving effort, too. And they're built to *stay* on the job for a good many years to come. Chevrolet trucks, you know, are famous for outhauling, outsaving, and outlasting the others!

Here are some sound and sensible reasons why America's first-choice truck is a better choice than ever for *you* right now. Your Chevrolet dealer will be happy to give you *all* the facts. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

HIGH-COMPRESSION POWER
Brawny "Thriftmaster 235" engine. Rugged "Loadmaster 235." Mighty "Jobmaster 261" optional on 2-ton models at extra cost.

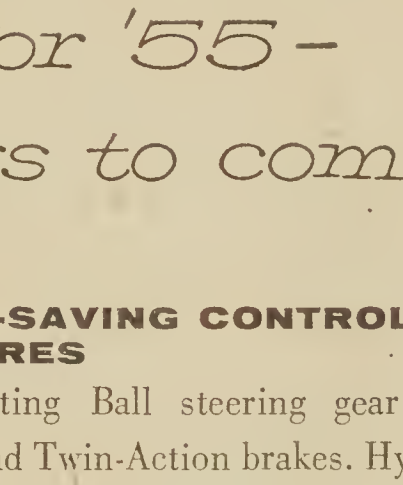
COMFORTMASTER CAB
Big one-piece curved windshield. All-steel double-wall construction. Cushioned against frame vibration.

LONG-LIFE CHASSIS
Sturdy, single-unit tubular steel rear-axle housings. Strong, rigid frames. Durable diaphragm-spring clutches.

CHEVROLET-BUILT BODIES
They're built to last longer, require less maintenance. Stake and platform bodies are wide, long and roomy. Spacious pick-ups have grain-tight tailgates.

WORK-SAVING CONTROL FEATURES
Recirculating Ball steering gear. Torque-Action and Twin-Action brakes. Hydra-Matic transmission optional on ½-, ¾-, and 1-ton models at extra cost.

ADVANCE-DESIGN STYLING
Low hood line for extra visibility and handsome appearance. Wide-spaced parking lights indicate the full width of the truck. Massive, modern grille design.



'55 CHEVROLET TRUCKS



Cross-section of udder photographed shortly after ointment bases (with dyes added) were instilled.

Better control of **MASTITIS** *with*

TRIBIOTIC®

OINTMENT

Penicillin-Dihydrostreptomycin-Bacitracin

EXCLUSIVE SPREADING BASE

in TRIBIOTIC Ointment
rapidly spreads the medication
throughout the infected quarter. Note
the great difference in spreading
action as compared with ordinary bases.

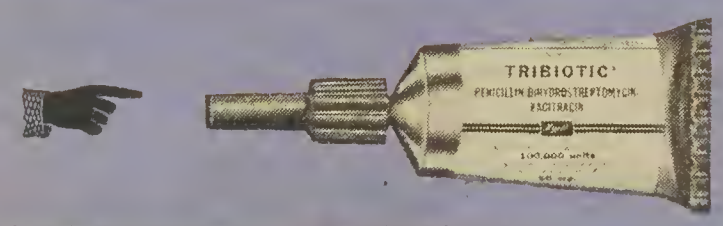
- Remember! There is no substitute for TRIBIOTIC Ointment. It has no equal for . . .
- Rapid spread
- Wide germ-killing range
- Effective action
- Safety
- Economy of treatment
- Ease of administration

SUPPLIED: Single-dose tubes, each containing 100,000 units procaine penicillin G, 50 mg. dihydrostreptomycin base as sulfate and 5000 units bacitracin.

Available from Your Druggist or Other Animal Health Products Supplier

Wyeth®
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Handy one-pinch single-dose tube



TRIBIOTIC is available in Canada as TRIOVET.* *Trademark

Winter Cow Barn Gossip

THE College of Agriculture in the State of Washington found that DHIA herds produced considerably more milk than others without apparent difference in the quality of the cows. Their conclusion was that the extra milk, amounting to nearly 14% more than the below-average group, resulted from better management.

Among the practices considered good management were:

1. **Regularity of Milking.**

Dairymen with low average production seemed to worry little if milking was delayed considerably beyond the normal time.

2. **Furnishing Abundant Feed.**

The below-average dairyman was not concerned when his pastures got short during the summer. The above-average man took immediate steps. Occasionally, the below-average man found his feed bin empty and cows missed their grain for a feeding or two.

3. **Seeing That Cows Are Comfortable.**

Comfort is not easily defined, but it includes such things as ample bedding, good ventilation and gentle handling.

4. **Guarding Health.**

A first class dairyman knows his animals and sees when a cow is sick. He fights contagious diseases, takes steps to guard against them and checks frequently with his veterinarian.

Obviously, the very little time required to be above-average paid handsome dividends.

— A. A. —

BIG COWS – BIG RECORDS

TWO more registered Holsteins have been added to a growing list of cows repeating past performances of championship level.

Few cows produce 1000 lbs. of butterfat in one year and fewer still cross the 30,000 lbs. mark (averaging 38 quarts per day for a year). Thus, when two widely separated cows each produce 1000 lbs. fat and 30,000 lbs. milk for the second straight year, dairymen take notice.

Forsgate Beaver Pabst, owned by Forsgate Farms of Jamesburg, N. J. made 33,316 lbs. milk and 1178 lbs. fat last year at 7 years 11 months and recently finished with 30,825 lbs. milk and 10329 lbs. fat at 9 years 9 months. She has a series of earlier records and has passed the 100,000 lb. mark in time production.

From the opposite coast, Polytech Bess Beauty Wayne, owned by California State Polytechnic College at Luis Obispo, Calif., has made 1115.8 fat and 29,723 lbs. milk in one year 8 years, 7 months following her 10 lbs. fat and 30,061 lbs. milk record a seven-year-old.

Both records were produced on cial test, supervised by the respec state colleges in cooperation with Holstein-Friesian Association.

— A. A. —

WARTS ON COWS

DAIRYMEN often ask what ca warts on cows and how they can cured. It is generally believed that t are caused by a virus, that they "catching" and that the virus ent the animal's body through skin injur

When warts are very numerous cover a large body area, your vete arian may prescribe a wart vaccine be given internally.

When warts are small, they can clipped off with sharp scissors or t off with sterile thread. Then, w they are clipped or when they drop the stumps are touched with gla acetic acid or tincture of iodine.

Warts can be touched with one of above materials without snipping or ing. In this case, grease the s around the warts to protect it bef you make the application.

Sometimes warts will disappear they are treated daily with sweet or castor oil and occasionally appear without any treatment.

— A. A. —

DRYING OFF COWS

Recent tests at Ohio State Univ sity show that it is better to s milking cows abruptly to dry them than to dry them off gradually milking once a day for a week or t Pressure in the udder stops milk cretion and cows will dry off with danger of damaging the udder. tests further showed that cows hav a six to 8 week dry period produced average of 700 pounds more milk th cows that did not have the rest peri

The Ohio dairy specialists warn t if the udder pressure of a cow giv more than 20 pounds of milk becon too great, just give her less feed if she is especially difficult to dry give her less water to drink.

Some Questions About Social Security For Farmers

Is Social Security compulsory for farmers?

Yes. You have no choice. It is what we might call compulsory saving.

When will farmers make their first payment?

Self-employed farmers are expected to include 3% of net earnings when they make out their income tax return for 1955. That of course will be early in 1956.

Where can I get answers to any additional questions?

From your nearest regional Social Security Office which, as already mentioned, you can secure from your postmaster or, in the Northeast, from the editorial office of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

Are all self-employed farmers covered?

Self-employed farmers are covered if they make as much as $400.00 net profit in a year.

How soon can a self-employed farmer, who is now 65 years old or over, retire and get Social Security?

Generally speaking, he must make payment of 3% of his net income for at least eighteen months before he can retire.

How much benefits will a farmer when he retires?

That will depend on his earnings is assumed that the person who ma the most money can afford to save most. Roughly, the benefits vary fr $30.00 a month up to $162.80.

Must a farmer retire in order to benefits?

Yes, except that after he becom covered and if he dies before he reti his widow and children get benefits der certain conditions. Some peo think that this provision is more i portant than retirement benefits.

Where do I get a Social Security Nu ber?

At your nearest regional Social curity Office. Your postmaster sho be able to give you this address give you an application form. If have ever had a Social Security Nu ber, you keep that same number and not need to apply for a new one.

Must we turn over our property to government before we get Social curity?

No. That was a requirement in so cases for getting relief, but what own has no connection with Social curity.

Farm Research

(Tom Milliman, half time writer of our Kernels, Screenings and Chaff page, brought New York State Grangers up to date on who is behind farm research when he addressed their annual State convention at Jamestown. The following article is from his speech.)

WHERE do we get the research which enables us to survive as farmers in good times, and in a time such as now when the poultrymen and dairymen of our region are feeling the pressure of a price squeeze? Do we get research from Land Grant Colleges and federal Experiment Stations? Indeed yes, and the list of their contributions upon which farmers now depend would take many pages. Do we get research from industry? No question about it, we do receive from industry research developments at their expense which enable us to lower costs and go ahead faster on farms, and here again the list is long and interesting.

Do we get progress in research from commercial farmers? I'll answer that one by stating that a fellow like me, who has seen the science and had the practical experience of running a farm, could, if he could only find a few years of time and the means to travel, dig up veritable mountains of valuable practices and developments by visiting farms, all under the heading of research on the farm. There is a sizeable backlog of real farming research by farmers, which the extension services and farm periodicals barely scratch.

Some of this research is directed not so much to producing more food as to doing it with less work and expense. And there is again a turn toward making a farm more self sufficient, at least in terms of the food consumed by the families living on the farm.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Aye, wiser than the wise of earth
Art thou, O Knight of Painted Face;
Thank God for all the ways of Mirth;
Thank God for Humor's saving grace!

—From To the Humorist by George Dufay Eastman

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Some of the outstanding research results of recent years include:

1. Changing poultry meat, especially broilers and fryers, from a Sunday luxury to everyday fare at a price anyone can afford if he can afford meat at all. Science, the feed industry, engineers and skillful breeders did this job, which is one of the outstanding accomplishments of the past 15 years. Right now it is a little overdone as judged by prices.

2. Mechanization of field work.

3. As costs of transporting and handling Western grains and feeds have risen, and because such grains are pegged for the Western farmer at high price supports, we have been forced to grow more acres of our own grain. More important than increased acreage however, is the spectacular rise in our yields to the acre of corn for grain, of wheat and of winter barley. The same holds true of oats when the latter can be planted at the proper time in the spring. Truly remarkable gains have been made by plant breeders when we as farmers will fertilize and plant decently and properly care for the superior germ plasm they have created for us.

4. Consumers now eat more vegetables and fruits. Here in the Northeast we grow more vegetables than ever before. They find markets because these vegetables taste better than those we grew years ago. Gains in quality and yields have been really good. To show that increased yield must be accompanied by quality, I cite the potato. The acre yield of potatoes has almost doubled in 20 years, but eating has declined, and because potatoes do not taste as good as two decades ago, consumers are eating less of them each year, with the result that consumption is down to 104 pounds per capita and going lower.

5. Progress in breeding better hens, turkeys and dairy cows. A remarkable job in poultry. With cattle it's slower. Only one dairy bull in several thousand is truly outstanding in ability to transmit production. Many are fairly good but hardly any are great. Soon we'll have artificial insemination by "Father Zero," I call it, and then we'll mate each cow to a great bull of our own choosing.

—A.A.—

ALONG THE SULLIVAN TRAIL

By Lawrence E. Eyres

AN INTERESTING and informative little booklet which starts off with brief, clear descriptions of the events that led to General George Washington's decision to send Generals Sullivan and Clinton on an expedition against the Longhouse of the Iroquois in 1779.

Mr. Eyres is the treasurer of the Chemung County Historical Society, and well versed in his subject. The maps, pictures, and reproductions of paintings that are scattered throughout the booklet add much to the interest.

Had the Sullivan Expedition failed the result of the Revolutionary War might have been very different. It was an important campaign indeed, and to anyone interested in history it's a lot of fun to follow the Sullivan Trail today. The narrow Indian trails have been widened into beautiful highways, and the deep ravines and wide rivers have been spanned by bridges. The states of New York and Pennsylvania have erected many signs and monuments along the route, making the trail interesting and easy to follow. And if you read "Along the Sullivan Trail" by Lawrence Eyres during these winter months, you'll be all set and primed to go when spring makes motoring fun again.

For information write Mr. Eyres at P. O. Box 448, Elmira, N. Y.

New "200" Side Rake. Front is carried on tractor, rear on close-coupled wheels. Rakes clean on uneven ground, makes even windrows around corners. Side-stroke reel reduces hay travel, moves hay gently, saves leaves. Models for Case Eagle Hitch, other 3-point hitches, regular drawbar. Hydraulic or hand control.

New Side-Mounted Mower cuts clean on side slopes from 30 degrees down to 60 degrees up. Finger-tip control with two hydraulic rams lifts cutter bar, also raises inner shoe to clear stumps or stones. No interference with drawbar, Eagle Hitch, or regular hydraulic control. Built especially for Case "VAC-14" Tractor.





What's New for Haying



America's Finest Balers

"130" **New low-cost baler** for family farms. One man hooks up and operates it. Lightweight and compact—easy load for small tractor. Fewer parts—easy to adjust and lubricate. Positive timing of needles and knotters. Makes square, evenly-packed 14 x 18 bales up to 42 inches long. Air-cooled 2-cylinder engine.

"140" **Bales big tonnage,** twine-tied to stay tied. Ground-drive pick-up gathers hay gently at any speed, saves precious leaves. Air-cooled 4-cylinder engine. Both balers use wagon loader or diverter that delivers bales out of way for next round. Electric starting equipment available.

See your Case dealer for full information on hay machines, forage harvesters, new combines, corn harvester, diesel tractors. Get demonstration on your own farm. Ask about Case Income Payment Plan—buy machines now, pay when your money comes in.

CASE

CHECK THE FOLDERS YOU WANT

Also write in margin other machines that interest you. Mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. A-115, Racine, Wis.

☐ "200" Side Rake ☐ "130" Baler
☐ "SM" Mower ☐ "140" Baler
☐ Eagle Hitch Mower ☐ "E-2" Elevator

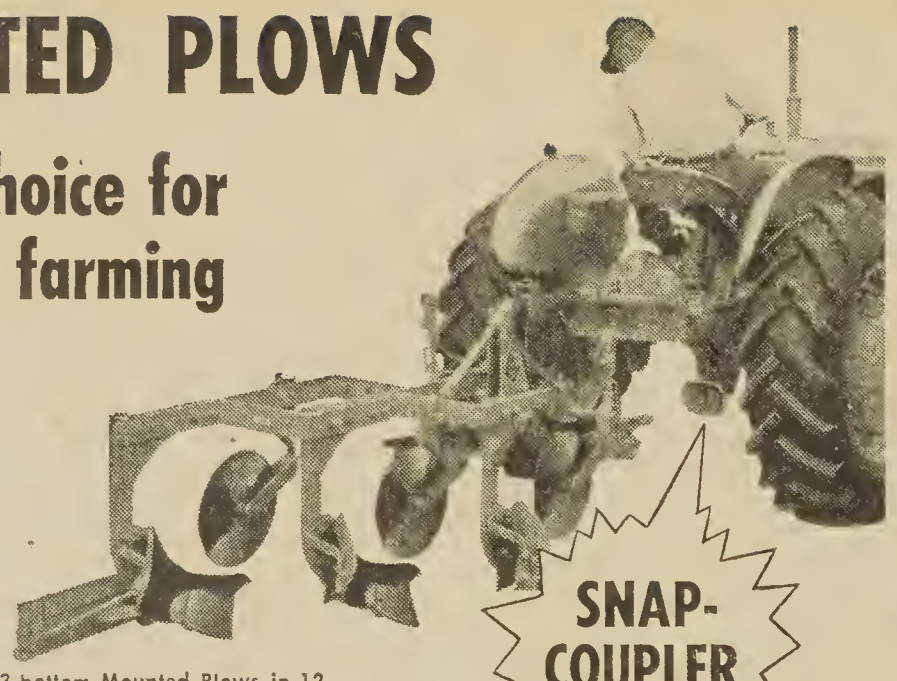
Student?____ I farm_____acres.

Name_____

Address_____

MOUNTED PLOWS

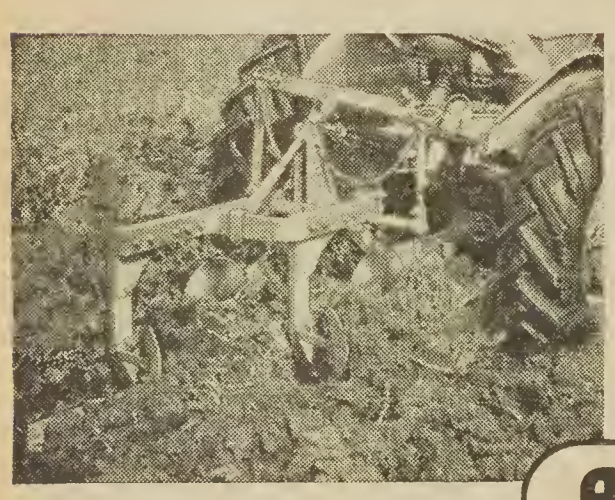
first choice for better farming



For WD and WD-45; 3-bottom Mounted Plows in 12-, 14- and 16-inch sizes; for CA: 2-bottom Mounted Plows in 12- and 14-inch sizes.

The trend is to mounted plows and Allis-Chalmers "built-on-the-square" design is a symbol of good farming as well as great strength. Free-Swinging from a single hitchpoint the plow follows contours naturally . . . high clearance helps you cover trash . . . natural line of draft assures uniform plowing depth.

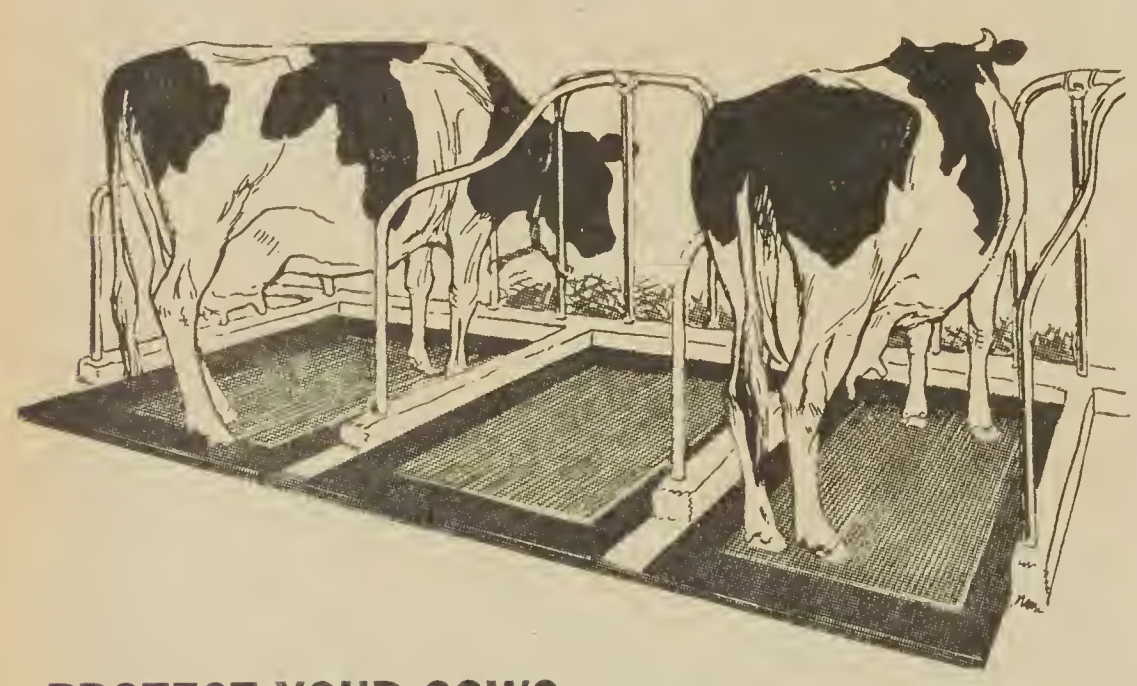
Tough, spring steel frame and beams are set at right angles to each other and rigidly braced. No other design gives you so much resistance to twisting, springing or misalignment. Triple-strength shares—3/8 in. thick, with up to 20 percent more metal, give you correspondingly longer wear.



Hydraulically lifted and lowered, with every adjustment needed for good work — these rugged plows meet the requirements of today's faster farming . . . at a money-saving price.

SNAP-COUPLER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.



PROTECT YOUR COWS

WITH NEW *Cow-Saver* STANCHION CUSHION

- Protects cows from injury
- Insulates cold floors
- Reduces danger of mastitis
- Saves time and labor
- Lasts for years

The Cow-Saver, a resilient corrugated cushion, fits any stanchion 4 feet wide or less. Its cushion action reduces injuries to teats, udders, hocks and knees—its corrugated surface reduces falling and slipping.

The Cow-Saver makes your cows less susceptible to mastitis by insulating them from cold, wet floors. In most cases, you will save *half* the amount and work of storing and replacing loose bedding.

Fill in coupon below for complete information on the new Cow-Saver stanchion cushion.

B.F. Goodrich Sponge Products Division
167 Derby Place, Shelton, Conn.

B. F. Goodrich Sponge Products Division, 167 Derby Place, Shelton, Conn.

Please send free Cow-Saver Folder

Name:_____

Address:_____





Left, Ayrshire — David Porter, Watertown, Jefferson County.

Right, Brown Swiss—Richard Habecker, Pittsford, Monroe County.





Left, Angus — Wayne Keller, Bergen, Genesee County.

Right, Hereford—Malcolm Wilbur, Delanson, Schenectady.

Meet the State 4-H Dairy and Livestock Project Champions

By HAROLD WILLMAN
Cornell 4-H Dairy Specialist

TEN farm boys recently were named "4-H project achievement champions of New York State" in a program of raising dairy cattle and other livestock. They were chosen from 339 applicants who previously had been selected as county champions in 48 different counties.

The 1954 winners by projects and breeds are shown in the pictures.

4-H club members may ask "what does it take to become a project winner"? To make a start toward this answer, let's look at the record of an average county dairy winner. First, he is about 16 years of age and has been in club work for six years. He owns seven or eight head of cattle, two of which are milking and are on test. Dairying is not his only project for he carries several. He participates in many activities such as judging, exhibiting, fitting and showmanship, record keeping and demonstrational work. On several occasions, he has served as an officer of his club or some other youth group and has assumed other leadership responsibilities. In other words, he is a fellow who is on his way to becoming a breeder and a leader in his community.





Left, Guernsey — Eugene VanGorder, Waterloo, Seneca County.

Right, Holstein—Raymond Tarbell, North Bangor, Franklin.

Among the 9,000 or more 4-H dairy and livestock members from which the county and state champions were selected, hundreds of others attained essentially as high a degree of success after they enrolled in club work and secured their first purebreds. Nearly half of these 339 nominees when considered for state awards, were given an "award of excellence" or blue ribbon rating for all round achievement.

Two important facts to remember about these champions and club work are that (1) club work gives nothing without effort but rather places opportunities before boys and girls, parents and their leaders and (2) that the location of the right calf, lamb, steer or sow is only the start in the career of a boy or girl.

Members who enroll for 4-H dairy and livestock projects must accept certain responsibilities. Otherwise their hopes and results may not come up to expectations. Four H members must feed and manage their livestock properly and they must make the most of their opportunities.

One of many excellent examples of how a 4-H project, and boy, can develop is brought out in the story of Eugene VanGorder, the 1954 State Guernsey project winner. Eugene now owns 31 head of Guernseys, eight of which descend from his first calf, seven from his second and four from his third project heifer. He is active in his club having held offices several times and has been successful as a 4-H showman and judge of cattle.

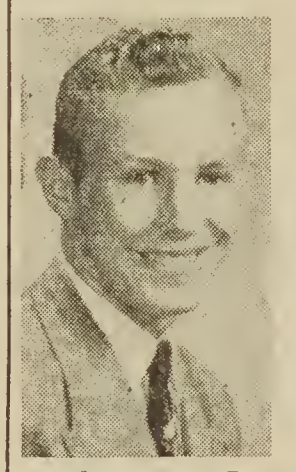


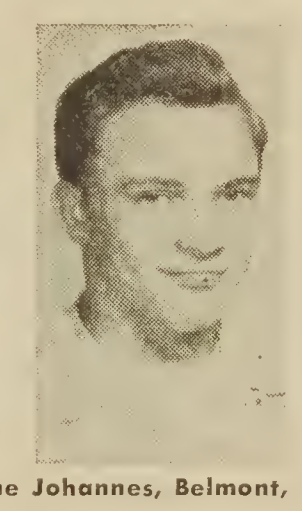


Left, Sheep—J. Manley Hegg, Holcomb, Ontario County.

Right, Swine—Frederick Olmstead, Holcomb, Ontario County.

Eugene has participated in the "Green Acres" program and with help from home, he has followed a program of seeding permanent pastures, ensiling grass and culling and testing his herd. He keeps cash cost account records, uses the artificial breeding program and protects his cattle from Brucellosis by vaccinating the calves. He has decided to help enlarge the home farm by purchasing an adjoining farm so that the herd may be increased to fifty to fifty-five head of cattle.



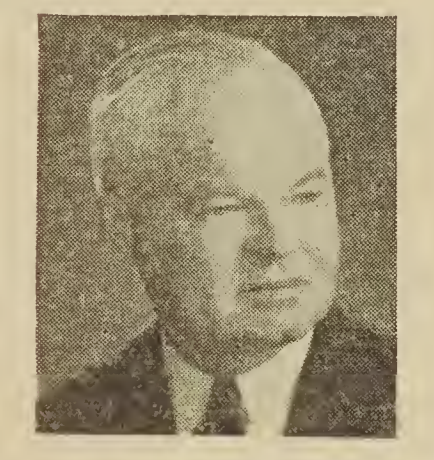


Left, Jersey—Eugene Johannes, Belmont, Allegany County.

Right, Milking Shorthorn—Roland Pimm, Churchville, Monroe County.

A Message of Importance to Poultrymen

. . . from C. N. Silcox



General Manager of G.L.F.

POULTRYMEN in 1954 have been through one of the toughest years in history. Many today are hanging on by a thin thread. They are searching for every possible way to cut expenses to the bone, in order to stay in business. It is the job of G.L.F., both at wholesale and at retail, to give every assistance within its power.

The biggest single item of expense on the poultry farm is feed for the laying hens. G.L.F. men in research, in farm management, in purchasing, in feed formulation, in manufacturing and in distribution have been working together for months to develop the best laying mash program that could be devised to meet the present situation. The new program went into effect January 1, 1955. It consists of three mashes:

G.L.F. SUPER LAYING MASH

G.L.F. LAYING MASH

G.L.F. LAYER MIXING MASH

The former Egg Maker Mash has been discontinued. Each of the three mashes in the new lineup has a definite place in meeting the poultryman's needs under today's conditions.

G.L.F. SUPER LAYING MASH. This mash brings poultrymen the benefit of the latest proven research in poultry nutrition. It is based on the 1954 Laying Mash formula, upped in efficiency by adding animal fat. This is the best production feed we know how to make. It is super in quality, super in value, but still flexible enough so that occasional changes can be made. Tremendous volume and low distribution costs, brought about by the cooperative method of doing business, make it possible to supply this mash at a price several dollars a ton below national brands of comparable quality. G.L.F. feed men sincerely believe that no better mash can be bought at any price. This mash is top value on today's market in terms of feed cost per dozen eggs.

G.L.F. LAYING MASH. This mash is formulated for the express purpose of saving the poultryman money on his out-of-pocket costs. It is a good mash, one that will fully meet the hen's basic needs for vitamins, protein and other nutrients. The carbohydrate ingredients, subject to normal quality specifications, will be selected to give the lowest possible price. The formula is flexible, and will be changed whenever savings can be made. Currently this mash will cost $5 to $6 per ton below the Super Mash. It is definitely the mash for the poultryman who is obliged to keep his week-to-week outlay for feed at a minimum.

G.L.F. LAYER MIXING MASH. To this mash concentrate animal fat has now been added, stepping up the energy value substantially. There is a real place for this mash in meeting the poultryman's need for feed economy. In many communities there is local grain available, on which no freight costs need be paid. Layer Mixing Mash combined with local grain can in many cases give the poultryman a mash of top quality at real savings.

These three mashes give each poultryman a choice of feeds that meet his own particular needs.

Let me assure you that the G.L.F. policy of tight, close pricing, announced last fall at the Stockholders Annual Meeting, is in full force and effect. Every economy that can be made in buying, manufacturing and distribution will be made and passed on to the poultryman.

Sincerely,

C N Silcox

GENERAL MANAGER
COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

G.L.F. SUPER LAYING MASH

. . . You can pay more, but you can't buy better feed

G.L.F. LAYING MASH

. . . Mill-mixed quality at a batch-mix price

G.L.F. LAYER MIXING MASH

. . . Makes a top quality mash with local grain

Make Each of Your Dollars Buy More!

Look for the "VALUE-CHECKED" Seal

...it Identifies TOP VALUE Used Farm Equipment



IT IDENTIFIES USED FARM EQUIPMENT BACKED BY A FULL 60-DAY WARRANTY!

YOUR used equipment dollars will go a lot farther when you choose a used farm tractor and implements labeled with the seal of good value . . . the *"Value-Checked"* gold seal. It's equipment thoroughly checked and put in top working condition; your John Deere dealer backs its performance with a full 60-day warranty in writing.

Priced reasonably, *"Value-Checked"* used equipment will save you money by performing efficiently, dependably for months to come. So buy with confidence, visit your John Deere dealer's display lot soon and look over the complete selection of quality used equipment.

Young farmers! "VALUE-CHECKED" tractors are priced economically, will deliver dependable performance. See them at your dealer's display lot!



VALUE-CHECKED Used Farm Equipment • AVAILABLE ONLY AT A JOHN DEERE DEALER'S STORE

A Modern Team . . . For Modern Farm Operation

G.L.F. PREMIUM H.D. MOTOR OIL — G.L.F. VISCOUS H.D. GREASE

With the shift to high compression engines in farm tractors, a reinforced oil like G.L.F. Premium H.D. Motor Oil is essential for proper lubrication. This oil contains a detergent to loosen carbon, sludge, and varnish . . . dispersants to hold soot and dirt in suspension . . . and additives to prevent rust and corrosion. Well suited for use in both gasoline and diesel engines.

G.L.F. Viscous H.D. Grease will give full protection to all your farm equipment, your cars and trucks. This all-purpose grease has extreme pressure additives which prevent metal-to-metal contact, by keeping a film on all working parts. under the toughest conditions.

To Add Life to Your Equipment Use . . .

G. L. F. PETROLEUM SERVICE



Harris' New Sweet Corn, WONDERFUL

HARRIS SEEDS

"IT'S WONDERFUL" ! !

Try it and you'll agree that Harris' new early midseason hybrid is the sweetest, most tender corn you've ever eaten. The small, thin-skinned, deep, creamy yellow kernels have a richer flavor than any we have bred to date. All the ears do not mature at one time and its tenderness and sweetness are retained for several days when not picked promptly.

We predict that home gardeners will have no other once they have tried "Wonderful" and that it will be a boon to Market Gardeners with "fussy" customers.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG TODAY

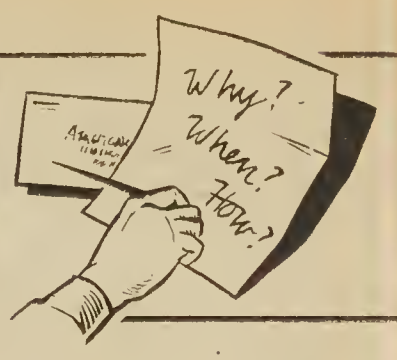
If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc.

26 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, New York

1955 CATALOG *now ready*

The QUESTION ? BOX



How is a Federal income tax return made out for a farm partnership?

Get a copy of Form 1065 from the office to which you send your income tax return. Fill it out but do not pay a tax on it. Each partner pays his individual tax according to the amount shown on Form 1065.

When taking a farm inventory for the first time, how should the value of farm tools be determined?

One way is to use the estimated market value. Tools recently purchased where the price is known can be depreciated according to their age. Once a value has been set, do not change it as prices may go up or down. Decide how it is to be depreciated and list it at a depreciated value every year thereafter.

When is my farm income tax due?

You can file an estimate of your tax on Form 1040ES and pay the amount of the estimate by January 17 (January 15 is Saturday), then file a final return and pay the balance by April 15

OR

you can file a final return and pay the tax by January 31.

Can you tell me the best way to get rid of tree stumps? I am clearing ten acres and would like some help. We tried burning them out, but it is a lot of work and takes a lot of used crankcase oil, and then isn't always successful in getting out all the roots. Do you think the extra oil is likely to damage the soil? Would appreciate any help.

In clearing land, about the cheapest and most satisfactory method is by means of a good big bulldozer to push them out. Trees up to eight to twelve inches in diameter can be pushed right out and piled so they can be burned when they are dry. Larger pine stumps with long tap roots should be loosened up with dynamite before bulldozing.

Burning out is effective if properly done, but needs a circular drum which can be set over the stump so as to create a draft for the fire. It is also advisable to use a large drum of used crankcase oil and pipes with valves which will drip the oil on the burning stump about fast enough to keep the fire going. In this way you can burn several stumps at once. I think there is no serious danger of damaging the fertility of the soil.—*I.W.D.*

Do strip cropping, diversion ditches and other conservation practices really have an effect on farm income?

Yes. For one thing crop yields are better because moisture is conserved for plants during the growing season.

How large a trench silo will I need to store 100 tons of grass?

A trench silo 10 feet deep, 11 feet wide at the top and 6 feet wide at the bottom will hold 1.5 tons per foot of length. To hold 100 tons, it would need to be about 70 feet long.

In this case a 100 ft. long trench silo would hold 100 tons. A silo 8 feet deep, 10 feet wide at the top and 6 feet at the bottom will hold 1 ton of silage per foot of length.

Why are dairymen interested in family records when they buy a bull?

One big purpose in breeding a herd is to get uniformly high production. A bull whose dam has a fine production record, but with all the dam's sisters mediocre, it is a poor buy. He is far more likely to be a herd improver if all his dam's sisters are high producers and if his sire comes from a family of high, consistent producers.

Is long life in dairy cows inherited?

There is some disagreement about this. However, it is a fact that dairymen who have had a constructive breeding program for years find that some families "fade out" for some reason and that individuals in a herd with long-lived cows often trace back to the same foundation animal.

What's the easiest and best way to control grubs which appear on the backs of cattle?

It is difficult to control this pest completely unless control methods are adopted on a community-wide basis. Rotenone is one of the best materials and one recommendation is to put 12 ounces of rotenone powder containing 5% rotenone and 4 oz. of soap powder in a gallon of water. You should use about 1 pint to an animal and use a scrub brush to put it on their backs. This should be done in the spring when the lumps on the cows' backs are prominent but before the grubs emerge.

How much time does a mechanical barn cleaner save?

The Virginia College figures that it takes 70 seconds per cow per day to clean a barn with a shovel. A litter carrier cuts the time to 50 seconds. A semi-automatic cleaner where a motor pulls a scoop along the gutter, cuts time to 28 seconds; and a fully automatic cleaner cuts time to 13 seconds per cow.

Therefore, on a 30-cow herd, an automatic cleaner saves nearly 30 minutes a day or about 15 hours a month compared to hand cleaning.

When hay is short, is citrus pulp or beet pulp a good buy?

You can afford to pay 25% more per ton for either citrus or beet pulp than you can for hay. Buy the one that costs the least per ton. They are also likely to be cheaper per lb. of TDN than additional grain bought just to make up for the roughage shortage.

When pullets have a fall molt, should they be culled?

No. There is some question as to exactly what causes a fall molt, but it is generally agreed that such pullets should not be culled. They have already laid for a few months and after a partial molt will come back into production and should lay well into the next summer and fall.

Pullets that do molt in the fall should be encouraged to consume more food, including mash, which they need to grow new feathers.

I have been told that I cannot take part in the agricultural conservation program if I grow more than my allotment of wheat even though I grow less than 15 acres?

That is correct. You can grow up to 15 acres of wheat regardless of your allotment, but you cannot profit from price supports, neither can you profit from the agricultural conservation program. Furthermore, if you grow more than 15 acres without an allotment, you cannot even feed this wheat to animals on your own farm!

KALF-KARE will definitely help
SAVE YOUR CALVES
from deadly SCOURS



COMPLETE TREATMENT
ONLY $3.19 19 OZ.
Where you buy famous KOW-KARE, BAG BALM and BAG BALM DILATORS

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
Kalf-Kare is successful. Thousands af sales yet NO ONE has asked far his maney back.

KALF-KARE

- REDUCES incidence of scours.
- STIMULATES up to 20% faster growth.
- PROMOTES smooth, sleek coats.
- HELPS ASSURE strong, healthy calves.

ADD to Milk or Milk Saver during first 8 weeks. Contains fully recommended dosage of Chlortetracycline (Aureomycin*) Hydrochloride, Vitamin B-12, Pectin. *Trademark

Write for FREE KALF-KARE Folder, brief, quick, easy-to-understand information.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.
Lyndonville 30, Vermont



Keep Teat Open
Keep It Healing
Keep It Milking

To maintain unrestricted milk flow and provide antiseptic protection is of first importance in the care of injured teats. Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators act as medicated surgical dressings to the teat canal in the treatment of Sore Teats, Scab Teats, Bruised Teats, Obstructions.

Contain Sulfathiazole

The medication is IN the Dilators and is released slowly for prolonged antiseptic action. Dr. Naylor Dilators provide gentle, non-irritating support to delicate lining of teat canal, keep end of teat open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

EASY TO USE . . . Simply keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in the teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. Smooth, waxed tip for easy insertion. Fit either large or small teats.



Large Pkg. (45 Dilators) $1.00
Trial Pkg. (16 Dilators) 50¢
At drug and farm stores or by mail.
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 9, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

Kill Chimney Creosote,

down draft and fire risk, at once and forever. Mailable metal product. Money-back guaranty. For information write manufacturers:

BOSTON MACHINE WORKS COMPANY
7 Willow St., Dept. AA Lynn, Mass.
— REDUCES ALL FUEL BILLS —

R. D. Guichard write to Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Before January 22.

MILK SHED DAIRYMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

man, Seymour Rodenhurst, a member of the League Board of Directors, said that now that the deplorable situation had been reviewed, the question was what were they going to do about it? He then introduced a resolution urging the adoption of a "super pool" plan under which dealers would continue to pay the December price for Class 1 milk during the winter barn-feeding months rather than the lower prices the regular formula would bring. In the resolution the Honorable Daniel J. Carey, new Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets for New York State, was asked to act as arbiter between representatives of the milk dealers and the four milk cooperatives, to work out this plan.

Plan Has Worked Before

It was pointed out that at least some of the distributors are in sympathy and would go along with any practical plan to give dairymen better prices this winter. It is also true that there is nothing new about the super pool plan, for it was put in effect in 1939 and again in 1946 when practically all of the distributors finally signed the agreement to raise prices above those provided by the marketing Order.

When the resolution was put to vote a great sea of hands could be seen all over the vast auditorium. There were a few scattered "No's." One dairyman jumped up and demanded the privilege of the floor. Finally obtaining it, he said the Class III part of the formula was in far more need of correction than was Class I. Whether or not that is true, the only way Class III can be raised is through a hearing, which would not be of any help to dairymen this winter.

To meet this and make other possible adjustments in the Order, Mr. William Storie, a director and treasurer of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, introduced a second resolution asking Ezra Benson, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, to call a hearing as soon as possible. This second resolution was also passed practically unanimously.

Emphasizing the need of both resolutions, the one to correct the immediate situation and the other to help the long distance problems, Mr. Harry Smith, representing the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative, pointed out that on the average dairymen are not making more than 39c an hour for their labor as compared with many times that amount received by nearly every other business man and worker in America.

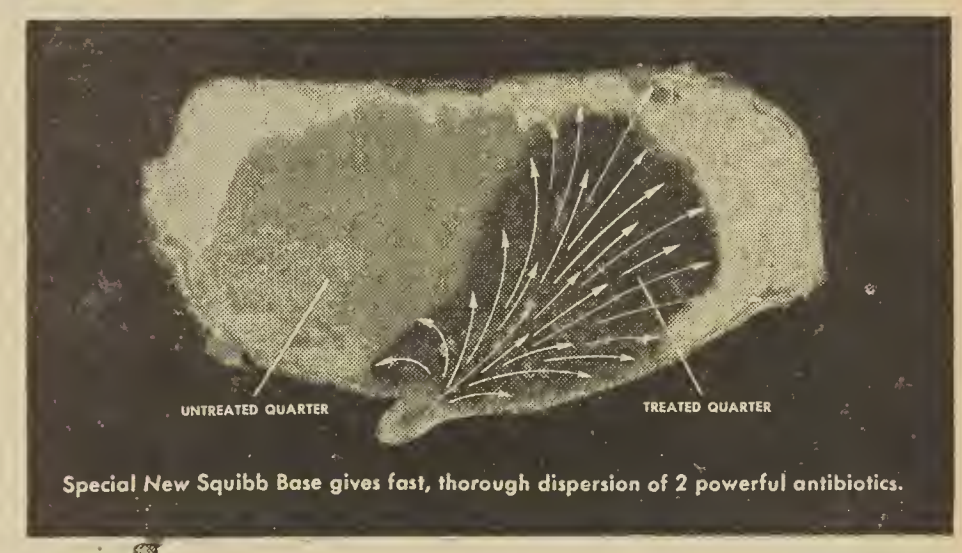
Waited For This Day

In closing this historic meeting, Grover C. Guernsey, a director of the Dairymen's League, said that this is the first time when all four of the major dairy cooperatives have joined together in the interests of all dairymen in the milk shed. Said Mr. Guernsey with great feeling: "I have lived a long, long time to see this day."

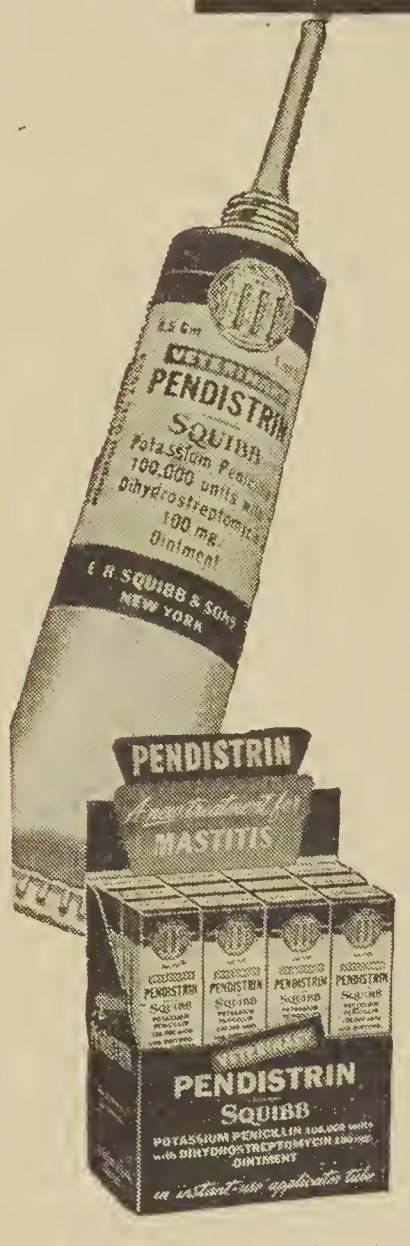
He and other speakers said that if this voluntary effort was to succeed it must have the support not only of those who had driven long distances to attend the meeting, but of their neighboring dairymen and of all the business men whose success and welfare depend upon the dairyman's check. "Talk this plan over with your own milk dealers," he urged, "with your milk station operators, with everybody whose support we must have if we are to win this effort. Work hard," he continued, "to strengthen your own cooperatives. That is the road to self-help."

On that high note the great meeting adjourned with the announcement that representatives of the four cooperatives would take the very apparent approval of their plans by the thousands of dairymen present as orders to put the plan into effect in an effort to get a living price for milk.

MILLIONS OF CASES
of MASTITIS
successfully treated with
PENDISTRIN®!



Special New Squibb Base gives fast, thorough dispersion of 2 powerful antibiotics.



You may be confused by the many claims made for various antibiotics used in treating mastitis.

But when you go to your drugstore, remember this: *Millions of cases of mastitis have been successfully treated with Pendistrin!*

It's the No. 1 seller because it has proved so highly effective for so many years.

The antibiotic combination in Pendistrin—100,000 units of penicillin and 100 mg. of dihydrostreptomycin in each tube—is among the most effective known for controlling usual mastitis-causing organisms.

Pendistrin is fast-acting. The special, new free-flowing Squibb Base disperses quickly throughout the quarter...releases the antibiotics rapidly, completely.

On its record—you can rely on Pendistrin. You can rely on Squibb—a name you can trust. Get Pendistrin with the new Squibb Base from your druggist!

For additional information, write to: SQUIBB *Veterinary Department*, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

BUY THE BARN BOX—AND SAVE!
See your druggist!—Be ready to treat mastitis at the first sign. Get handy "barn box" of *New* Pendistrin. *You save money,* too, when you buy by the dozen! *New* Pendistrin has a 24-month dating. Look for it at your drugstore.

For accurate diagnosis of mastitis, consult your veterinarian.

PENDISTRIN is a trademark.

SQUIBB—A NAME YOU CAN TRUST

You gain 2 ways with
CAF-STAR
❶ You actually SAVE MONEY
❷ You grow HEALTHIER CALVES

Feeding calves whole milk is wasteful when CAF-STAR does a better job and saves you money. For Free copy of new Calf Raising Program,

SEE YOUR DEALER TODAY
or write direct to Dept. AII
DAWNWOOD FARMS AMENIA, N. Y.



BETTER THAN EVER!
NOW CONTAINS AVS
rich in health-promoting vita-min, mineral and antibiotic feed supplements.



Uses include: Building soil humus by plowing down with cover crops or crop residues . . . fertilization . . . weed control.

Free Booklet: "AERO® Cyanamid, what it is and how to use it." Write to American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., or see your dealer.

FRUIT TREES

Berry Plants, Grape Vines,

Flowering Shrubs,

Shade Trees, Evergreens,

Hedging, Roses

Hardy, Thrifty, Fibrous Rooted Trees and Plants

Send for Catalog. It contoins a splendid assortment to select from at very reosonable prices.

WILSON NURSERIES

Thomas Marks & Son

Wilson R.F.D. 2 N. Y.

Growing Since 1910

Results Produce Repeat Orders

USE **GROWMORE** SEED

SELECTED

Northern Grown, Hardy Oats, Corn, Barley, Soy Beans, Clover, Pasture Mixtures Special Grasses, Etc.

ADAPTED

We Grow Only The Best Seeds--Approved, Recommended Varieties --All Tested, Tried and True To Name

GARDNER SEED CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SEED GROWERS SINCE 1895

Send For GROWMORE MANUAL

The Choice of Progressive Farmers

FREE! MANUAL ON CARE of SOIL



WRITE FOR YOUR COPY!

This 64 page booklet on "Care of the Soil" is yours for the asking. Tells how to protect your land, keep it productive! Also ask for Hoffman's new 1955 Seed Guide containing information on all new seed varieties. Mail post card today to

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

Box 41R, Landisville, Pa.

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS. FREE CATALOG. REX SPROUT, SAYRE, PA.



For the Backyard Gardener

A Time For EVERYTHING

ON THE spring a farmer has too much to do. He knows that delay in planting will cut yields of some crops and, before he gets the planting finished, weeds appear to add another task to the many still unfinished. It takes real planning to finish the essential jobs before it's too late.

The backyard gardener has a different problem. His summer office hours are no longer than they are in the winter, but there are baseball games to attend, golf links beckoning and fish that are biting. There is also a great urge to start some gardening but often the desire lasts just long enough to get the seeds covered, then fades away just as the weeds poke through.

Then there is the temptation to put off the job until tomorrow. It will take only a few minutes then, and anyway it makes relatively little financial difference to the backyard gardener whether the garden succeeds or fails.

But failure or success makes a tremendous difference if he really wants to enjoy his garden. Starting from that point, there is a best time for all jobs —a time when it will be most effective and when it can be done with the least effort.

PLOWING

There are advantages in fall plowing the garden but it cannot always be done then. Late crops such as cauliflower delay it, the weather interferes and the man you have hired may have six gardeners who want the job done at the same time.

If fall plowing is impossible, then get the job done as early as the ground is fit in the spring. You will have a finer seed bed and you can get in early crops like peas at the right time.

WEED CONTROL

The easiest time to kill weeds is just as they sprout and before you can see them. With a garden rake you can go over the usual backyard garden in thirty minutes. Also, if you follow directions to the letter, you can use a chemical weed killer on most garden crops after the seeds have been sown but before they have come up. Such a material, properly applied, will make it unnecessary to hoe for a considerable time. Another possibility is to mulch with heavy paper or low grade roofing paper between the rows.

INSECT CONTROL

It is practically impossible to control most insects after they become numerous. All real gardeners get pleasure in watching a garden and one thing to look for in your daily inspection is an insect infestation. As soon as it appears, take the proper steps. You can now get a general purpose dust that will kill most insects and control many plant diseases.

HARVESTING

Your garden pleasure will be lessened if you go to the garden after a long absence and find that the peas, snap beans or sweet corn have gone by the stage of top quality and are practically inedible.

In a sense, thinning is a part of harvesting. Plants that are too thick never develop properly and often those thinned (for example beets for greens) can be used.

PRUNING

Of course you will have some shrubs, and they must be pruned for best results, preferably every year, certainly every two years.

In the case of roses, trim ramblers and climbers after they finish blooming. Tea roses are pruned in the fall, and to some extent in the summer by cutting the stems long, so two leaves are left on the stem.

Most woody shrubs are pruned after blooming, but do not make the mistake of shearing them. Instead take out several of the oldest shoots entirely, cutting them close to the ground. Occasionally such shrubs as mock orange and barberry can be cut to the ground so that entirely new growth gets a chance to develop.

Backyard gardening is not especially demanding and the rewards far outweigh the requirements. Nevertheless, as will all worth-while things, there are some demands and the gardener who profits from his or her efforts is the one who meets those demands on time.

— A. A. —

Let's Talk About Wheat Acreage Control

By BILL COOLIDGE

LET ME get my pipe agoin' here. Now you know, folks, I'm not a columnist, but a practical everyday poultry farmer. I make my living at it. However, I suppose that some of the most important affairs of our community, state and nation get discussed right out there in my brooder house. Now, take just the other day: I was out there taking care of some replacement pullets I'm raising, and some folks drove into the yard, and we got to talking about price supports, and the controls that go with them, and this parity business, and things like that. Well, we sat down out there on some chicken crates and got into this thing in some detail.

Now, as I remember it, this 90 per cent parity business came about back in 1942 as a plan to get us farmers to produce more food, not only to feed ourselves, but a good share of the rest of the world as well. It was probably a good idea at the time, but during peacetime it has been a plan to practically guarantee a profit to a small minority of farmers. And I would say that when the U. S. Senate and Congress voted a flexible price support, as they did a short time ago, they at least took a step in the right direction. It took courage and statesmanship.

Now, you take cotton. I was reading a short time ago where in 1953 one single loan to one cotton farm in Mississippi was $1,269,492. This loan went to the Delta and Pine Land Company. You read along a little more and you find that this company is owned by Fine Spinners Association of Manchester, England. It takes in 38,000 acres of land. Now, while this "owned in England" outfit was getting over one and one quarter million dollars of the tax payer's money, the average loan to the average cotton farmer in Mississippi was $372. How much does such a program help the average farmer?

Now, you take wheat. You read along in this same article and you find the U. S. Wheat Corporation out in Montana gets a 1953 crop loan of $348,000. The head one of this outfit seems to be a Brig. Gen. Thomas D.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Send for Rohrer's FREE SEED CATALOG



New 1955 Issue

This colorful, fully illustrated seed catalog is yours for the asking. It contains useful planting suggestions for your field and garden crops.

Mail the COUPON TODAY

Box 80-A Smoketown, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Please Send Me 1955 Catalog:

Name .....

Address .....

.....

P. L. ROHRER & BRO., INC.



Get BIGGER YIELDS from every acre

FREE BOOKLETS TELL HOW!

Send for these 2 booklets today. Contain useful, helpful information and practical suggestions for growing better crops, getting bigger yields. Handy pocket notebook contains many pages for your notes. Seed Guide tells all about new seed varieties. Write today.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

Box 41T, Londisville, Penno.

PEACH TREES "true-to-name"



Big Profit Makers

Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry. A complete line of the best varieties. Quality Guaranteed. Also garden seeds, berry plants, shrubs, flowering trees, evergreens, shade trees. FREE BARGAIN CATALOG. Write today to

Allen's Nurseries & Seed House

Box 17, Geneva, Ohio



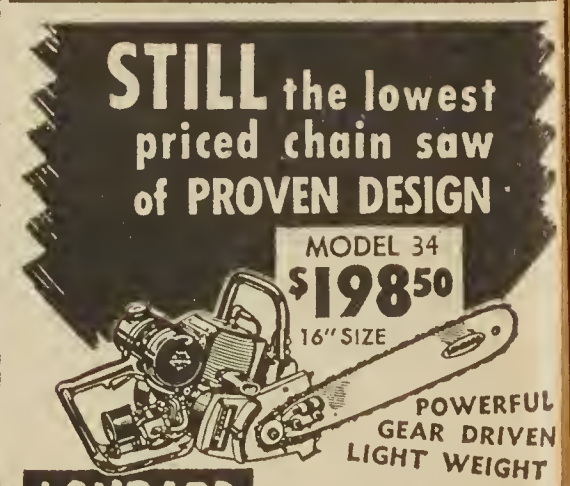
SEND postcard for our FREE Catalog today. Packed with Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs and Trees, Fruit Trees (Dwarf and Standard), Berries, Shade Trees, Roses, Evergreens in all their gorgeous color. Contains a wealth of "HOW TO" suggestions for best results. Our Diamond Jubilee SPECIALS give you More for Your Money. KELLY plants are dependable and top quality.

KELLY Bros. Nurseries, Inc.

217 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.

STILL the lowest priced chain saw of PROVEN DESIGN

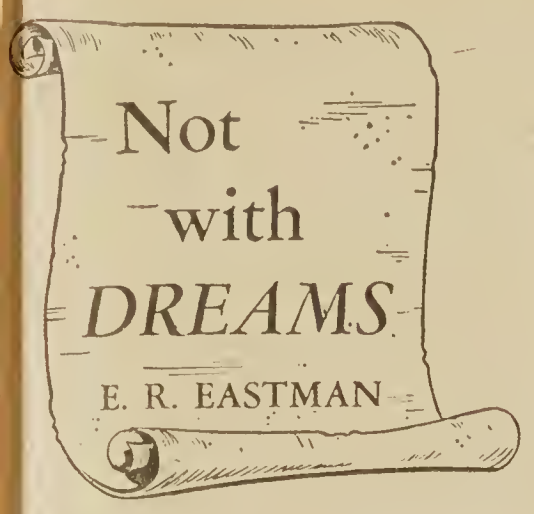
MODEL 34 **$198.50** 16" SIZE



POWERFUL GEAR DRIVEN LIGHT WEIGHT

LOMBARD

224 Main Street Ashland, Mass.



Live
Again
In these
Pages with . . .

Roger's Rangers
The Websters
The Eastmans

And
Other
Pioneers of
The Indian Wars

Fact and Fiction . . .

Masterfully blended into an historically accurate tale of adventure and tender romance . . . from the pen of the man who brought you *The Trouble Maker, The Destroyers, The Settlers* and other novels of the Northeast.

American Agriculturist
Box 367-N, Ithaca

Enclosed find $..... Please send me ..... copies of *Not With Dreams*, postpaid at $3.50 a copy.

Name .....
Please Print

Address .....

HOW MANY GRAPE VINES PER ACRE

CONCORD grape vines spaced eight feet apart in rows eight feet apart gave the highest net return per dollar invested as shown in tests at the Fredonia vineyard Laboratory of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva. This means about 700 vines to the acre. Similar spacing experiments made at Naples, N. Y., gave similar results.

Concord yields at Fredonia for 1950-53 ranged from 3 to 5 tons to the acre and at Naples from 5 to 8 tons. "Vine vigor was less on the Fredonia site than at Naples," say Dr. Nelson Shaulis and Keith Kimball, Station vineyard specialists who conducted the tests. However. the same spacing is best for Concord vineyards of average production as for a vineyard with the highest production now recorded in the East.

Yield data from spacing experiments in these eight-year-old vineyards show that about 64 square feet should be allotted to each vine. Spacings of eight by eight feet, eight and a half by eight feet, or nine by seven feet are considered desirable for Concord grapes.

At any spacing, however, growers should practice balanced pruning to insure the best fruiting of individual vines according to their size.

— A. A. —

LET'S TALK ABOUT WHEAT CONTROL

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Campbell, who is said to have operated as much as 95,000 acres of wheat land. At the same time the average loan to the average wheat farmer was $4,000.

Well, let's take a look at corn. We read of loans of from $100,000 up to $200,000 to large corporations, while

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

You've gotta get a glory
Or you're dead inside!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

the average loan to the average corn farmer for 1953 was around $2,000.

We also read that in the crop year of 1953 there were 64 big land owners who received loans of over $400,000 each, on cotton, corn or wheat. These price supports that we have had in the past give these big operators a near guarantee of profit. These huge loans, in time, can be defaulted. Then the Government takes the crop, and the taxpayers pay the bill. I can't see where this helps the average farmer, or the consuming public or the taxpayer.

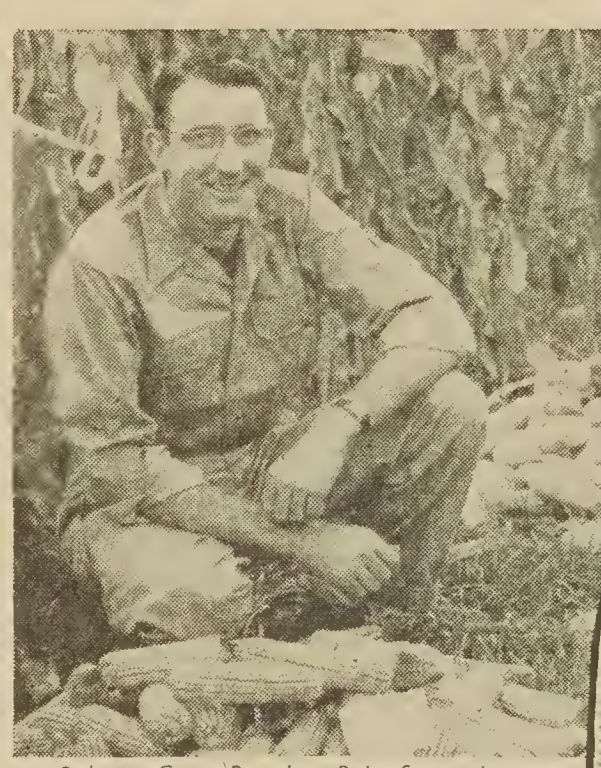
Now, you take controls. If we have price supports, we've got to have the controls that go with them. We read of farmers that aren't allowed to raise their required amount of grain to feed their own livestock and poultry, on their own land that they own and pay taxes on.

I was at a poultry meeting a short time ago and heard one fellow make the remark, "If the government is going to support the price on all of the feed we have to buy for our poultry, we ought to have some kind of a support price on our poultry products." Now, to me, that is not the right approach to our problem. Two wrongs never made one right. So I believe we should work to have less supports, less controls, and more self respect.

So, if we believe in ourselves and in our Country—if we have self respect and want to keep our American independence—let's write to our Congressman once in a while and let him know how we feel about the whole darn business.

Well, folks, my pipe has gone out, so join me again some other time for another visit "out around the brooder house."

ROBSON HYBRIDS



Robson Corn Breeder, Bob Strosnider, shown checking one of our regional trials.

1ST
STANDABILITY YIELD and MATURITY . . .
First in the minds of Northeastern Corn Growers
ROBSON ADAPTED HYBRIDS excel in all three!

adapted for your area!

ROBSON 285 HYBRID
The early yellow hybrid for the Northeast. An easy husker, Robson 285 has given outstanding yields of grain and silage.

ROBSON 320 HYBRID
Matures a week later than Robson 285. "320" is fast becoming a leading hybrid in the Northeast for both grain and silage. Deep kernels on a small, fast drying cob. Highly resistant to stalk rot.

ROBSON 360 HYBRID
The newest hybrid developed by our continuing corn breeding program. A week later than Robson 320, "360" meets the need for a high producing grain corn at the lower elevations and increased silage yield in both the long and midseason areas.

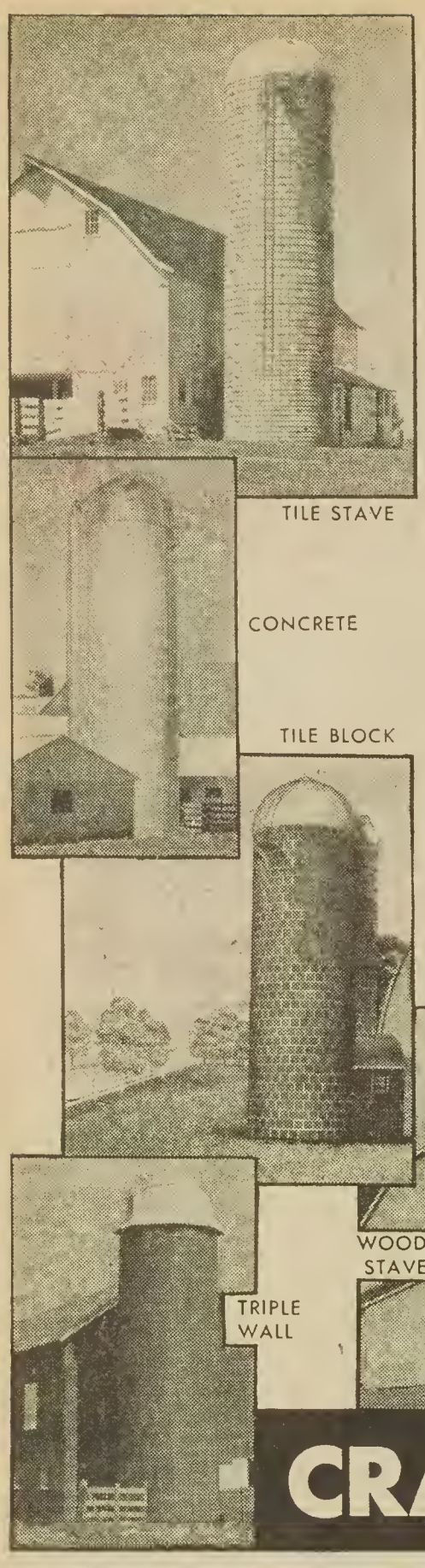
BETTER HYBRIDS FOR THE NORTHEAST
Plant Robson Hybrids This Year—Write for Catalog

ROBSON QUALITY SEEDS, INC.
Box 507, HALL, N. Y.

DIBBLE'S
tested Farm Seeds

FOR HIGHER YIELDS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
ALFALFA ● GRASS SEED ● CORN
CLOVER ● TREFOIL ● BARLEY
OATS ● POTATOES
Featuring —
Certified NARRAGANSETT ALFALFA (New)
Certified CORNELL M-4 CORN
Certified CRAIG OATS
Certified RANGER ALFALFA
Certified ERIE BARLEY
SHIPPED DIRECT TO YOU
Write for FREE color catalog with complete descriptions and prices.
BOX C

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER · Honeoye Falls · N.Y.



Five good reasons
CRAINE can give you ...

The Silo to fit YOUR farm needs

Let a Craine Silo
SPECIALIST help you ...

Choosing the silo exactly right for your farm is easy when you let a Craine Silo Specialist help you make this important decision! Craine-men are highly-trained silo engineers — they have the experience and the silos — to solve any farm problem. They'll help you examine such vital factors as your feeding methods, type of ensilage, herd size, farm investment, etc.— before recommending the Craine Silo best for you.

Five types to choose from ...

Craine offers not one or two—but FIVE types of farm-proven silos. One of the five is best suited to your farm needs. And—whether you choose the beautiful new 6-Cell Tile Stave Silo or the lowest priced wood silo — the Craine name and reputation is your guarantee of years of silo satisfaction and profitable feeding!

It costs you nothing ...
—to get the expert advice your Craine Silo Specialist can give you. Call him in —let him help you...

Write for FACTS ...
— complete details, photographs and features of the famous CRAINE line.

CRAINE, INC.
125 Pine Street
Norwich, N.Y.

CRAINE SILOS

No Magic Wand for - - Septic Tank Problems

By GUS CARNES

IF you're looking for a magic wand to solve your septic tank problems, it won't be found in enzyme, yeast, and bacterial preparations, warn specialists at the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station Sanitation Department.

Dr. Hovhaness Heukelekian and his associates have found that these products neither hasten the establishment of digestion nor aid the digestion of solids in septic tanks. Also, they do not accelerate digestion or alleviate troubles encountered in overloaded tanks.

Safe and Convenient

Septic tank systems are safe and convenient methods of disposal of human and other domestic wastes in areas not served by public sewerage systems. However, they must be properly designed, installed, and operated.

Ways to avoid septic tank troubles include building the right size tank and cleaning it before it fails. All septic tanks have to be cleaned from time to time, and there is no way of avoiding the removal of accumulated solids. Undersize tanks will have to be cleaned more frequently than those of the right size. Unfortunately, chemical tank cleaners may do more harm than good.

Need Annual Inspection

The specialists agree that no time limit can be set for cleaning various septic tanks, but the need for cleaning should be established by annual inspection. When sludge and scum occupy one-third to one-half of the depth of the tank, it should be cleaned. Do not wait until the operation of the tank fails before cleaning it. At cleaning time, one-fourth to one-fifth of the sludge should not be removed. It will serve as a starter, preventing an interruption in the digestion process.

"Tank capacity should be based on the number of bedrooms in a house," advises Dr. Heukelekian. He points out that the minimum capacity of a septic tank for a three-bedroom house is 500 gallons. For a four-bedroom house, the recommended capacity is at least 750 gallons. When garbage grinders are connected to the system, the minimum capacity should be increased 50 per cent.

Can Use Detergents

The modern trend of detergent usage in the household should not impair the operation of a septic tank. Normal use of household chemicals, such as drain solvents and mild cleaning or disinfectant solutions, will cause no adverse effect on the operation of a septic tank. Directions for using these compounds should be followed closely. Some of these chemicals can be detrimental if added to a tank with a very little sludge. The larger the tank, the less danger from the use of chemicals.

Fibrous Materials O.K.

The use of diaper liners and other fibrous materials somewhat increases the work to be done by septic tanks because these items do not disintegrate rapidly in sewers or settle readily in septic tanks. Consequently, they increase the quantities of sludge and scum produced. In general, however, they digest at nearly the same rate as other materials and do not cause serious difficulties.

The use of automatic laundries and electric dishwashers should not cause any difficulties in the operation of proper size septic tanks, according to Experiment Station findings.

YOU'D NEVER KNOW I HAD
PSORIASIS
(S. D.)*



As hundreds of thousands of users have learned, Siroil tends to remove psoriasis crusts and scales on outer layer of skin. Light applications help control recurring lesions. Siroil doesn't stain clothing or bed linens. Offered on two-weeks-satisfaction-or-money-refunded basis. 22 years of successful results.
Write for free booklet.
*S. D. means Skin Disorder.
My thanks to-
SIROIL

AT ALL DRUG STORES

SEND FOR INTERESTING FREE BOOKLET TODAY

SIROIL LABORATORIES, INC.
Dept. AA-10 Santa Monica, Calif.
Please send me your free booklet on Psoriasis.
NAME _____
Please Print
STREET or R.D. _____
TOWN _____ STATE _____

NO NEED TO WEAR
A TRUSS
FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges, Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65D, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn, TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

See Europe With Us!

MAY 18 - JUNE 28

THIS year's AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST trip to Europe surpasses even the ones we had last year and the year before, as it will take in Scandinavia, the Land of the Midnight Sun, as well as England, Scotland, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France. The dates are May 18 to June 28—a wonderful time to go abroad!

Going to Europe is easy when you do it with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. As soon as we board the beautiful Cunard liner, the Queen Elizabeth, in New York City, we will be "in clover." From then on, we're a solid family, well looked after not only by our American tour escort but also (as soon as we get to the other side) by a corps of European travel experts.

You will have absolutely no travel worries. We have our own private cars on trains, and our own sightseeing buses, and the all-expense ticket includes everything—all meals, hotels, baggage transfer, sightseeing, all transportation to and from New York, all tips, and even steamer chair and rug. You'll bring home with you wonderful memories of days spent in fascinating foreign lands, and you'll make interesting and congenial new friends. In fact you'll have the time of your life!

For complete details and cost of this marvelous trip, fill out the coupon below and mail it to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. You will be sent a free copy of our illustrated European tour itinerary, containing a day-to-day account of all of the places we will go and the famous sights we will see. After you have read it, make up your mind to take that trip you have dreamed of. You'll always be glad you did!

In parts of Holland we'll see the Dutch people in picturesque native costume.



E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your European Tour, May 18-June 28.

Name .....

Address .....

Please print name and address



HARVEST QUEEN
Harris' New Muskmelon

HARRIS SEEDS

If It's QUALITY You Want - - -
PLANT HARVEST QUEEN

A Market King or Queen of Colorado type melon bred at Moreton Farm for resistance to fusarium wilt.
The medium size, oval fruits have fine-textured, very firm, deep orange flesh with a delicious, sweet, musky flavor and the quality remains excellent for 5 or 6 days after picking. Because of the small seed cavity, the meat is almost solid inside.
Better Order Early! Our Supply of Seed is Limited.
SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG TODAY
It contains a lot of other vegetables and flowers outstanding for quality.
If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc.
25 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, New York

1955 CATALOG *now ready*

When writing advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

YOUR INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER DEALER INVITES YOU TO SEE...

5 Great New McCORMICK® FARMALLS

"The greatest line of Farm Tractors on Earth"



LINE UP WITH THE LEADER

you'll be ahead with a FARMALL®

...and here are the big exclusive reasons why →

NEW Farmall CUB®

with Fast-Hitch



Just back . . . CLICK . . . and GO!—you hitch implements in seconds with the new Farmall Cub. Now, you can do more jobs each day . . . faster and easier than ever before! Fast-Hitch is another big-tractor feature—like hydraulic Touch-Control and powerful 4-cylinder engine—that speeds *all* work all year long on smaller truck or diversified farms. New under-axle exhaust for getting into small tight places. The rugged new one-plow McCormick Farmall Cub is the lowest-cost, *full-featured* tractor built!

NEW Farmall 100

with Fast-Hitch



Now, 19½ drawbar horsepower teams with exclusive Fast-Hitch, Culti-Vision and hydraulic Touch-Control . . . for a new high in work-capacity, speed and precision! The new Farmall 100 is the "dream tractor" for growers of vegetables, tobacco and other high-value crops. You easily handle 2-plow loads . . . quick switch implements in seconds . . . clean cultivate tiny seedlings at a snail's pace or lay-by tall crops at over 4 mph.



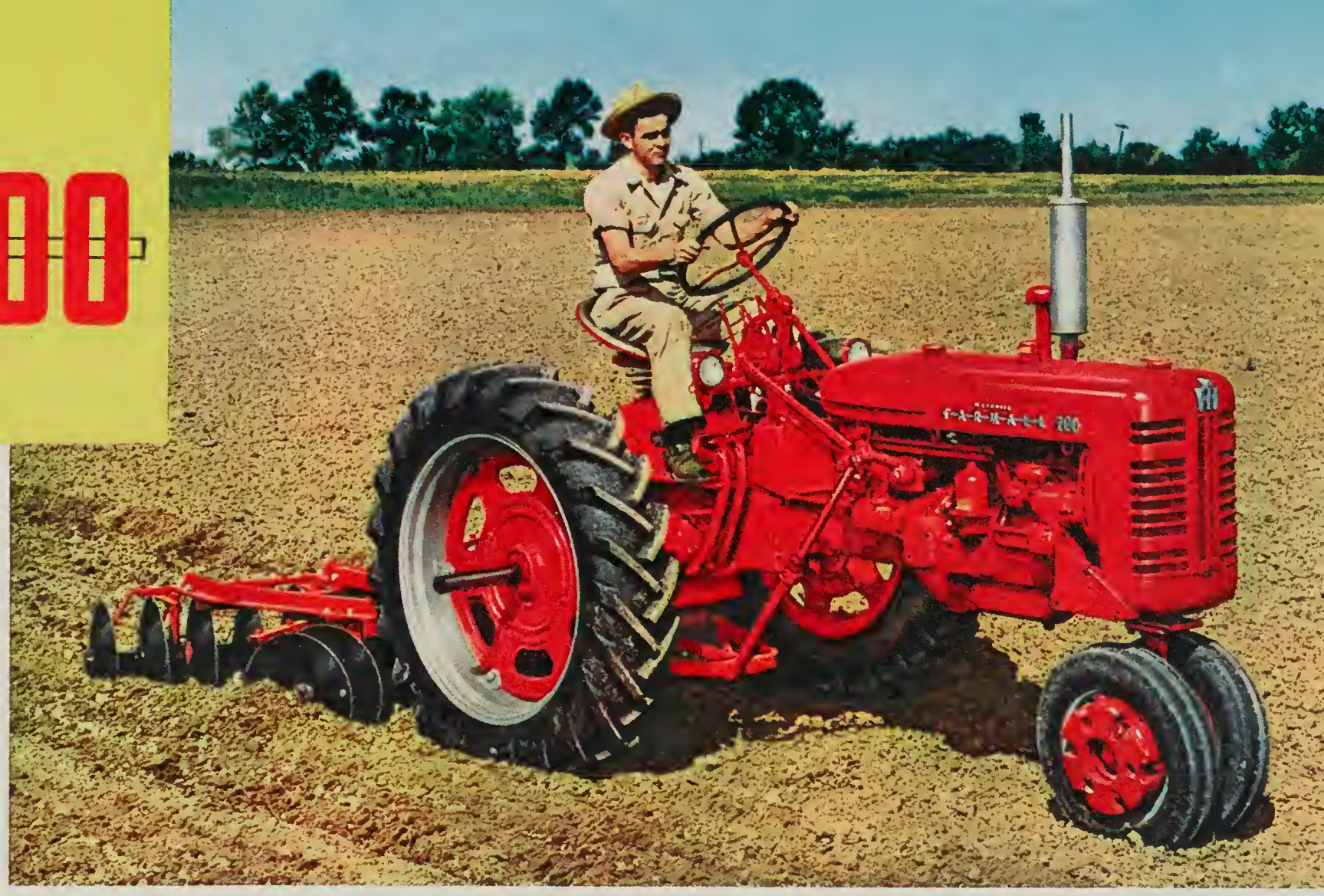
Quick-as-a-click you hitch or switch implements with new, exclusive one-point Fast-Hitch, for the new Farmall Cub or the new Farmall 100 tractor. Just back into implement coupling beam . . . *click!* . . . and drive off, without leaving the tractor seat!

Seconds-fast, you change jobs a dozen times a day—keep all your field-work and chores on schedule. High-speed transport also gains you *extra* work time. McCormick Fast-Hitch implements are free-floating side to side, diagonally, and up and down—to give you work quality second to none!



Culti-Vision makes hoe-clean cultivation easy, with the new Farmall Cub or 100. You sit directly above the row . . . look ahead to see clearly the smallest seedling. You cultivate inch-close in inch-high crops, at time-saving speeds!

NEW Farmall 200 with Fast-Hitch



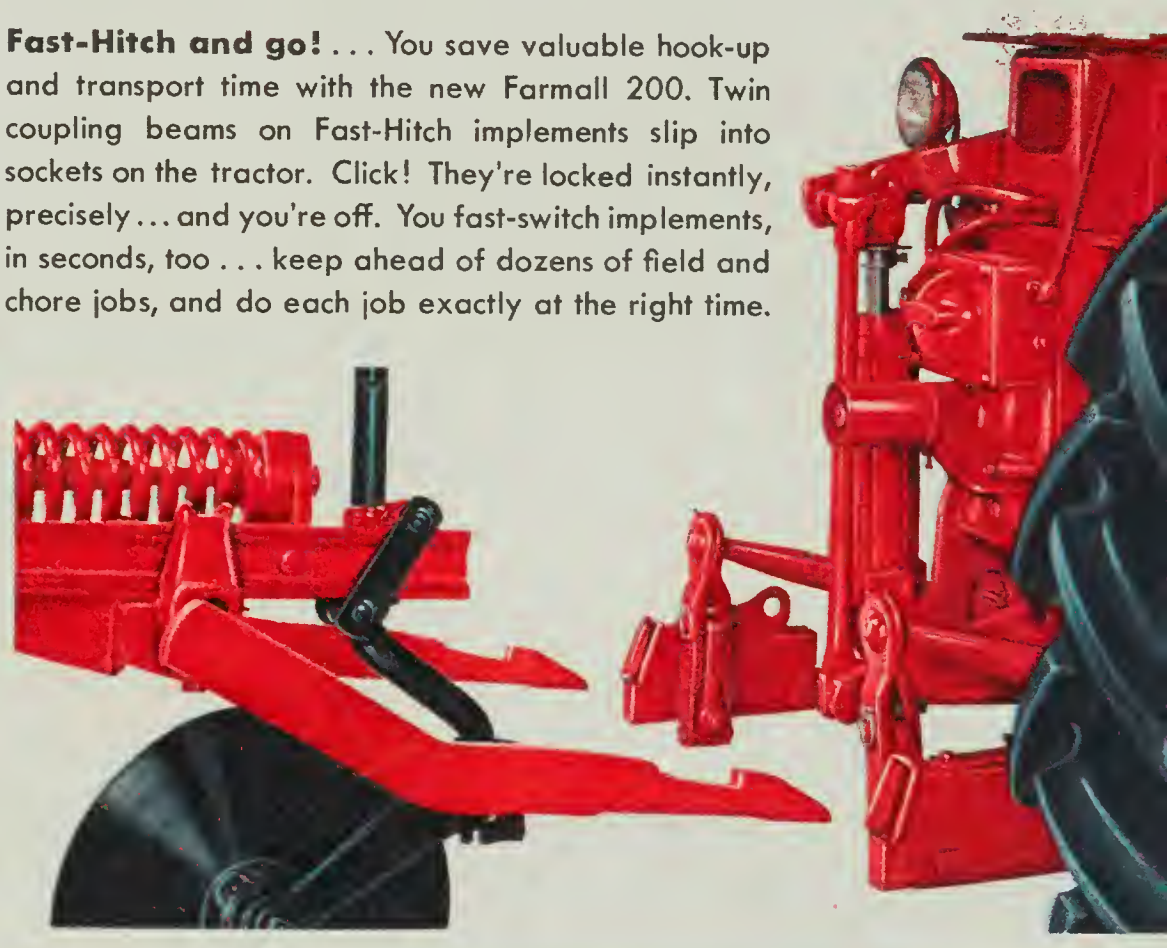
All-job, all-season usefulness of the new Farmall 200 is unequalled by any other 2-plow, 2-row tractor. Fast-Hitch lets you switch jobs in seconds—you're disking one minute, planting the next. Continuous, 2-way Touch-Control gives *complete* hydraulic control of implements . . . and combined with full-circle vision, responsive steering, and sure-stopping disc brakes, you get unmatched operating ease and precision. High-compression, 4-cylinder engine, with overhead valves and aluminum pistons, squeezes maximum power from each drop of fuel. Cylinder sleeves, optional exhaust valve rotators, and other long-life features keep power up and make the new 200 an "easy keeper".

Unmatched pull-power enables the new Farmall 200 to outwork tractors with higher-rated engine power in deep plowing, tough disking, or heavy hauling. Ideal power-weight ratio and big-diameter tires give the Farmall 200 ground-gripping traction that turns more of its engine power into drawbar pull. Clean-cut tire tracks prove the absence of wasteful slippage to realize fuel savings up to 15 per cent.



Look-ahead view of your work makes precision planting or cultivating easy. You see where you're going *and what you're doing* at the same time! Forward-mounted units for the new Farmall 200 respond to steering *instantly* . . . help you "stick to the row", save more plants.

Fast-Hitch and go! . . . You save valuable hook-up and transport time with the new Farmall 200. Twin coupling beams on Fast-Hitch implements slip into sockets on the tractor. Click! They're locked instantly, precisely . . . and you're off. You fast-switch implements, in seconds, too . . . keep ahead of dozens of field and chore jobs, and do each job exactly at the right time.

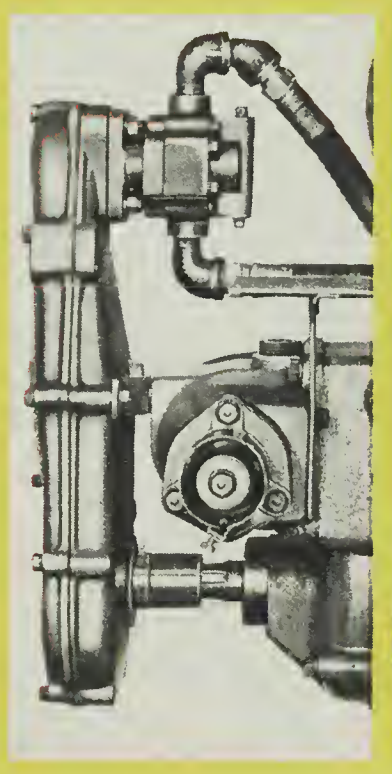




Low-cost mounted equipment for the new Farmall 200 includes the McCormick 1-row corn picker, corn snapper, cotton picker, or 2-row cotton stripper. Your 200 gives you today's widest selection of time-saving equipment for 2-plow power!

NEW HYDRA-CREEPER—ANOTHER "FARMALL FIRST"

Now, creeper speeds of ¼ to 1⅛ mph, with full-throttle power! The exclusive new Hydra-Creeper drive makes the new Farmall 200 ideal for transplanting tobacco, flowers, or truck crops . . . or harvesting jobs requiring extremely slow travel. The attachment can be disengaged with a flick of the fingers, to permit use of regular speeds for turning or going to-and-from fields. Hydra-Creeper uses power from the tractor hydraulic pump to operate the hydraulic motor which drives the rear wheels through the pto shaft—for full-power slow speeds.





...and still BIGGER news

NEW

Farmall 300

with Fast-Hitch







With new crop-careful cultivators, you drive in for mounting—hook up in minutes, with no lifting.

More decisively than ever... the 3-plow leader

- New power . . . now 33.2 drawbar hp* . . . with ample weight for full-power traction.
- New Fast-Hitch for *Click-and-Go* big-tractor farming . . . to save time and effort.
- Heavy-duty McCormick Fast-Hitch implements you can interchange with the new Farmall 400 tractor.
- New Hydra-Touch . . . instant-minding big-power "live" hydraulic system, with automatic control lever return.
- Entirely new transmission with new Torque Amplifier, and new independent pto.
- New handling ease you can turn into bonus farming capacity.

*Estimated (new engine)

NOW... Bring down your costs with big, new Farmall featu

FAST-HITCH...

No other hitching is so fast and easy as exclusive Farmall Fast-Hitch . . . no other gives you such absolute control of implement action. Just back . . . *Click!* . . . and go. You hitch or switch *seconds-fast* . . . hydraulically lift the implement for fast transport and time-saving turn-arounds. With the complete line of McCormick Fast-Hitch implements, you gain many big-value extra operating hours each season. And Fast-Hitch implements are interchangeable on the new Farmalls 300 and 400—to keep your investment low!

INDEPENDENT PTO...

Regardless of tractor motion, you can start or stop the pto-driven machine. Only new Farmall independent pto lets you engage driven machines with tractor engine in full throttle. And, now, the teamwork of Torque Amplifier and independent power take-off gives you non-stop pto operation in the heaviest crops—to get top machinery capacity, save vital time.



NEW Farmall 400

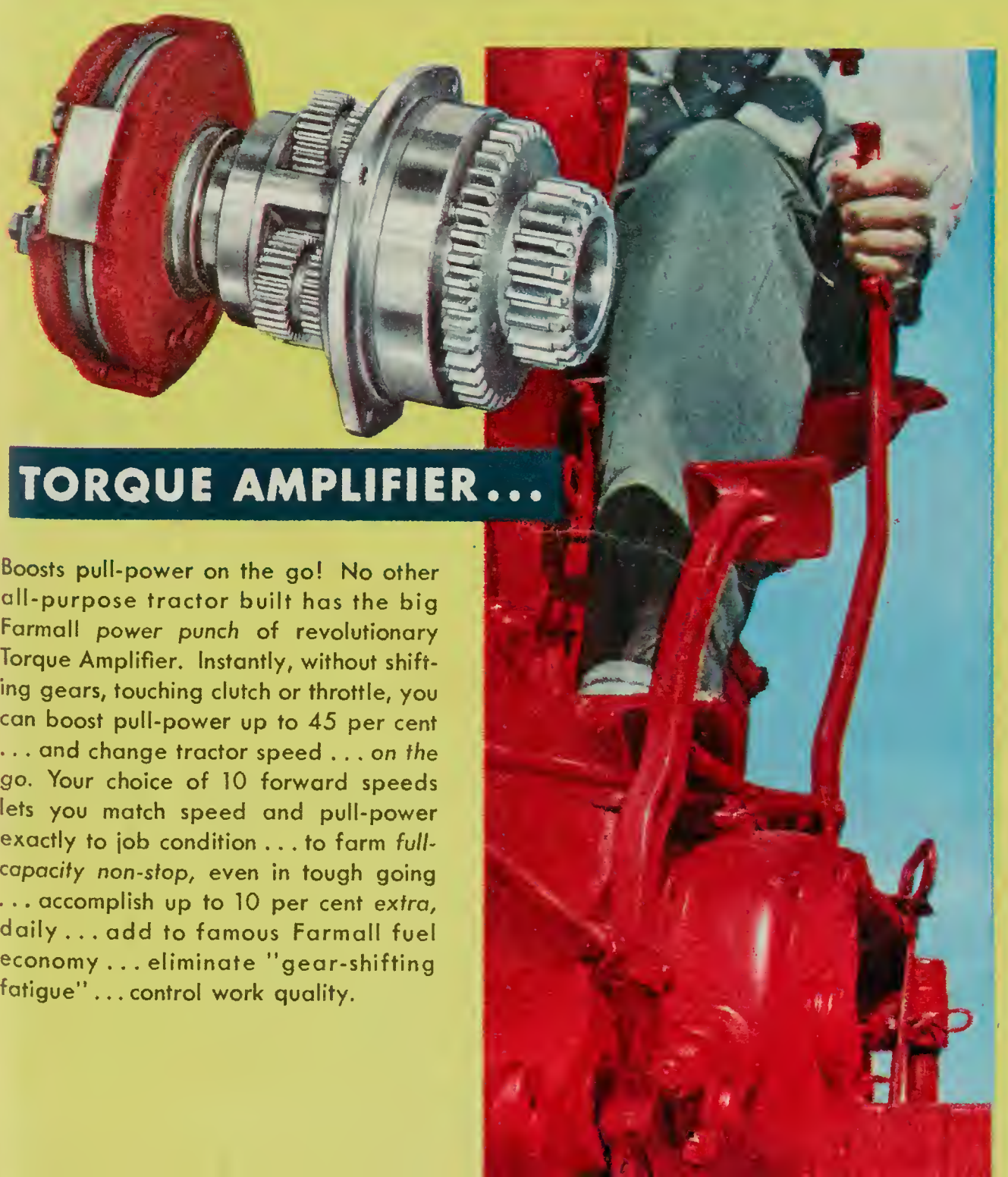
with Fast-Hitch



Mighty Master of the 4-plow field . . . outworks them all

- Four-plow *plus* power . . . the new Farmall 400 is today's most useful all-purpose tractor.
- New Fast-Hitch . . . you can hitch and raise big implements in seconds (as above) . . . be on your way while others are "pinning up".
- Torque Amplifier boosts pull-power on-the-go for non-stop full-depth farming.
- New Hydra-Touch . . . gives you great new ease and range of big implement hydraulic control at all times.
- Independent power take-off insures steady pto power, whenever the engine is running.
- Diesel or gasoline engine . . . let your dollar advantage decide.

Gain up to one day in five . . . Farm with less effort than ever!



TORQUE AMPLIFIER . . .

Boosts pull-power on the go! No other all-purpose tractor built has the big Farmall *power punch* of revolutionary Torque Amplifier. Instantly, without shifting gears, touching clutch or throttle, you can boost pull-power up to 45 per cent . . . and change tractor speed . . . *on the go*. Your choice of 10 forward speeds lets you match speed and pull-power exactly to job condition . . . to farm *full-capacity non-stop*, even in tough going . . . accomplish up to 10 per cent *extra*, daily . . . add to famous Farmall fuel economy . . . eliminate "gear-shifting fatigue" . . . control work quality.



HYDRA-TOUCH . . .

You've never had it this easy! New hydraulic Hydra-Touch (note hand on lever) is a symbol that IH has built next-to-pleasure-car operating ease—as well as performance leadership—into these big Farmalls. Now, your fingers can let your arms and back loaf . . . no more stretching or "strong-arming" whatever. You have *reach-easy* control levers . . . *read-easy* gauges, night or day . . . and *ride-easy* comfort. And, for those who enjoy a cigarette—there's your lighter beside the ignition-key starter!

3 NEW McCORMICK HARVESTER THRESHERS save the profitable last 10% of your crop



New McCormick No. 76 Harvester-Thresher with 7-foot platform

This new family-sized combine gives you threshing, separating and cleaning areas that match those of bigger harvester-threshers. For windrow combining, the McCormick No. 76 clean-threshes heaviest grain from a 12-foot swather. Exclusive IH opposed-action double-shake cleaning saves the profitable last 10 per cent of grain often lost. Switching crops . . . matching changing field conditions is no longer a problem. Cylinder-concave clearance and all other crop-saving adjustments are easily and precisely made from *outside* the machine. Thirty-bushel tank reduces unloading stops. Your choice of power take-off drive for 2-3 plow tractor, or powerful engine drive.

NEW McCORMICK NO. 140 HARVESTER THRESHER



You get big-grain-saving capacity at low cost with the McCormick No. 140 pull-type. Heavy windrows made by a 15-foot swather can't choke the bonus-size threshing, separating, and cleaning units. You combine up to 45 acres a day with a power take-off driven McCormick No. 140 and a 3-4 plow tractor, or powerful IH engine.

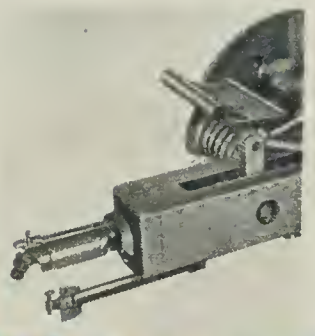
You control the platform, unload grain tank, all from the tractor seat. Adjustments are made from *outside* the combine. The McCormick No. 140 can be equipped with windrow pickup, or reel—and knife for combining standing grain and grass crops.

NEW McCORMICK NO. 141 HARVESTER THRESHER

Now, you can boss the biggest harvest with fingertip ease. The McCormick No. 141 self-propelled—with full circle vision, hydraulic platform control, and optional power steering—makes it easy to cut a full swath . . . to pick up down and tangled crops. Variable-speed drive instantly matches ground travel to crop conditions to save bushels more grain for you. Top-mounted IH 60 hp valve-in-head engine operates bonus-size threshing, separating, and cleaning units at steady, grain-getting speed. Your choice of 10, 12, or 14-foot platform. Rice special and hillside models also available.



NOW, famous McCormick No. 45 or 55 BALERS with either pto or engine drive

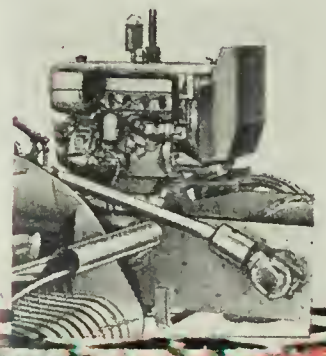


No. 45 baler with power take-off drive reduces initial investment and operating costs. A 2-3 plow tractor pulls and drives the McCormick No. 45 baler at full capacity—even in heaviest hay.



New engine drive lets you power low-cost No. 45 baler with small tractor

The power take-off driven McCormick No. 45 has proved a profit-maker on farms with as little as two day's baling a year. Now, small acreage farmers with a small-size tractor can help themselves to bale-it-yourself savings. All your tractor has to do is pull the No. 45. A powerful, 2-cylinder, air-cooled engine operates it at full capacity in heaviest hay. The No. 45 turns out easy-to-feed sliced bales weighing from 35 to 70 pounds. Twine ties stay tied in spite of rough handling. Heavy-duty knotters—with few parts and adjustments—are typical of the simple, rugged construction of the No. 45 baler.



No. 55 baler with engine drive lets you bale up to 100 tons in a day with a Farmall 200 or other 2-plow tractor. You have a choice of 15 or 22½ hp engine.

New pto drive for No. 55 baler gives you big capacity at low cost

Now, you can pull and drive the McCormick No. 55 baler with a 3-4 plow tractor to get 100-ton-a-day capacity at new low cost. This baler has all the time and feed-saving features of the engine model—only the drive is different. New 15 x 19-inch bales load and stack to beat all others—stay tied in spite of rough handling.

The McCormick No. 55-T makes twine-tied bales that weigh up to 80 pounds. The No. 55-W makes wire-tied bales as heavy as 125 pounds. Both balers are built with an extra margin of strength for continuous, full-capacity operation in the toughest field and crop conditions—season after season!



Now chop every crop—windrowed or standing . . . make choice feed fast!

The great McCormick 20-C—preferred by farmers everywhere for field harvest of windrowed hay (as shown at left) and row crops—now becomes even more useful and versatile with a new 6-foot cutterbar attachment. With this attachment you cut, chop, and load standing grass crops in one operation . . . at a 25-ton-an-hour rate! Fast, 4-bolt connection makes the cutterbar easily interchangeable with windrow pickup, and row-crop units. The heavy, 44-inch diameter cutter head of the 20-C shears thick stalks and wiry stems . . . slices heaviest crops into one of 13 different lengths. Your choice of power take-off or engine drive.

All belt or drawbar horsepower figures are estimated at 60°F. and barometric pressure of 29.92 inches of mercury.

YOU GET 3 BIG IH ADVANTAGES

that add dollars of value to every McCormick machine!

Unmatched research, design and product development

1 Hundreds of IH engineers spend full time creating new or improved McCormick machines. They are armed with the latest scientific equipment—take nothing for granted . . . not even the quality of the smallest nut or bolt.



World's largest network of parts depots

2 You pay no premium for this extra crop production insurance. Twelve strategically located IH parts depots can supply seldom-called-for parts on short notice. Your nearby IH dealer stocks most parts you'll ever need.



Factory-quality service close to home

3 IH-trained servicemen use precision equipment and follow factory methods to install IH parts that restore original tolerances. This renews tractor or implement performance—adds years of usefulness.





Get all the facts about the latest McCormick equipment for the new Farmalls

See and try the great

NEW FARMALLS

at your IH dealer's

Don't miss the IH farm power progress show of the century! See the latest IH developments that make Farmalls "the greatest line of farm tractors on earth!" Try Torque Amplifier drive that boosts pull-power on-the-go to increase daily work capacity up to 10 per cent. Switch jobs in seconds with Farmall Fast-Hitch to gain *extra* field time. Get proof that it pays to *line up with the leader* . . . that you're always ahead with a Farmall. See your IH dealer for all equipment needs. Watch your local newspaper for date of his big open house!

Mail coupon TODAY!

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept. 8-PI-1, Chicago 80, Illinois

Tell me more about the great new Farmalls I have checked:

☐ Farmall Cub ☐ Farmall 100 ☐ Farmall 200 ☐ Farmall 300 ☐ Farmall 400

I am also interested in the following equipment:_____

_____

Name_____

Address_____

My IH dealer is_____

I farm_____acres; principal crops are_____

_____

Check the following list—there's a *full line* of size-matched McCormick equipment for the Farmall that fits your farm.

Moldboard plows
Disk and Harrow Plows
Middlebuster and Lister
Tillage Equipment
Corn Belt Planters
Cotton, Corn, and Bean Planters
Grain Drills
Cultivators

Mowers
No. 45 Hay Baler
No. 55 Hay Baler
No. 20-C Field Harvester
No. 76 Seven-Foot Harvester-Thresher
No. 141 Self-Propelled Harvester-Thresher
No. 140 Pull-Type Harvester-Thresher

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois.

How to Build a - -
Pole Type Machine Shed

By E. W. FOSS*

Cornell Dept. of Agricultural Engineering

POLE construction of farm buildings is receiving increased interest because of low construction costs. This method of construction has been known for many years, yet it has not been used to the extent its advantages would indicate. For low-cost shelter—it can not be easily outdone.

As farming becomes increasingly mechanized, the problem of storing and maintaining farm equipment is more acutc. An adequate shelter from both rain and sun is important. An unheated shelter likewise prevents extreme changes in temperature that causes "sweating" and consequent rusting and deterioration of machine parts. Rubber and canvas belts, chains of all types, exposed bearings, polished surfaces, and many other parts of farm machines are soon damaged from exposure to weathering conditions.

A machine shed with or without an attached farm shop is a tremendous asset in making needed repairs. The winter period is the traditional time for repairing because time is more available and with an adequate shelter, repair work can be carried on when outside weather conditions make other work impossible.

You will note that 18' poles are needed for the front and middle rows of poles, 16' poles for the back, and 2-22' poles for each end. These poles should be treated by a recommended procedure —either before purchasing or afterward by using the particular method recommended for creosote, pentachlorphenol, copper napthanate, or other approved preservative.

Poles are spaced 11 feet apart lengthways of the shed to give 10 foot openings. By spacing them 13 feet apart, 12 foot openings may be secured, however the nailing girts and roofers must then be 14' long.

Holes for the poles are most easily dug with a utility truck borer. Poles and holes are not back-filled until the poles are lined up and the girts in place. Rafters are spaced on the plates over the poles and between the poles either 5½ or 6½' apart depending upon the width doorway desired. 2 x 4 roofers on edge 24" on center are used to support corrugated metal roofing—or a deck on which other roofing may be applied.

The sides and back of the building have 2 x 6 nailing girts spaced approximately 2½' on center—laid horizontal. The siding for the building may be metal or boards and battens. Battens may be applied on the outside; or inside by nailing the batten to the inside edge of each board before it is nailed on.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest
Because the road's last turn will be the best.—Henry Van Dyke

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Doors may or may not be used, but are necessary for a section to be used as a farm shop with provision for heat. Rolling doors are probably the most economical method of hanging, however many farmers prefer to purchase hardware for an overhead door—it is inexpensive and can be made quite tight.

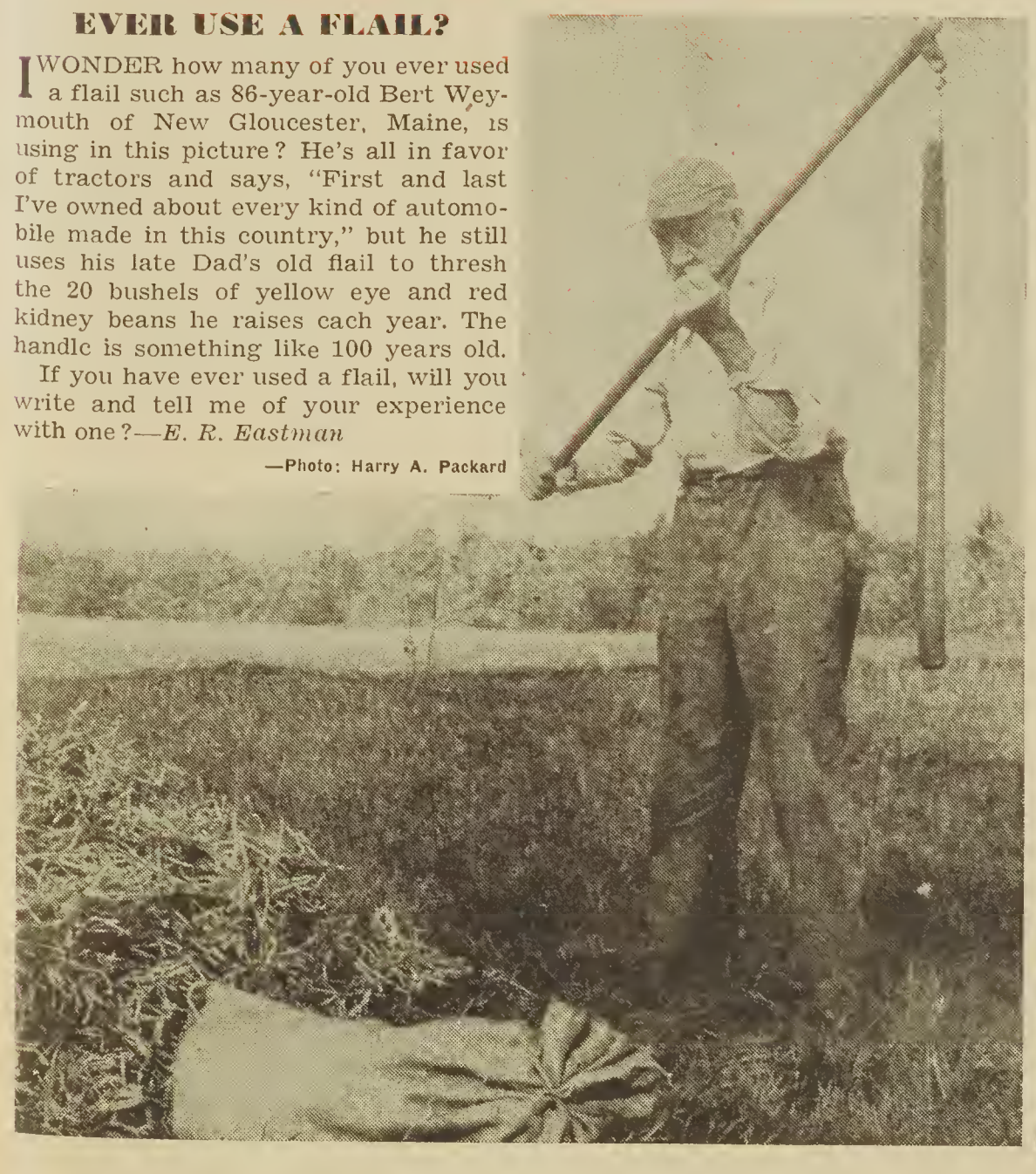
As a parting remark, "Do build an implement shed if you do not now have one." If you want low-cost construction, send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, N. Y., for engineering mimeo 415, **"Pole Tool Shed Construction"** by Ivan Bigalow.

*Plans By Ivan Bigalow, District Agricultural Engineer.

EVER USE A FLAIL?

I WONDER how many of you ever used a flail such as 86-year-old Bert Weymouth of New Gloucester, Maine, is using in this picture? He's all in favor of tractors and says, "First and last I've owned about every kind of automobile made in this country," but he still uses his late Dad's old flail to thresh the 20 bushels of yellow eye and red kidney beans he raises cach year. The handlc is something like 100 years old.

If you have ever used a flail, will you write and tell me of your experience with one?—*E. R. Eastman*



—Photo: Harry A. Packard



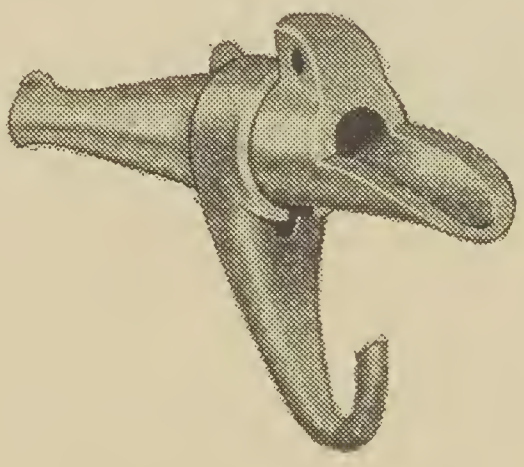
Get New Improved KOW-KARE At Your Dealer's, where you buy KALF-KARE.

Write for FREE Cow Book

Useful, easy-to-understand, illustrated, 24 pages. "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." Written by a Dairy Authority. Send postal to:

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
Lyndonville 12, Vermont

The New Aluminum Spout Which Has Revolutionized the Sap Maple Industry in Canada



Approved by the Department of Agriculture of Quebec.

It allows you to obtain MORE WATER than with the old types spouts (sufficient to cover their cost in one season.)

It gives you a first quality product (lowest bacteria count.)

It does not oxidize the wood; the wound is therefore healing rapidly.

PRICE:—$11.00 U.S. per hundred.

Ask for our pamphlet on aluminum articles for the Maple Industry.

Address your orders to:

L'HOIR, INC., Levis, Quebec, Canada



"Quick-Switch" from Mower Bar —to Windrow Pickup—to 1 or 2-Row in only 5 minutes.

Gehl steps out in front with the New "Chop-All" Forage Harvester—proving once again how Gehl Specialized Chopper Engineering pays off in bigger capacity and better performance—at *lowest cost to you!*

This new Gehl "Chop-All" Harvester earned its name and proved its fame:

- "Walking through" tall sudan, sorghum and soybean mixtures with its Mower Bar Attachment.
- Taking tall corn "in stride"—with either the 1 or 2-Row Gehl Corn Head.
- "Sweeping up" giant windrows of dry or wilted hay with the Gehl Windrow Pickup.

Only Gehl gives you FOUR attachments with the famous 5-minute "Quick-Switch"—so easy a boy can wheel any unit in place. Buy right. Buy Gehl—owned by more farmers *than any other independent make!*

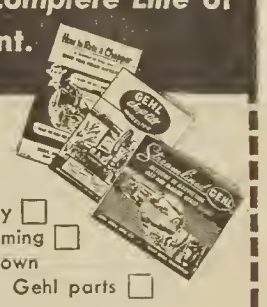
BUY RIGHT! BUY GEHL!
Get More Exclusive Features

★ New "Chop-All" Features: Greater capacity, cleaner cutting, better packing, best keeping silage.

★ All-steel cutter bar, boiler-plate steel flywheel, adjustable axle, self-aligning bearings on feed rollers.

★ New Gehl Sodium Bisulfite Feeder for better grass silage.

GEHL—America's *Most Complete Line of* Forage Handling Equipment.



GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
Dept. MA-212, West Bend, Wis.

Show me why the trend is to chopped hay ☐
Send me your booklets on Grassland Farming ☐
Show me how to save money making my own forage wagons and bunk feeders, using Gehl parts ☐

Name.....
Town.....St. or Rt.....
State.....Acres Farmed.....



GREAT for GRASS

Airtight! Pressure-tight!
Acid-Resistant! Heavy-Duty!

Grass silage makes great feed. Unadilla dowelled, wood stave silos are great for grass. The Unadilla has new, extra heavy, patented front lugs to hold greater silage loads than ever. Hundreds of steel dowels knit all staves into one sturdy unit. Wood staves are not affected by silage juices, reducing interior repair. Now your Unadilla can be factory-creosoted to stand up against time. Factory creosote forms a permanent exterior finish. Send for catalog and facts on Easy Payment Plan.

Unadilla Silo Co. Box B-125 Unadilla, N.Y.

FACTORY CREOSOTE TREATED **UNADILLA SILO**

Ask for **HANFORD'S**
SINCE 1846 ORIGINAL
BALSAM OF MYRRH
THE SOOTHING ANTISEPTIC
for **ATHLETE'S FOOT**
also BRUISES, MINOR BURNS, SCALDS

20 MILLION TREES A YEAR!
FREE Catalog
Evergreen Seedlings—Transplants. Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs and Rhododendrons
Free Christmas Tree Growers' Guide
MUSSER FORESTS, 83-A, Indiana, Pa.



Raymond Hewes and Roger Cramer look over a couple of heifers.

Breeding Better Dairy Cows in Chautauqua County, New York

By HUGH COSLINE

ON A bright, snappy October day I teamed up with County Agricultural Agent Roger Cramer to visit three Chautauqua County, New York, dairy farms. The owners were breeders of purebred cattle and the object of my visit was to inquire about their methods and pass them on to you. My hope was to give some facts and principles useable to all dairymen, regardless of the breed of cows they keep and regardless of whether they are purebreds or grades.

Persistent

Our first stop was at Charles Alexander's farm, near Ashville, where we saw a purebred Jersey herd of 23 milkers that in 1953 averaged 549 pounds of fat and did even better in 1954. One of the cows produced 589 pounds of fat and 10,450 pounds of milk in 1953 and in her second lactation has in 252 days produced 11,950 pounds of milk and 601 pounds of fat.

No herd of this type just happens. It is the result of planning and, perhaps, a little luck, although usually the bad luck more than balances the good.

Mr. Alexander, his wife and their eight children, 3 sons and 5 daughters, moved to this farm in 1949. Before that he had worked in a powder factory during World War II, then bought a small farm in Ohio which he later sold in order to rent a larger farm in the same state. When I asked him why he came to Chautauqua County he said he wanted to own a farm, but to do that it was necessary either to sell the cows which he had acquired as a tenant, or to find some land that could be bought for less money.

With him in 1949 he brought 6 milkers and 7 heifers. They had been bred to an excellent bull owned by his Ohio landlord. Here is the butterfat record of the herd by years: 1950 — 366 pounds; 1951—451 pounds; 1952—505 pounds; 1953—549 pounds and production is still going up.

Herd Improves

Mr. Alexander readily admits that he did not have the cash to go out and pay the prices that some breeders ask for a bull. His present herd sire is a young bull, born on the farm to his best producer. His sire has 6 daughters producing 9,970 pounds of milk, an average increase of 1,853 pounds over their dams, and what is of equal importance, every daughter was a better producer than her dam.

Briefly, the goal on this farm might be described as using the best possible bulls that the Alexanders can afford, at the same time paying close attention to families and to the production of all members of the family. They plan for a herd of 40 milkers plus young stock. At present, they have Advancer and Jester blood in the herd and would like to introduce Commando blood if and when they feel they can afford to do it.

Good breeding establishes the possibility of high production, but it takes management to realize it.

Mr. Alexander and his son Charles, a young man with a vital interest in the business, have improved pastures, used rye for fall and winter grazing, are growing grain and eventually hope to grow most of the feed for the cows right on the farm. Incidentally, the oldest son is in the Air Force and the youngest son is still in school.

The Alexanders believe in liberal feeding. They pay relatively little attention to feeding according to production because all cows are high producers; if the cow is not a high producer, they don't want her on the place. They commonly feed 10-11 pounds of a 16% ration, and up to 14 pounds to animals that give 50-60 pounds of milk. When a cow goes dry, they continue to feed her heavily.

I asked Mr. Alexander if he showed at fairs and he said that he had shown a little, but that the judges did not seem to "take to" his kind of Jerseys. He likes them long and rangy.

A Family Venture

Our next stop, not too many miles away, near Mayville, was at Hewehurst Farm, operated by three brothers, Raymond Hewes, who is the herdsman, George, who is the crop grower and Gerald, whose chief concern is keeping the machinery in shape to operate.

This is one of the older Guernsey herds in the county. Relatively early in the fight to eradicate TB, the herd was tested. Edward Hewes, the father of the boys, lacked enthusiasm for the TB test, especially when it took all the herd except one grade cow and 6 heifers.

At that time butter was made on the farm as well as cheese for home consumption, and milk for home use was saved from one particularly good looking cow. Mr. Hewes Sr. insisted on seeing the animals slaughtered. The one from which the milk was being saved was so filled with TB that she was "tanked" for fertilizer. On his return Mr. Hewes insisted that all the cheese that had been made be thrown away. He came back thoroughly convinced that there was such a thing as TB in

(Continued on Opposite Page)



The Alexanders with some of their fine Jerseys.

eattle and that he wanted none of it on his farm!

Then a purebred herd was assembled. Three bred heifers were purchased from George Tallman of Chester County, Pa. and they turned out to be a good buy. They and the ones the test had spared were the foundation herd. Later 5 head, including 3 bred heifers, were bought from Dr. Mignin of Castile, New York.

No Females Bought

"In the early days" said Raymond, "we considered the sire the number 1 herd improver. In a way that is still true, but now we pay more attention to entire families, especially to the record of a bull's close relatives." On this farm, line breeding has been followed. No females have been bought, but in the years since 1915, 15 herd sires have been purchased.

"One of the early sires was not outstanding in looks," said Raymond, "and his calves looked a little rough, but when they came into production, they were all outstanding." In the meantime, he had been sold to a neighboring dairyman. One day, after looking over the records, Mr. Hewes tried to buy him back, only to find that he had been killed the week before. Such a loss was all too common in the early days.

Disease is one of the problems which plague the breeder. In the early Twenties, Bangs disease was troublesome. It was cleaned up by the test and segregation plan, and when calfhood vaccination was advocated some years ago, that procedure was adopted. Mastitis gives little trouble since the newer drugs have come into use.

This herd is shown at the Chautauqua County Fair and gets its share of the ribbons; for example: Hewehurst's Perla was first in her class and grand champion cow at the fair this year. Her D.H.I.A. record is 531 pounds of fat from a little better than 10,000 pounds of milk. All over the Northeast, blue ribbon winners and class leaders trace their ancestry back to this farm.

Ray's last comment to me and perhaps one of his best was that the man who cannot see the faults in his own animals is unlikely to make any improvement. When Ray picks a new herd sire, it is his intention to get one strong in the points in which some of his animals are lacking.

The last farm we visited was that of W. W. Whitney and his son, Oliver, near Clymer. Here we found a Holstein herd of 105 animals on 440 acres, 45 being milkers.

While the farm has been in the family well over 100 years, the present herd was started in 1934. Here again, the TB test took out a good percentage of their herd and the foundation stock of a purebred herd was purchased from Jones Brothers in Cedarville, Pa.

On this farm, the original goal was a herd producing 300 pounds of fat. The goal was too low, because it was reached the first year after the foundation stock was bought. Now the goal is a herd averaging 500 pounds of fat, one which has not yet been reached, although the last full year of records show an average of 491 pounds of fat from an average of 14,280 pounds of milk.

Between these figures of 301 and 491 pounds of fat, there have been some ups and downs. In 1949 the barn burned and that, naturally, interfered with production. Once, after careful study, a herd sire was leased, which from the records promised to make a great improvement in the herd. Instead, his daughters produced far less than their dams. That was a real set-back.

What He Looks For

When he buys a bull, Oliver looks for four things. Production, with emphasis on the production of all close relatives, then type, then the butter fat test of the family, then strength in the places where members of the Whitney herd show some weakness.

If he would add a fifth quality, it is long life, which Oliver says is one of the reasons why he chose the present herd sire. Oliver believes thoroughly that longevity is inherited. If you study cow families, you will find that some of them last only a few generations, then fade out of the picture. Naturally, it is wasted effort to try to breed improved animals if in a few generations you are not going to have any descendants.

No one can tell a person how to breed cattle and, in fact, it cannot be told in a book, or 10 books. It is something that must be learned by experience. However, it is a fact that far more information is available now than when Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hewes, or Mr. Whitney started to build their herds.



The Whitneys advertise their herd with this sign.

Top-Notch Layers

of Big WHITE EGGS

DEKALB 101

THE NEW DEKALB CHIX

DEKALB 111

Laying and Paying the Country Over

Here they are! The two NEW type DeKalb WHITE EGG Chix that are astounding poultry raisers the country over. Yes, DeKalb 101 and 111 WHITE EGG Chix have a new kind of ruggedness—they show a new kind of early growth and they are bred to give you MORE BIG WHITE EGGS of high interior quality and strong shell texture. These two birds are being used by the thousands in cage and floor operations where EVERY bird MUST PAY. They've brought NEW PROFITS to hundreds of poultrymen and should do the same for you.

THEY LIVE
THEY GROW QUICKLY
THEY PRODUCE EARLY
THEY LAY LONGER
BIG, STRONG SHELLED EGGS

OTHER DEKALB CROSSES

DEKALB 104—Medium weight birds bred primarily for heavy egg production.
DEKALB 307—Hard to beat as a good egg producer and profitable meat bird.
DEKALB 308—Dual-purpose birds bred to graw and mature rapidly.
DEKALB 309—Newest in the DeKalb family, a heavy type which lays brawn eggs.

See Your DeKalb Dealer for DEKALB CHIX
—They'll be Hatched and Serviced by:
Blue Spruce Poultry Farm, Marcellus
Glor Hatchery, Holland
Ketay's Hatchery, Long Island
Lee Poultry Farm, Geneseo
George B. Many & Son, Hobart
DeKalb Agricultural Association, Inc., DeKalb, Illinois
Commercial Producers & Distributors of DeKalb Seed Corn & Chix

BRED TO MAKE YOU MORE MONEY



This Teat DILATOR CANNOT Absorb Infection!

Holds milk duct in normal shape for correct healing. *No other* device does this like scientifically-shaped, smooth, *flexible* BAG BALM Teat DILATORS. Will not dissolve, come apart or snag tissues. Packed 25 in medicated BAG BALM ointment. Fluted Dilator carries it in. At your dealer's, where you get KOW-KARE, KALF-KARE, BAG BALM.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
Lyndonville 60, Vermont

BAG BALM Teat DILATORS



There is no need to stress the hard work part of the formula. It is the basic ingredient for getting ahead in any field — business, farming or professions.

But—*"the intelligent use of labor-saving equipment"* is fully as important, and more often neglected. With power and machines, the farmer can increase many-fold the amount of work he can accomplish in one day.

Here is the secret of farm profits—and electricity is the key!

Electricity makes available unlimited power to perform with ease the back-breaking, time-consuming tasks. It lights. It cooks. It cools. It draws water and pumps it wherever needed. It saws wood. It incubates eggs and broods chicks. It milks cows and cools the milk. It hoists hay and cures it in the barn. It grades fruit. It cleans dairy stable gutters. Electricity does these things—and many more—not only better but quicker than any other method.

To help solve your farm problems, Central Hudson maintains a Farm Service Department available to you for counsel and advice in putting electricity to work on your farm.

CENTRAL HUDSON

GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Serving the Mid-Hudson Valley

Crossbreeding For Egg Production

By L. M. HURD

IT IS generally believed by poultrymen that the sex-linked or black crossbred pullets which are the result of crossing Barred Plymouth Rock females with a Rhode Island Red male are better layers than the reciprocal crossbreds. A recent five-year study reported by S. C. King of the Poultry Department at Cornell University, gives the advantages to the barred cross. King made crosses of New Hampshires and Rhode Island Reds with Barred Plymouth Rocks and reciprocal crosses using different parental strains each year. Individual male matings were made in pure bred or crossbred combinations and compared as to egg production, growth, livability and other characters. Family records were kept to 501 days of age on all females and until sale as broilers on the males. Results are the averages of four years.

The barred cross pullets outlaid the sex-linked (black) pullets by 22 eggs per bird. They also laid 21 more eggs than the Barred Plymouth Rock and 31 more than the Rhode Island Reds.

In general, the crossbred chicks grew faster than the purebreds. At 10 weeks, the barred cross cockerels outweighed the sex-linked males, but the sex-linked (black) females were slightly heavier than the barred cross pullets.

The barred cross pullets were nine days earlier in maturing than the sex-linked crossbred pullets and the Barred Plymouth Rocks and seventeen days ahead of the Rhode Island Red pullets.

In mortality, there was considerable variation from year to year in both purebreds and crosses, so that there was no significant difference in the final averages.

There was only a slight advantage in hatchability for the barred cross over the pure breeds and the sex-linked cross. Both crossbreds tended to follow the hatchability of the female parental breed.

King states that the results obtained in crossing different breeds depend largely on the strains used.

* * *

REDUCE THE NUMBER OF TIMES JOBS ARE DONE

MUCH has been said in news articles, bulletins, and by speakers about saving time by modern machinery and various equipment in a poultry house; also, much has been said about rearranging the pens, having large pens, and the like in order to save time and travel. Not much has been said, however, about reducing the number of jobs while doing the daily chores in caring for a flock of hens.

Two or three years ago, when accurate information was secured on 13 New York State farms of the amount of time and travel required to care for 1,000 hens, it was found that a few operators made as many as 10 trips through the pens to do 10 different jobs, while others did all the work for the day in 3 or 4 trips. The latter group cut out or combined jobs.

It is not necessary, for example, for a caretaker to feed different kinds of whole grain separately as some feeders do. In studying the feeding job in 1946 and 1947 it was found that on farms where the feeding jobs were less than three, the time spent in feeding was 15.7 minutes per thousand hens, whereas, when more than four jobs of feeding were carried out, 30.5 minutes were spent per thousand hens.

In 1946 a similar study made in New Hampshire shows the same variation in trips and jobs. It is quite evident that if the number of jobs can be reduced without affecting production, this is one of the most important ways to save labor. In the New Hampshire study the man making it said that as far as he could see in talking with the men, those who were able to care for their hens with 3 or 4 trips through the pens daily produced just as many eggs as those who made 10 trips.

It has been my observation in New York State that much the same thing is true. Consequently, careful thought should be given to the importance of each job done with a view of either combining it with some other job or omitting it so that less traveling is done. Why not check the number of times you go through your houses with the number of jobs to see if some of them cannot be combined or eliminated. An important way to save time is to cut out unimportant jobs.

— A.A. —

LIME FOR POULTRY LITTER

THE principal advantage in using hydrated lime in poultry litter is to improve its physical condition. Lime keeps that material broken up, makes it more absorbent, and gives it the appearance of being drier and in better condition.

Tests at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station indicated that in spite of its improved appearance there may be little difference in the actual moisture content of floor litter treated with lime and litter which received no treatment. This is shown by the following comparison:

Per Cent Moisture in Floor Litter

	With hydrated lime	Without lime
Feb. 9	36	37
Mar. 4	39	42
Average	37	39

Hydrated lime can be used with any of the common floor litters such as: cut straw, ground corn cobs, wood shavings, peat moss or dried sugar cane. One requirement for maintaining good physical condition of the litter is that the lime be thoroughly mixed with the old litter. Another is that it be stirred frequently. Both of these practices pre-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

REWARD



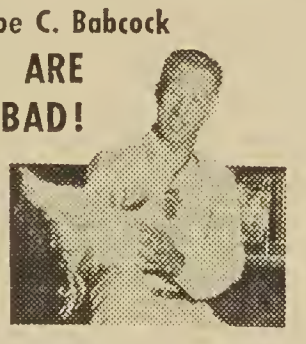
WANTED

American Agriculturist is looking for two field men of the character of Jerry Taylor, Horseheads, N. Y. (pictured above.) During the last 12 years Mr. Taylor has been very successful in our field organization. His income has been better than average.

If you are between the ages of 22 and 50—have a dependable car—like to meet farmers—want a year-round job with a guaranteed income to start with, write Mr. Harry Ennis, American Agriculturist, 413 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., and claim your reward.

BABCOCK'S
Healthy Chick News
by Monroe C. Babcock

WET FLOORS ARE GOOD, NOT BAD!



Are your pullets walking around on wet floors? Don't worry about it! If you can get your birds up to 80% to over 90% production you'll probably have wet litter. There are only two disadvantages of wet litter: (1) You may slip and fall. (2) You'll get more dirty eggs because the pullets have dirty feet.

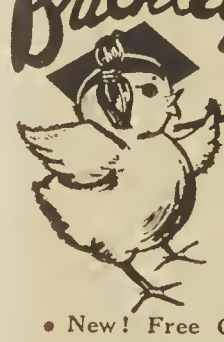
To combat wet litter I would suggest stirring up the litter if possible. Keep clean litter in the nests. Spread clean litter in front of the nests every few days. When it gets too wet pitch the top layer over near the water troughs and throw in more new litter in front of the nests. Throw some of the scratch grain in the litter in front of the nests so the birds will help stir the litter. Scratching also helps clean their feet.

Feed lots of mash, all they'll eat. 10 Lbs to 12 Lbs of scratch per 100 layers per day in the winter. Have plenty of water space. Water should be deep enough to allow birds to get their wattles wet when they drink.

You'll enjoy reading our chick catalog. Please send for it today.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.
Route 3G, Ithaca, N. Y.

Bulkley's PROFIT-MAKING LEGHORNS



Here's How to Profit
- Buy Quality Chicks, Market Quality Eggs
- Start Chicks Early, Get More Eggs When Prices Are Highest
- New! Free Catalog!
- Order Now — Save with Discount

Allen H. Bulkley & Sons
OUR 40TH YEAR
125 Leghorn Lane Phone 30-M Odessa, N. Y.

CHAPMAN WHITE LEGHORNS



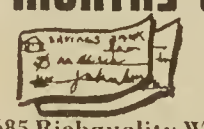
Highly Efficient for Commercial Egg Production

Chapman White Leghorns make high flock averages of large white eggs, are disease-resistant, and have low laying-house mortality. Small birds, very efficient feed convertors. Customers report 4 to 4½ lb. feed intake per doz. of eggs . 240-250 eggs yearly flock averages.

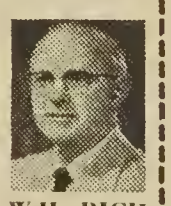
Make a nice profit on your poultry with Chapman White Leghorns. Free folder and prices—write today.

CHAPMAN FARMS
238 Warren St. Glens Falls, N. Y.

9 MONTHS EGG CHECKS



$9444.92



1685 Richquality White Leghorns plus good management averaged over $1000 a month from September '53 thru May '54 for one of our customers, and on June 1, 1458 birds were still in production.

Richquality Leghorns or R. I. Reds—Pullorum-Clean—will pay on your farm too! Write today for new free catalog and price list.

W. H. RICH

• WALLACE H. RICH & SON •
HOBART, N. Y. (Delaware County) Richquality PHONE 5401

ANCONA CHICKS
THE BREED THAT LAYS MORE LARGE WHITE EGGS ON LESS FEED.
Also 3 to 4 week old started. Catalog Free.
SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM. Richfield 8, Pa.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

LIME FOR POULTRY

(Continued from Opposite Page)

vent the production of a mild caustic effect on the feet of chicks. During the intervals between additions of lime and fresh litter, a redistribution of floor litter to the other less used parts of the floor should be made when the litter becomes packed or caked.

Under unfavorable conditions it may be necessary thoroughly to stir the litter over the brooder house floor every two or three days depending on the number and size of the birds. In general, lime will not be needed until after the first four or five weeks.

Rates of application suggested by Ohio are 10 to 15 pounds of hydrated lime to each 100 square feet of floor space. In the laying house the rate may be one pound per layer. Applications can be made at intervals of two to four weeks.

Those who find it disagreeable to work litter containing hydrated lime can use a mask which fits over the nose and mouth.—*D. H. Horton*

— A. A. —

WIN POULTRY AWARDS

University of Connecticut College of Agriculture staff members took two major awards at the annual Poultry Science Association meeting at Purdue University.

Doctor Walter Landauer, head of the Animal Genetics Department, received the Borden award of a gold medal and $1000 for his research contributions over the past seven years in studying the hatchability and genetics of chicks.

Doctor Edwin P. Singsen, head of the Poultry Science Department at the University, received the American Feed Manufacturers' Association award of $1000 for "outstanding contributions in the field of poultry nutrition research during the past two years."

Both awards are administered by the Poultry Science Association. Officials said they believed it is the first time in the history of the association that two major awards were received the same year by staff members from the same institution.

— A. A. —

CENTRAL NEW YORK POULTRY SHOW

The Poultrymen's League of Central New York, representing a $12,024,386 poultry industry is sponsoring a two-day Poultry Exposition to be held on January 19 and 20 at the Pyrke Building, New York State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, New York.

The Exposition is a combined effort of seven counties comprising Onondaga, Oswego, Cayuga, Madison, Jefferson, Wayne and Cortland. This super seven county trade and educational exposition will replace the individual and smaller shows that individual counties held in the past.

FARMING ROCKS AND SHOALS

A Summary

No. 11 of a Series

Nothing is as sure as change. A farmer must be open-minded about new practices yet reasonably conservative. He can keep up to date by

Watching successful neighbors.

Reading a good farm paper.

Attending a reasonable number of farm meetings.

Belonging to some farm organizations.

Getting acquainted with men at his college of agriculture.

Taking a regular vacation.

And finally by studying his business continually on the basis of keeping reasonable figures and watching for leaks with an "eagle" eye. — THE END

HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES
the bird that meets today's need for
PROFITS



...more eggs at less cost higher livability without pampering

This year you need proven profit-making values in the inheritance of every chick you buy. Hubbard's New Hampshires, Balanced Bred for 34 years, give fast, uniform growth and early maturity—fixed qualities of heavy egg production, large egg size, resistance to leukosis, high livability through the laying year.

NEW HEAVY EGG PRODUCER—Hubbard's Leghorn Cross, for growers interested in eggs only. They inherit vitality from cross-breeding, mature at 5 months. Large egg size, superior shell quality, low feed consumption.

We take full responsibility for safe, on time delivery of healthy chicks, backed by our Guarantee of Full Satisfaction to 30 days of age.

FREE CATALOG! Get all the facts on these 2 profit-bred birds.

HUBBARD FARMS
Box 20, Walpole, N. H. Tel. Walpole 78 Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

CLEMENTS MAINE-BRED CHICKS

Whether you produce MARKET EGGS, MEAT, or HATCHING EGGS—you can increase your profit margin by starting with Clements Maine-Bred Chicks. We offer the breeds and crosses that have proven most profitable.

RED-ROCKS (Black Sex-Link Pullets)
famous for stamina, livability, and steady egg production.

WHITE LEGHORNS—
efficient egg producers—more eggs per bag of feed means greater net profits.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—
favorites for high egg production.

WHITE ROCKS—
1st choice of many commercial broiler growers—fast growth, high livability, efficient feed conversion, top meat quality. Pullets in demand for hatching egg production.

They're backed by 44 years breeding experience and the reputation of Maine's largest hatchery.

Maine-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean
Write (or phone Winterport 190) for information and prices.

CLEMENTS CHICKS, INC.
ROUTE 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE

Bred to Increase Your Profits

HAWLEY WHITE LEGHORNS



Warren Hawley III

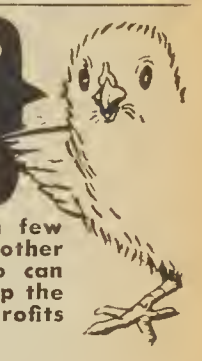
PRODUCED $3.82 NET INCOME

per bird over feed and chick costs at 1953 N. Y. Random Sample Test. Hawley Leghorns had hen-housed average of 220.1 eggs per bird (32.4 eggs per bird above test average), and tied for lowest laying house mortality (only 4%). Remember, these are Random Samples of Hawley chicks (same as our customers receive) and with Hawley chicks and good management you should be able to equal these results.

Write today for free literature and prices. Also hatching Metcalf's White Americans—the great new white broiler chicks.

HAWLEY POULTRY FARM
Warren W. Hawley & Sons,
Route 1-E, Batavia, New York.

Here's how to TOP THE MARKET



The money is in that extra few cents in market prices. Like other Marshall customers, you too can put yourself in position to top the market and make better profits in '55.

AT MARSHALL'S YOU GET . . .
Only the Best Strains
Disease Resistance by Exposure
Chicks By Modern Methods
Service By Trained People

FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION . . .

WHITE LEGHORNS — Famous Babcock Strain. World's laying test record holder. Also Random Sample Test Winner.

R. I. REDS — One of nation's top strains, improved by us. Proved by customers. Top Red pen (1954) Western New York Laying Test.

RED-ROCKS — Great dual-purpose cross. Disease-resistant; lots of eggs, top meat prices. Automatic sexing.

FOR FAST LOW-COST MEAT . . .

MARSHALL'S MEAT STRAIN — More meat per pound of feed — proved by official and field tests.

WHITE ROCKS (Arbor Acres) — Usually considered best white meat strain in U. S. A. Tops New York market.



Pick your breed and hatching date and better order early. Catalog.

MARSHALL BROTHERS
R. D. 5-E, Phone 46336
ITHACA, NEW YORK

NEW BOOK Free!



Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1955 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.

Write to:

Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

MAKE A PROFIT IN 1955 WITH WEBSTER'S REDS

Only one breed and one strain. High livability and good resistance to leukosis. 100% livability at Western N. Y. Laying Test for the past five years. Two high three year averages in egg production for all breeds in all contests.

New York Approved U. S. Pullorum clean Write for prices

Clark Street Road **WEBSTER POULTRY FARM** Auburn, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N Y Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Feb. 5 Issue.....Closes Jan. 21
Feb. 19 Issue.....Closes Feb. 4
March 5 Issue.....Closes Feb. 18
March 19 Issue.....Closes March 4

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, Inc., Fred Emmick, Oxford, N. Y

HOLSTEIN

TEN large Registered Holsteins. Due Nov. & Dec. with second calves. One of best producing, highest classified herds in county. Certified, accredited. Lonergan Bros., Homer, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD Steer and Heifer feeder calves. Make your own selections. Ask about our free delivery on lots of 20 or more calves. Zenda Farms—Clayton, N. Y. Clinton Maldoon, Mgr. Phone 218.

REG. POLLED Herefords. Bulls ready for service. Open and bred heifers. Modern bloodlines. T.B. and Bangs accredited herd. Battleground Farms, Freehold, New Jersey. Phone: 8-2224.

FOR SALE: Herefords, yearly polled bulls and heifers. Also hay & oats. Kenneth Bowen, Bath, R.D. 3, N.Y.

SWINE

SPOTTED Poland China pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Vaccinated purebreds. Shipped with Dr. health certificate. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

NEW YORK State Swine Breeders' Annual All-Breed winter sale. Bred gilts, open fall gilts, fall and service boars. Caledonia Empire Livestock barns, Saturday, February 12th 1:00 P.M. Catalogs — W. B. Stewart, Hunt, N. Y., Sales Mgr.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Shropshire, Suffolk and Oxford yearling rams and ewes. Excellent breeding. Priced reasonably. Van Vliet Bros., Lodi. N. Y.

HORSES

50 HEAD Belgian Horses for sale. 10 matched pairs of 3 & 4 year olds, 4 two year olds & 11 weanlings. Also 15 bred mares Earl A. Noble, Seneca Castle, N. Y. Phone Stanley 513Y23.

DOGS

REGISTERED Collie Puppies. Beauties. Championship Breeding $30.00, $35.00—Plummer McCullough, Mercer Penna.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

GERMAN Shepherds, pups, larger. Excellent bloodlines. Helinda Kennels, Reg., 1131 Main St., Vestal, N. Y.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

NEWFOUNDLAND dogs and pups for sale. Alvin Winett, Salisbury, Vt

LARGEST Beagle Kennel in the country. Pups $15.00. Started $20.00, Broken $35.00. Bred Bitches $35.00. Sold on 6 day trial. Witis, 501 Plain St., Brockton, Mass.

OLD FASHIONED English Shepherd pup. Farm and companion dogs. Nellie Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

PUREBRED Collie Puppies. Gentle, herding instinct. Rosy Acres Kennels, Phone 9-2443, New Berlin, N. Y.

FOX TERRIERS — Smooths, A.K.C. Puppies. Female puppy — inoculated & house broken. Taydor Terriers, 108 Comstock Road, Ithaca, New York.

POULTRY

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S Farm-Proven White Leghorns Proven for production, livability, good egg size, first and second generation Mt. Hope; also Weidner, Dryden bloodlines. Details on request. Write to Zimmer's Poultry Farm. Box C, Gallupville, N Y

BABY CHICKS $7.95—100 C.O.D. Reds, Rocks, Hampshires & heavy assorted. No leghorns. Prices at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 7, Pa.

WOODSIDE Chicks, 38 years successful hatching, Dominant White Cross from excellent laying stock. Red Rock Cross Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, Danish Brown Leghorn. David Hammond, Cortland, N. Y.

DON'T Sacrifice yearling hens! Free bulletin tells how to keep layers five years. Sine, AA7, Quakertown, Pa.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock-Healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books Babcock Poultry Farm Inc., Route 5A, Ithaca, New York

GET TOP PRICES for eggs and meat. Be ready for better prices in '55. Tie in with top strains best hatching, disease resistance, trained service people. Babcock Leghorns; laying test winning R.I. Reds; Arbor Acres White Rocks; famous meat strain New Hampshires. Poultry will snap back. It always has. Our orders show it. Order early. Marshall Brothers Hatchery, R.D 5-A. Phone 46336, Ithaca, N. Y.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices Rich Poultry Farms Wallace H Rich & Son, Hobart. N. Y

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm., Walter S Rich & Son Hobart. N Y Phone Hobart 5281.

KREHER'S White Leghorns give excellent egg production into the second and third laying year. Circular and price list on request. Kreher's Poultry Breeding Farm, Casey Road, East Amherst, N Y. Erie County.

VANCREST New Hampshires and better Sex links Order now for winter and spring. Need better livability egg size, and production with early maturity? Try Vancrest Hamps or Sex Links this season. For information, prices and dates write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

NOTHING BUT BUSINESS BIRDS at Ebenwood Farm. Our white broilers feather fast, grow fast, dress clean and are long-keeled, spelling more meat for the consumer's money. Our long-famous Business New Hampshires are rugged, heavy laying birds which become plump broilers and roasters. Try them. Ebenwood Farm, Box 14, West Bridgewater, Mass.

BALL Red-Rocks and Ball Leghorns (pure, undiluted Babcock strain) are bred for long distance egg production. The sustained high egg production and good livability of these birds really pay off when the squeeze is on egg and poultry prices: Our Dominant White Crosses (mostly Cornish, New Hampshire and Barred Rock) make broad-breasted, white feathered, yellow skinned broilers with a minimum of feed. Write for free catalogue, telling about our 11,000 bird farm and modern hatchery. Truck delivery to many areas. Ball Poultry Farm, Route A, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

67 RARE Breeds Chicks including Polish; Spanish; Buttercups; Turkens; Australorps; Hondans; Lakenvelders; Andalusians; Cornish; Anconas; Sussex; Hamburgs; Giants; Brahmas; Leghorns; Minorcas; Orpingtons; Vikings; Wyandottes; Rocks Live arrival all eastern states guaranteed. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free Murray McMurray Hatchery, Box B-70, Webster City, Iowa.

JACOBS Poultry Breeding Farm. Top production leghorns. We are sold out until February 2nd after which there is a good choice of dates. After February 2nd all chicks will be of our strain cross. Our own strain mated to Mt. Hope Cockerels. They have what it takes. I invite anyone to compare these with the best in leghorns. I would like to do my bit to help Northeastern poultrymen in this price pinch so I am offering this top notch stock ordered in the next 30 days for $36.00 per 100 poult chicks, delivered up to June 1st. Catalog on request. Quality stock guaranteed Albert Jacobs, Aurora, New York. Phone Poplar Ridge 2491.

CAPONS 5 wks. old $60.00 per 100 F.O.B. Buffalo. Also pullorum clean chicks for eggs and meat, including Ames In-Cross Hybrids, and Peachblow Crosses for both meat and eggs. Full information upon request. Schwegler's Hatchery, 205 Northampton, Buffalo 8, N.Y.

TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS — Ducklings — Turkey Poults. B.B Bronze, Beltsvilles, Nebraskans, White Hollands—Famous Long Island White Uekin ducklings—Send for catalog — Likert's Hatchery, East Moriches, N. Y. Phone Center Moriches 3-0427.

BANTAMS

DARK CORNISH Bantams—Beautiful Midgets. Super meat breed. Like eating Quail. Hatching eggs, stock, Illustrated circular. Will Schadt, Goshen, Indiana.

INCUBATORS

INCUBATORS—All sizes. Electric. Hatch goose, turkey duck, guinea, chicken eggs. Special instruction each. Illustrated circular. Goshen Poultry Farm, Goshen, Ind.

HIDES AND FURS

FURS MINK & RATS: Prime flesh side out, best received at once. Ginseng and other furs. Write what you have. We hold one week. H. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, New Hampshire.

RABBITS

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash Markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos — Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

SCHOOLS

STAMMERING corrected. Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Dennison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED To Buy: United States coins. Dr. Stewart Gay, Monticello, New York.

WANTED — Dutch Belted Cattle purebred or grade—any age—any place New York State. Write: 303 Homewood, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED: Old postage stamps, envelopes, collections. Hendricks, Spring Valley, New York.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified Blight Resistant seed potatoes. They beat any others for yield. Also certified Katahdins. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

HAY

TOP QUALITY 1st and 2nd cut mixed alfalfa hay. Oat, wheat, straw H F Grover, Afton. N Y Phone 7-2174.

FOR SALE: Approximately 75 tons of fair to good mixed hay. Field baled, $25.00 per ton. J. B. White & Son Farms, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Tel. 1077.

TOP Quality Canadian Hay, Clover and Timothy baled. Delivered by truck or may be picked up at barns. Wyndham Austin, 27 Hillside Ave., Westmount P.Q. Canada.

FIRST and Second cutting alfalfa and mixed hay, straw. State your needs. Delivered by truck load. Kenneth Stewart, Maplecrest, N. Y.

HAY WANTED—All grades. Bales must be 55 lbs. or more. Will haul or delivered near Easton, Pa. No reply unless you state bale weight, quality and price. Also want party to buy hay on commission. Write: Box 514-CE, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

300 TONS mulch hay wanted. We haul any distance, no light bales. Write, state bottom price in first letter. Write: Box 514-BK, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97. New York.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR Posts, best quality, all sizes W H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

HELP WANTED

DEALERS WANTED!—Make winter a high-profit season with Rite-Way's new one-man Chain Saw; Sells Fast by demonstration—farmers see for themselves how light and easily it handles, and what a tremendous job it does! Three full horsepower at the cut! The blade has a 360-degree swivel, locks instantly in any position—no other saw its size has this! New magnesium alloys make the Rite-Way light—yet tough and rugged! Exclusive automatic oiling system . . . complete roller-bearing mounting . narrow guide bar, centered for balance . . . easy-to-sharpen three-way saw chain! Exclusive franchise and 30-Day Free trial to responsible parties. Write today to Dept. L-A, Rite-Way Dairy Division, Package Machinery Company, East Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

A DRESS -LINGERIE shop in you. home. Sell Fifth Avenue, New York fashions from gorgeous style cards. No investment. Good commission. Write Modern Manner, Dept. 8002, Hanover, Penna.

EXTRA CASH Spare Time! Sell exclusive magic cushion shoes. 125 styles. No investment. No experience. Steady repeats. Commissions to $4.00 pair, plus bonus, paid vacations Free outfit. Paragon Shoes, 79U Sudbury, Boston.

A DRESS SHOP in your home. No investment. Liberal sales commissions. Write Bellecraft Fashions, 111-WG Eighth Ave., New York.

DAIRY FARM Superintendent Wanted. We need applicants for a superintendent's position on a large dairy operation in the East. You must be an Agricultural College graduate, acquainted with farm records and accounts and capable of organizing and supervising personnel. It is necessary that you know and understand dairy cattle and understand the processing of fluid milk as well as farm machinery, crop production and building maintenance. Write for application: Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., Box 348, Doylestown, Penna.

GOOD COW Man. Must be good milker. $200.00 plus. Wife can work part time, hourly rate, main house. State age, height, weight and family. Box 1032, Trenton, N. J.

SUBSTANTIAL Weekly Earnings. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling, nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer. Sold with money-back guarantee. No investment. Write "Na-Churs"—250 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

POPCORN

POPCORN—Yellow dynamite. Shelled. 10 pound lots $2.00 plus postage. Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

MAPLE SYRUP

PURE VERMONT Maple products. One quart Grade A maple syrup and one pound soft maple cream, $3.60 postpaid third zone. Free price list. Deane B. Hatch, Woodstock, Vermont, Route 2.

MAPLE SYRUP, finest quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quarts—½ gallons and gallons. Prices on request. Wm. Lawrence, Hunter, N. Y.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Our famous choice clover New York's finest; 5 lbs. $1.65; 6-5s $7.98 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. $9.00 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK

EVERGREENS: Seedlings and Transplants; all kinds. Free price-list and planting guide. Flickingers' Nursery, Box 9, Sagamore, Pa.

WORLD'S Finest Strain—300 African Violet Seeds — only $1.00. Free expert growing instructions — Free starting medium. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 14, N. Y.

PLANTS

ONION PLANTS—Choice select yellow or white Sweet Spanish, yellow or white Bermuda. 300-$1.60; 500-$2.10; 1,000-$3.50; 2,000-$5.45; 3,000-$6.90; 6,000 (crate)-$10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Realty Catalog. Farms, homes, auto cts.; Businesses, 35 States, Coast-to-Coast. 3,357 bargains described. Mailed Free! World's Largest. 54 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

FOR SALE—5.45 acres of land, 8-room house with bath; also new furnace, on Rt. 19, just outside village. Large barn with basement, also 2-car garage, chicken house, small workshop. Glen Horton, RD 3, Belmont, N. Y. Phone 5120.

FOR SALE, Village cash store, good clean stock, 6 room apt. with bath. Direct from owner to buyer. Will sell on time contract or mortgage. Write for particulars to: H. Marriott, Quaquaga, N. Y.

FARMS, Houses and Businesses Onondaga and Madison County. A. W. Jenkins Broker, 12-F-2, New Woodstock, New York.

OUTSTANDING layout many ways; Land the best. 140 Acre dairy, alfalfa, best local market. 30 Acres building lots, all mapped out. In village. Water, gas from own wells. Modern house, 9 rooms. Barns for 30 cows. Goes with sale & machinery. Priced less lots. Will bring gold mine to right man knowledge of building good houses. Will sell. 20 miles Rochester, N. Y. Inspect, shown by Coots Realtor, Caledonia, N. Y. 163-F21. Have many others.

EARTHWORMS

OBTAIN "Miracles" from Your Land!! Bigger, better flowers, vegetables, crops. Unbelievable! Easy! Get true story. "An Earthworm Turned His Life." Send dime. Earthmaster System, 34T, El Monte, Calif.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

BARN Equipment, stanchions, stalls, pens, water bowls, ventilation. Barn cleaners for two row and one row barns. Thirty years experience your guarantee of a satisfactory job. Write Bay Barn Equipment, Box 62, Canandaigua, N. Y.

TRACTOR Parts — Large growing stock of new and used parts for all makes. Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N. D.

ALARM-O-SAFE 12 pound rugged steel 12 by 8½ by 5 outside touch starts alarm. $29.95. Hawley B. Rogers, 415 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo 22, N. Y.

SPRAY RIGS — 500 gallon "Friend" Airblast. 400 gallon Farquhar with spray mast. Both excellent condition. John K. Hall, Ruhlman Rd., Lockport, N. Y.

CASELLINI-VENABLE CORP. "Your Caterpillar Dealer," offers you Sure values in Used Equipment. We back each machine in writing, so you buy with confidence, knowing each machine is honestly described. Cat D4-44" Tractor with hydraulic angledozer, reconditioned in our shop. Bonded Buy, reduced to $4,500.00. Cat D-4-60" with LPC hydraulic bulldozer, Bonded Buy, $5,500.00. Cat D-4-44" with belt pulley drive. Certified buy, reduced to $2,250.00. Allis-Chalmers Model M Gasoline Tractor with hydraulic bulldozer. Buy and try; as is, $1,750.00. Cat D6-60" with LPC Hydraulic angledozer, needs few repairs. As is $1,550.00. International TD18A tractor with Isaacson hydraulic bulldozer, new 1948. Buy and try, as is, $5,500.00. Caterpillar No. 112 motor grader with Cab, electric starter, lights, scarifier, heater, etc. Bonded Buy! Cat D2-50" gauge tractor completely reconditioned. Bonded Buy, $2,800.00. Caterpillar D2-50" tractor with Cat 2S hydraulic bulldozer, new in 1953. Bonded Buy, Caterpillar D4-60" gauge tractor, LPC Hydraulic angledozer and Hyster D4 winch. Very good, Certified Buy. Cat D2-50" tractor, LaPlant Choate Hydraulic Angledozer and Hyster winch. $4,500.00. Also a large selection of good used earthmoving equipment, engines, etc. Consult us on your needs! The Caselini-Venable Corp., 540 North Main St., Barre, Vt. Phone Barre 90.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, have nation-wide reputation for more years of trouble-free operation than any other make. Simple, rugged, inexpensive, long lasting exclusive heavy steel individual hook chain, no welds, no rivets, no weak spots to corrode and break. A few trade-ins of leading makes very reasonable. Investigate before you invest in any cleaner. Silos and silo unloaders. Easy terms, free literature, no obligation, no salesmen will call. Dealers Wanted. Frank Nold, Rome, N. Y.

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, North Dakota.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION. Complete Combination Kit for collecting bull semen and inseminating cows. Illustrated instructions. Includes all necessary instruments and extra parts. Fine quality metal carrying case. Unconditionally guaranteed. $48.75 FOB factory. Send for free literature. Breeders Equipment Co., Flourtown, Pa.

LIGHTNING RODS, fire extinguishers, alarms, vanes, steeple jack service. Electra Company, 127 No. Lake Avenue, Albany, N. Y., 4-4149. N. Y. C. Office Mu-6-8897.

WATERPROOFED Canvas Covers — Tarpaulins. Save Direct from factory to you. Double stitched reinforced with leather. 7x9—$5.04; 8x12—$7.68; 12x14—$13.44. Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Company, Binghamton, New York.

BUY SURPLUS Farm Tools, machinery, feed, trucks from government. List $1.00. Bulletin Box 213K, East Hartford 8, Conn.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale — Monthly Special — 5-row Weedmaster Tractor Sprayer. List $175.50. Sale prepaid $97.65. Tremendous savings, Gov't. and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools. Hundreds of items. Illustrated bargain catalog free!! Surplus Center, 851 "O" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

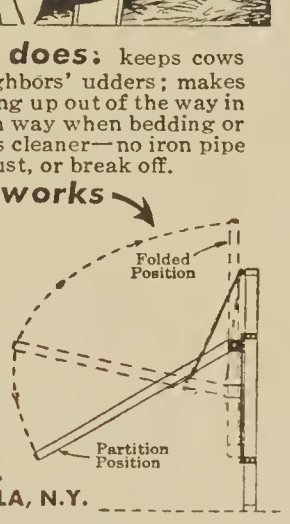
(Continued on Opposite Page)

PROTECT Your Cows' Teats With UNADILLA PARTITIONS



Here's what it does: keeps cows from stepping on neighbors' udders; makes milking easier by folding up out of the way in safe position—never in way when bedding or cleaning stables; keeps cleaner—no iron pipe to gather manure, to rust, or break off.

Here's how it works —and here's how you Save



. . reduces cow injuries; fits any stanchion frame; fits in low-ceiling barns; saves work—easy to install—no outside help required—low first cost. Write for free folder on low-priced folding partitions and stanchions.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box BA-125, UNADILLA, N.Y.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

10 ACRES covered with new-used equipment. 50 used Balers $175.00 up. Motor-Pto. 30 used Combines $135.00 up. Most all makes. Massey Harris 10 ft. SP. 1HC 12 ft. SP. $1,275.00. 1HC 62 w. motor $550.00. Pioneer bean thresher. 8 Forage Harvesters $295.00 up. 40 Drills. 60 used Tractors $100.00 up LA Case $1,150.00. Just the tractor for heavy work Oliver Hart Par on rubber. 65 HP motor $350.00. Used elevators. New grain-corn elevators $100.00 up. 100 used 2-3-14 plows. 2-1HC M-H. John Deere A-B-H-MT. 2 Massey Harrfs 101 Std. Ford Tractors—loaders. Several used crawlers tractors. HG-A6-BG-w. Heil blade. Our trueks deliver. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

AUTO ACCESSORY & Parts Catalog. 1955 Edition — All New! 148 pages. Save up to 50%—over 50,000 items, including Hollywood aecessories hi-speed equipment, rebuilt engines, all parts and aceessories for all cars and trucks! Hard-to-get parts! Send 25c (refundable.) J. C. Whitney, 1919-AA Areher, Chicago 16, Ill.

SILOS—Fair priees, Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwieh N. Y.

HOUGHTON-ARNOLD Machinery Co. "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers you Three clear-eut classes of used equipment. "Bonded Buy," "Buy And Try," "Certified Buy." We back each machine in writing. You buy with confidence. Sure that the equipment is honestly described. Cat RD4-60 Diesel Tractor you may "Buy And Try" for $1,000.00. 1951 International TD14A with angledozer and winch. Appearance of machine and mechanical eondition excellent. A "Certified Buy" $8,500.00. Allis-Chalmers Motor Grader, Model BD3. Engine in exeellent condition. Front end has been rebuilt. A unit you ean "Buy And Try" for $6,000.00. Cat D-4 60 with 4A Angledozer. Hydraulie eontrol and new D4N Wineh. A rebuilt unit, offered as a "Bonded Buy" for $7,500.00. Cat D4 with T4 Cable Traxcavator, in fair condition. You ean "Buy and Try" for only $1,800.00. Hyster D4 Hyspeed Wineh, new a year ago. A "Certified Buy" for $600.00. International TD14 with Bueyrus-Erie straight Bulldozer. Needs some work, but good ehanee for owner who does own repairs to "Buy And Try" for $2,000.00. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 26 Warren Avenue, Portland, Maine. Phone 3-8165.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

MEAL-TIME Prayers, for all faiths. Be prepared if called upon. Short 25-30 word prayers, easily memorized. Send 25c in eoin, to eover printing and mailing, with your name and address. Armstrong Publishers, Box 221, Largo, Florida.

MAKE BIG Money At Home! Invisible Reweaving pays up to $10.00 profit in an hour. Make tears, holes disappear from fabrics. Constant demand from laundries, eleaners, homes brings steady earnings. Details Free. Fabrieon, Dept. BA, 8342 S. Prairie, Chicago 19, Ill.

RUG STRIPS Hooking and Braiding, all wool, preshrunk, selvedges that are perfect for hooking. These are from the cutting rooms and are fine cloths, not cheap heavy melton. Send for free samples. You only get colors wanted, not a mixture of undesirable fabrics. We service the best teachers. Money back guarantee. Thousands of satisfied eustomers. Dark colors, 75e a pound, light colors, $1.00 a pound, nudes and beiges, excellent for dyeing and backgrounds, $1.25 a pound. Postage is extra. Conneeticut people must add sales tax. When near our faetory, come in and see garments made. We have a salesroom where you can save a lot of money. Woolens by the yard only $1.90 a yard. 56 inches wide. Store priee up to $5.00 a yard. Good for coats and other garments and rugs. Colors are wine, coeoa, green, rust, cinnamon, gray, tan. Special priee for black, $1.40 a yard. Free samples. Postage is extra. Rug strips, hit and miss, a mixture of different colors. All wool, good for braiding only, no samples, 50 eents lb. Minimum order $3.00. No C.O.D., add postage too. Everybody who has had these love them and ask for more. Quality Coat Factory, Elm & Orange Sts., New Haven 10, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL Manufacturer's Strips, all wool, medium weight, for braiding, hooking. Pastels, darks, mixed. 5 pounds $4.50 postpaid. Florence Moody, Farmington, Maine.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from manufaeturer and save. Send for Free catalog. Merribee, Dept. 645, 22 West 21st Street, New York 10, N. Y.

MAGNETS for potholders, enclosed in colored plastie—4 for $1.00. Magnetic kitchen knifeholder—$1.50. Sparking lighter flints—100 tor $1.00. Postpaid. Champlain Industries, Grand Isle, Vermont.

USE OF STILBESTROL APPROVED FOR USE IN BEEF CATTLE FEEDING

BIG NEWS for cattle feeders came recently when the Federal Food and Drug Administration gave the sign to go ahead with the use of stilbestrol in beef cattle feeding. Stilbestrol is a synthetic chemical which has been manufactured commercially as a white powder for the past several years.

It has been used to some extent in pellet form in the poultry industry in fattening cockerels. Its effect on animals is that of stimulating growth and liveweight gains.

Experimenters have known for some time of the beneficial effects of this chemical when taken into the animal's body, but the Food and Drug people wanted to be sure that proper methods of feeding the substance were well known before it was released on the market.

"Even now, precautions must be taken in the use of this highly potent drug," says Boyd T. Whittle, University of Maryland Extension animal husbandman. "Because of the precautions necessary in handling stilbestrol in feeding mixtures it is not likely that farmers will be able to purchase the premix at the present time."

A premix is made up by trained personnel who blend small quantities of the chemical with a small quantity of feed suitable for later mixing into cattle concentrate feeds.

All feed manufacturers who have adequate mixing and control facilities and who can meet state and federal regulations can use the stilbestrol premix in cattle feeds. Many different cattle feeds containing stilbestrol are expected to be on the market.

There seems to be no question about the economic value of feeding beef cattle a ration containing stilbestrol. In tests at Iowa State college, cattle on a high corn fattening ration had increased gains up to 37 per cent when stilbestrol was included in the ration. Gains were stimulated by 10 to 15 per cent where cattle were being wintered to gain moderately. This was at a reduced feed cost of 10 to 20 per cent.

Cattle fed stilbestrol are not discriminated against on the market and neither are they likely to bring a premium. Carcass yields are good. There is no evidence at present to show that it is advantageous to feed cattle weighing less than 600 lbs., however, it is known that it will not be harmful to them. Cattle tested thus far have been yearlings on feed approximately 112 days. Results when fed to younger cattle for longer periods are yet to be determined.

Here are some precautions to keep in mind if stilbestrol is to be fed:

1. Stilbestrol should not be fed to dairy cattle or beef cattle being used in breeding herds.

2. Stilbestrol should not be fed to sheep or swine since desirable feeding practices for these types of livestock have not been developed as yet.

3. Do not attempt to feed at higher levels than recommended. Ten milligrams per day is the most satisfactory level to feed.

4. Make certain the supplement feed you buy is properly labeled and approved by federal and state regulatory officials.

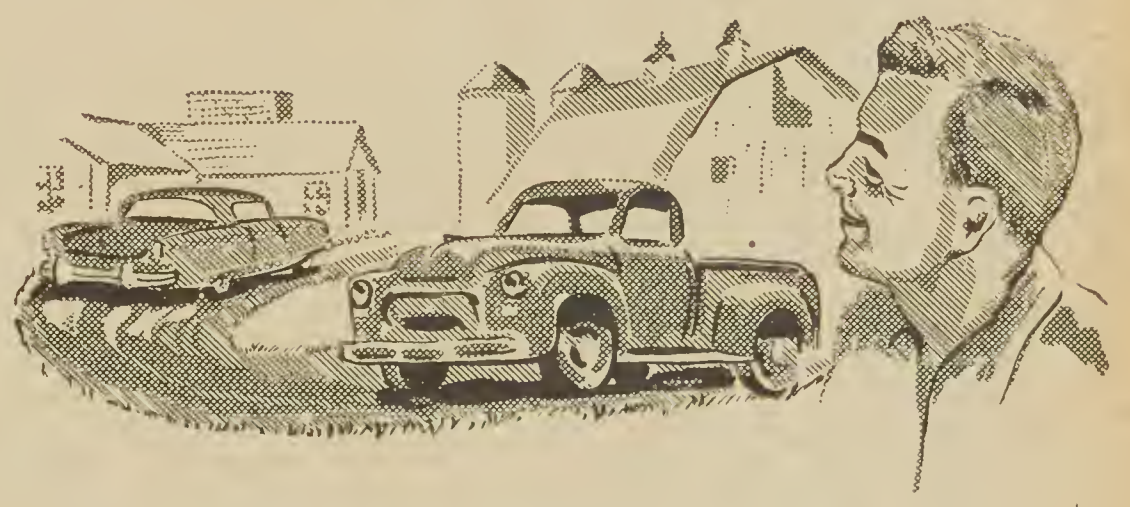
MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dpt. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

UP TO $100.00 paid for certain old phonographs. Send $1.00 and learn value of old machines and records. Collector of one of the world's largest private eollections of antique radios and phonographs. Miller's, 1017 Westgate, Troy, Ohio.

PROTECT valuables, prevent theft with sensitive automatie alarm strong box. See Alarm-O-Safe ad under Equipment and Supplies.

Better Living...



To a great many farm families, "better living" means a durable farm truck and a brand new car that will give dependable service for both business and pleasure.

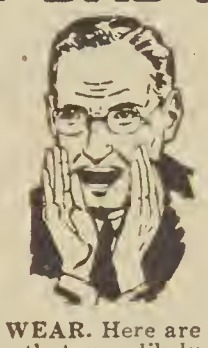
However, like everyone else who owns a new car, and a new truck, the dairy farmer must earn it—by using improved management, feeding and breeding practices to build a better herd that will bring a higher income.

Herd improvement begins with better breeding—the kind you get from NYABC. NYABC offers dairymen in New York State and Western Vermont top-ranking sires in the five major dairy breeds, sires whose daughters are high producers.

NYABC can help you improve your herd, and your living. Call your local technician or write:

BOX 528-A — NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. — ITHACA, N. Y.

HEARING BAD?



If so, you will be happy to know how we have improved the hearing and relieved those miserable head noises, caused by catarrh of the head, for thousands of people (many past 70) who have used our simple Elmo Palliative Home Treatment in the past 16 years. This may be the answer to your prayer. NOTHING TO WEAR. Here are SOME of the symptoms that may likely be causing your catarrhal deafness and head noises: Head feels stopped up from mucus. Dropping of mucus in throat. Hawking and spitting. Mucus in nose or throat every day. Hearing worse with a cold. Hear — but don't understand words. Hear better on clear days. Worse on rainy days. Head noises like crickets, bells, whistles, clicking, escaping steam or many other sounds. If your condition is caused by catarrh of the head, you, too, may likely enjoy such wonderful relief as many others have reported. WRITE TODAY FOR PROOF AND 30 DAY TRIAL OFFER.

THE ELMO COMPANY
DEPT. 5AA1 DAVENPORT, IOWA

PUREBRED GUERNSEYS

ONE MONTH TO MATURE AGE, 200 HEAD TO SELECT FROM, LET US QUOTE ON YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

FORGE HILL FARM
R. 4 — — NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW TRANSFER LIQUIDS QUICKLY, EASILY Automatically
Self-Starting Neoprene **SIPHON**



and Hand Pump with Plastic Valves Perfect for clearing clogged sinks, drains, pipes, etc., easily transfers liquids from small tanks, bottles, etc., including most acids and corrosive liquids. A must for home, car, farm, laboratory, etc. FULL 5 FT. LONG. No need to apply to mouth. Pump action starts siphon automatically. Thousands of uses. Carry it on car trips—siphons enough from other car to get you home. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order now.

$3.00 ppd.

MOUNTAIN INDUSTRIES
Box 1032-A, Darien, Conn.

RUPTURE-EASER
P.M Reg U.S Pat Off (A Piper Brace Truss)



Double...4.95
Right or left side $3.95
No Fitting Required
Pat No 2606551

A strong, form-fitting washable support. Back lacing adjustable. Snaps up in front. Adjustable leg strap. Soft, flat groin pad. No steel or leather bands. Unexcelled for comfort. Also used as after operation support. **For men, women and children. Mail orders give measure around the lowest part of the abdomen and state right or left side or double.** We Prepay Postage Except on C.O.D.'s.

PIPER BRACE CO.
811 Wyandotte Dept. AA-15 Kansas City 5, Mo.

N. Y. STATE CONVENTION SALE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Sale held at Edgerton Park under heated cover.

60 SELECTED REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

T.B. Accr., 30 day Blood Tested, Many from Certified Herds, All Vaccinated.

ALL ENTRIES PERSONALLY SELECTED BY MR. LEO BLANDING FROM BRATTLEBORO, VT.

25 Cows sell with records from 503 to 789 lbs. fat. All on 2x milking but 2.

7 High Record service age bulls selling from dams with from 700 to 946 lbs. fat (3 dams are "EX", 2 are "VG").

COME AND BUY THE BEST NEW YORK HAS TO OFFER * YOU WILL BE IMPRESSED BY THE QUALITY.**

Lunch Available — Sale starts 12:00 Noon — Catalogs

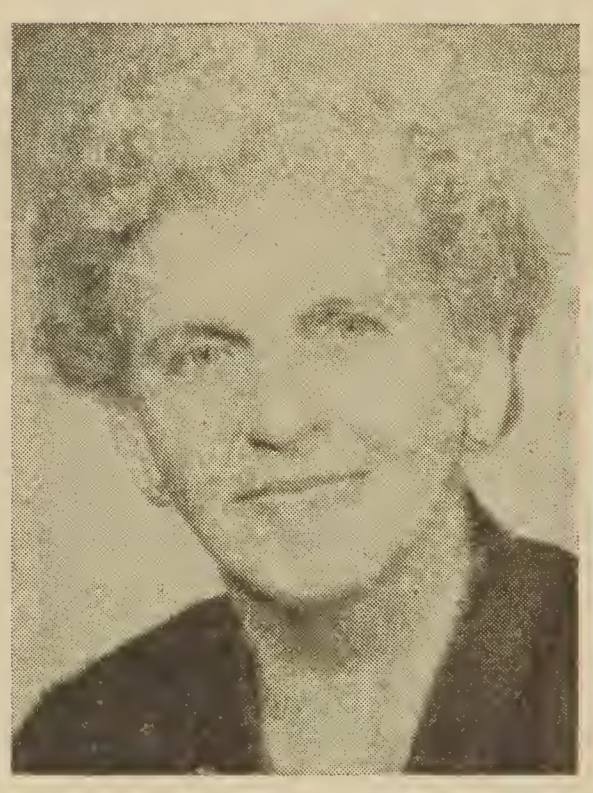
R. AUSTIN BACKUS INC.
Sale Managers & Auctioneers
Mexico, N. Y.

HARRIS WILCOX ORGANIZATION
Sale Managers & Auctioneers
Bergen, N. Y.

Oatmeal Cookie Contest!



Mrs. Mabel Hebel



Mrs. Guy Haviland



Working together as directors of this 20th annual baking competition for Grangers are (left to right) Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor of American Agriculturist, and Mrs. Guy Haviland of Middleburgh, N. Y., chairman of State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee.



IT DOESN'T seem possible, but this is the 20th anniversary of the baking contests that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange have been sponsoring annually since the 1930's! Just a few hundred grange members took part in the first one—and now thousands enter every year, for the fun of it and the excitement of competing for the valuable prizes that await the state winners.

OATMEAL DROP COOKIES will be the product baked this year, so get out your favorite recipe and mixing bowl and start practicing up for your Subordinate Grange contest. Find out the date of it from the chairman of your Service and Hospitality Committee. Don't delay, or you may lose out, as the local elimination contests start soon. They will be followed by county contests in which Subordinate Grange winners will compete, and then next fall by the state finals, with 53 county winners matching cookies to see who wins the title of state oatmeal cookie champion and a slew of valuable merchandise prizes and cash awards.

Directing the contest are Mrs. Guy Haviland of Middleburgh, N. Y., chairman of State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Home Editor. Assisting them will be nearly 1,000 Pomona and Subordinate committee chairmen and Mrs. Roy Shearman, Perry, N. Y., and Mrs. Gerald Eastman, Ellisburg, N. Y., members of the State S. & H. Committee.

Eleven thousand score cards like the one on this page have been printed by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and sent by the State Service and Hospitality Committee members to all Pomona and Subordinate Grange chairmen. Each contestant will be given one of these score cards.

The contest rules are few and simple. Here they are:

Contest Rules

1. Each contestant must be a member of a New York State Subordinate Grange. All Grange members (men and women) are eligible, with the exception of those who are professional bakers.
2. Each contestant is to enter six oatmeal drop cookies. (See score card on this page.)
3. The winner of each Subordinate Grange contest is to compete in her County contest with other Subordinate Grange winners, and Pomona winners are to compete in the state finals next fall.

Prizes

Prizes for the Subordinate Grange contests will be arranged for by the local Service and Hospitality committees.

Pomona contest prizes will be donated by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers, and additional prizes will be arranged for by Pomona Service and Hospitality Committees.

In the State finals next fall, both cash and merchandise prizes will be awarded to winners. Each of the 53 finalists will receive a $3.00 entry prize from the New York State Grange, making a total of $159.00 in entry prizes, and cash prizes totaling $100.00 will be awarded by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as follows:

First Prize	$25.00
2nd	20.00
3rd	15.00
4th	10.00
5th	5.00
6th	3.00
7th	2.00
8th to 27th ($1.00 each)	20.00

We are not yet ready to announce the merchandise prizes that will be awarded to county winners and to finalists in the state contest by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers but we can tell you this much: They will be well worth working for, as usual! Watch for the announcement of them, with pictures, in a Spring issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—but don't wait until then to get into the contest. The time is now! It will be too late after your Subordinate Grange contest has been held.

In case you are saying to yourself "Oh, what's the use of my entering the contest? I never win anything!", we want to tell you that most of the top state winners in past baking contests were very surprised to find themselves in the No. 1 spot. You never can tell till you try—and you can't begin to imagine what a thrill it is when you hear the announcement that you are one of the top winners who get a big share in the prizes and glory. We have been getting enthusiastic letters from last year's winners of the gingerbread contest which ended on November 1. Mrs. Gomer Jones of Richville, N. Y., winner of 8th place, wrote us:

"I was very pleased at being one of the winners. I have received all my prizes and find them very nice and useful. Things came in the mail until it was almost like Christmas and I kept wondering what next."

Mrs. Ada Tefft of Greenwich says: "To be winner of 7th place in the gingerbread contest was a big thrill to me, and a completely new experience." Second place winner, Mrs. Rexford G. Moon of Ballston Spa, wrote: "I have received word that my clothes dryer is being shipped to me, and I am looking forward with much joy to using it."

Biggest thrill of all came to the No. 1 winner, Mrs. Esther Larson of Frewsburg, who won all these prizes: a refrigerator, a large hanging spice cabinet of hand rubbed pine; a 52-piece silver table service for eight; a silver-plated cake plate and set of sterling silver pepper and salt shakers; silver cold meat fork and serving spoon; quantities of valuable grocery prizes from ten AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers, and $33.00 in cash.

Mrs. Larson wrote us after the contest: "Words are inadequate to express my appreciation and delight. I will greatly enjoy using these many wonderful prizes."

This year you, too, have a chance to be one of the happy winners. Oatmeal drop cookies are easy to make—and your family will be glad to have you practice up on them! And now to all the thousands of Grangers who will take part in this interesting contest, we say: **Ready, set—go!** We wish each and every one of you the very best of luck. Names of county winners will be published in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—and be sure to watch for that big double page spread of prizes in this paper some time in April! Some of them may turn out to be yours!

SCORE CARD

		Perfect Score	Judge's Score
GENERAL APPEARANCE		10	.....
Size	5		
Shape	5		
CRUST		15	.....
Color	3		
Texture	3		
Thin	3		
Crisp	3		
Tender	3		
CRUMB		35	.....
Color	10		
Lightness	10		
Texture or grain	10		
Moisture	5		
FLAVOR (taste and odor)		40	.....
Total		100	.....

Standards For Scoring

ENTRIES: Will be limited to Oatmeal Drop Cookies, six to each contestant. Fruit and nuts may be included in the cookies, if desired.

SIZE: From 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

SHAPE: Characteristic of drop cookies. Nearly uniform.

CRUST: Color—medium and evenly browned. Texture—this may be of a rough quality characteristic of oatmeal and of fruit and nuts if used. Crust should be as thin as possible, crisp (not steamy), and tender.

CRUMB: Color—uniform, not streaked. Lightness—characteristic of the ingredients used; in an oatmeal cookie, the soft fluffy lightness of a wheat flour cookie is not expected. Texture or grain—Since oatmeal differs from wheat flour, a coarser grain is expected. Moisture—not dried out from too much flour or from over-baking.

FLAVOR: Well blended. The flavor and odor of fresh wholesome ingredients. Added flavorings, such as spices or extracts, not overdone.

TWENTIETH AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-GRANGE CONTEST

Now... instant oatmeal

WITH NEW QUICK MOTHER'S OATS

cooks creamy in 50-60 seconds



Something wonderful has happened to Quick Mother's Oats.

Now — in just moments you have fully cooked oatmeal. Smoother oatmeal. Creamier. With the same full flavor — the same bountiful nourishment — of oatmeal that used to take hours of cooking.

These New Quick oat flakes — cut in tiny pieces — are rolled to a new tissue thinness. They cook in just 50 to 60 seconds in boiling water.

All the protein nourishment of old fashioned oatmeal is present in this new, quick product. You get more protein from oatmeal than from any other leading cereal. That's why good hot Mother's Oats breakfasts help adults keep fit—not fat. Help children grow strong, healthy bodies.

So isn't it smart to eat a good hot oatmeal breakfast—when it's quick as coffee? *New* Quick Mother's Oats is in stores now. Look for the Yellow Ribbon on the label.



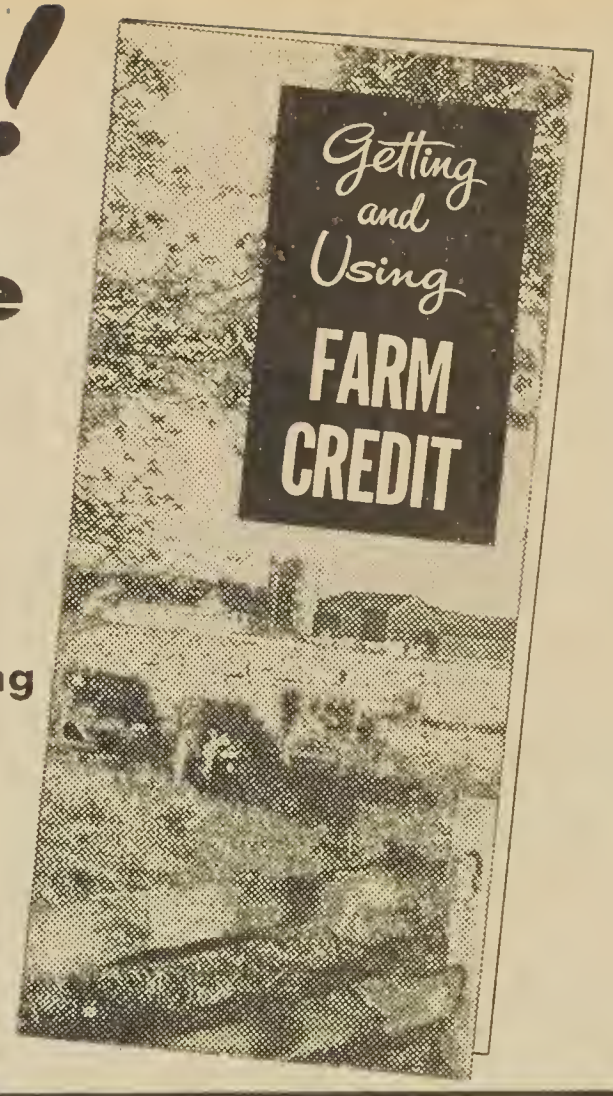
MOTHER'S OATS

America's most popular cereal . . . hot or cold

FREE!

Valuable New Folder

Tells you how to build up and keep a good credit standing



It takes money to make money. Everyone knows that. But not everyone knows why it's so difficult for some men to borrow money — so easy for others to get all the credit they need. This informative new folder gives you the secret. Written by three of the top experts on farm economics — it explains 10 simple steps that can win a high credit rating for you and make it possible to obtain money whenever you need it for any farm purpose.

MAIL COUPON TODAY FOR YOUR FREE COPY

Cooperative Farm Credit
Dept. A-71, 310 State Street
Springfield, Massachusetts

Send copy of "Getting and Using Farm Credit."

*Name*_____

*Mail Address*_____

N.F.L.A. P.C.A.

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT



when you use

Davis

DOUBLE ACTING BAKING POWDER



Davis "double action" means super-lightness, fine texture... You'll be delighted! *Send for* easy QUICK-MIX Charts. R. B. Davis Company, Dept. AA-31, Hoboken, N. J.

By the Makers of Cocomalt and Swel

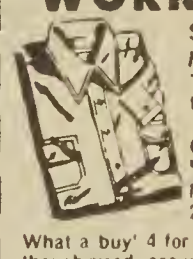
Raymond Dube, R. 2, Laconia, N. H.

KIDNEYS MUST REMOVE EXCESS WASTE

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slowdown of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

SAVE 75% ON WORK CLOTHES!



SURPLUS STOCK FROM MID-WEST SUPPLY FIRM! Terrific values you've got to see to believe!

SHIRTS 79c

Made to sell for 2.99' Now Only 4 for $2.99

What a buy' 4 for the price of one' These shirts, though used, are washed, sterilized and ready for long, tough wear In blue or tan.
Send name, address, neck size.

PANTS *to match* **99c**

Sold for 3.95 now only . . . . .

Unbelievable Bargains' *Send waist measure and inside leg length.* 4 for $3.75

COVERALLS . wear 'em used and save plenty' Originally 5.95 Now only **$1.95**

Send chest measurement. 3 for $5.75

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED' Your money back if you can beat these bargains anywhere! You can't lose so order TODAY for immediate delivery' Pay postman or send money with your order and save postage. $1.00 deposit on C O.D orders

GALCO SALES CO. Dept. F1

7120 Harvard Ave • Cleveland 5, Ohio

Reversible

Salt and Pepper Shakers



You'll love 'em. On one side cheerful grins, but turn them around—and now look at that! They're real table brighteners. Chubby Pa in blue and gold; Ma in pink and white. 5 inches tall. $1.25 per pr. ppd. No COD's. Send check or money order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

CAREY'S *Gifts,*
54 PITMAN AVE., OCEAN GROVE, NEW JERSEY

CHICKEN ANY TIME

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

ARE YOU a "Chicken Every Sunday" cook? Why not also treat your family at a noon or night meal during the week with a tasty, steaming pie or platter of chicken and biscuits, made with a nice plump, flavorful fowl? Fowl are more plentiful at certain times of the year, but soon the poultry industry will be operating so that this type of bird will be available in quantities at all seasons. The number of ways that these desirable and economical birds may be used will surprise you.

It's Different Today

The fowl or hen or "stewing" chicken of today is a far cry from the one of Grandma's day or even Mother's day. In the old days it never got to market or in the pot until after a couple of years of laying, and it was pretty tough—so tough that it was not too popular. Today it is even a different type of bird—bred to larger size with more meat, and comes to market after six, or at the most, 12 months of laying. It is a mature female chicken, usually not more than 10 months old, and weighing from 3 to 7 pounds, with the medium size being the best for most purposes. All the flavor and nutritive value of the more expensive birds are there (provided every drop of broth is used), even though the meat may be less tender and more fat is present.

Chicken is protein food and well accompanied by a variety of the essential vitamins and minerals. Low temperature is the rule for cooking all poultry, and moist heat for the less tender ones. Fowls may be cooked by fricasseeing or braising—slow initial browning for flavor and color, and then steaming or stewing for those birds which are just a little too old for roasting but not quite in the real "stewing" class. Use the same method for lean birds which are too old for frying and too lean for roasting. So-called "Smothered Chicken" is prepared by this method and the meat is good flavor and juicy.

For the older bird, stewing in a medium-to-large quantity of water with long, slow, moist-heat cookery is necessary to dissolve and soften the connective tissue. Be sure to use every bit of juice no matter which method you use.

CHICKEN FRICASSEE

Dredge each piece of chicken in seasoned flour (1 teaspoon salt to 1 cup flour) in a paper bag and brown in a thin layer of hot fat in a heavy skillet with cover or in a Dutch oven. Add ½ to ⅓ cup water slowly or 1 cup sweet or sour cream or milk. Cover tightly and place over slow heat or in a slow oven (325°) and cook until thickest pieces are tender when pierced with a fork, about 2½ to 3½ hours. If the liquid evaporates, add a little more in small amounts as required. If you like a crisper crust, remove cover during the last 15 to 20 minutes of oven cooking.

Different flavor and variety may be obtained by using tomatoes, cream soups, barbecue sauces, chili sauce, cider, or catsup as the liquid, and any seasonings such as garlic, onion, cloves, bay leaf, curry, etc.

To serve, remove pieces to a large platter and surround with rice cooked plain or with chopped parsley and crisp almonds, or cooked broad or thin noodles with or without poppy seeds, or riced potatoes, or dumplings (made before gravy is made). To make gravy, allow for each cup of juice 1½ tablespoons each of flour and fat and cook until creamy. For cream gravy, add 2 tablespoons liquid cream.

(Note: You may also use this method in the oven for a whole fowl which has been stuffed with dressing, or for broilers, fryers, and roasters even though they are more tender birds.)

STEWED CHICKEN

Place cut pieces or the whole bird, if desired, in a deep kettle with a tight cover. The well in your electric stove is excellent for this purpose. Add ½ cup water and ½ teaspoon salt per pound of ready-to-cook chicken (usually about 1 quart of water altogether, to half cover meat). Use more water if you are going to serve it with biscuits, waffles, or dumplings, which require more gravy. Bring to boil and then reduce to simmering heat and cook until the thickest pieces are tender when pierced with a fork, about 2½ to 4 hours. Turn the pieces so they will cook evenly. If you want more flavor, add 2 to 3 stalks of celery and leaves, carrot slices, onion slices, 2 to 3 peppercorns, 2 bay leaves, parsley.

To make gravy, skim the broth and save the fat. Measure the broth and allow ½ cup of gravy per serving. Add milk or water to make up to the desired amount. For each cup of liquid, mix 1½ to 2 tablespoons each of flour and chicken fat with 3 tablespoons cold water to make a smooth paste. Pour this paste into the simmering broth, bring to boil, and stir until thick.

For a richer and more colorful gravy, mix 1 egg yolk with flour-fat mixture for each 2 cups of gravy to be made, and use only 1 to 1½ tablespoons flour. Add to boiling broth quickly while stirring and bring again just to boiling.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

New Fashion Book

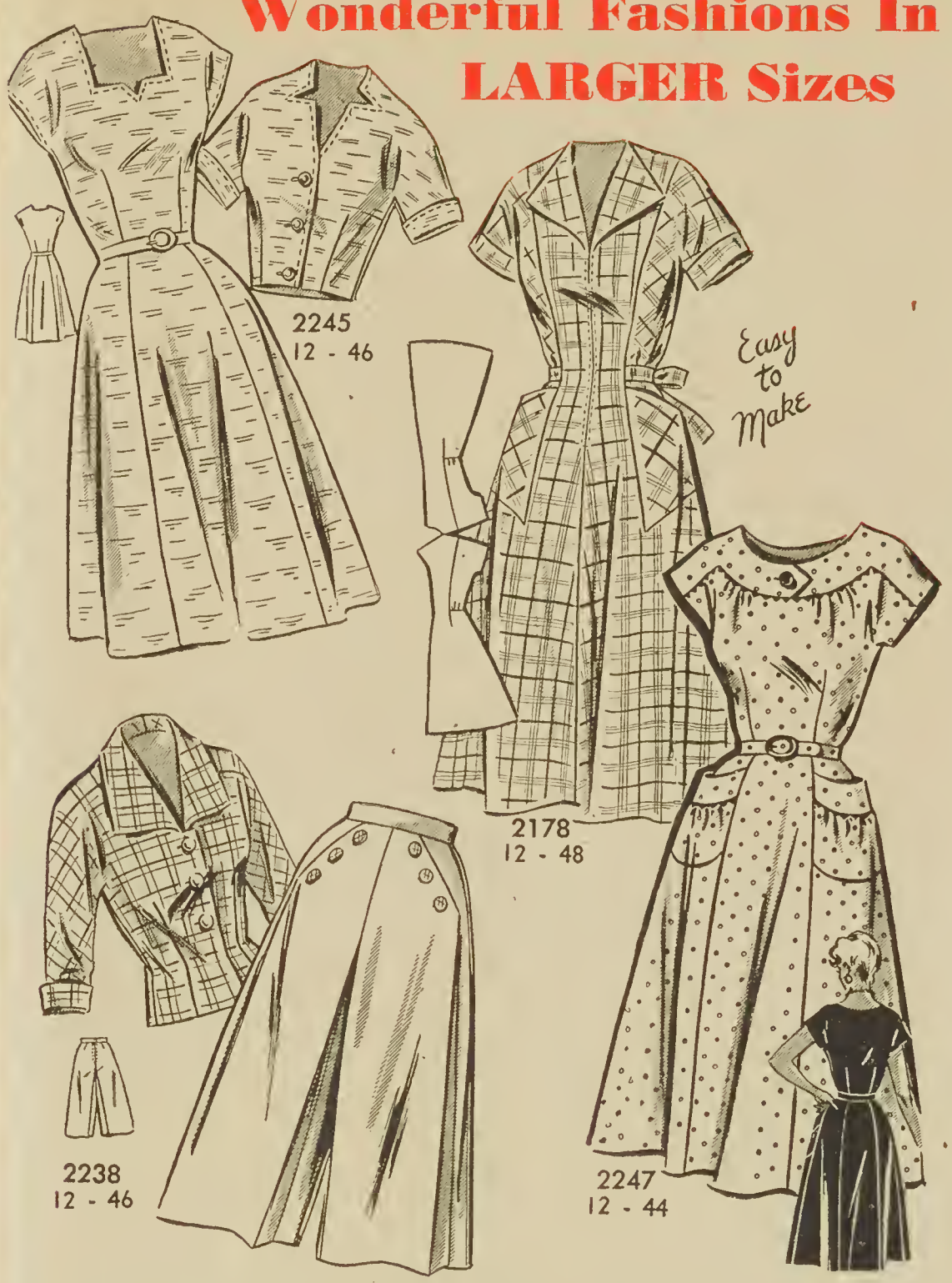


SPRING is just around the corner!—and just off the press is our new SPRING-SUMMER FASHION WORLD, illustrating in color, scores of up-to-the-minute designs for every age and size.

You'll find invaluable suggestions for your first Spring outfit, for flattering daylight and after-dark fashions; for special half-size patterns designed for the shorter, fuller figure. Plus vacation and play clothes, and the all-occasion cottons that form the backbone of your wardrobe. Only 25 cents for this inspirational fashion guide!

TO ORDER: Write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y., and enclose 25 cents (in coin). Please write name and address plainly.

Wonderful Fashions In LARGER Sizes



2245. This simple cap-sleeved dress with interesting neckline, easy skirt, and buttoned bolero with cuffed short sleeves, is suitable for all ages and sizes. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 18: 4¾ yds. 39-in.

2178. Easy-to-make housedress with all-in-one panel, tie-sash, dart-fitted waistline. You'll find it an ever-practical standby for work or relaxing. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 18: 5⅛ yds. 35-in.

2238. Smart culottes, created for work or play, give you style and freedom of movement. Collared, three-quarter-sleeve blouse included. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 18: Culottes, 3¾ yds. 35-in. Blouse, 2¾ yds. 35-in.

2247. This pretty style with cap sleeves, front-buttoned yoke, and a flared skirt, suitable for all sizes and ages, makes an attractive, feminine housedress. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 18: 4¼ yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail add 5 cents for each pattern. Add 25c for our SPRING FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

CHICKEN ANY TIME

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Do not allow to boil or gravy will curdle.

To serve stewed chicken, arrange pieces on platter and place biscuits (cut with doughnut cutter) around edge, or rice, or dumplings (made before gravy). Or bring out the waffle iron and bake waffles at the table to eat with the chicken gravy.

Good Ways to Use Stewed Chicken: Chicken chowder, chicken pie, a la King, creamed, timbales, curried, souffles, salad, scalloped, plain and club sandwiches, jellied or pressed, loaf, croquettes, roll-ups in baking powder biscuit dough. What other ways do you use meat from stewed chickens?

CHICKEN-MUSHROOM CASSEROLE

Cooked meat from medium-sized fowl
½ pound broad or fine noodles, cooked
1 pound mushrooms or 2 cans sliced
3 to 4 cups rich chicken gravy

Saute the mushrooms in hot fat and combine with the chicken and noodles and gravy. Place in a 2-quart casserole and heat in a moderate oven (350°) for about 30 minutes. Add more gravy if necessary. This dish can be made ahead of time, refrigerated, and then popped into the oven just ahead of serving time. Wonderful dish for a buffet supper. Serves 10 to 12. Good with ham cubes added, too.

PRESSED CHICKEN

Dice meat removed from the bones of a medium-sized fowl cooked in water with carrot and onion slices, and salt and pepper, until very tender. Cook hard 6 eggs, cool, shell, and slice. Concentrate chicken broth to 2 cups and add 1 teaspoon of gelatin which has been softened in a little cold water. Arrange alternate layers of eggs and chicken (start with eggs) in a greased loaf pan. Place a weight on the chicken and chill at least over night. Unmold and slice. Serves 8 to 10.

SCALLOPED CHICKEN

Make 4 to 6 cups of your favorite bread stuffing, as for a roast bird, but do not add moisture. Place meat removed from bones of a cooked fowl in the bottom of a greased casserole, cover with layer of dressing, and pour over whole about 2 cups of rich chicken gravy. Brown in a moderate oven (350°) about 30 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

No Wonder Mothers Love this relief from suffering of colds



DOES MORE THAN WORK ON CHEST

When a cold strikes in the family, millions of mothers know they need medication that does more than just work on the chest . . . one that also relieves deep in the cold-irritated breathing passages.

A sure way to get that relief is to use Vicks VapoRub—because VapoRub *acts two ways at once:*



1. VapoRub relieves muscular soreness and tightness, stimulates chest surfaces.

2. At the same time, VapoRub's special medicated vapors also bring relief with every breath. You can't *see* these vapors . . . but you can *feel* them . . . feel them as they travel deep into the nose, throat and large bronchial tubes. The congestion starts breaking up. Coughing eases. Soon you enjoy wonderful, warming relief that lasts for hours.



So, when colds strike anyone in your family, insist on the best-known home remedy to relieve suffering of colds—Vicks VapoRub!

Works Great in Steam, Too

For effective relief from *croupy coughs, that choked-up feeling* . . . use Vicks VapoRub in vaporizer, as directed in folder.

Rub on Relief . . . Breathe in Relief VICKS VAPORUB



Castleton, N. Y. girl won first cooking contest at age 8

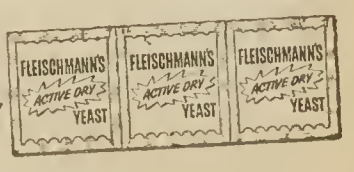
Teen-Ager Wins 28 Awards in County Cooking Contest

Mark handles that loving cup with care as he and little Dean look over the rest of sister Sandra's prize awards. Sandra Jordan is only 16 years old, yet she's already won 213 prizes for her cooking skill. She took her latest awards just last year—28 ribbons at the Schaghticoke County Fair.

Like many an older prize-winning cook Sandra thinks good ingredients are important to cooking success. That's why she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It always rises fast," she says. "And it's so easy to use."

Sandra isn't the only prize-winning cook who depends on Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! Out of more than 9,000 prize winners surveyed, over 98% use Fleischmann's. And here are some reasons why. They find it's easy to use and always rises fast. They like the way it keeps for months right in the cupboard. When *you* bake at home you'll like Fleischmann's too. You can get it in handy strips of three. Make sure you get *Fleischmann's* Active Dry Yeast.

Get the New "Thrifty Three"



When writing advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXIII

ON THOSE early years of the 1920's when Henry Morgenthau Jr. owned AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, he was full of fun and loved to get the laugh on me. It was our custom to hold staff luncheons once a week in the same nearby restaurant. Like millions of others in business in New York City, we mixed business with our eating. One day after I had returned to the office from one of these luncheons my telephone rang. The man on the other end of the line announced himself as the proprietor of the restaurant we had just come from. He said:

"Mr. Eastman, you were seen putting that silverware in your poeket. If you'll return it immediately I won't make you any trouble providing you don't come here to eat again."

I began to sputter and in the midst of agitated denials put my hand in my pocket. To my dismay it was actually full of spoons. I started to stutter some explanation that someone must be playing a joke on me. But the restaurant man sounded madder and madder. At the height of our conversation Henry could contain himself no longer and broke in over the wire with an uproarious "Ha! Ha! Ha!" He had put the silverware in my pocket himself and connived with the restaurant proprieter to give me a bad ten minutes.

Some years later I was calling on Mr. Morgenthau, who then was Secretary of the Treasury. He seemed tired and depressed. When I reminded him that he ought to get a laugh occasionally as he once had he answered: "Ed, it's a sad world." I made no reply, but thought then and since that the world is indeed sad if a man cannot laugh.

I sometimes wonder if we have any real humorists now compared with the old masters. What could be better than Josh Billings' piece on the value of laughter:

"Anatomikally konsidered, laffing iz the sensation ov pheeling good all over and showing it principally in one spot.

"Morally konsidered, it is the next best thing tew the 10 commandments.

"Theoretikally konsidered, it is the fireworks of the soul.

"If a man kan't laff, there is sum mistake made in putting him together, and if he won't laff, he wants az much keeping away from az a bear-trap when it is sot.

"When yu do laff, open yure mouth wide enuff for the noise tew git out without squealing, thro yure hed bak az tho yu waz going tew be shaved, hold on tew yur false hair with both hands, and then laff till yure soul gets thoroly rested."

I love to recall the friendship between Artemus Ward and Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln loved to visit with Ward and to read his writings, but Artemus was a little over-friendly with John Barleycorn and Mrs. Lincoln didn't like him. So Abraham had to sort of sneak Artemus in through the back door of the White House for an occasional visit.

In those fateful and critical Civil War days when everything seemed to be going against the Union, Lincoln burned the midnight oil to write one of the most important political documents in history, the Emancipation Proclamation. When it was finished he called his Cabinet together to read it to them. When the grave, dignified gentlemen (some of them pompous stuffed shirts) were seated around the Cabinet table, Lincoln picked up first not the important document but a book of humorous writings by his friend Artemus Ward. To the disgust of the august body, Lincoln read one of the humorous stories. Not a person present cracked a smile. Here was the nation going to the dogs while its uncouth President read and told funny stories! Unperturbed, however, Lincoln carefully marked the place in the book, laid it down, and said:

"Gentlemen, if I couldn't laugh I would die."

Then he picked up the Proclamation and read it aloud.

The particular story that Lincoln read that morning was about a friend whom Lincoln claimed he knew back in the early days, who went out to plant his garden on the deep rich prairie soil of Illinois. He planted a cucumber seed, turned around and started on a run for the house. But before he had gone very far the seed had sprouted into a vine, the vine overtook him and tripped him up. When he got up he found a sizeable cucumber in each pocket. Some time later, when Lincoln was relating this story to a group of friends, a literal-minded old lady in the group gently chided the President, saying: "Mr. President, I don't think you ought to tell a story like that. I don't see how it could possibly be true!"

I've known people to act like that when I tell one of my Chestnuts!

I believe that a farm paper should help people to live as well as make a living, and that an important part of real living is the ability to laugh and something to laugh at. Therefore, in the issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published on September 29, 1923—my birthday—I set aside the southeast corner of my editorial page for a so-called funny story under the heading of "Eastman's Chestnuts." In announcing this new feature I wrote:

"It is hard work really to be funny. There was only one Mark Twain, you know, and there are only seven or eight original jokes anyway. Most of the others are just variations of the originals. I have noticed that many a joke when told gets a real laugh but falls flatter than a flounder when it is put into writing. But just the same I am going to try to be funny a little in each issue, so if you know or hear of any stories, particularly farm stories, that made you laugh, maybe they would make thousands of other farmers laugh if we passed them along. So send them in."

In all the years since I started printing the little stories I cannot think of anything else in my work as an editor that has given me more fun, chiefly because I am sure these old stories have made fun for others. Although I have re-written, personalized and dressed up the old stories, I have never claimed any originality for them. Just as the name implies, they are chestnuts. Most of them have been told in one form or another before. Although I have a whole library of joke books and although every mail brings in many jokes from readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, you'd be surprised to know the amount of time it takes to find just one good story for each issue.

Time after time when I have been attending farm meetings someone will sidle up to me and say with a grin, "I read your chestnuts." I used to feel somewhat apologetic for them, but I am no longer, because they add some spice to life, and that is their purpose. A letter that I prize highly came from a mother whose son was a submarine commander during World War II. He was home for a short leave. After he returned to duty his mother noticed that her little book of Eastman's Chestnuts had disappeared. In due time she received a letter from her commander son apologizing for taking the book and saying that he had added it to the very small but select library on the submarine, and that it was the best read book in that library.

Before I publish the chestnuts I try them out on my long-suffering family, the editorial staff, and on anyone else who will listen. When someone used to tell my brother Fay a wormy chestnut he would pull a little card out of his pocket and hand it to the story-teller. The card said: "Grandpa used to kick the slats off from his cradle when he first heard that one."

I agree with Lincoln that it is as necessary to laugh as it is to eat. God help the man who travels the great road of life with no laughter in his heart. And God bless the laughmakers of all time.

LIKE TO LAUGH?

IF YOU want to laugh, don't miss this installment of "Walking the Broad Highway," in which the author tells why and how he got started telling Eastman's Chestnuts, and relates several that made thousands laugh when they were first told years ago.

He also talks frankly of the scrapes and misadventures that his friends got him into and of the many friends and assoeiates with whom he has worked and walked the Broad Highway.

I am tempted here to repeat a few of Eastman's Chestnuts that were first published thirty years ago and which were particularly popular at that time. If they bore you, just skip them and take up the story farther on.

There was the story about the farmer who saw a neighbor's hired hand going down the road, suitcase in hand. He halted the hired man and asked where he was going, and was told that he was leaving to look for another place. When the farmer asked why the hired man replied:

"Well, I've worked for the Joneses three weeks. The first week I was there the old rooster died, and we had chicken dinner. The next week one of his pigs died, and we had pork. Last week he lost a cow, and since then we've lived on beef. Last night Jones' mother-in-law died—so, by golly, I'm leavin'!"

Which reminds me of a mother-in-law story that I used to tell about the fellow who said he was tired of hearing stories that were critical of mothers-in-law. As for him, he loved his mother-in-law so well that he'd like to see her have a vacation of two or three weeks on each of the Thousand Islands!

Bill Nye liked to tell the story about an old man who came into the office to see him when Bill was editor of a paper called "The Boomerang." "I find," said the old man, "that there is absolutely no limit to the durability of the teeth if they are properly taken care of. I never drink hot drinks, always brush my teeth morning and evening, avoid all aeids, and although I am 75 years old my teeth are as good as they ever were."

"And that's all you do to preserve your teeth?" inquired Bill.

"Yes, sir, that's all—except perhaps the fact that I put them in a glass of soft water every night!"

It often seems to me that I have been more fortunate than most men in having as my associates in business, men who are not only outstanding in ability but in their personalities, and particularly in their sense of humor. When I went to work for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in 1922 Fred W. Ohm was already on the staff as associate editor. Later, when we bought our printing plant at Poughkeepsie, Fred became its superintendent and did a good job there for many years until his retirement. I don't see Fred very often now, but in memory I can still hear his booming laugh as he told us a story or appreciated one told by someone else.

The advertising manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in those early days was Birge Kinne, who for many years was on the advertising staff of Better Homes and Gardens. If Birge reads this it will be the first time he has seen this story. Years ago he had a severe cold in his head that left in its train a bad case of sinus. At my home in Yonkers I had a diathermy machine that I had borrowed from a doctor friend. It provided deep heat that is exeellent for colds, sinus infections and similar complaints. I told Birge that I thought I could help him, so he came over to the house, lay down on the couch, and I adjusted the apparatus. After the given amount of time elapsed Birge got up and went home. The next day he told me that the treatment was just wonderful, that I had completely cured him. Until now I haven't had the courage to tell Birge that I made a mistake in setting up the machine and that the heat was never turned on!

Hugh Cosline joined the editorial staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST not long after I started as editor. Hugh is with us yet. Of course thousands of you know him personally, and know his excellent writing. No small part of the success of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is due to Hugh's ability and hard work.

In order to make it easy to get articles and letters back and forth between our adjoining offices, Hugh and I cut a little hole through the partition near the baseboard. One day someone sent me a long-handled hook, the kind that is used for catching hens. Like a cat at a mousehole I waited patiently on my side of the partition for Hugh to pass by the hole. Immediately I pushed the hook through and caught him by one leg. But quicker than a wink he reached down, grabbed the hook, and darn near pulled me through the hole before I could let go.

Irving W. Ingalls, advertising manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, has been one of my partners on the A.A. staff for thirty years. I know of no other man who has so many close friends in American business, particularly that part of it that serves agriculture. I know of no one who has more friends who call him by his first name. On top of always having something constructive to offer to an advertiser, one of the chief reasons for Irv's popularity is his sense of humor. Irv has something of the same quality of original humor that my brother Fay had, best described as whimsical.

Like many of my friends, Irv dearly loves to get a joke on me. One time when he and I were returning from lunching together in New York City I got to fooling, leaning heavily on Irv's arm and staggering some along the crowded street. A dear old whitehaired lady passed us, then came back, stopped in front of us and said to Irv.:

"Too bad that your friend is drunk, isn't it? He's such a good-looking man, too!"

I have never lived that down!

Another time Irv and I went to Chicago on a business trip. From Chicago we went on down-state in Illinois on a train to make a business call. Irv had been doing his best to make life miserable for me, and I thought I would get even. I started for the din-

ing car, which was several coaches ahead, supposing of course that Irv was directly behind me. In the vestibule between two of the cars I hid. The door opened and I jumped astraddle of the man who came through. Unfortunately it was one of the negro porters! I don't know who was the more scared—the porter or myself.

Still another time Irv and I were in Chicago. At the close of a day's work several members of the George Katz Advertising Agency, which represents AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Irv and myself, were gathered in a hotel bedroom preliminary to going down to dinner together. I led the way out of the room to the elevator, and from the elevator through the lobby of one of Chicago's largest and best hotels. As I went down through the crowded lobby with the others following behind me I became conscious that people were turning around to look, and laughing. The mystery wasn't explained until we reached the table, sat down, and I felt something on my back. Pulling it off I discovered one of the signs to be found in every hotel room stating in large letters, "PLEASE DO NOT DISTURB!"

At that same table with the same gang that evening I couldn't help noticing that the waitress seemed to be giving me a wide berth. She wouldn't come anywhere near me, and finally I had to get somebody else to take my order. Later I learned the cause. My so-called friends, led by Irv Ingalls, had told that waitress a cock-and-bull story about me being a long-time friend of theirs who had been committed to an insane asylum, and whom they, in the kindness of their hearts, so they told her, had got permission from the authorities to take out and treat to a good dinner. But they warned her not to get anywhere near me and to be careful not to say anything to disturb me. She didn't!

Some of the best farmers in America are those of German descent who live in one of the best farm regions, in southern Pennsylvania. One time when I was riding with Irv Ingalls through Lancaster County, he bet me that he could make any farmer working alongside the road within hearing distance look up and wave or say hello as we went by. I agreed to pay Irv a dollar for every farmer he could get to respond, and he was to give me a dollar for every one who paid no attention to us. That time Irv lost out. He just didn't reckon on the ability of those good farmers to mind their own business. When Irv saw a man working near the road he would toot the automobile horn, wave, and holler. But the farmers paid no attention whatever, and by the time his losses amounted to $5 Irv declared the game off. Incidentally, I haven't thought of that incident in a long time, and I don't think he paid me. I'm going in to his office right now and collect! I hope he doesn't remember that debts are outlawed after seven years.

Irv got a big laugh out of something that happened to me on a New York Central train traveling between New York City and Albany one exceedingly hot day. This was some years ago, when men had to be more formal in their dress than they do now, and one wasn't supposed to go into a dining car or a classy hotel dining room without a coat on. I violated this rule that day, and the steward in the dining car came over and suggested politely that I go and get my coat. That angered me, and pointing to a woman a few tables down from us I said:

"Mister, I'll put on my coat when you also insist that that half-dressed woman up there puts on some more clothes. I'm far more covered than she is."

The steward was an understanding chap, so he just smiled and leaned over to say in a low tone: "Don't get your coat. I wouldn't either if I were in your place. It's beastly hot. It was just carrying out my orders."

Nevertheless, Irv had much to say afterwards about my remark about the "half-dressed woman."

Speaking of clothes that we should or should not wear reminds me of the pictures of women's clothes, particularly hats, that appeared in the home department of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST thirty years ago. You'd have to see them to believe the changes that have taken place in that short time. I laugh every time I look at these old pictures. And yet they seemed perfectly all right at the time.

Going a little farther back to the time of the open cars before the sedans, remember those great big hats that women wore when riding in an automobile, held on and tied under the chin with a scarf or some other kind of a dingus? And no lady's costume was complete, nor were men well dressed, without those long linen dusters.

Speaking of women's hats—or should I?—and looking at a group picture of some Home Bureau leaders in the 20's, I wonder how in the world they could ever wear such funny contraptions and call them hats. Just this morning a group of the girls on the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff got to visiting among themselves during the "coffee hour" about clothes. Associate Editor Hugh Cosline was the only other man present, so it was indeed hazardous for me to say anything about a man's views on women's clothes. But I did, and I think largely they agreed with me. This was in effect to deplore the present modern tendency of women to ape men with their clothes, their hairdos, and in many other ways. Woman's most important charm is her femininity. When she gets a mannish hairdo, puts on trousers, or does anything that detracts from her femininity, from her charm as a woman, she loses far more than she gains. If God had intended women to be men he would have made them that way.

But I'll modify that point of view to say that there are occasions and places where for the sake of safety and convenience a woman may be justified in wearing trousers. But that never, never should be on the street or in any other public place. A woman is just not built for that kind of clothing, and if women could hear the remarks that some men make when they see women broad in the beam parading down the street in tight-fitting slacks, they never would be seen in them again.

(To be continued)

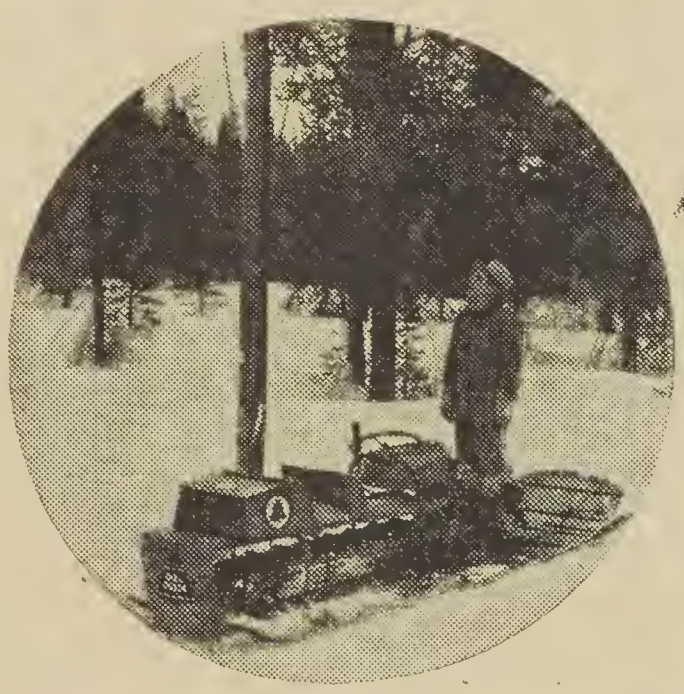
A fruitful telephone year for rural America

Thousands of telephone men and women helped 1954 leave its mark on the land—planning and building, extending and improving rural telephone service.



1 IN MISSOURI, Mrs. Clara Schindler is one of many farm women serving rural customers throughout the nation. She is chief operator at Perryville and knows from firsthand experience the importance of being extra helpful when the rural call is extra important.





2 IN IDAHO, telephone manager Albert McIntyre uses a snow toboggan to inspect a rural line over 10 miles from the nearest road. He catches trouble before it troubles you.

3 IN WEST VIRGINIA, telephone manager Guy Douglass gets out in the field to help stake out a new branch lead to a rural line. It's an important step in extending rural service to more families.

These are a few scattered examples of the job done by thousands of telephone men and women in 1954 to serve you better. Collectively, their work last year added almost a quarter of a million telephones in Bell rural areas. And these accomplishments are but an indication of the growth and improvements to come. BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By W. H. ALLEN*
Secretary, New Jersey Department of Agriculture

As I See It

AS TIME marches on, farmers are becoming more realistic as to how they are going to better their welfare. There has been a tendency ever since prices started falling some eighteen to twenty-four months ago to blame the government, politics, the dealer or anyone else for the unfavorable situation in which farmers find themselves these days. There are few troubles affecting agriculture that a little less production or a little more price could not correct. However, it was a little more production each season, and a little better price over the war years, that did much to make the situation what it is today.

To put our finger on the real devil, it was the war that caused all the heartaches, good times, bad times and about every situation in which we now find ourselves. Inflation is one of the problems of the day, and it would seem that "cheap money" will be with us for a long time to come. Some day prices will drop and money will become more valuable, but most governments would like to put the day off as far as possible. Now is the time to pay as many debts as possible with inflation dollars. Even Wall Street recommends keeping out of debt this year if it can be done.

According to the economists, if we can wait around until 1975, there will be no surpluses. The "fifth plate" that we have been hearing so much about will take care of that. In the meantime it is up to the government and the farmer to handle the situation. The government does not seem to be doing a very good job, not that it is their fault as much as the fact that the farmers involved seem to be able to out-think and out-guess the government programs.

To a great extent the farmer has always had to work out his own plans and operations. There is one place where he is boss, and that is his farm. His management, industry and good luck make for his success. For the present there is little room for uneconomical production or for high-cost production.

Down our way in New Jersey the egg producer is in a bad way. He has had a number of good years and he put his profits and credit in more and more hen-house capacity, in fact a 500 per cent increase. Anyone can keep chickens but not so many know how to produce profitably. The next few years are likely to see many persons now engaged in poultry farming out of business. Many of them should never have been in the business. They were poorly equipped for such an undertaking. Ten acres and liberty seemed to be their goal, but poultry farming isn't that easy.

If you look around, the farming situation isn't much different than other types of business. Every type of producer and manufacturer seems to be faced with competition and overproduction. Some will survive while others will go into receivership. Their problem is no different from the farmer's. Economic production and vigorous salesmanship are their only answer.

The farmer of the Northeast is fortunate in that he is not hampered with government programs to the degree found in some areas. It is the hope of many that before the year is over, the wheat program will be modified so farmers can feed all the wheat they choose to grow. A little more study of the present milk marketing order would certainly not be harmful. Grass silage, the grain scoop and a small profit tend to embarrass most milk marketing orders. Now that the inventories of $500 cows have been liquidated and the barns are housing $200 cows in their place, things are looking better. Economic production is the only answer. It will be a long time before the milk price gets much better unless the cold war gets hot.

The spread demanded by the dealer continues to get larger and the amount returned to the farmer from the consumer dollar gets smaller. This is to be expected. The dealers' costs continue to get higher and higher and he naturally passes the extra costs on to the consumer, and when he can't do that, then he deducts the cost of doing business from the price he pays the farmer. When there are surpluses, the added dealer costs are reflected in the prices the farmer receives. When the product is scarce, prices are passed on to the consumer.

No dealers are getting rich in handling farm produce these days. Their competition sees to that. In my judgment, it is a waste of time to condemn the dealer. I'm sure that the next Congress, for political purposes, will have committees to investigate dealer profits, but I predict it will not be found that the dealer is getting too big a profit, although for political purposes it might be wise to infer that that is true.

Supply, demand and inflation will continue to regulate prices. A profit will be available in producing farm products for the market, especially for the farmer who can obtain better than average production economically. It has been my observation that the ordinary stay-at-home farmer is doing this better than some of our so-called farm leaders.



HERE's the start of an interesting experiment in winter care of replacement stock which may give worthwhile information when the test is done. These, are bred heifers from Hood's Cherry Hill Farm, Beverly, Mass., spending their winter at University of Vermont farm near Weybridge, Vt. They're living the rough way, bedding down in an outdoor-type, pole pen stable.

Next to them, at the right, is another batch of identical-type animals who get the same feed but who are kept inside a snug-and-warm pen stable that's insulated and has thermopane-type windows. The idea of the test is to compare health and feed-growth efficiency of growing replacements the rugged way and the "pampered" way.—*William Gilman*



W. H. ALLEN*
Secretary, New Jersey Department of Agriculture

"Bill" Allen has served New Jersey farmers in his present position for the past 18 years.

He is a native of Danbury, Connecticut, and a graduate of the Connecticut Agricultural College. He joined the staff of the New Jersey College of Agriculture in 1921 and after working in industry from 1927 to 1934, he returned to Rutgers where he became county agent leader.

At present, he is a member and past director of the American Agriculturist Foundation and holds offices in many farm organizations, including Treasurer of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, Treasurer of the New Jersey Junior Breeders Fund, Treasurer of the State Board of Agriculture Loan Fund and a Trustee of the Boys' Club of Trenton.

Bill was one of the founders of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council. In 1949 he was chosen by the Advertising Club of New Jersey as the outstanding citizen of the state and he holds from Rutgers University an honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Let's Look Ahead

WHEN John Babcock announced in the December 20 issue that he would no longer be writing this page once a month, the popularity of the page was proven again. We never heard from so many curious people. Everybody seems to want to know, "Who's going to take John's place on the Kernels page once a month?"

John did a magnificent job. He wrote with the same warmth as his late father, H. E. Babcock, who originated this page; and, having grown up on a Northeast dairy farm, had a keen understanding of farm people and an appreciation of everyday farm problems.

Mrs. Hilda Babcock, and the rest of the family may well be proud of the part Sunnygables played during these three decades that have been so vital to the Northeast's farming prosperity. We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST also feel proud that it was in the pages of this farm paper that reports of what worked and what failed at Sunnygables were carried to every part of the Northeast.

But, as John said, "Let's look ahead."

Tom Milliman will continue to report from Hayfields (or from wherever his eager curiosity takes him) in the first issue of each month.

As for the second issue each month: For a long time, we have wanted to have members of American Agriculturist Foundation give us their ideas on Northeast Farming Today. These members range from poultry, dairy, vegetable, fruit, beef, and grain farmers to state secretaries of agriculture, agricultural college deans, heads of farm and women's organizations, marketing experts and farm housewives. On the Foundation are folks representing every section of the Northeast. These are the folks whose knowledge, experience and ideas guide the policies and aims of your farm paper.

For the next few winter months, we are asking them to pass their ideas on to you on this page. We, the editors, don't know what they'll have to say and perhaps we won't always agree with what they do say, but their material will be edited as little as possible to give them a free rein. The first of the contributors from American Agriculturist Foundation members is on this page.

Starting in the spring, we will have a regular contributor to take over this page for the second issue each month. We think we have picked for the job the outstanding individual in the Northeast—A farmer and leader who has his feet on the ground but who, at the same time keeps his mind open to new ideas.

However, we are not going to announce his name now. In fact, we haven't even made a definite agreement yet because we would like to have **you** help us with the final decision.

Who, of all the men you know whose primary interest is in Northeast farming, would you like to have write this page once a month? Do you want a farmer, an organization leader, someone in the Extension Service or a government official?

Put your thinking cap on and pick the one man whose material you'd most like to have each month. Write us a letter setting forth his name and why **you** think he could contribute most to all the farmers of the Northeast. If you don't have a particular man in mind, then tell us what qualifications you think he should have.—*The Editors*



● Great for Chaps, Cuts, Wire Snags, Windburn, Sunburn and beneficial massage of Caked Bag. Soothing, antiseptic-on-contact. Spreads right, STAYS ON. Get BAG BALM at your dealer's.

FREE Cow Book: "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle". Illustr. Easy to understand. Write TODAY.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
Lyndonville 50, Vermont

INSIST ON
BAG BALM
— LOADED WITH SOOTHING LANOLIN

25 for $5.00

EVERGREENS
ASSORTMENT
Selected 3 to 5 yr. trees, 6" to 16" tall. 5 each of Colorado Blue Spruce — Scotch Pine — Austrian Pine — Norway Spruce — Concolor Fir.

5 for $3.50

BLUE SPRUCE
Famous Colorado Blue Spruce — excellent 6 year transplants, 8" to 12" tall. Blue-green to marvelous blue color. Compact, sturdy for handsome trees or hedge.

Postpaid at planting time.

Ask for — FREE Evergreen Catalog

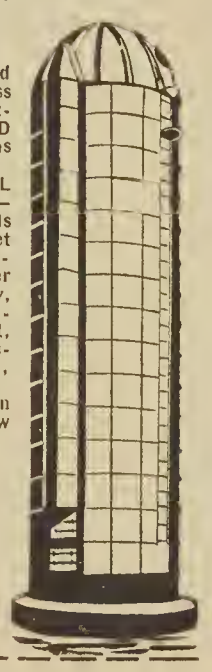
MUSSER FORESTS, Inc.
— BOX 83-A, INDIANA, PA. —

STOP FROZEN PROFITS!

Frozen silage means wasted silage. Wasted silage means less profits. You can minimize freezing with a SILVER SHIELD STEEL SILO. Winter sun keeps sidewalls clean.

A SILVER SHIELD STEEL SILO has these advantages, too—produces superior feed, controls weeds, and permits you to get grass cut at the right time regardless of weather. A Silver Shield is easy to fill and empty, comes in all sizes, easy to enlarge by adding to its height, is airtight, fireproof, moisture-proof, windproof, rotproof, rugged, easy to maintain.

Early delivery, 20 year written guarantee, we erect. Save now with our early order discount.



ALL STEEL C&L SILVER SHIELD SILO

Send For Your Folder Today

UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
BOX 361-A Red Creek, N. Y.

● Please send me free folder on Universal Silos

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Service Bureau

SMALL RETURN

I thought you'd be interested in the enclosed card. My friend thought she'd try doing some homework although I warned her not to after reading your Service Bureau page many times. She sent a dollar but when they wanted more she began to believe me.

I hope more people will wake up to these swindles so they don't spend money on them.

This particular company advertised for people to address and mail advertising postcards. When our subscriber's friend wrote to see if the company had received her money, she received a specially-printed postcard from the police department of the city where the company was located. The postcard vouched for the reliability of the president of the firm, but stated that the company manufactures an item which is sold by direct mail.

This is quite often the case with concerns that advertise for people to address mail at home. They send you postcards to be mailed to your friends, advertising their product; and you receive a small commission on any sales made. To a company that has a number of people working in this way, the sales mount up, but to the individual they mean little in the way of monetary returns.

— A. A. —

SORRY

We are getting an increasing number of requests for information about firms that manufacture various products. The question usually concerns the quality of the material the companies make.

We are sorry but it is very difficult for us to get this information. Often it is a matter of personal opinion and obviously, what would please one person might be entirely unsatisfactory to another.

In cases where we have unfavorable reports we are more than glad to forward that information on a confidential basis. We repeat that we do not feel competent to give an opinion on the quality of merchandise put out by unknown companies and we have been unable to get information of that sort.

In any case when information is requested, it is very helpful if you give us all the information you have. It helps us in getting additional information if you tell us all you can about the company the first time you write.

— A. A. —

ADDRESS WANTED

One of our subscribers would like to locate her niece who was adopted when she was about 6 or 7 years old. Her name was Mary Grummons and she would be in her thirties now. She was adopted by someone in Ithaca, New York, and her name may have been changed.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Marshall O'Neil, Hudson Falls ..... $ 5.00
(refund for services)
Mrs. Donald Tubbs, Richland 26.00
(refund on merchandise)
Mrs. Raymond Shaw, Hamden 10.74
(refund on merchandise)
Mrs. Betty Lott, Holland Patent 8.71
(refund on dog)

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Jennie Perry, Bridgton 10.00
(refund on merchandise)
Mrs. Mary Coykendall, Colesville 2.25
(refund on merchandise)

MAINE

Mrs. Alden Belyea Presque Isle 29.95
(refund on spray gun)

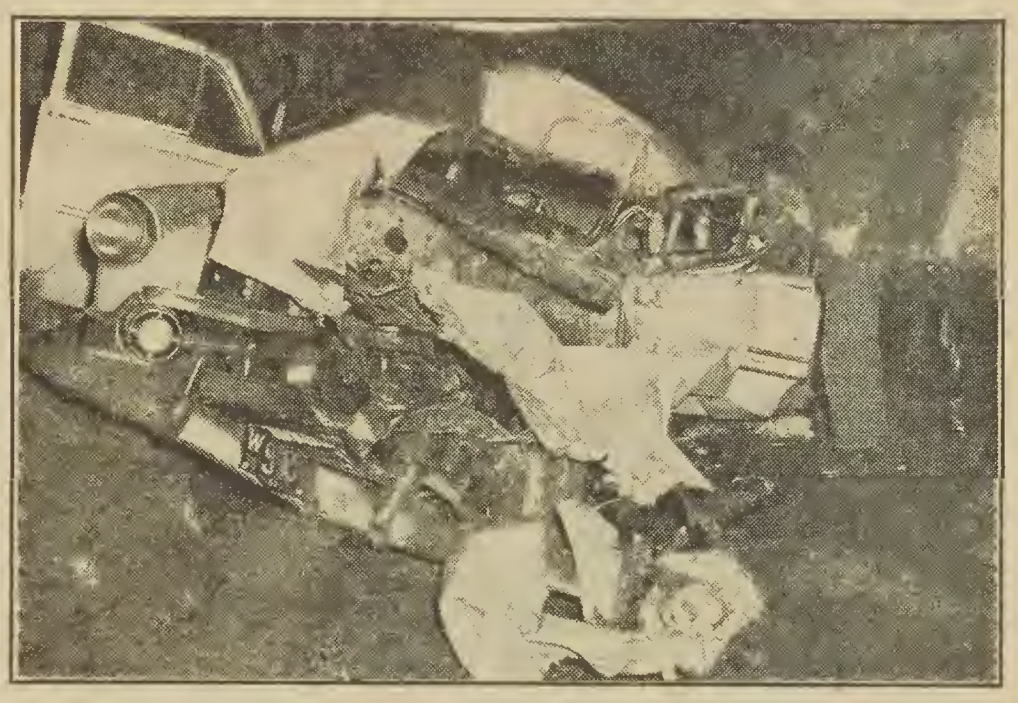
MASSACHUSETTS

Miss Dorothy Perkins, Westford 7.51
(refund on order)

VERMONT

Mrs. W. Clark, Marshfield 10.00
(refund on order)
Mrs. Edmund Bass, Randolph 4.15
(refund on dresses)

NATION'S NUMBER 1 KILLER



North American policyholders lost their lives in this tragic accident.

Year after year highway accidents take their terrible toll. Little is told of the staggering number of people that are crippled, maimed and disabled in highway accidents.

Accidents give no warning—we are never safe. This is why North American accident protection is so valuable to have and to hold.

These folks--some you may know--used North American Accident protection.

Forest Tisdale, Dec., Angelica, N. Y. $2400.00
Auto accident—death benefits
Charles Glezen, Jr., Richford, N. Y. 88.57
Auto accident—frac. ribs, inj. chest
Edwin Mohr, Olean, N. Y. 340.00
Auto accident—fractured knee, injured lung
Ruth Benson, Cattaraugus, N. Y. 67.86
Auto accident—cut knee, injured chest
Mable Fallon, Auburn, N. Y. 60.00
Auto accident—fractured nose, cut knee
Anna Lischak, Cato, N. Y. 103.57
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Kenneth Peete, Mooers Forks, N. Y. 57.50
Auto accident—injured elbow, shoulder
George Hebert, Mooers, N. Y. 88.57
Auto accident—fractured wrist
Arthur Neverett, Chazy, N. Y. 253.57
Auto accident—fractured clavicle
Earl Constable, Walton, N. Y. 237.14
Auto accident—fractured ribs, injured chest
Antonio Johnson, Pine Plains, N. Y. 149.28
Auto accident—injured shoulder and lung
George Sandel, Lancaster, N. Y. 50.00
Auto accident—injured vertebra
Anthony Zboch, Dec., Depew, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto accident—death benefits
Lucy C. Wagner, Depew, N. Y. 25.33
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
Albert Layman, Windham, N. Y. 310.00
Truck accident—concussion, cuts and bruises
Carrie Sharrino, Frankfort, N. Y. 117.86
Auto accident—concussion, bruises
Joseph Lamanna, Sr., Mohawk, N. Y. 48.57
Truck accident—fractured nose, cut head
Vanessa Walts, Clayton, N. Y. 150.00
Auto accident—fractured knee
William Humphrey, Springwater, N. Y. 170.00
Auto accident—fractured knee, injured hip
Emma Bailey, Hubbardsville, N. Y. 81.43
Auto accident—fractured pelvis
Raymond Brown, Sr., Mendon, N. Y. 126.43
Truck accident—fractured ribs, bruises
Herman Ellmann, Dec., Niagara Falls, N.Y. 2350.00
Struck by automobile—death benefits
Warren F. Leader, Skaneateles, N. Y. 145.72
Tree fell on car—fractured collarbone
Franklin W. Etz, Tully, N. Y. 60.00
Auto accident—injured eye
Alice Gordon, Tully, N. Y. 150.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Donald Dodd, Middletown, N. Y. 280.00
Auto accident—injured lip, multiple bruises
Curtis Valentine, Lyndonville, N. Y. 57.14
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
June Hansler, Medina, N. Y. 68.57
Hit by truck—fractured foot
Evelyn Lillibridge, Kent, N. Y. 75.71
Auto accident—fractured wrist
Gloria Braun, Westford, N. Y. 17.14
Auto accident—cut forehead
Loretta Braun, Westford, N. Y. 80.71
Auto accident—fractured ankle, cut scalp
Marion Corey, Dekalb Junction, N. Y. 77.14
Auto accident—fractured leg, cut head
Ella Langtry, Brier Hill, N. Y. 88.57
Auto accident—bruises, concussion
George Waltman, Dec., Southampton, N. Y. 1150.00
Car hit by train—death benefits
George Vicik, Manorville, N. Y. 170.00
Auto accident—fractured hip
John Stankewicz, Jr., Peconic, N. Y. 162.86
Truck accident—injured chest, hip, thigh
Aurora Egert, Manorville, N. Y. 64.28
Auto accident—injured shoulder, leg
Theodore Johnson, Newark Valley, N. Y. 202.86
Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruises
Charles Osterhoudt, Stone Ridge, N. Y. 21.00
Auto accident—bruised eye
Lewis DuBois, Kingston, N. Y. 250.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Robert Fladie, Perry, N. Y. 40.71
Auto accident—injured shoulder
Jacob Burrows, Arcade, N. Y. 38.57
Truck accident—cuts and bruises
Adam Prenzyna, Cowlesville, N. Y. 68.57
Auto accident—concussion, bruises
Helen Bartholomew, Penn Yan, N. Y. 150.71
Auto accident—fractured heel, body bruises
Leland Butts, Putnam, Connecticut 398.00
Truck accident—fractured knee, injured nerve
Ernest Additon, Greene, Maine 228.56
Auto accident—fractured jaw, ankle
Robert Holmes, Bridgton, Maine 31.42
Auto accident—concussion, bruises
Lillian G. Messer, Union, Maine 130.00
Auto accident—fractured wrist
Albert H. Cole, Burnham, Maine 62.86
Hit by car—injured hand
Elinor B. Grant, Alstead, N. H. 130.00
Auto accident—fractured leg
Scott F. Clark, No. Haverhill, N. H. 81.43
Auto accident—fractured ribs
Harold A. Clark, Dec., Potter Place, N. H. 1100.00
Auto accident—death benefits
Robert J. Meakin, Dec., Chester, N. H. 1350.00
Struck by auto—death benefits
Della McLeod, Swanton, Vt. 21.43
Auto accident—body bruises
Wilma Langdell, Johnson, Vt. 48.57
Auto accident—multiple cuts, bruises
Lawrence White, Boltonville, Vt. 45.71
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Mildred G. Benedict, Moretown, Vt. 60.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Minnie Norcross, North Adams, Mass. 334.27
Auto accident—injured back and leg
Frank Fleming, Williamstown, Mass. 21.43
Auto accident—injured chest
Ruth Hunt, Buckland, Mass. 40.00
Auto accident—injured face, knees, chest
Frederick W. Davis, Greenfield, Mass. 500.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Clark Adams, Colley, Pa. 91.42
Auto accident—multiple cuts and bruises
Jerry Allen, Dec., Harford, Pa. 1050.00
Auto accident—death benefits
Claude Davis, Little Marsh, Pa. 153.57
Hit by car—concussion, injured shoulder
Roberta Hall, Elkland, Pa. 24.28
Auto accident—bruised face, concussion
Louis Rickard, Honesdale, Pa. 370.00
Auto accident—fractured leg and ankle
Leslie Ellsworth, Meshoppen, Pa. 21.43
Auto accident—cut head
Lloyd Stevenson, Yardville, N. J. 124.28
Auto accident—injured vertebra
Martin Winkler, Sr., Chester, N. J. 89.28
Truck accident—body bruises, cut scalp
Henry Francisco, Andover, N. J. 690.00
Auto accident—fractured knee, injured chest
Elizabeth B. Fritts, Phillipsburg, N. J. 48.57
Auto accident—body bruises, cut scalp
Augustus R. Mullinix, Mt. Airy, Md. 260.00
Hit by truck—fractured hip, cuts

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

ITHACA, N. Y. and POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

THOUSANDS SWITCH TO *Surge*

WHY?



You'll find Surge Milkers used on big herds and small ones because Surge milks cows right . . . gets more milk, faster, and doesn't injure the udder.

Moreover, the Surge can be snapped all apart in only 30 seconds; scrubbed clean and assembled again in just a jiffy. Easy cleaning will give you cleaner milk . . . will save you time and money.

Your nearest Surge Service Dealer will be glad to demonstrate at no cost to you. Just send us your name and address.

Copyright 1954 Babson Bros. Co.

did you know that every year

THOUSANDS of dairymen are Switching to Surge

WHY?

1. Because Surge has genuine TUG & PULL that prevents udder injury from creeping teat cups, that milks faster, and gets more milk.

2. Because Surge is EASY to clean – helps you make cleaner milk.

3. Because dairymen can DEPEND on Surge Service from local factory-trained Surge Service Dealers.

Surge

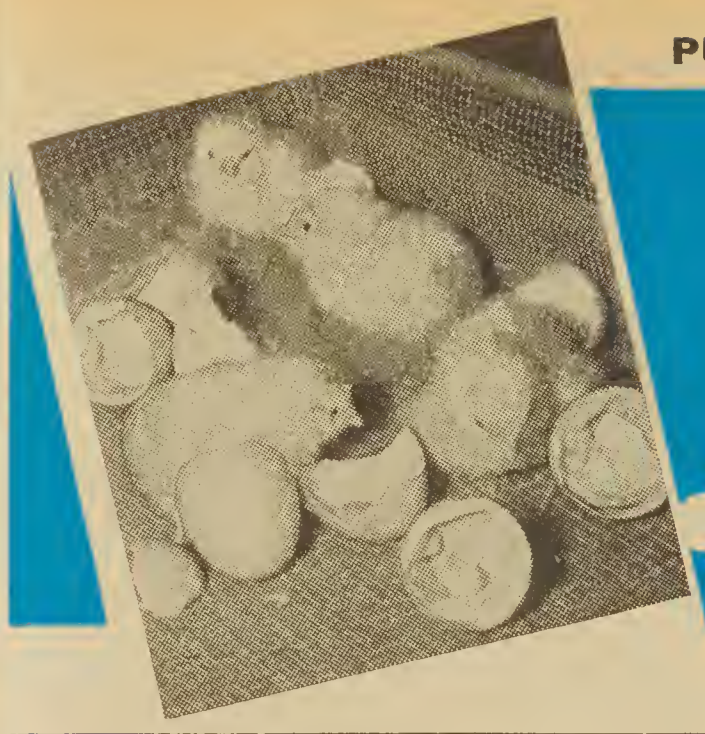
BABSON BROS. CO., of New York

842 W. BELDEN AVENUE • SYRACUSE 1, NEW YORK

ATLANTA • CHICAGO • HOUSTON • KANSAS CITY • MINNEAPOLIS • SACRAMENTO • SEATTLE • SYRACUSE • TORONTO

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

FEBRUARY 5, 1955



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

LOOK OUT FOR THE

Shady Timber Buyer

By JAMES D. POND

Consulting Forester

A MAN ONCE asked me if all of the horse traders, after autos came into full use, didn't turn into timber buyers. I don't believe all timber buyers are tricky or shady. I know and deal with a good many upright log buyers and timber agents. However, a dairyman feels kind of proud of himself if he can buy a cow for half her real value; and a timber buyer won't pay any more than he has to. Even so, the tricks that some log buyers use to confuse the seller are weird and wonderful.



When you have logs custom sawed, be sure you get the lumber from them or some that is just as good.

1. High Grading

A buyer will offer the going, or often a fancy price for timber, paying by the thousand board feet in the log. He cuts only the best trees, usually takes just the butt logs, and leaves a low grade stand with only about half the income the owner expected.

Solution: Have timber marked and estimated by a forester, public or private, with a contract specifying minimum limits to be cut, and buyer to pay for timber left or spoiled. Require a down payment to be held until all timber is paid for, and balance refunded, if any, to buyer after all parts of contract are completed.

Or: Sell by the lump sum, with minimum diameter for various species, after stand has been estimated and appraised by a neutral party.

2. No Payment

Many a small mill operator is paying for his last piece of timber from what he makes on cutting your timber, meanwhile holding you off with numerous promises. If his other creditors catch up with him first or something vital breaks down in his logging or mill equipment, you just do not get paid.

Solution: Get full payment for the timber before a stick is cut, or if the operator's reputation and credit in the community are good, at least 40 per cent of the sale price before operations begin.

3. Diverting or Stealing Timber

There are a good many old timers in the West and Midwest who got their starts through "logging on grandma's forty", a polite way of saying that the timber was stolen from government land before the Forest Service was a potent force.

Even in these parts there are still loggers whose eyesight is poor when it comes to an old fence or poorly blazed line. I know of one who went through a three-foot stone wall to steal some 30 thousand feet of timber. Right now I am waiting to testify in a trespass case where a logger cut timber appraised at $2,400 on 6½ acres adjoining the 10-acre piece he had bought. And incidentally, he paid only $400 for the ten acres, which had timber similar to that on the neighboring chunk.

Several years ago, out in Cattaraugus County, I checked another trespass case where a mill operator tried to run a boundary line over a hill top. He was off about 7 acres, but the cutting was not discovered for almost seven years. I can still hear his yells of anguish as he settled out of court, for the timber was scaled by International Log Rule, and much of it was small stuff, under 10 inches. (International Rule gives about 20 bd. ft. for an 8-inch tree; Doyle only 4 bd. ft.)



This might happen on your farm. If you hear suspicious noises in the distance, better investigate.

Solution: Keep boundaries well marked, and fences in shape. Check on timber stands at least twice a year, and make special investigation of sounds of cutting like axe blows, power saw noises, and running of tractors near the woodlot.

If trespass is found, scout around for the cutter. Find the mill which took the logs, get pictures of butts and match pictures with stumps. (This has been done in the $2,400 trespass case quoted above.) Have an appraisal made by a consulting forester or a mill man who knows his stuff, based on stump measurements. (Public foresters are not allowed to work on private trespass cases.)

4. Buyer's Rule

The buyer offering a fancy price, by the thousand, may be planning to "use his own rule". He'll do his own measuring, and if he misses a few logs, or tallies low diameters, who is to check him? There are darned few farmers who will take the time to check-scale, or even help scale a pile, or even a load of logs, but I'll eat my hat if there is a single woodlot owner in the Northeast who will let me, or anyone else, go in and help myself to milk, eggs, potatoes, or any other farm crop and pay on my own measurement!

All of which reminds me of the farmer in Central New York who sold some 50,000 bd. ft. of good hard maple *(Continued on Page 39)*

Agreement Reached On "Super Pool"—See Page 31

A Time for Careful Planning



Plan Your Fertilizer Program to Get the Most Out of Every Dollar

WHETHER you're raising cash crops, vegetables, or forage—this is certainly the year to get those higher yields per acre . . . higher production per man. It's a well proven fact that the best way to cut feed bills or increase net profits on a cash crop is by liberal use of fertilizer—because a dollar spent for fertilizer can return $2 to $5 in crop yields.

You can start right now to get extra value from each dollar you spend for fertilizer. *First,* you'll find a soil test is a valuable aid in showing what nutrients your soil lacks. *Second,* fertilizing according to the soil test and the recommendations of your state agricultural college will help you reap the full growth from your seed. *Third,* ordering your G.L.F. Fertilizer now will assure you of having the grades you want—right on your own farm—ready to use when the weather breaks.

Since fertilizer is such an important part of today's farming, G.L.F. offers several services in order to provide each farm with the service that fits it best. Here are three examples:

1. G.L.F. Super Plant Foods

These high quality fertilizers are available in a variety of grades recommended by the state agricultural college. You can depend on them for getting high production because they are made from top quality materials . . . are carefully and thoroughly mixed . . . and are well cured. Ask your G.L.F. man about money-saving prices for picking up fertilizers at the plant in your own truck.

2. G.L.F. Granular Fertilizers

These new granular fertilizers are real time savers because they flow easily in the drill, and will not "cake" while being stored. Certain high analysis grades of these top quality granular fertilizers will be available throughout all of G.L.F. territory.

3. G.L.F. Liquid Nitrogen

Farmers are finding they can cut nitrogen costs up to 25% with G.L.F. Liquid Nitrogen. It can be put on at the same time the ground is being cultivated or plowed . . . . it flows easily in damp weather . . . cuts handling time . . . and gives excellent crop results. G.L.F. has also developed an inexpensive liquid nitrogen applicator which fits any tractor cultivator and all moldboard plows.

Right now is the time to be thinking about the fertilizer you'll be needing. It's time too for checking equipment so that it will all be in shape . . . such equipment as your drill or attachments for the liquid nitrogen applicator. Be ready to go when the weather breaks, and shoot for those extra yields that cut feed costs . . . yields that spell greater profits. Place your order for G.L.F. Fertilizers soon.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Figure With Your G.L.F. Man To Have What You Want When You Want It

Fertilizer is one item you just can't afford to slight in your spring plans. During the past 20 years—fertilizer prices, in terms of plant food content, have advanced only 13%. But the prices of all items that farmers buy have advanced 125% in the same period.

That's why it will pay you to use *all* the fertilizer you need for maximum yields. Work closely with your G.L.F. man and be sure of having the exact grades of fertilizer you want when planting time rolls around.



G.L.F. Super Plant Foods

Remember – Fertilizer is a better buy than ever

Bachelor for a Week

By ERIC WAHLEEN

IF YOUR wife ever left you to visit relatives for a week and perhaps to get a bit of rest and change, you will sympathize with Farmer Brown's problems. If you were ever so thoughtless as to criticize your wife's lack of efficiency in her household tasks, you then had the opportunity of trying your theories, doubtless with disastrous results!

If you have wished for peace and quiet, you know how quickly you had too much of it when you were alone in the house. But let's forget past troubles and consider those of Farmer Brown.

A farmer's life is full of proverbs. He's weaned on them and conducts his agricultural affairs completely surrounded by maxims of every shape and size.

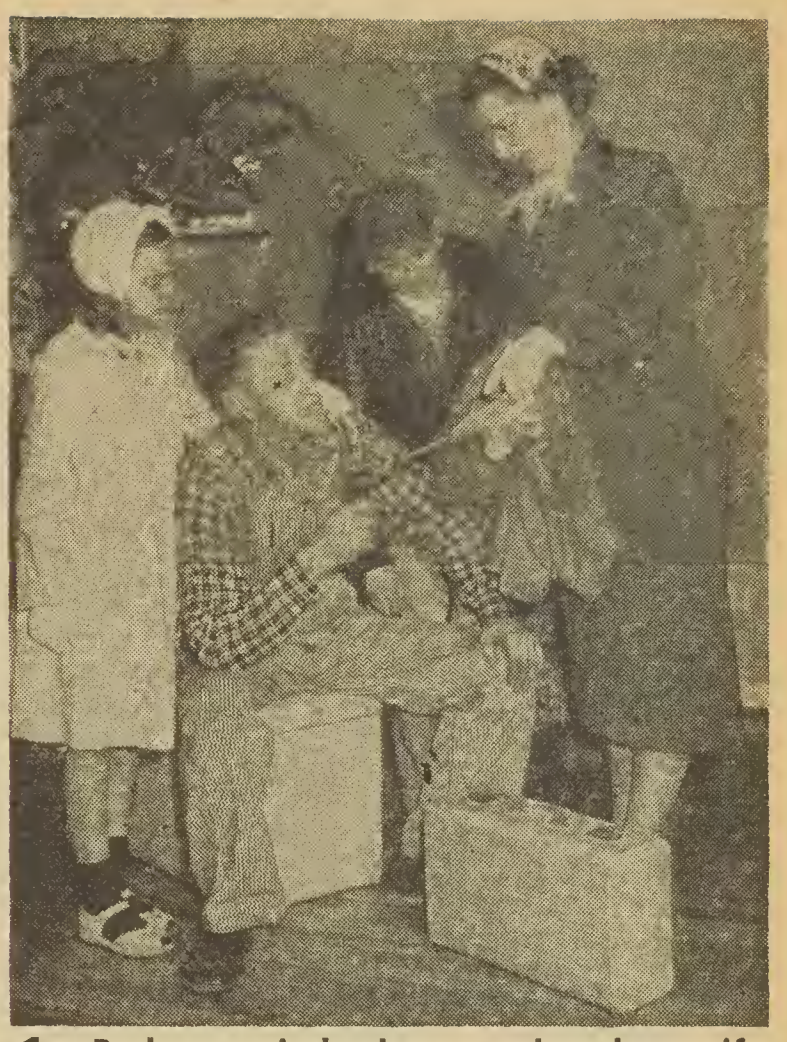
"There is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his own works," and Farmer Brown does just that. No slightest detail escapes his eagle eye as he scrubs and polishes his barn from morn til' night. He knows the exact status of every bale of hay and when every cow is due to freshen.

But it is truly said, "A change of work is the best rest." Whether or not Farmer Brown agrees with this statement makes small difference. When wife and kids go visiting for a week, he has no choice but to cope with household tasks as best he may.

Right then and there is where Farmer Brown tangles with some old axioms in an unfamiliar setting. "Man works till set of sun, but woman's work is never done" takes on a new meaning.

But then, "A change of work is the best rest," except that Farmer Brown finds that he "Thinks of ease—but must work on" lest he find an aching void in his stomach rather than good substantial food.

He'll do his best, but "To every man his own" and Farmer Brown is glad when wife and kids return. After all, "A cow is a very good animal in the field, but we turn her out of a garden."



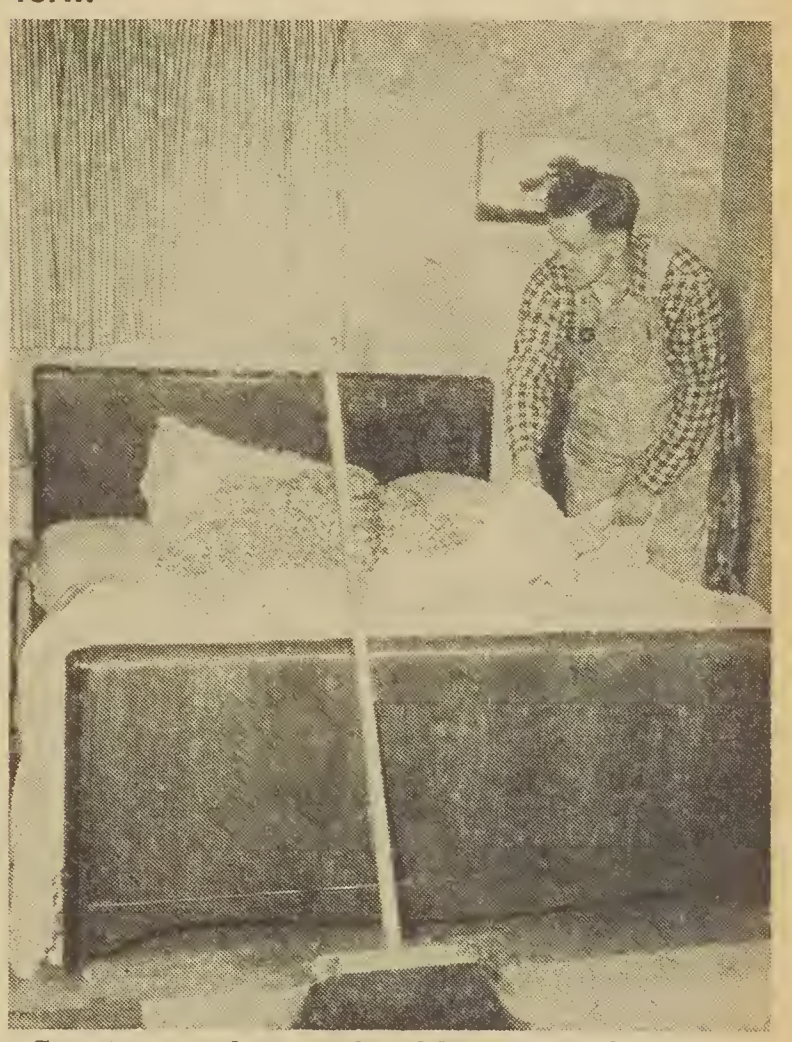
1. Bad news is broken gently when wife and kids inform Farmer Brown he's to be on his own for the coming week while the family visits Grandma. "Here's a list and last but not least—don't forget to water the fern!"



2. We'll get back to this later —



3. Wonder if the wife and kids'll be home a day or two early —



4. One make-up should last for the week–



5. WHERE'S those blasted socks ! !



6. Why didn't you water my fern?



7. And so to the barn where every man's a king.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

COOPERATION WON THE SUPER POOL

ONE of the finest things that has happened in years in the dairy industry is the success in the New York milk shed of the combined efforts of dairymen and their organizations to set up a "super pool." This means that prices for Class I milk for February, March and April, instead of gradually declining as they would under the prices provided by the Milk Order, will be maintained at the January level. For February, the increase for Class I milk will equal 9¢ a hundred above the estimated price set by the Order, 21¢ for March, and 62¢ for April. This will mean at least some more moncy for every dairyman.

That is real achievcment, and the bcst of it is, it was brought about by the combined efforts of dairymen themselves, led by the four major cooperative organizations—the League, Eastern, Mutual, and the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency. It is the best example that has come along in a long time of self-help instead of depcnding on the federal government. Lct's have more such cooperation.

To get the added prices of the super pool it was necessary to have 100 per cent agreement from the milk dealers that they would voluntarily cooperate with the dairymen and their organizations to pay these extra prices. The dealers are to be congratulated for their constructive and helpful cooperation and their willingness to pay these extra prices for Class I milk.

Successful also were the efforts of dairymen and their organizations to secure hearings to be held soon on the Milk Order to make needed permanent adjustments.

Highly to be commended was the determined and effective support given dairymen on this super pool effort by Governor Averell Harriman and Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets Daniel Carey.

IT CAN'T BE DONE

FOR 1955 crops, cross compliance is not required. That means that to qualify for price support you need to comply with acreage allotments only in the crop you sign up for.

It also can mean more competition and more surplus in crops like potatoes, other vegetables, and dairying, for if farmers are not permitted to grow all of the acreage to which they have been accustomed, they will turn to other farm enterprises. This is another proof that the whole business of government supports and interference with crop production is fundamentally wrong. In order to control two or three crops and to be fair, it is necessary to control them all, and that is completely impractical and impossible, to say nothing of the infringement upon farmers' rights and liberties.

INFLUENZA AND GRIPPE ARE NOT THE SAME

MOST of us are inclined to think that a common cold, the grippe and influenza are one and the same thing. According to the Pennsylvania Medical Society that is not true. The common cold is a pest but not a killer, unless complications develop. Those who help to spread cold germs are pests, too!

By E. R. Eastman

One can be very ill with the grippe, aching all over and with a fever, but still not have the flu. Influenza is not a cold but a separate disease caused by a filterable virus not present in the common cold or in grippe. The flu usually appears in epidemic outbreaks, which spread very rapidly. There is sudden fever, prostration, severe aching pains in the back and extremities and catarrhal symptoms. It can easily develop into pneumonia. The most important treatment includes absolute confinement to bed from the start of the disease, staying there until all danger of complication is past.

Influenza is an old disease with records going back at least until 1510. Since that time there have been at least eight great flu epidemics which killed millions. The most recent and worst epidemic of influenza occurred in 1918, causing from ten to twelve million deaths throughout the world. More than twenty million Americans were stricken with flu in 1918. Many of you older people have sad reason to remember it.

EXTRA MONEY SUGGESTION

MY FRIEND Paul C. Johnson, editor of the *Prairie Farmer,* makes a suggestion that could help many farm families add to their income.

Many city parents will pay well to place a child with a good farm family for the summer vacation. Besides adding to your income, taking care of these children for a few weeks will be good for you and especially good for the children. To get started, put a classified ad in a city newspaper. If possible get acquainted with the parents before taking on their children.

EVERY MONTH IS EGG MONTH

There is no need to tell poultrymen that their business has been through the wringer. They know it from bitter experience. Those who have been able to stick it through can have some hope now that the situation will soon be much better. Many flocks have been ruthlessly culled or sold off entirely and have not been replaced with chicks. Early hatched chicks this year, grown and fed well, promise to pay out.

The great effort on the part of farm papers, colleges, chain stores and poultrymen's own associations to increase egg consumption is also helping to get the industry back on its feet again. Incidentally, while January was named as "Egg Month" the hens didn't stop laying at the end of the month, nor did the need of this fine wholesome food cease. Every month is Egg Month.

Mr. Merrill Knapp said recently on the Rural Radio Network:

"Consider the egg. A perfect food, a food which by itself will sustain life. Rich in protein, loaded with vitamins. And convenient — the greatest achievements of modern food processing and packaging can't match it. Each individual serving in its own handsome, streamlined container which can be opened in a jiffy— with one hand if you're skilful. Cooking time—as little as three minutes.

"And such versatility. You can fry your eggs, boil them, shirr, scramble or coddle them. Whip them into plain or fancy omelettes. Use them to lighten a cake, decorate a pie, add nourishment and frothiness to a milk shake. Egg salads, egg sandwiches, egg custards— there arc hundreds of ways to usc eggs."

MY STRANGEST EXPERIENCE

NO MATTER how humdrum you may think your life is, sooner or later you have encountered a strange experience the cause or circumstances of which you may not be able to explain.

In our large family of readers there must be many who have had strange experiences of one kind or another that would make most interesting reading. Therefore, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $5 for the most interesting letter entitled "My Strangest Experience," and $1 for each of the other letters that we can find room to print. Don't make your letters long, and have them in our offices by February 19. Address them to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, SE, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

LINCOLN, IDEAL OF MILLIONS

MY FATHER was a Civil War veteran. He had met Abraham Lincoln, and I grew up in an atmosphere of deep reverence for the greatest leader America has ever known. Lincoln was my boyhood ideal, and my appreciation of him, like that of millions of others, has grown with the years. Whole libraries of books, articles and poems have been written about Lincoln, but none greater, I think, than a poem written by Edwin Markham entitled "Lincoln, The Man of the People," the last verse of which I give you here:

So came the Captain with the mighty heart:
And when the judgment thunders split the house,
Wrenching the rafters from their ancient hold,
He held the ridgepole up, and spiked again
The rafters of the Home. He held his place—
Held the long purpose like a growing tree—
Held on through blame and faltered not at praise.
And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a kingly cedar green with boughs
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

WHAT EDUCATION IS WORTH

DID you ever try adding up the salary, wages or farm income that you have earned during your life? Even though your annual income may be small, you'll be surprised at the total.

The U. S. Bureau of Census is authority for the statement that the average college student is now expected to earn a gross income of $300,000 during his lifetime. High school graduates will make about $200,000, while those with just an elementary school education will on the average not make more than $150,000.

Of course the material value of education is important, but the biggest compensation of right education is the ability it gives one to help others and himself to live a full life.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MR. J. P. SHERMAN of Hudson Falls, New York, sends in the following story on himself:

"For upwards of sixty years I have been singing around the barn. Up to date I have hit nothing but sour notes. My son's musical superiority fosters disrespect. While milking a nervous cow he felt so jubilant about getting that far along without trouble that he raised his voice in song. The cow responded by raising her foot in protest, spilling the milk and kicking him into the gutter. He told me about it, saying:

" 'Pa, don't ever sing when you milk that white cow. She kicked *me* for singing. If she ever hears *you* she'll kill you!' "

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 3. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannott, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

POTATOES: On January 1, U. S. stocks of saleable potatoes were 118,-168,000 bu. which was 10.2 million bushels (7.9%) below year previous. Holdings in eastern states were down 15.2%.

If U.S.D.A. buys for diversion to starch factories as Maine growers have asked, holdings will be further reduced.

The Florida winter potato crop is estimated at 2% below last year. Growers say they will plant 12% more acres of early potatoes for spring harvest, but 18% below average.Late and intermediate acreage expected to be 4% below last year.

Production of certified seed (1954) was 43,745,893 bu., 3% below 1953 but 7% above the 1943-52 average.

FEED SUPPLIES: American Feed Mfgrs'. Association estimates the supply of low protein feeds will exceed coming year's needs by 13%, but that high protein feeds will be in short supply. This re-emphasizes need for northeastern dairymen to grow the maximum of high quality legumes and to handle them in a way to save nutrients.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to take off restriction on amount of home grown wheat fed on the farm.

WORLD TRADE: Exports of farm products in coming year estimated as 10% above '54. Part of increase will be "give away" but signs also indicate increase in "cash business".

President Eisenhower has asked for continuation of authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements. No responsible person suggests sudden drastic decrease in tariffs but farmers (and everyone) have much to gain by increased world trade. We suggest two cautions. 1. **Farm products should not be expected to take all the decreases. 2. As long as we have price supports above world prices, it makes no sense to import products which are already in surplus.** Your comments will be appreciated.

PRICE SUPPORTS: **Secretary Benson announces that supports on dairy products will continue at present levels for the year beginning April 1.** Congressmen will talk about restoring 90% supports on basic farm products but legislation is extremely unlikely.

Commodity Credit Corporation has redueed stocks of dairy products by 43% of peak stocks of butter; 27% of cheese and by 85% of peak stocks of dry milk. **It's a tough job but progress is being made.**

U. S. D. A.: Federal budget for U.S.D.A. carries increase of $9 million for research and $6 million for Extension Services. Total budget is down $871 million below estimated expenditures for present fiscal year.

Nomination and unanimous confirmation of Jim McConnell as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture is welcome news to northeast farmers.

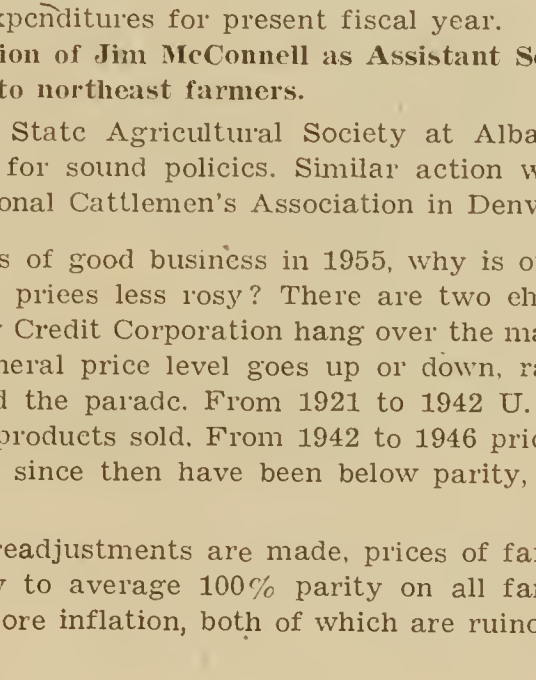
Unanimous resolution at New York State Agricultural Society at Albany meeting commended Secretary Benson for sound policies. Similar action was taken at meeting of the American National Cattlemen's Association in Denver.

FARM INCOME: With forecasts of good business in 1955, why is outlook for farm prices less rosy? There are two chief reasons. 1. Surpluses held by Commodity Credit Corporation hang over the market like a black cloud. 2. When the general price level goes up or down, raw materials, including farm products, lead the parade. From 1921 to 1942 U. S. farmers received less than parity from products sold. From 1942 to 1946 prices averaged considerably above parity but since then have been below parity, at present being about 86% of parity.

As surpluses are disposed of and as readjustments are made, prices of farm products will improve, but are unlikely to average 100% parity on all farm products unless we have war or much more inflation, both of which are ruinous in the long run. —*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR'S done a crazy thing, he's gone down South to stay 'til spring. He claims he's getting much too old to stand our ice and snow and cold; so off he goes to sunny clime to have himself a gay old time. He'll lay in bed each morn 'til eight, eat fancy meals and put on weight, then loll around upon the sand with pretty girls on ev'ry hand, or strut around, the durn old goat, in short-sleeved shirts like Joseph's coat. Now, normally I wouldn't care, what neighbor does is his affair; but this time he has done me wrong, the moron took his wife along.



Before they even started out Mirandy went into a pout. "Why can't you be like him?" she whined, "now there's a man who's really kind; he knows how to reward someone for all the work that she has done; for me it's 'sposed to be a treat just riding to the county seat." For one who thinks he's neighborly, that guy is quite a pain to me; without half trying to at all he makes me out a criminal. When he gets back, I'll make him pay, I'll have a thing or two to say; his wallet may be bent, by heck, but I am going to break his neck.

the PROOF of fast, effective

MASTITIS CONTROL

is in the udder!



See how thoroughly

PENDISTRIN®

disperses throughout treated quarter!

Prove for yourself the effectiveness of PENDISTRIN in fighting mastitis—but do it the only way that gives positive results: *in your cow's udder.*

Millions of cases have been successfully treated.

The proof of a mastitis control product is not in the way it reacts when squirted into a glass of water, not in the way it behaves on your hands. We would like to say it again: the only way to test Pendistrin's effectiveness is in your cow's udder.

Only in the udder—where it was designed to be used—can Pendistrin go to work. Only there can the special Squibb free-flowing Plastibase disperse quickly and thoroughly throughout the quarter, and release rapidly its two powerful antibiotics.

The antibiotic combination in Pendistrin—100,000 units of penicillin plus 100 mg. of dihydrostreptomycin in each tube—gives you one of the most efficient weapons known against virtually all types of bacterial mastitis.

For one of the fastest, surest means yet discovered to control mastitis, get Squibb Pendistrin from your druggist. You can *rely* on Pendistrin—made by Squibb, a name you can trust.

For additional information, write: SQUIBB, *Veterinary Department*, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Save time! Save money!

with the handy BARN BOX

Be on guard against mastitis—be ready to treat it at the first sign. See *your druggist!* Buy the handy Barn Box of Pendistrin. You save time—money too—when you buy by the dozen. All Barn Boxes have a 24-month dating. Look for them at your drugstore.

For accurate diagnosis of mastitis, consult your veterinarian.



PENDISTRIN is a trademark

SQUIBB—A NAME YOU CAN TRUST

Joseph P. Pushaw, R. 2, Union, Me.

LIME • FERTILIZER • SEED

BROADCASTER



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!

SIZES 3-14 FT.

FREIGHT PREPAID

Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality long lasting construction. Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now

AS LOW AS $66

Send for FREE Booklet

MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.

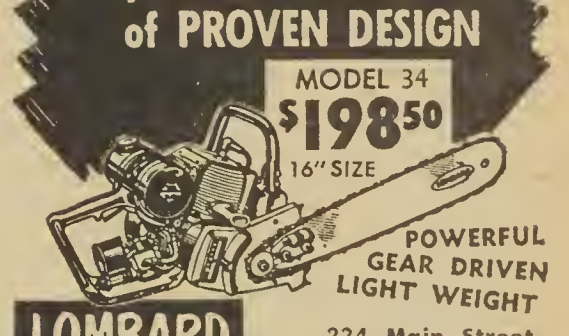
SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

STILL the lowest priced chain saw of PROVEN DESIGN

MODEL 34

$198.50

16" SIZE



POWERFUL GEAR DRIVEN LIGHT WEIGHT

LOMBARD

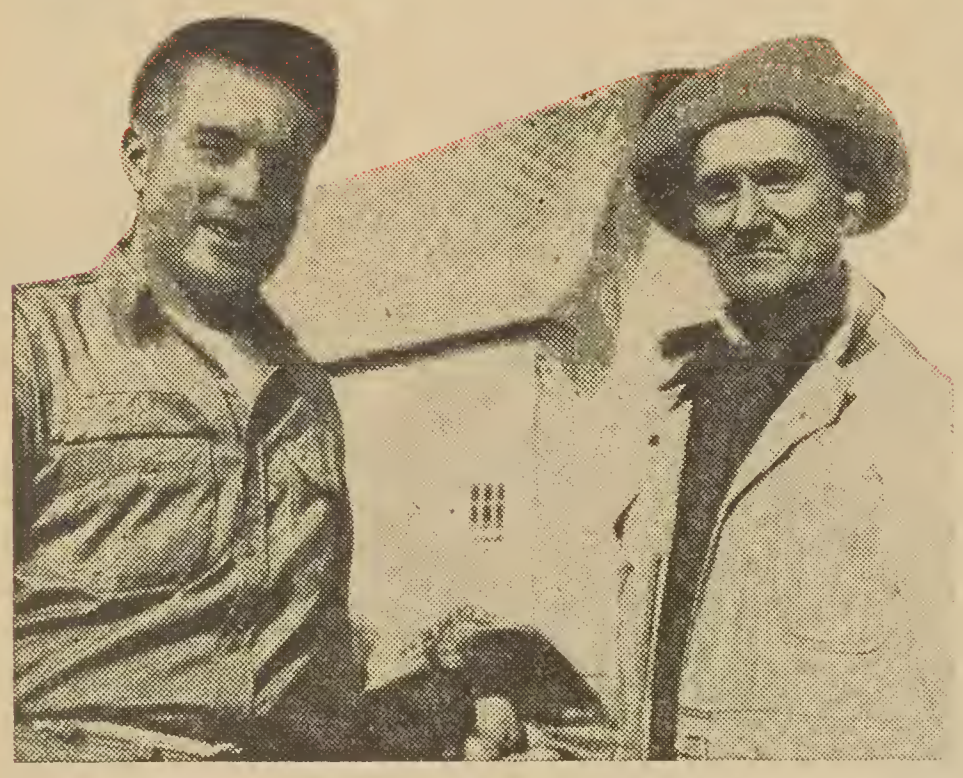
224 Main Street Ashland, Mass.

HOMELITE chain saw flexible shaft DRILL and TAPPING attachment. Fits model 26LCS or 5-30. Complete with ½" chuck $39.75. Money back guarantee.

KARL GOULD

BOX 468 — NEWARK VALLEY, NEW YORK

"AGRICO Pays Best, In Check After Check"



BERT SCHILLINGER (right) and son, DUNCAN, of Scottsville, N.Y.

"$111.22 Extra NET PROFIT Per Acre on Potatoes With AGRICO, in Side-by-side Check Against 'Just-as-good' Fertilizer!"

THESE days, it takes top yields and quality to show a good farm profit, and that's where AGRICO, The Nation's Leading Fertilizer, can do a real job for you. Take the word of Bert Schillinger, of Scottsville, N. Y., who writes:

"We've used Agrico for 12 years, but several times have tried fertilizers said to be 'just as good as Agrico', always with results like we had in 1954.

"We divided a 12-acre field, and on 6 acres plowed down 1200 lbs. AGRICO FOR POTATOES 5-10-10 per acre, also applying 1300 lbs. per acre of same with the planter. On the other 6 acres, we applied another make fertilizer, 6-12-12 analysis, in the same way and at the same rates as the Agrico 5-10-10.

"The Agrico yield was 542.64 bu. per acre, of which 514.24 bu. were No. Ones. The 'just as good' fertilizer yielded 462.4 bu. per acre, of which 438.08 bu. were No. Ones.

"*In other words, Agrico gave us 76.16 bu. MORE No. Ones per acre, worth $91.39 extra, at $1.20 a bu.*

"*But that's not the whole story. Agrico cost us $19.83 LESS per acre, and adding this to the $91.39 extra yield, gives us $111.22 total EXTRA NET PROFIT per acre on the Agrico side.*"

TOPDRESS WHEAT NOW—IT PAYS WELL!

17 Bu. EXTRA Per Acre!

Topdress Fall-seeded grain this Spring. Try it, even if you fertilized last Fall. Percy A. Barbur, of Greenwich, Rt. #2, N. Y., says:

"Early last Spring, we topdressed our wheat with 200 lbs. AGRICO FOR TOPDRESSING 10-6-4 per acre on 10 acres, omitting topdressing on part of the field. The entire field had received 400 lbs. Agrico 5-10-5 per acre at seeding the previous Fall, so this was a test of Spring topdressing, and we figured if any fertilizer would pay extra, Agrico would.

"It paid off, all right! The topdressed area yielded 43 bu. per acre—17 bu. MORE than without topdressing. At $1.85 per bu., the extra yield gave us $25.29 extra NET profit per acre over topdressing cost!"



PERCY A. BARBUR (right) and son, BLOIS, of Greenwich, N. Y.

"$30.12 EXTRA PER ACRE ON ONIONS!"



JOHN GASIENICA, and his wife, FRANCES, of Pine Island, N. Y.

Remember, there's an Agrico for each crop. As to onions, John Gasienica, of Pine Island, N. Y., writes:

"Before sowing yellow globe onion seed, I broadcast side by side on my muckland 1000 lbs. per acre of a well-known 5-10-10 fertilizer I'd been using and 1000 lbs. AGRICO FOR TRUCK 3-9-12 per acre. On Oct. 1, while screening for market, we found that the Agrico-grown onions were much better keepers, had much better color, heavier skins, and 8% less shrinkage.

"As a result, Agrico gave us 1506 lbs. MORE marketable onions per acre—worth $30.12 EXTRA per acre. Agrico makes a profitable difference, especially in the quality."

"$53.17 EXTRA PER ACRE ON THIS CROP!"

You, too, can be money ahead by insisting on Agrico this Spring. As John B. Finn, of John Finn & Sons, Pinelawn, N. Y., says:

"Yield and quality of our potatoes had been dropping, so we decided to try Agrico. We planted 40 acres with 3000 lbs. per acre of AGRICO FOR LONG ISLAND 5-10-5 and 40 acres with another 5-10-5 fertilizer we had been using, also at 3000 lbs. per acre. To make it a thorough comparison, we applied the two fertilizers side by side in two fields.



Left to right, HENRY FINN, VINCENT FINN, JOHN FINN, PAUL ENGLER, of Pinelawn, N. Y., with VINCENT FINN, Jr., foreground.

"*What a fertilizer this Agrico is!* It outyielded the other 5-10-5 by 47 bu. MORE No. 1's per acre, worth $56.40 extra. Agrico cost us a little more per ton, but it repaid the difference plus $53.17 EXTRA NET PROFIT per acre. *The potatoes had better size and shape—further proof that Agrico has the extra plant-feeding efficiency that means extra profits for the farmer.*"

ORDER EARLY!

Cash in on the all-important DIFFERENCE Agrico makes in extra yield, extra quality—EXTRA NET PROFIT. There's an Agrico for each crop—great crop-producers, all! Get Agrico NOW—see your A.A.C. Dealer this week.



Produced only by **The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**

Baltimore, Md. • Buffalo, N. Y. • Three Rivers (Phoenix), N. Y. • Carteret, N. J.

What's New In Tractors for 1955

By JIM HALL

MORE POWER, higher speeds and time-saving hitches are only a few of the features manufacturers are offering in their new 1955 tractor models. Like auto makers, the tractor people seem to have taken the features developed through many years of research and field tests and added them all at once to the new models.

Today's models are built for long life and designed to make money for their owners. For instance, the old one or two-hour job of changing from one implement to another is now done in minutes, leaving extra time available for productive work. They've even thought of the operator's comfort and safety with such things as power steering, adjustable seats and better location of instruments, pedals and other controls.

Not all the makers have come out with new 1955 models yet but here are a few highlights on those that have been announced:

Ford perhaps made the biggest change-over. For the first time, Ford is offering more than a single size tractor. Two models in their "800" series are full 3-plow jobs designed for heavy work. Three tractors in their "600" series are full 2-plow. The "640" is similar to last year's Ford but has 31 improvements in engine, mechanical and hydraulic system. The 650 is the same, plus a 5-speed transmission while the 660 has live power take off as standard equipment.

International-Harvester introduced five new Farmalls last month: A new one-plow Cub; the 100 to replace the Super A; the 200 to replace the Super C; the 300 to replace the Super H; and the 400 to replace the Super M-TA. Each is available with "Fast-Hitch" and all implements for "Fast-Hitch." All but the Cub have more power and both the 300 and 400 have independent power take-off and torque-amplifier which permits changing speeds without stopping to change gears. The Farmall 200 has a new "Hydra-Creeper" which permits a speed as low as a quarter-mile an hour.

Ferguson's new "35" has many features to give the operator what they call "4-way work control." These include: 1-"Quadramatic" control hydraulic system which automatically maintains the working depth wanted for plowing, cultivating, etc. 2—A dual-range, 6-speed transmission for greater power flexibility. 3—A variable drive PTO which, by the flick of a switch, can be set to operate at a constant fraction of the engine speed or in relation to the forward ground speed. 4—One pedal control of both transmission and PTO. Half way down on the pedal stops the tractor but PTO still operates; all the way down stops both.

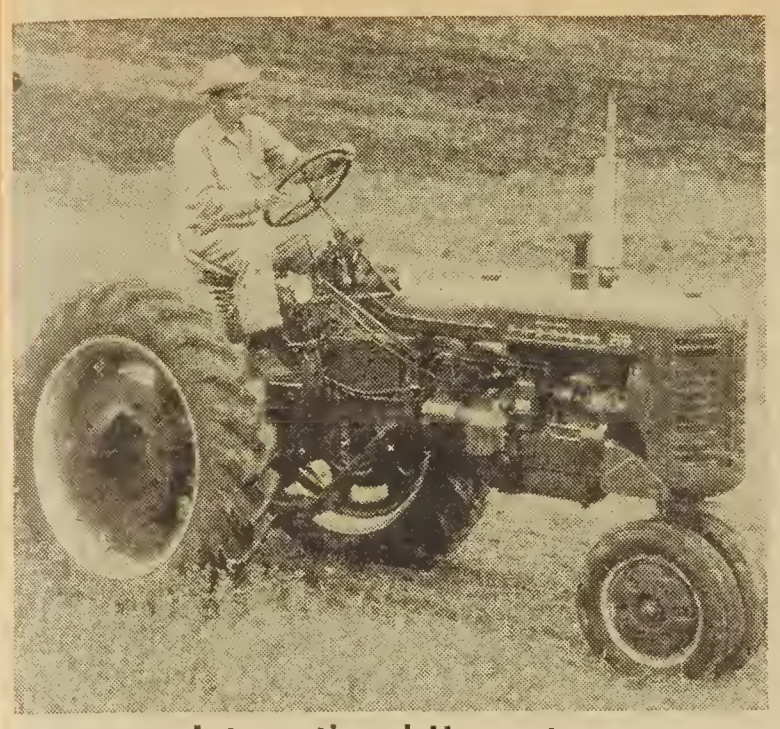
John Deere now has in production the new model "70" row-crop Diesel. This 4-5 plow tractor made a new fuel economy record during the Nebraska tractor tests and will handle 12 or 14-foot double action disk harrows and other such big-capacity tools. The "70" also comes in standard wide front tread and both have an auxiliary engine for fast, easy starts even in cold weather. John Deere "70" as well as the smaller models are available with live "Power-Trol" for single lever hydraulic control of both intregal and drawn tools. They also feature deep-cushioned, fully adjustable seats with backrests, a roomy, stand-at-will platform and easy-to-reach controls.

Massey-Harris has just come out with a new 3-point hitch for their 33 and 44-Special tractors. Hitch-All is a heavy-duty hitch with adjustments built into it for most major implements. This simplifies implement design, eliminating numerous pins, bolts and brackets. Hitch-All has "wrist action" lower links that snap open to give a wide hitching range, up, down, forward and back. It permits hitching on rough, uneven ground without tugging the implement into position. The operator simply backs to the tool, snaps the wrist open and slips the ball connector on the attaching pin.

Minneapolis-Moline's new 5-plow GB is one of the most powerful tractors they have ever built. Among other features are: greatly increased horsepower on both belt and drawbar; stepped-up speeds; higher operating efficiency; more ease and convenience for the operator, and fenders newly designed for his protection. Even the "Flote-Ride" seat has been improved for smoother ride. Live power take-off is available on the new GB in addition to regular PTO. Without touching gear shift or clutch, the tractor can be stopped with the PTO kept running.

Cockshutt "50" is a 4-5 plow tractor powered with a 6-cylinder Buda motor and provides 6 forward and 2 reverse speeds. This big tractor has live power take off, a live positive-response hydraulic system and a quickly adjustable depth control setting. It, too, features a hydraulic seat to reduce operator fatigue. The "50" has four variations in front wheel assembly and full-time power steering is available.

For more details on these or on other makes, when they are announced, just drop us a card.



International Harvester
New Farmall 200-Fast-Hitch and Hydra-Creeper



Ferguson
Fifty-four features for 4-Way Work Control



Massey-Harris
The "44-Special" with "Hitch-All"



Ford
The "860" is one of five new Fords on display



John Deere
The "70" Diesel — Fuel economy, fast starts



Minneapolis-Moline
5-Plow "GB" — Protective fenders, higher speed



Cockshutt
New "50" — 4-5 plow 8 speeds and live PTO



The "Eight Acre Chicken Bar" where Percy B. Haley operates a group of tourist cabins and incidentally disposes of a tremendous volume of poultry meat.

A Look at Poultry Keeping in Maine and New Hampshire

By L. M. HURD

IT HAS been my observation that each state and, sometimes a locality in a state, often has a certain type of building or a farm practice that is different from other parts of the country. In Pennsylvania, for example, the barns have an overhang that provides shelter for cattle.

One of the things that impressed us in traveling through New Hampshire and Maine last summer was the number of places where the barn, or poultry house, was attached to the farm house. With this arrangement of buildings, the owner could go from the house to the barn or poultry house without going outdoors. I suppose the reason for this grouping of buildings was, and may still be, the heavy snows of winter that make walking outdoors difficult. Certainly such an arrangement cuts down travel and time in doing the daily chores anytime of year.

From City to Poultry Farm

The Clarenee Ketehum poultry farm at Salisbury, New Hampshire is a good example of what we have just been talking about. We came around a bend in the road and there below us was a spacious farm home with the poultry house connected with it by a shed. Off to the right about 150 yards was the permanent brooder house and fenced rearing range covered with white birds. We drove down the driveway to the house and had a hearty reception from the owner.

We found out that Mr. Ketchum was originally from the city and had come out to the country for his health and, like so many others in a similar situation, had gone into poultry keeping. He told us he had room for 2500 layers and kept White Rocks because there was a good demand for hatching eggs of that breed. Even though egg priees had declined and the egg production of the White Rocks left something to be desired, he still thought the hatching egg business was a paying proposition.

Running water in the pens and a handy setup made it possible for Mr. Ketchum to do the chores for his flock without help.

I was particularly interested in the range shelters on this farm. They were similar to the typc recommended by the University of New Hampshire Poultry Department, except that they had an overhang on the roof in front to give better protection from storms. These buildings were shed-type with a floor space of 8 by 8 feet. They were 7½ feet high in front. The ends were of solid construction, but the front and baek were of wire as was the floor. Mr. Ketchum said each housc would accommodate about 125 birds and cost $22.00, as lumber was cheap in that locality.

From New Hampshire we followed Route One along the Mainc Coast to the Canadian line with stops at York Beach and Bar Harbor for lobster dinners. We have found that lobster tastes the best when you get it right from the ocean.

At Warren, Maine, about 75 miles above Portland, I noticed a row of poultry houses on a small hill on the left. They were particularly notieeable against the skyline and one of the buildings was new. We drove in and I was directed to the new building which turned out to be a new brooder house for turkeys. I found that the principal business on this farm was turkeys, and Mr. Paul Dillaway was the proprietor. Fifty-five hundred White Holland turkeys arc grown on this farm entirely in confinement. It is one of the largest turkey farms in the area.

While I took a look through the new brooder with the son, the elder Dillaways took Mrs. Hurd into the home to see the family antiques.

The turkeys on this farm are brooded in flocks of 1,000 and oil-burning brooders are used. Mr. Dillaway has found that oil brooders require much less labor than coal-heated hovers. All poults are debeaked at two weeks of age to prevent cannibalism and at one month the amount of floor space is doubled partly by outside wire covered porches.

Mr. Dillaway said the location of their plant on the hill provides a good view of their turkeys from the highway in both directions and was a good advertising aid for the sale of their birds at the door.

Wooden Shoes

A few miles further along Route One we came to another poultry farm. I was attraeted by the well-painted farm house and attached poultry house. Also, the niee red pullets on the range aeross the road. I found Mr. Waters Ewald, the owner, and his wife down cellar in the egg room packing eggs. They were wearing wooden shoes, as near as I could find out oeeause they were morc comfortable in thc damp cellar.

Mr. Ewald was kind cnough to stop his work and show me around his plaee. He has laying house capaeity for 5,000 birds—all New Hampshires. The buildings for layers were two- and three-story buildings about 30 feet wide, with rafter and window ventilation. Water was supplied automatically in pans set over tubs to cateh the waste water.

The pullets on range were large and vigorous, but darker in color than most New Hampshires. The pullets were to be mated with Nichols cockerels as soon as they are housed, for Mr. Ewald's principal business is the production of hatching eggs. Hatching eggs on this farm sell for a premium of 30 cents a dozen over the top priee for market eggs. Mr. Ewald scemed to be fairly well satisfied with the hatehing egg business, but was greatly disturbed about the low price of fowl (18 eents alive about August 15).

A new crop of pullets is started fairly early each year on this farm in a permanent brooder house on the range. After a few weeks, thc pullets are allowed to run out from the brooder house. Later, they have feed in open troughs and an automatic water supply on range, but roost in the brooder house. The breeding eockerels have a separate range with feed troughs, automatic water supply, and range shelters to roost in. In the late summer, when the old hens are sold, the pullets are moved into winter quarters.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Real things are essentially simple things . . . Old things. Things our parents and their parents knew before we were born. Sunset and sunrise; seedtime and harvest; food, work, and rest; hope and trust; honesty and forbearanee; companionship and love. . ;

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Broiler growing has developed into a sizeable industry in Maine, along with the produetion of eggs for hatching. Belfast, the center of the broiler-growing industry in Maine, is about 100 miles up the coast from Portland on Routc One. We did not go out of our way to visit broiler plants, but we did see a very interesting place at Sandy Point just beyond Belfast. What attracted our attention and made us stop was a white rooster made of plaster of paris standing on the lawn by the roadside, and a similar hen setting on a nest with an egg showing. We had scarcely come to a stop before the proprietor, Mr. Percy B. Haley, appeared.

We found that Mr. Haley carried on a diversified business. He grew 20,000 White Rock broilers a year, had a tourist cabin business, and ran a fried chicken bar. About one-third of his output of broilers wcnt into the freezer and were sold at the chiekcn bar. He found that this netted him more than to sell the birds alive.

The bar was in a one-story building about 12 by 20 feet near the roadside. It contained equipment for deep frying chieken and preparing french-fried potatoes. One woman did the cooking and serving of the chicken. A typieal meal consisted of one-half of a two-pound chicken, two ounces of freneh-fried potatoes, a hot roll, dill piekle, parsley and piece of lettuce. The charge was $1.00. Mr. Haley said it usually takes about a half hour to cook the ehicken from the time the order is taken. While wc were there two cars stopped and ordered their chicken lunch. Take-out orders are also filled.

Mr. Haley was formerly Ass't. Superintendent of Parks in New York City before going into broiler growing four years ago. He was quite enthusiastic about his fried chicken business, and thinks this method of disposing of broilers provides a more profitable outlet than selling them alive on the market, especially under present conditions.

— A.A. —

"WHEAT FOR POULTRY" FIGHT CONTINUED

THE FIGHT to make it possible for poultrymen to grow what wheat they need on their own farms to be fed to their own poultry is continuing on two fronts.

Congressmen are being given the facts and their support asked for. Already, one Congressman has agreed to introduce an amendment in Congress which would correct the situation. This Congressman has pointed out that letters from individual poultrymen, also dairymen, are given much more consideration by Congressmen than letters from organizations such as the Farm Bureau and the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council. Therefore they urge, and we agree, that every interested farmer can help greatly by writing his Senators and his Congressman, telling how he feels about this matter.

The second part of the campaign is a legal one to get the law declared uneonstitutional. Several poultrymen in different states are defending their right to grow all the wheat they need, by legal action. The Northeastern Poultry Produeers Council at 11 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J., has authorized a war chest for the purpose of collecting money to be used in fighting court cases and has set up a committee to administer the fund. Several readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have expressed a desire to contribute to the fund. Money for this purpose can be sent to the above address.

— A. A. —

A CLEAN EGG PROGRAM

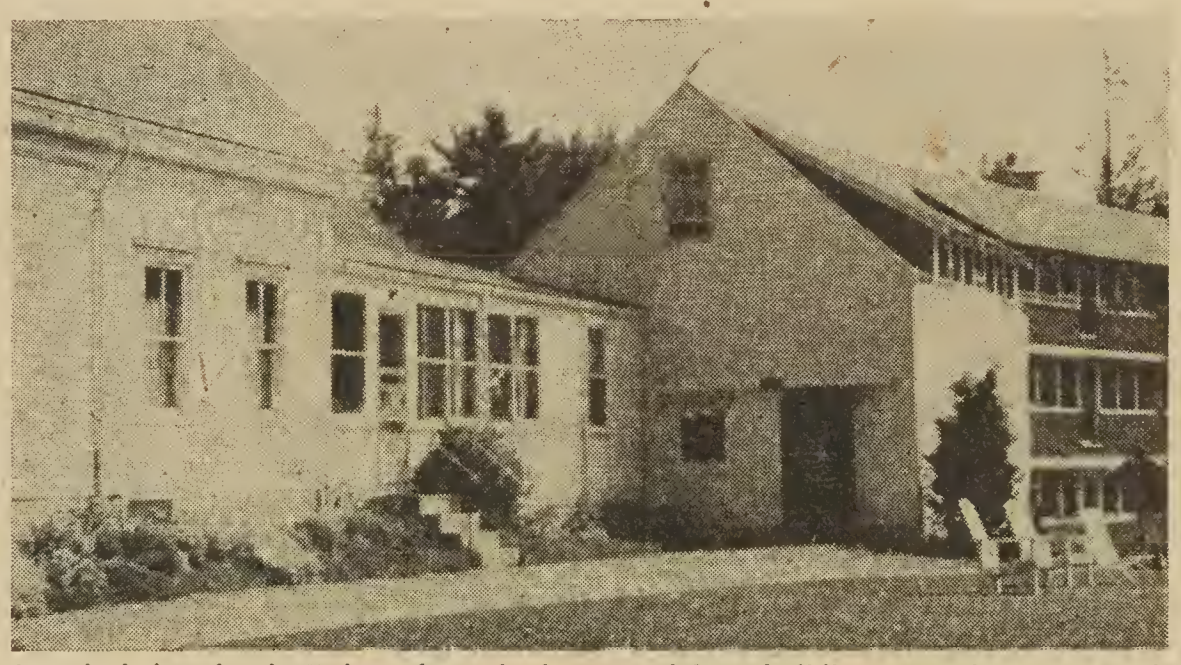
1. **Produce clean eggs in the first place** by spending more time on seeing that the birds learn to use the nests, in keeping the litter in the nests clean, and in keeping floor litter in better shape through frequent stirring and addition of litter. If our soiled eggs run over 20% at any time we eertainly need to spend more time on correeting the conditions in the hen house.

2. **Dry clean the soiled eggs which show only a few speeks of dirt.** This can be done with "on hand" sandpaper cleaner almost as quickly and easily as washing.

3. **Wash only the eggs too dirty for dry cleaning,** using the best methods possible. The percentage of such eggs should not exceed 10% of the total at any time. Consult your egg handler as to the disposal of these washed eggs. He may wish you to pack separately.

4. As you grade the eggs, **set aside the few extremely dirty "floor" and "roost" eggs.** These are probably the eggs which have given the bad reputation to washed eggs. No method of eleaning will make these into good eggs. Wash them and sell along with the eraeks for immediate consumption.

—Frank Reed, Maine College of Agriculture



A typical situation in Maine where the house and farm buildings are often connected. This is the home and poultry house of Mr. Waters Ewald.

Only a NEW McCormick® FARMALL® 300 or 400

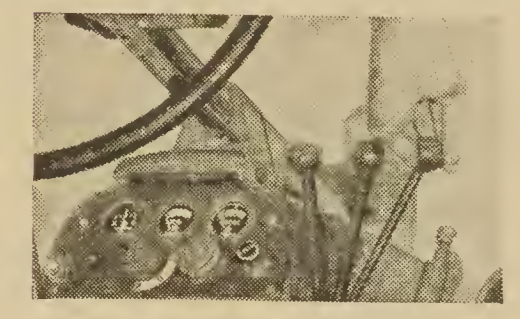
tractor gives you these great new *farm-easy* features



NEW FAST-HITCH
lets you hitch or switch implements *in seconds!* It allows instant control of every implement action for top quality work . . . makes possible simple, low-cost Fast-Hitch implements.



NEW TORQUE AMPLIFIER
lets you boost pull-power up to 45 percent . . . change travel speed *on-the-go!* Ten forward speeds . . . just the right speed for each job.

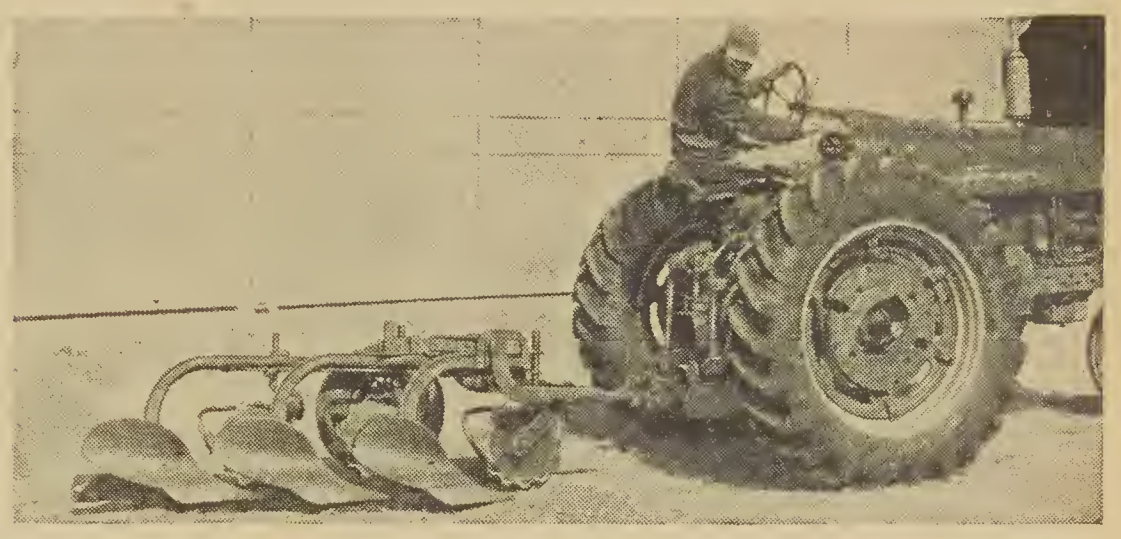


NEW HYDRA-TOUCH
gives you *two-way* hydraulic power for precision control of big-capacity equipment—both mounted and trailing. Control levers hold and return automatically.

. . . to put you acres ahead each day . . . dollars ahead each season!



Plow up to 10% more daily with Torque Amplifier! When the spring rush is on . . . when crop yields depend on timely seedbed preparation . . . Torque Amplifier takes you through tough spots *nonstop*—speeds your work with full power turns. It gives the new Farmall 300 and new Farmall 400 the greatest power punch 3- or 4-plow tractors ever had! The new McCormick No. 16 heavy duty plow has 2-foot point-to-beam clearance for exceptional trash clearance in deep plowing. It comes in 3, 4, 4 convertible to 3, and 5 convertible to 4-furrow sizes.



Make world's fastest job switch with Fast-Hitch! Just drive away from one implement—*back . . . click! . . . and go* with another! You stay in the tractor seat . . . save your back . . . gain extra rounds every day of the busy spring season. Many implements, like this Fast-Hitch plow, are interchangeable on the new Farmall 300 and 400 tractors.



Try Hydra-Touch . . . operate up to three double-acting hydraulic cylinders—one at a time or all together—for most useful hydraulic implement control in the big tractor field. "Live" hydraulic power lifts this Fast-Hitch tandem disk harrow for quick turns, speedy transport.

Ask about completely independent power take-off and other new Farmall tractor features! Get proof from your IH dealer that *you'll be ahead* with a Farmall that gives you all that's new, plus unsurpassed durability and economy. Pick your new Farmall tractor from 5 sizes . . . 16 models! A *full* line of McCormick equipment will keep it busy.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois



Send for FREE Catalogs

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept. AA-2, Chicago 80, Illinois

Tell me all the ways I'll be ahead with a new Farmall tractor! Send colorful catalog picturing new Farmall farm-easy exclusives.

- ☐ Farmall 400 (4-plow)
- ☐ Farmall 300 (3-plow)
- ☐ Farmall 200 (2-plow)
- ☐ Farmall 100 (1-2-plow)
- ☐ Farmall Cub® (1-plow)

Name _____ ☐ Student

Address _____

Post Office _____ State _____

I farm _____ acres. Principal crops _____

My IH dealer is _____

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



Watching one of my daughters working around the house the other day. It set me figuring what mighty fine young women we raise on the farm. I was thinking about ALL of the teen-age girls I see on our farms . . . what fine wives they'll make . . . that they're so well equipped to meet the problems of adult life. And what wonderful people they are.

If I was a young farm boy, say in Ag school, I suppose I might be temporarily dazzled by fancy chatter and flattery. But that's only surface stuff. When it comes to taking a life-time partner I'd look right in my own back yard . . . where we grow the best wives in the whole United States.

I figure our girls make better wives because they've had better examples in their homes. There they see a real man and wife partnership in action, and when they're old enough to gather eggs without breaking too many, they become full-fledged partners, too. Our girls know what it means to be useful, productive members of a family team . . . and they're proud to help earn the family bread.

Boys, when it comes time for taking a wife, you'll find a real prize, a solid gold partner, right there on the farm next door. Treat her the way a partner deserves . . . make sure she has the modern labor-saving appliances that her city cousin gets . . . and you'll have yourself one of the finest wives and partners the good Lord ever made.

* * * *

CHEEP

Life Insurance for New Chicks

There's no such thing as life insurance for chickens? Well, I suppose you're right. What we have is even better than life insurance. it's living insurance.

We call it Watkins' T-V Special (Terramycin-Vitamin) and it's a real lifesaver for baby chicks (and a money-saver for you). Mix your mash with T-V Special and you get HIGH LEVEL antibiotic protection that really cuts down baby chick losses . . . especially helpful in preventing Blue Comb, C.R.D. and Hexamitiasis.

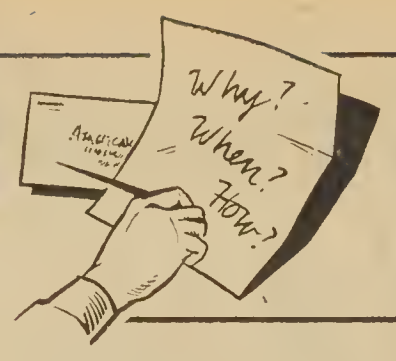
You know, when those little chicks first arrive on your place they're on the first leg of a long struggle for existence. The very fact that they've been moved from the hatchery put them in a strain . . . and. that's just the first of many periods of stress they'll be under.

Those first two weeks are real trying ones for you, but remember it's just as "gosh-awful" for them too. Adding T-V Special to their mash in recommended amounts will make it ever so much easier for them to get by . . . it gives them the helpin' hand they need!

Best part of all, this helpin' hand which almost assures you of more livability and better chick starts costs you less than 1½¢ per bird. Get yourself this "Cheep Insurance." Ask your Watkins dealer about his T-V Special.

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Newark, New Jersey

The QUESTION ? BOX



Could you tell me where I can get some down to earth information about growing mushrooms?

One of the best little books we have seen is called "Practical and Scientific Mushroom Culture." The cost is $1.00 and you can get it from L. F. Lambert, Coatesville, Pa.

What are the things to be watched in making grass silage without a preservative?

In recent years most authorities agree that the principal value of adding a preservative to grass silage is to reduce the odor to which cows have no objection but housewives do.

The important things to watch in making grass silage without a preservative is to have the silo tight; to have enough moisture in the grass to insure good packing, but to avoid too much moisture; to chop the silage short enough so it will pack; to fill the silo evenly and to tramp it for a few days after it is filled.

Does overfeeding cause diarrhea in calves?

Yes, indeed. A young calf should get about a pound of milk per day for each 10 pounds of bodyweight. More is likely to cause trouble; another trouble maker is feeding calves in unsanitary pale.

Why do some cattle breeders bring in outside unrelated blood while others try, when they buy a bull, to get one that is related to the members of the herd?

Outcrossing (the breeding of unrelated animals) is supposed to bring desirable characteristics which the herd does not have. Inbreeding, which is the breeding of closely related animals, reduces the amount of variation in a herd, but if the herd is mediocre or at least unsatisfactory, that is undesirable and the best chance of getting improvement is to bring in some new desirable blood.

On the other hand, if the results in a man's herd are good, he is very cautious about bringing in new blood because it may hurt the herd rather than improve it.

How much roughage will a cow eat if she is given free access to it?

Up to 3%, measured in dry weight, of her body weight per day. A rough rule has been that she'll eat 1% of her weight per day in hay and 3% of her weight in silage. However, on a dry weight basis, this gives only 2% of her weight and therefore is on the low side.

It is becoming increasingly important to have a source of electric power when power lines are down. Where can I get information as to the requirements?

Cornell has a bulletin, No. 879, which gives much information about emergency electric power. It is free to New York State residents and there usually is a charge of 5c for bulletins mailed outside the state. You can write to the Mailing Room, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

What is meant by the term "Ring Testing of Milk"?

This is a relatively rapid and inexpensive test for brucellosis. It can be made on milk delivered to a milk plant. When the presence of brucellosis is shown, all the individuals in the herd can be tested. On the other hand, if the mixed milk from a herd shows no brucellosis, there is obviously no reason in spending time and money to test the individuals in that herd.

ON GROWING BALD



THERE IS a touch of pathos in growing bald. Some men accept baldness gracefully; some stoically; some profanely. When the bright dome of a man's head shines through the few remaining wisps of hair like a majestic snow-capped mountain peak welcoming the morning sun, that man knows he's growing old.

I am becoming bald; I speak with authority. Right now I resemble very much a Minorca rooster halfway through his moult. Fortunately, I have no wife to worry about my loss of hair. (When a man's hair falls out, it is his wife who really suffers.)

A bald-headed man should treat his life companion with tender understanding, keeping in mind how, in their courtship days, she sat on the arm of his chair and ran her fingers through his wavy locks. Now when she puts her hand on his head, it feels like a piece of sidemeat. The husband must be very patient while the missus rubs on his noggin all kinds of hair restorers, scalp revitalizers and tonics. Be assured that eventually there will be no foliage on top to revitalize, and the little woman will give up the job as hopeless. But as long as possible, let her live on hope.

Wigs and toupees have their place. If a man's job requires that he be handsome, let him wear a detachable scalp. Radio and television comedians have a lot of fun picking dandruff (figuratively speaking) off each other's toupee. If Fred Allen kids Bing Crosby and Jack Benny about the door mats they wear atop their heads, the audience knows that Fred Allen will soon be hearing that the bags under his eyes have been mistaken for suitcases. It's all in fun, and the nice thing about it is that the boys are so well paid for their funny stuff. They're making false hair pay good dividends.

But for us ordinary mortals, I figure it this way: Mother Nature knows best when a tree should shed its leaves and when a man should part from his hair. A toupee may make him look younger, but it won't help the arthritis in his knees.

I remind my friends that our National bird is a bald eagle, and I likewise point out that a bald man always looks smarter than a man with hair. Even pretty girls sometimes smile at a bald man—when he's wearing a hat.

Ask any of these

FERGUSON DEALERS

to show you the Great New

FERGUSON 35

with 4-WAY WORK CONTROL

NEW YORK

Alabama, J. La Verne Ingolsbe
Angola, Weller's Service Garage
Antwerp, Harold A. Northrop
Arcade, Clinton Copeland
Atlanta, Steuben Farm Supply, Inc.
Auburn, Myers & Atkins
Ballston Spa, A. L. Pettit Sales & Service
Bath, Your Form Supply Store
Belleville, Carl J. Henry & Son
Bergen, Kaiser-Wilcox Corp.
Blossvale, Joy's Soles & Service
Boonville, C. Hughes
Buffalo, Builders Rental Equipment, Inc.
Canandaigua, Zim's Farm Equipment
Chateaugay, Spellman & Ryan
Chester, Chester B & J Garage
Clinton, Cowley's Sales & Service
Cobleskill, Coons Sales & Service
Croghan, Duflo Sales & Service
Darien Center, Sockett's Farm Service
Deansboro, Claude M. Hinmon Sales
Delhi, Rosa Farm Sales
Dover Plains, Dover Tractor & Equipment
East Aurora, Circle Motors
East Randolph, Ed Gumienik
East Syracuse, Northeast Tractor Soles
Ellicottville, Ellicottville Farm & Home Supply, Inc.
Fly Creek, Farmers Supply Co.
Fonda, Fonda Farm Supply
Frankfort, Hubbell's Farm Service
Franklin, O'Hara Form Implement Soles
Franklinville, Groham & Gorecki
Friendship, Frank E. Bollinger
Fulton, Doty Oil Co.
Gouverneur, Fuller's Sunoco
Grand Gorge, Sauveur's Garage
Groton, Van Marter & Son
Hancock, Charles Stoutenburg
Hemlock, John P. Dooley
Hicksville, William Kroemer & Sons, Inc.
Hornell, S. Hollands' Sons
Ithaca, Moravec's Garage
Kinderhook, Kinderhook Form Equip. Corp.
Little Falls, Whitcomb Pontioc
Macedon Center, Gordon Comp
Massena, S. P. Fournia
Middleport, Clayton & Dickinson
Millerton, Scoland Farm Machinery
Monsey, Monsey Garage
Montgomery, Montgomery Farm Machinery Co.
Munnsville, Diehl-Kroneck Farm Supply, Inc.
Nelliston, Hawkins Troctor & Implement Sales
New Paltz, New Poltz Tractor & Equipment
Newport, Waller Soles & Service
North Syracuse, Carl H. Towsley, Inc.
Norwich, Grannis & Stratton
Oneida, Castle Garage
Panama, Panama Farm Supply
Penn Yan, Penn Yan Troctor Soles
Piffard, Parnell Soles & Service
Pike, Pike Gorage
Rathbone, Farrand Brothers
Riverhead, William Kroemer & Sons, Inc.
Salem, George A. Jolley
Saranac, Alexander's Garoge
Seneca Falls, Masten Supply Co.
Sheridan, Main Motors
Skaneateles, Skaneateles Equipment Co.
Thornwood, Stork Garden Supplies
Troy, Rath Bros. Garage
Tyrone, Tyrone Motors
Union Hill, Union Hill Tractor & Sales Co., Inc.
Valois, Sutphen & Whitely
Walton, Benedict Machine Shop
West Albany, Abele Form Equipment Co.
Williamson, A. G. Hutchinson, Inc.
Wilson, Thomas E. Brawn
Windsor, Farm Machine Service
Wolcott, A. G. Hutchinson, Inc.

DISTRIBUTED BY

HUB MOTOR SALES, INC.

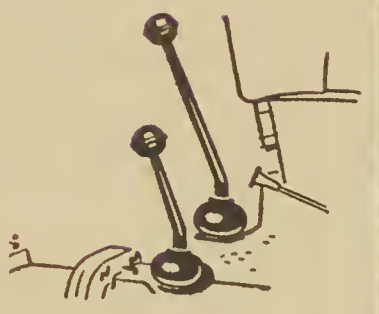
Syracuse, New York

FERGUSON DOES IT AGAIN!



1 QUADRAMATIC CONTROL is a new Ferguson exclusive that lets you raise and lower implements, select draft and maintain a uniform working depth, adjust the hydraulic system's speed of response, hold implements rigidly at desired position—all on the same quadrant, and with finger touch.

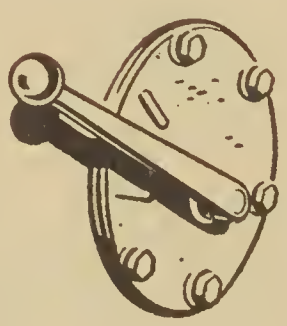
2 DUAL-RANGE TRANSMISSION provides wide range of speeds—6 forward, 2 reverse—to allow you to fit the speed *exactly* to the work, whether transplanting, spraying or doing close cultivation in the 35's "creeper" gear. Or plowing or discing in high-range first. Or driving along the highway at rapid transport speeds up to 14 mph.



3 NEW "2-STAGE" CLUTCHING controls *both* tractor transmission and PTO with a single pedal for operating such machines as the baler or forage harvester continuously, regardless of tractor starts and stops. Halfway down on pedal (you don't have to guess, you can *feel* it) disengages transmission *only* while PTO continues to operate. All the way down stops both transmission and PTO.



4 VARIABLE-DRIVE PTO is not just ordinary live power take-off. With the PTO shift you select either the drive that's in ratio to the *ground* speed of the tractor, for such jobs as raking, planting or fertilizing—or, the drive that's in ratio to *engine* speed, for harvesting, foraging, baling or other machine work, demanding continuous PTO operation.



NOW...ONLY THE GREAT NEW

FERGUSON 35

GIVES YOU POSITIVE 4-WAY WORK CONTROL

Take a *good* look at the first and only tractor ever to out-perform the famous Ferguson "30". It's the new Ferguson "35", and it *does* out-perform any tractor in its field!

It gives you far wider *range* of control, without ever leaving the new "Foam-Float" seat.

It gives you more selective control, to throw weight and power where you need it, to zoom through tough jobs and tight spots, with power to spare.

It gives you more benefits from the Ferguson System, which more closely than ever couples implement and tractor into *one* responsive, flexible unit.

But words are not enough. You must see and *feel* the features which make the Ferguson "35" the most versatile, working-est tractor you ever rode. Call your Ferguson Dealer. Arrange *now* for a demonstration!

PLUS many more features

- Low rpm torque
- Jumbo-size, 14" x 2" brakes
- Both brake pedals same side
- Increased engine power
- Tractormeter
- Recirculating Ball-Nut Steering
- Compensating Overload Release
- "Foam-Float" Seat
- Safety Brake Latch
- Also available, power spaced wheels

WIN
a new Ferguson "35"
FREE
Register with your Ferguson Dealer

Subject to Federal, State and Local Regulations

go years ahead / *GO* **FERGUSON**



Low cost

STABLE BEDDING

Always available *when you own an economical*

FITCHBURG CHIPPER

That's right—a Fitchburg Chipper will give you an ever-ready, low cost supply of the finest mulch, poultry litter and stable bedding, just by converting waste wood on your farm into valuable wood chips.

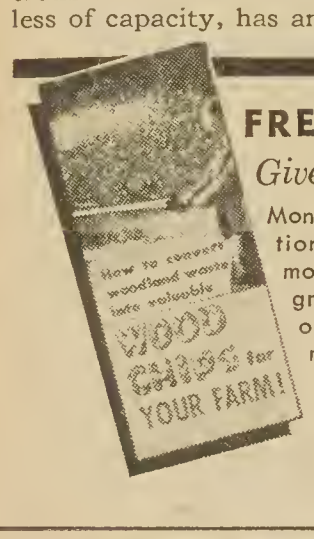
Not only can you convert prunings, thinnings, fence row clearings, etc., into a useful, money-saving product, but your Fitchburg Chipper makes it easy to clean out woodlots—give new life to young trees, reduce the danger of fire.

Fitchburg Chippers are ruggedly built. They are designed by engineers for busy, trouble-free service. Every model, regardless of capacity, has an exclusive built-in feature which permits chipping of larger size wood without extra power. It's the patented Fitchburg Safety Spring so essential to smooth efficient operation.

And you can buy a Fitchburg Chipper for as little as $960.

EXTRA CASH FOR YOUR SON

Help your son earn $5–$8 per hour right near home. Many boys on farms use Dad's Fitchburg Chipper to help earn their way through college or ag school, doing custom chipping for neighbors and nearby municipalities. Learn more about the Fitchburg Chipper! Send the coupon for free folder today.



FREE FOLDER

Gives all the facts

Money-making suggestions, specifications, model numbers, diagrams, USDA quotes on use of chips for mulch, litter and bedding. It's all in this free folder—send for your copy now!

FITCHBURG ENGINEERING CORPORATION

Dept. AA-25, Fitchburg, Mass.

Please send my free Fitchburg Chipper Folder

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town*_____ *State*_____



KEEP SILAGE PRIME IN A UNADILLA Wood—Warmth, Wood—Flavor, Wood—Acid Resistant, Wood—Creosote Treated—UNADILLA

Buy right the first time! Picture yourself as the owner of a new factory-creosoted Unadilla. Wood is not harmed by silage acids. Wood is the time-proven material for long life silos. Factory creosote provides a permanent finish for your Unadilla. Store this year's crops in a heavy-duty, dowelled, wood stave silo — a Unadilla. Hundreds of steel dowels help your Unadilla stand up against wind and now your Unadilla can be factory-creosoted to stand up against time. Send for catalog and facts on Easy Payment Plan.

Unadilla Silo Co. Box B-215 Unadilla, N.Y.

FACTORY CREOSOTE TREATED **UNADILLA SILO**

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK



BUS DRIVERS ALSO COURTEOUS

I WAS especially interested in the story about the New York taxi driver which appeared on the editorial page of the January 1, 1955 issue. I am sending you a similar story which appeared in the *Newark Star Ledger* on January 4. Are there two Mr. Courtesys? I hope so because we Jerseyites do not want to be considered New Yorkers and to call a bus driver a taxi driver is the same as calling a farmer a hick.
—*Edward Birmingham, Nutley, N. J.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The clipping which Mr. Birmingham sent shows a picture of Saul Warner and his wife and youngster. He was chosen as the most courteous among New Jersey's 7,000 bus drivers.)

— A. A. —

MANY READERS REMEMBER BLUE POTATOES

My short article about a blue potato which was published in the May 1, 1954, issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST certainly touched a nostalgic cord in the hearts of many readers. I described the potato and asked for a name. I received more than three hundred interesting letters, giving me many names, some telling the history of it, and all with one exception assuring me that the blue potato was just grand for eating. Many had not seen or heard of them for years.

More than half of the letters asked for some to plant. I answered all the inquiries and mailed blue potatoes until my limited supply was exhausted. I promised many that I would give them a little write-up in the fall when my very busy season was over and here it is.

Evidently there are several varieties of blue potatoes and these were quite generally grown in the home gardens in the past. Many names were given to me and several attempted to give me the origin. The most common names were Cow Horn, Nigger Toes, Blue Victor and Blue Christie. Following is a list of other names sent to me: Blue Sentinel, Hog Horn, Royal Blue, Colonial Blue, Prince Albert, Blue Mechanic, Hebron, Peerless, Goose, Klondyke, Shenango, Cobblers, Calaco, Lincoln Blues, Irish Blues, Irish Skerry, Pogies, McCullers, and Buckhorn. How many of these are localisms and synonyms only the good Lord knows. Regardless, practically all thought they were just grand for the home table.

Several readers attempted to trace the origin of their particular blue potato. One New York reader claimed the Indians gave them to the white settlers way back in the colonial days. A Massachusetts reader insisted they came from Ireland and were the original Blue Skerries. A couple of readers claimed the first came to this country from Poland. Several said they were first grown in Canada, and Aroostook County, Maine, also had a few claimants.

I am inclined to think mine are Blue Christies. One kind reader sent me a few Cow Horns for trial. They do not look to be too different from my blue (what ever they may be). The Cow Horn has a curve while mine is quite straight.

I have a little confession to make. While I have grown, eaten and liked them for years, for some strange reason I never baked any. So many wrote of their fine baking qualities I just had to bake some. I can assure the readers that their enthusiasm for baked Cow Horns is fully justified. They bake a fine and light as snow—just about the best baker in my experience. They are a rugged potato also. The past season here was a terrible one for potatoes but the old blues came through in fine style. I am for more and better blue potatoes for home use.

It was nice to learn that lots of people are still interested in the home cooking qualities of potatoes. I can assure them their tastes have not been misplaced. It was nice, too, to "meet" so many fine folks through the mail box. — *Eugene A. Wright, Plympton, Mass.*

— A. A. —

HUNTERS DISOBEY LAWS

Illegal hunting has developed into a highly dangerous racket where not only our wild animals are threatened, but every right of farm families as well. This last fall, even more than ever, ruffians with big game licenses defied farmers on their own lands, and more and more are defying the State to do anything about it.

If, during the coming fall, a season is opened on antlerless deer, as various straws in the wind seem to indicate, all is lost. Can't you help us to fight such a catastrophe?—*Miss E.A.C., N. Y.*

— A. A. —

LIKED JOHN'S PAGE

We are sorry to see that John Babcock's Kernels page will be no more—but we want to thank you, John, for the great pleasure and information you have given us on that page. We have followed the work and experiments and reflections thereon of the Babcock family with the keenest interest. We wish you all the best success in your newer ventures and pray that all will be happy in the future of Sunnygables. — *Mr. and Mrs. Jeremy Blood.*

— A. A. —

WHERE WE ARE!

I read your paper and enjoy it, but recently, when I wanted to write, I had difficulty in finding the address.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: You can always find the address of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on the bottom of the editorial page. While our printing plant is in Poughkeepsie, our editorial offices are in Ithaca. That address will always reach us, but if you like, you can add Box 367, which belongs to the editorial department and the Service Bureau.)



"I've done this operation a hundred times. But don't worry, I'll get it right yet."

The Importance of

MAINTAINING Orangic Matter

LAST fall, Dr. Richard Bradfield, Head of the Agronomy Department at Cornell, talked on the subject "Organic Farming With Chemical Fertilizers" at the southern convention of The National Fertilizer Association. Discussing the idea, frequently expressed, that organic fertilizers are better than chemical fertilizers, he touched on the following points:

Organic matter in the soil is extremely important. It helps to maintain good soil structure and is an excellent way of storing plant nutrients in the soil. However, Dr. Bradfield disagreed with a number of statements that had been made by organic fertilizer enthusiasts. One is that crops grown with organic fertilizer, only, are free from disease. He pointed out that the potato blight which destroyed the potato crop in Ireland and caused a famine took place before the widespread use of commercial fertilizers. Furthermore he said, "Visit the vegetable market in any country with a primitive agriculture where the use of chemical fertilizers is unknown and sole dependence is placed on organic fertilizers, and you will find that the vegetables are so riddled with disease that an American housewife would not think of buying them."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Books are the legacies that genius leaves to mankind.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Next, Dr. Bradfield discussed the idea that crops fertilized properly with organic fertilizers are not attacked by insects. "We have had invasions of grasshoppers since Biblical times; we have had invasions of Army worms and Japanese beetles which do not discriminate, in their advance across the landscape, between the crops that have been fertilized with composts and those which have been fertilized with chemical fertilizers."

Then the speaker took up the claim that chemical fertilizers are poisonous and should never be used in food production. "Those who make this claim argue this way: Sulphuric acid is a poison—sulphuric acid is used in the manufacture of superphosphate—therefore, superphosphate is a poison. Let's apply this logic to salt. Hydrochloric acid is a poison—sodium chloride can be made by compounding hydrochloric acid with another poison, caustic soda —therefore, sodium chloride, or ordinary table salt, is a poison!"

Dr. Bradfield went on to say that there is no valid evidence to support the claim that crops produced with composts are any better nutritionally than those fertilized with chemical fertilizers.

Haul Manure Direct to Field

Admitting fully the importance of organic matter, the speaker pointed out that the losses in composting vegetable materials are high and that considerable labor is required. "Farmers," he pointed out, "have found that the best and most economical way to handle manure is to haul it from the barn directly to the field."

As a final "clincher", Dr. Bradfield pointed out that some of the most effective ways of increasing the organic matter in the soil is to apply liberal amounts of chemical fertilizers, thereby increasing the plant growth that can either be plowed under or fed to livestock with the return to the land of the manure produced by the livestock.

New York owners say: "More Economical, More Powerful, Easier to Handle"



Massey-Harris 44 Special with 37 plow attached to its new wrist-action Hitch-All

Drive a Massey-Harris

if you really want to get things done

WORK really gets done when you step up to a Massey-Harris. The power you need is there . . . ready, dependable, willing to take on heavy work.

You sense it immediately in the first throaty response of the engine . . . feel the eagerness that says "let's get going" in every touch of the throttle.

Take it to the field and the furrows glide by. A Massey-Harris really turns on the power when a tough spot tries to pull the engine down. It stays on the pull — smoother, with a reserve that takes every round at a steady pace.

And this tractor keeps one eye on the fuel gauge . . . matches load demands — and gets more work out of the fuel it does use. Check the tank . . . even 8 or 9 hours of plowing leaves you fuel to spare.

You'll find a Massey-Harris handles easily too . . . drives, turns, dodges quick . . . guides close to rows and fences with less effort. You're seated on a comfortable hydraulically-cushioned seat . . . up on a platform that gives you plenty of leg room, where your hands and feet set themselves on the controls in a natural way.

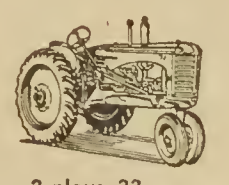
The tools that team up with a Massey-Harris attach to its new and exclusive 3-point *wrist-action* Hitch-All in a matter of seconds. They're controlled through its Depth-o-matic System . . . powered into and out of the ground for constant depth.

You have to field test a Massey-Harris to know what a truly great tractor it is. Your Massey-Harris dealer will be glad to arrange a demonstration on your farm and show you why you get *more* with a Massey-Harris.

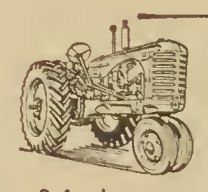
A new booklet "Out of the Mailbag" tells the experiences of Massey-Harris owners in their own words. For your free copy write Massey-Harris, Dept. B-85, Racine, Wisconsin.



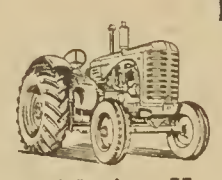
1-2 plow Pacer



3 plow 33



3-4 plow 44 Special



4-5 plow 55

MAKE IT A **Massey-Harris**

Outstanding for Economy, Power, Ease of Handling

SEE YOUR NEARBY MASSEY-HARRIS DEALER FOR ALL YOUR FARM EQUIPMENT NEEDS

NEW YORK

AFTON.....Bernett H. Decker
ALEXANDER.....Wiktor's Garage
AMSTERDAM.....Giuffre Brothers
ANDOVER....Leon's Sales & Service
ANTWERP.....Harold A. Northrop
ATLANTA..Steuben Farm Sply., Inc.
AUBURN.....Myers & Atkins
BILLINGS.....Francis Ryan, Inc.
BOONVILLE.....C. Hughes
BOSTON ..... M. J. Emerling
BUFFALO Fronckawiak Motor Sales
CAMDEN.....Walter Sauer
CANAJOHARIE.....Barringer's Farm Supply
CANANDAIGUA.....Donald Howard
CAZENOVIA.....Rasmussen Farm Equip.
CENTRAL BRIDGE....J & P Impl. Co.
CHEEKTOWAGA..... Fronckowiak Motor Sales
CHERRY CREEK.....Cherry Creek Motor Sales
CHURCHVILLE....Churchville Tractor & Impl. Corp.
CLINTON.....George Marsh
COHOES....Emerick Farm Equip. Co.
COLLINS..... Wilson's
CROGHAN....Duflo Sales & Service
DAVENPORT..Durward MacCracken
DERUYTER.....H. W. Cook
DUNDEE.....Jas. Gibson & Son
EARLVILLE.....Earlville Farm Sales
EAST AURORA.....Circle Motors
ELLENBURG DEPOT.....S. L. Drown & Son
ELMIRA.....Wheelock Gardens
FILLMORE.....L. L. Babbitt
FRANKLINVILLE.....C. A. Phillips & Son, Inc.
GREENWICH....Leland R. Robertson
GREIGSVILLE..Parnell S & S (Piffard)
HAMMONDSPORT....Kolo's Sales & Service
HARTWICK.....Farmers Supply Co.
HEMLOCK.....John Dooley & Son
HERKIMER.....P. J. Watkins
HIGHLAND Judson Van Vliet & Son
HOMER.....W. J. Price & Sons
HORNELL.....Thacher Brothers
ITHACA, Rt. 1.....Moravec Garage
JEFFERSONVILLE ..... Jeffersonville Garage
JOHNSON CITY, Rt. 2..Lloyd Mason
KEESEVILLE.....Thompson's Mach. & Welding
LANCASTER.....Aurora Garage
LEROY.....F. W. Bickford
LINDLEY.....G. M. Stuart & Sons
LIVERPOOL.....Viel Brothers
MARCELLUS.....Nightingale Mills
MIDDLEPORT.....Max Hyde
MILLERTON....Sco-Land Farm Mach.
NAPLES.....C. W. Guile
NEW HAMPTON....Sosler Bros. Gar.
NEW SALEM....New Salem Garage
NORTH JAVA....Java Farm Supply
NORWICH.....Brook's Garage
OWEGO.....J. D. Hunt & Son
PORT JERVIS.....Runnall's Garage
PULASKI....Bouvier's Farm Supplies
RANSOMVILLE..Walter R. Peterson
RICHFIELD SPRINGS....Beadle & Co., Inc.
RICHVILLE.....E. J. Reed
RIVERHEAD, L. I.....Rolle Brothers
SODUS CENTER.....Charles B. Krebbeks
STERLING.....Matson Lumber Co.
STONE RIDGE....George Von Bargen
TROUPSBURG.....Elbert Potter
TRUMANSBURG....G. C. Marquart & Sons, Inc.
TYRONE..... .....Tyrone Motors
UNION HILL.....J. H. Braman
VALATIE.....Heins Equipment Co.
VERONA..Halder's Farm Equip. Co.
WALLKILL....Wallkill Farm Supplies
WALTON....Benedict Mach. Service
WARSAW.....Parnell Farm Supply
WATERLOO Finger Lakes Equip. Co.
WATERPORT.....Parson's Tractor & Impl.
WATERTOWN....Northern Impl. Co.
WEEDSPORT....O. Jorolemon & Sons
WESTBROOKVILLE....Westbrookville Garage
WHITNEY POINT.....N. L. Barnes
WILLIAMSON....Ralph A. Verbridge

NEW JERSEY

BLAIRSTOWN.....Rusweiler's Gar.
BRANCHVILLE....The Roy Company
BRIDGEBORO.....Fortnum Motor Co.
DEERFIELD STREET.....Ackley's Gar.
GLADSTONE..... H. B. Motors
HAMMONTON....Farm Mchy Supply
HIGHTSTOWN.....Hight's Farm Equip. Co.
MALAGA..... .....R. H. Vassallo
MAYS LANDING, Rt. 1....Herman G. Liepe
MONROEVILLE..Rudolph J. Franzen
MONTAGUE, N. J., P.O. Port Jervis, N. Y.....William Reinhardt & Son
MT. HOLLY Cooney Weld & Mch. Inc.
NEWHANIC STATION....J. S. Covert
PARAMUS.....Lindley Motors
PEMBERTON.....J. G. Montgomery
PINE BROOK....Shulman Equip. Co.
SADDLE RIVER.....D. A. Pell
STEWARTSVILLE.....Esposito Farm Machinery
SUSSEX.....Sussex Welding
WICKATUNK.....Conover Brothers
WOODSTOWN.....Rudolph Franzen

LOOK

what your tractor dollar can do!

You can save dollars . . . lots of them . . . by powering your whole farm with a Model CA, today's outstanding tractor in the two-plow class, with many time-saving, work-saving features.

Allis-Chalmers has pioneered an entirely new engineering concept in tractors . . . less bulk, more brawn, at lower cost . . . a combination that will enable you to pocket important savings in fuel and upkeep for years to come.

Give the CA your *tough* jobs. You'll discover it's the huskiest, handiest tractor in its power class you ever operated.

Your Allis-Chalmers dealer will gladly let you try a CA on the toughest job on your farm. Just ask him!

$1,564 f.o.b. factory with adjustable front axle

Model CA Tractor complete with features listed below plus power take-off, 5-way hydraulic system, standard front and rear tires, foot brakes, belt pulley, fenders, starter and lights. Implements are extra.

SNAP-COUPLER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.



ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

All these — with this one tractor

- Automatic Traction Booster
- Two-Clutch Power Control
- Power-Shift Wheel Spacing
- SNAP-COUPLER for Quick-Hitch implements
- Helical Gear transmission
- Free-Swing mounted implements, led from a single hitchpoint
- High-Clearance All-Purpose Powerline

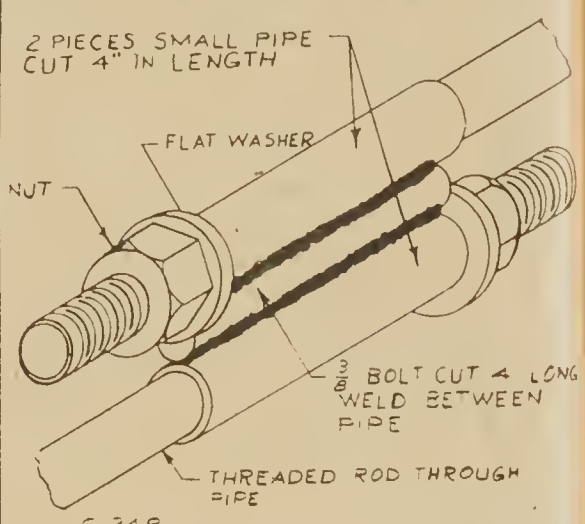


STOPPING SQUEAKS

"Floor squeaks can be ended merely by driving wooden wedges between the subfloor and the joists that pass over or near hot furnaces. Squeaky stairs can be corrected by nailing the treads to the risers by nails longer than those originally used. Let some one stand on the tread while it is being nailed. The nails should be driven in pairs at different angles."—*Mrs. G. H., Millard Co., Utah*

— A.A. —

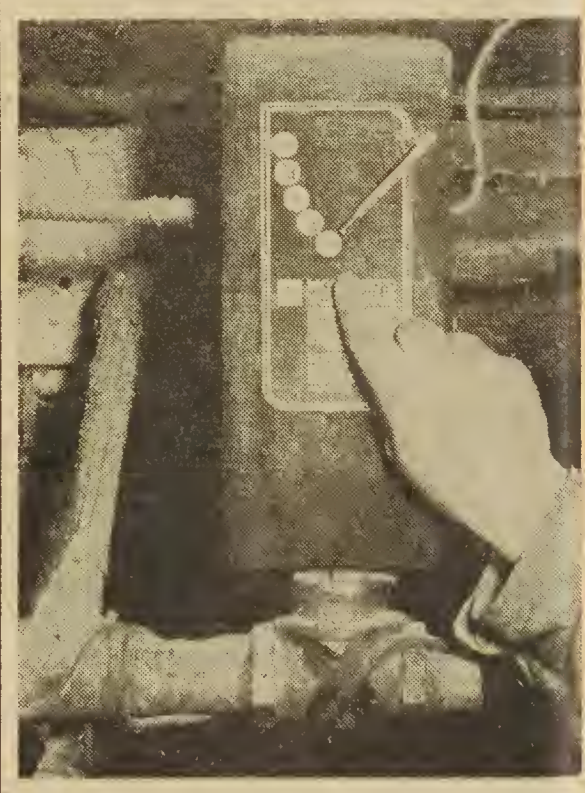
HANDY TURNBUCKLE



Here is a sketch of how I made a very satisfactory turnbuckle for splicing a hoop for a silo. I cut two 4-inch pieces of small pipe and then welded the short pieces of pipe side by side with a 4-inch piece of bolt between them as shown for a spacer. I then slipped threaded rods through the short pipes with nut and spacer on the ends and then tightened the nuts until the hoop was tight and snug. It works very well indeed.—*D.F.*

— A. A. —

NO FREEZING HERE



WINTER poultry chores made easy at Max Brender's poultry farm, Ferndale, N. Y. This solenoid-type valve is run by same time clock that turns on lights and automatic feeders in morning, off at night. It governs water supply through the 1" pipe, and is set to start water flow 15 minutes before lights come on, turn it off 15 minutes after lights go out at night. This way, water isn't able to freeze, plug up watering valve, etc. in pens during night. Note that water in pipe itself is ably made anti-freeze by heating cable wrapped around pipe.

New York Agricultural Society Discusses Health, Honors Century Farms

FOUR New York families whose farms have been in the family for more than 100 years, received Century Farm Citations from Governor Harriman. The occasion was the farm dinner which highlighted the 123rd Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society in Albany on January 19th.

Those receiving citations were Mr. and Mrs. Amherst Davis, Mt. Sinai, Long Island; Mr. and Mrs. Dean Gordon, Rushford, Allegany Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Harrison, Mt. Vision, Otsego Co.; and Mr. and Mrs. Elwin Tarbell, North Bangor, Franklin Co.

Following presentation of the citations, Governor Harriman discussed the agricultural situation briefly. He stated that he was not at all satisfied with farm prices and promised that his administration would do its best to help solve the economic problems of farmers.

He indicated belief that the surplus of farm products has its rosy side, commenting that in order to win the cold war we must have such a surplus.

The theme of the Annual Meeting of the Society was Health of Animals and Humans.

Following are brief comments from talks given:

"Milk shipped into Pittsburgh and Chicago must come from herds that are free from Brucellosis. Such an order will become effective in the state of New Jersey in 1958. This will affect 50 per cent of the dairymen producing milk in New York State. I understand that the state of Connecticut is contemplating a similar order. Furthermore, the U. S. Public Health Service is also considering a federal order which will prohibit interstate shipment of milk which does not originate from brucellosis-free herds." — *Walter S. Mason, Market Analyst, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.*

"Malnutrition does not exist only in the low income groups. Many a child born with a silver spoon in his mouth suffers from it too. Food habits and choices of foods are just as important as access to it and its use by the human body." — *Dean M. Eunice Hilton, College of Home Economics, Syracuse University.*

"In all poultry health problems, psychology and psychiatry have an important place. Chickens have to be treated as groups and understood as individuals. Only a healthy poultry flock survives as a financial success. You have to think like a chicken, knowing that chicks are cold before they are chilled, giving them a little grain as variety in their diet, letting them run in the sunshine—all contribute to a happy chickhood."— *Francis J. Townsend, Cazenovia, N. Y., poultry farmer.*

"The question has often been asked, and logically, why there are rather stringent interstate shipping regulations for livestock, whereas those within states usually are very lax. If a New York State farmer, for example, wants to buy a young heifer from a farmer in Pennsylvania, he cannot do it legally until the animal has been examined by a duly accredited veterinarian who must certify that the animal comes from a herd which is accredited for tuberculosis, or that the herd is a clean one in a modified accredited area. If the animal is more than 6 months old there must be a record of a negative blood test for Bang's disease.

"If the same farmer decides, however, to buy his animal from a New York State farmer, who may live much farther away but not across a state line, he just buys it, takes it home, and that is that."—*Dean W. A. Hagan of the New York State Veterinary College.*

Harold Creal of Homer, N. Y., was re-elected as president of the Society for the coming year. Other officers were re-elected with the exception of treasurer. Webster Birdsall has retired and is now in Israel and Harvey Holmes was elected as treasurer of the organization.

— A. A. —

NEW YORK CONFERENCE BOARD RECOMMENDS PROGRAM

CONTINUING a custom of many years, the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations met in Albany on January 18 and 19 and presented its suggestions for a legislative program for farmers to Governor Harriman and legislative leaders. Representing eight farm organizations, the Conference Board Program emphasized "self-help" as opposed to government paternalism. As has been the custom, no commitments by the governor or legislators were asked for or given.

While urging the State to take leadership in improving milk promotion and distribution, it came out flat-footed against advertising farm products by any government agency.

The program recommends the use of state funds to hasten the present brucellosis control program, stating that federal indemnities do not appear to meet the needs of New York State. One reason, we understand, is that federal indemnities will not be paid on animals vaccinated after 8 months which would make many New York cows ineligible for Federal indemnity.

Among the planks in the program was a request for an open season on does in agricultural counties next fall; the addition of six food inspectors by the State Department of Agriculture and increased livestock facilities at the State College of Agriculture.

Also continuation of The Legislative Commission on Imitation Dairy Products, wearing of conspicuous license numbers by hunters, state responsibility for damage to cars by deer, stopping misuse of the term "Farmer's Market", ending the 18,000 lb. ceiling for licensing farm trucks, allowing animal remedies to be sold in feed stores.

The conference board, representing the State Farm Bureau, the Grange League Federation, the Dairymen's League, the Home Bureau, the State Grange, the Horticultural Society, the Poultry Council and the State Vegetable Growers Association, in presenting the program, stated that government should never take over functions which farmers can perform for themselves on a self-help basis.

— A. A. —

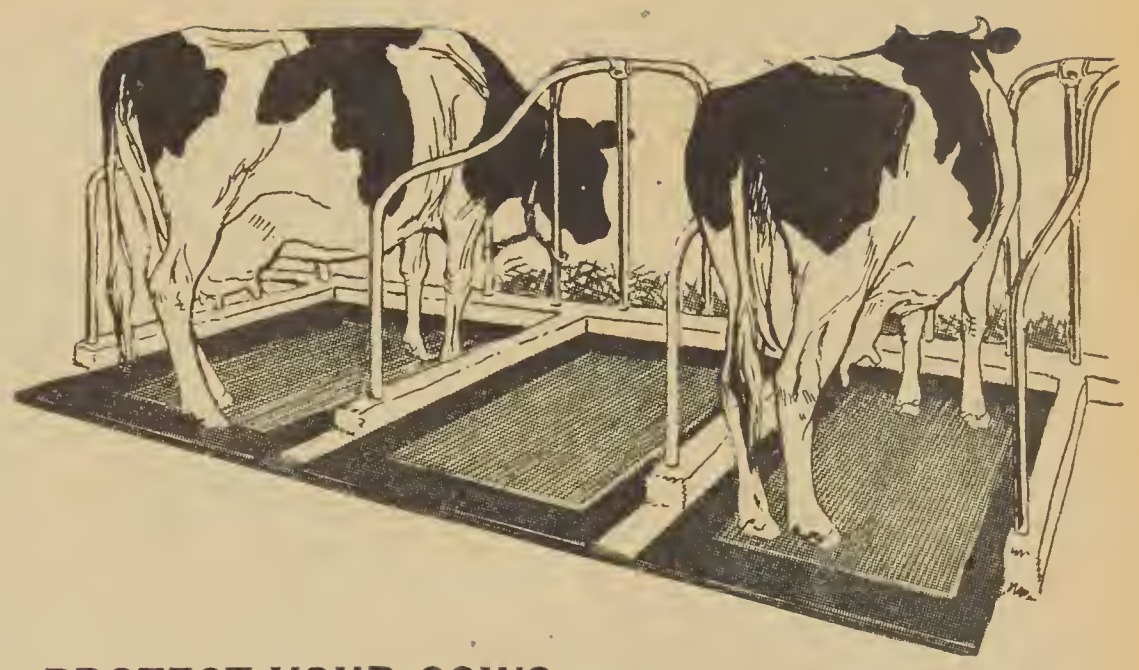
FEED DRY COWS LIBERALLY

WHEN costs of producing milk are high and returns low, it is necessary to cut costs. But some of these ways of cutting costs may be profitable and others may be decidedly unsatisfactory.

For example: There is a temptation to cut the grain ration for dry cows and this is one of the spots where saving in cost may be short-sighted and where you may pay dearly when the cow freshens.

There is good evidence to show that a cow that freshens in good flesh will produce considerably more milk during her lactation period than one that is thin. In fact, feeding a dry cow liberally is likely to give you better returns than feeding the same amount of grain after she freshens.

The real purpose of cutting costs is to cut costs per hundred pounds of milk, and skimping on the feed of a dry cow is likely to give you exactly the opposite result.



PROTECT YOUR COWS
WITH NEW *Cow-Saver* STANCHION CUSHION

- Protects cows from injury
- Insulates cold floors
- Reduces danger of mastitis
- Saves time and labor
- Lasts for years

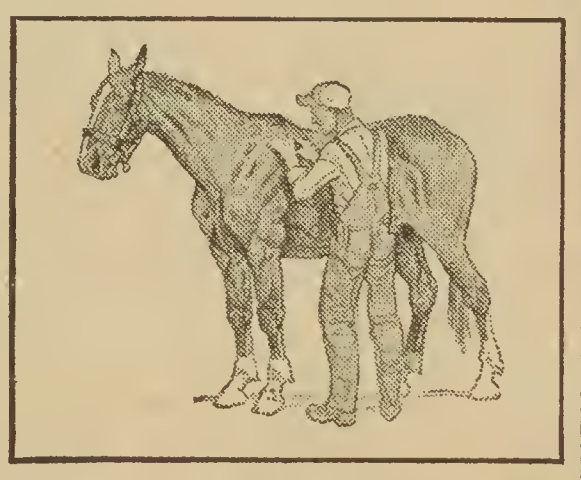
The Cow-Saver, a resilient corrugated cushion, fits any stanchion 4 feet wide or less. Its cushion action reduces injuries to teats, udders, hocks and knees—its corrugated surface reduces falling and slipping.

The Cow-Saver makes your cows less susceptible to mastitis by insulating them from cold, wet floors. In most cases, you will save *half* the amount and work of storing and replacing loose bedding.

Fill in coupon below for complete information on the new Cow-Saver stanchion cushion.

B.F. Goodrich Sponge Products Division
167 Derby Place, Shelton, Conn.

B. F. Goodrich Sponge Products Division, 167 Derby Place, Shelton, Conn.
Please send free Cow-Saver Folder
Name:_____
Address:_____



How to keep your horse at work

● A rubdown with Absorbine Wash right after work helps prevent galled shoulders, sore necks, stiffness across the back, shoulders and loins. Absorbine applied to a blemish or at the first sign of puffiness helps stop a more serious condition like ringbone or spavin. Does not remove hair nor blister skin. Horse can be treated on the job. Only $2.50 for a large bottle at all druggists.
W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

Clip Cows Regularly With Sunbeam STEWART CLIPMASTER



NEW, More Powerful Motor . . . 25% greater speed

CLIPS Cows, Horses Mules, Dogs, faster, better

Grooming Head Fits



Your Clipmaster

Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Overall clipping helps control lice infestation. For best results use Clipmaster. Preferred for its size, ease of handling, lasting durability. $39.95.

Grooming Brush attachment does a more thorough job of cleaning dairy cattle. Write for information on Sunbeam Stewart clipping equipment.

Sunbeam CORPORATION
Dept. 2, 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 50, Ill.



RHODE ISLAND RED WATERMELON

HARRIS SEEDS

Grow Watermelons in the North?
SURE! IF YOU PLANT RHODE ISLAND RED

Not only is it early enough to ripen in short seasons, but the firm, delicious flavored, red flesh is of the finest quality. The vines make vigorous growth and produce good crops of attractive medium size, oval, green and white striped melons. Rhode Island Red is one of the most exciting "vegetables" we have offered in many a year.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG TODAY
And see for yourself how many new and better vegetables and flowers are available this year.

If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.
27 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, New York
1955 CATALOG *now ready*



...and you get bonus bushels

"I can almost see that crop grow!"

Here's a frequent expression heard about crops when fed with **Red Steer**—Swift's quality plant food that has put thousands of farmers on the road to real money.

You can get bonus bushels at harvest time with **Red Steer**. And you'll see signs of **Red Steer** yield-power long before harvest. Crops are faster growing—greener, healthier.

Red Steer is Chemically-Hitched. Growth elements are fused together by an exclusive process developed in Swift's research laboratory. This assures uniform feeding of the crop, increasing the yield-power and producing bonus bushels.

There's a formula to fit your crop needs—carefully formulated for this area. This year, find out for yourself how **Red Steer** yield-power can produce bonus bushels. Order now! There's an Authorized Swift dealer or Agent near you.



BUY AT THE SIGN OF THE RED STEER

N.Y. Horticultural Society Holds 100th Annual Meeting

"WE WANT hands off by the government except when we have difficulty marketing a crop." So said Gerard G. Maier of Newburgh, New York, retiring president, when he made his report to the 100th annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society last month. The annual meeting, as usual, was in split sessions held at Rochester and Kingston.

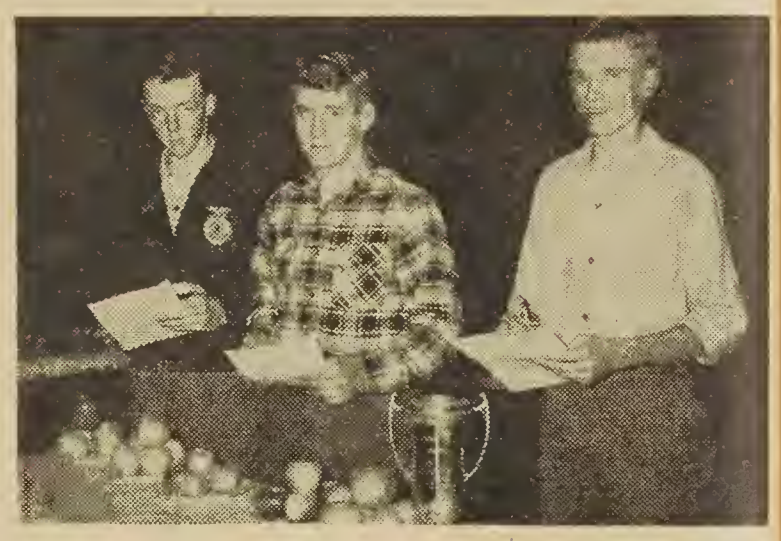
He also stated: "I believe that in the future we will contribute increasing amounts of money and time to marketing and advertising. Our industry cannot exist in this competitive economy without constantly reminding the public that we have something to sell which they need."

This feeling of self-help was brought to a head during the annual session of Western New York Apple Growers Association at the Rochester meeting. Cameron G. Garman, of Burt, president, outlined a proposal to increase dues in order to have more funds for promotion and advertising. It was proposed that dues be doubled from 2 cents to 4 cents per 100 pounds for apples for processing and from 2c to 4c per bushel for apples sold as fresh fruit. The new fees were approved 88 to 1 at the meeting. Two-thirds of the whole membership will have to approve before the new fees are put into effect.

Willis A. Phillips, Burt, an apple, cherry and peach grower, was elected president of the Society; Abram Van Alstyne, Kinderhook apple grower, vice-president; and Daniel Dalrymple, Lockport, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. New directors are: Cameron Niehols, Lewiston, to replace John Goodrich, Burt; Roger Forrence, Peru, to replace Donald Green, Chazy; Herman DeMay, Sodus, to replace Carl G. Wooster, Union Hill. Other directors are: Rolland Reitz, Rochester; Abram Van Alstyne; James R. Clarke, Milton; Willis A. Phillips; George Wilson, Waterport; Ralph Smith, Poughkeepsie; Gerard G. Maier, Newburgh; Marion I. Johnson, Williamson; Harold R. Hitchings, Syracuse; John Kelly, Dansville, representative of N. Y. State Nurserymen's Ass'n.; and Dan Frederick, Schenectady, representative of N. Y. State Flower Growers' Ass'n.

Secretary Dan Dalrymple reported that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson has tentatively accepted an invitation to speak at the Society's second century celebration in the new Memorial Auditorium at Rochester next year. The steering committee for the centennial is composed of: A. J. Heinicke, Director of the Geneva Experiment Station, chairman, E. Stuart Hubbard, Poughkeepsie, J. W. Ten Broeck, Hudson, Gerard Maier, Newburgh, Willis A. Phillips, Horace Putnam, Lyons, and the following Rochester men: L. B. Skeffington, Howard Bloomfield, Rolland Reitz, William Sherman, William Butler, Harry Duncan, F. P. Corey.

William H. Sherman, secretary of the State's Canners' and Freezers' Ass'n., predicted a strong long range fruit industry for the state, but weaker 1955 prices for apples, sour cherries, strawberries and grapes. Also discussing marketing, Prof. Ben Dominick, Jr., Cornell economist, predicted consumer demand for deciduous fruits will be at least as strong as last year with total production about the same. Many other reports on marketing, spraying, rodent control, processing and other phases of the fruit industry were given during the three-day meetings.



Identification and Judging apples was one of several Future Farmer contests conducted during the 100th annual Horticultural Society meet. Here, busy at work, are, from left: Gerald Beckens, Sodus; Richard Kleinhammer, Irondequoit; and Lawrence Bixby, Williamson.

Contests

Future Farmer contests at the meeting resulted as follows: Speaking — first, Richard Brakenbury, Albion Central; second, Bruce Gordon, Royalton-Hartland Central, Middleport. Fruit Identification and Grading. High individuals, in order, were: Gordon Brennessel, Sodus; Alexander Henschel, Wilson; Roger Erck, Wilson; David Pinkney, Webster; Leslie Thomas, Lyndonville.

Disease and Injury Identification: Individuals, in order: Clifford Neilson, Geneva; David Hockenberger, Webster; Ronald Morse, Geneva; William DeFisher, Williamson; Alexander Henschel, Wilson.

Apple Judging: High individuals — L. John Fordon, Geneva; Glenn Avery, North Rose; James Pagliuso, Wayne; Gordon Brennessel, Sodus; Duane Frazer, North Rose.

Apple pie baking contest: Excellent —girls in picture below. Good— Gayle Traynor, West Chazy; Corinne Dole, North Collins; Marilyn Van Dorn, Nunda; Mary Norburgh, Albion; Virginia Osborn, Williamson.—*Jim Hall*



County apple pie contest winners whose pies were rated "Excellent" at the meeting were, from left: Noreen Mudge, Wilson; Marilyn Kita, Rochester; Gladys Pierce, Alfred; Jean Seekins, Batavia; Linda McCoy, Waterloo; Dorothy Haring, Groton; and Etta Youngers, Varysburg.

Brief Quotations Hit

THE BULLSEYE!

Supply and Demand Works

In spite of the many politically inspired attempts to discredit it, the price system still works to adjust supply and demand for food. With no workable plan of production control, no other method is practical, though it is sometimes rough and tough as poultrymen realize only too well today.

Price supports are pleasant while government stocks are being built up, but it is extremely difficult and painful to get rid of them. In a price support program we merely borrow from the future to increase prices today — the ultimate costs cannot be avoided.
—Alfred Van Wagenen, Managing Director of NEPPCO

* * *

Farmers Understand Economics

The assumption that out and out price fixing is "good politics" for either party has no demonstrable basis in fact. This delusion is based on the premise that farmers are economically illiterate, and that just isn't so!—*Roger Fleming, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Bureau Federation*

* * *

U. S. Food Cheap

The fundamental reason why America now enjoys the highest standard of living in the world is because our agricultural industry has become so efficient that 90 per cent of our population is free to produce in other areas. Further evidence of this remarkable record of achievement is found in the fact that the average American today spends only 25 cents from each dollar earned for food for himself and his family. Nowhere else in the world can so much food be bought with so little labor as here in our own United States of America! — *D. B. Varner, Michigan State College of Agriculture*

* * *

War Unprofitable

If peace can prevail even for the next 15 or 25 years, the understanding of the laws of nature that man will probably uncover regarding himself will have demonstrated the advantage of living in peace over any possible reward that might come to any nation by war.
—George Scarseth, The American Farm Research Association

* * *

Farmers Dislike Strait Jackets

In the past two decades, through such devices as price and production controls and a variety of marketing restrictions, American farmers have had ample opportunity to try on for size the strait jacket of government regulation. Most of them did not like the fit.
—Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture

* * *

Price and Prediction

If food runs short relative to population, food prices will rise, and greater production will be stimulated. The evidence seems to me to indicate that farm prices averaging 85-90 per cent of parity are prices that will stimulate improvements in agriculture sufficient to keep food and population in reasonable balance in the foreseeable future.
—Herrell De Graff, Babcock Professor of Food Economics

* * *

Production Spells Prosperity

The false philosophy of conquest still prevails. Many still believe that if one man gets richer, another must become correspondingly poorer. America has grown strong and prosperous through abundant production rather than by conquest. The more we can produce or make and sell the more there is for everybody. — *True Morse, Undersecretary of Agriculture, U.S.D.A.*

* * *

Tariffs Hinder Exports

Whoever imposes a high tariff to restrict the import of goods thereby is restricting the export of goods. And when you hear of some manufacturer asking for a higher tariff on his product, please remember he is asking that less wheat, less cotton, less tobacco, less rice be shipped out of the United States. — *Clarence Randall, Chairman, Inland Steel Co.*

Low Milk Consumption

In America the per capita consumption of all dairy products, on a milk equivalent basis, has fallen 14 per cent in the past 15 years. There are 12 major nations which exceed the United States in per capita consumption of milk. Foremost is Ireland, with consumption twice the U. S. level. Then follow New Zealand, Sweden, Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, the United Kingdom, France, and Western Germany. Then the United States. — *Don Paarlberg, U. S. Department of Agriculture*

* * *

Will Profit from Trade Expansion

The people of the United States are intensely interested in successful answers to the problems of trade. We are the world's greatest trading nation. We have more to lose from restrictions of trade and more to gain from its expansion than any other country.
— Allan B. Kline, Past President, American Farm Bureau Federation

* * *

Spiritual Forces

"Some day people will learn that material things do not bring happiness and are of little use in making men and women creative and powerful. Then the scientists of the world will turn their laboratories over to the study of God and prayer and the spiritual forces which, as yet, have been hardly scratched. When that day comes, the world will see more advancement in one generation than it has seen in the last four." — *Dr. Charles Steinmetz*

Now! For Healthier Farm Animals!..



IMPROVED!

ENRICHED!

New STERLING TRACE MINERAL BLUSALT



RICHER than ever!
Supplies salt and 6 trace minerals:
Cobalt Iodine Copper
Manganese Iron Zinc

RICHER . . . and always full strength
More dependable than ever. The trace minerals in the new, enriched Blusalt formula are stable.

RICHER . . . and readily digested
Full utilization of feed makes healthier farm animals. They grow faster, produce more profit.

Always a fine, reliable product . . . *now* better than ever! Greater health protection! Feed Blusalt for best results in producing meat, milk and wool.

Keep Blusalt before your animals (except poultry) at all times.

In custom-ground feeds, add Blusalt in the same proportion as salt for all animals, including poultry.

THE NEW, IMPROVED
STERLING Trace Mineral **BLUSALT**
Packed in 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags—50-lb. blocks—4-lb. liks.
Another famous product of International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton, Pa.



Keep Teat Open
Keep It Healing
Keep It Milking

To maintain unrestricted milk flow and provide antiseptic protection is of first importance in the care of injured teats. Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators act as medicated surgical dressings to the teat canal in the treatment of Sore Teats, Scab Teats, Bruised Teats, Obstructions.

Contain Sulfathiazole

The medication is IN the Dilators and is released slowly for prolonged antiseptic action. Dr. Naylor Dilators provide gentle, non-irritating support to delicate lining of teat canal, keep end of teat open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

EASY TO USE . . . Simply keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in the teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. Smooth, waxed tip for easy insertion. Fit either large or small teats.



Large Pkg. (45 Dilators) **$1.00**
Trial Pkg. (16 Dilators) **50¢**
At drug and farm stores or by mail.
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 9, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

More Oats Per Acre

with **DIBBLE'S** *CERT.*

CRAIG OATS

Short Straw—up to 100 bu. per acre.

Also Mohawk, Clinton, Dibble's Heavyweight, Advance, Ajax

All treated—ready to sow
Priced low for shipping

FREE COLOR CATALOG

and prices—all farm seeds—*write*

EDWARD F. DIBBLE, Seedgrower

BOX C, Honeoye Falls, New York.

FRUIT TREES

Berry Plants, Grape Vines,
Flowering Shrubs,
Shade Trees, Evergreens,
Hedging, Roses

Hardy, Thrifty, Fibrous Rooted Trees and Plants

Send for Catalog. It contains a splendid assortment to select from at very reasonable prices.

WILSON NURSERIES
Thomas Marks & Son
Wilson R.F.D. 2 N. Y.
Growing Since 1910
Results Produce Repeat Orders

Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*



LICK WEEDS Before They LICK YOU

ALL weeds are not perennials, but weeds certainly are a perennial problem to the gardener either backyard or farm. You can be sure of one thing, you will lick them, either by using muscle backed by determination, or by outsmarting them, or they will lick you.

Where it can be done, it's easier to outsmart them so let's consider that angle first. One way is to use a mulch. You can lay out your rows of vegetables and cover the ground between them with a low grade roofing paper. For a small garden, you can save paper by using fertilizer and lime sacks or even the heavy paper sacks which carry your groceries from the supermarket. Some gardeners recommend straw for mulching but it is difficult to handle and often contains seeds that add to your problem instead of solving it.

Sawdust makes an excellent mulch because it is easy to apply and contains no seeds. For strawberries, it not only protects in the winter but discourages weeds in the summer. In perennial flower beds it gradually decays, is mixed with the soil and makes it easier to pull the weeds that do get a start. It can also be used between rows of cultivated crops.

Chemicals

Chemical weed killers are another way of outwitting weeds. You will find it a bit more expensive than using a hoe but much easier on the back. But be sure you are using the right material and that you follow directions to the letter. Otherwise you may kill the weeds—also the vegetables. It is possible with many vegetables to apply a chemical weed killer after seed is sown but before it is up, and thus eliminate hoeing for a considerable time.

From my own experience, a combination of muscle and planning gets the best results. For example, do your cultivating before the weeds get a start and make your soil stirring shallow. A garden rake is excellent for the job. It stirs the surface soil but leaves buried weed seeds where they are and where they will not germinate, at least not until later cultivation brings them close to the surface. And if the weeds that do get started get just big enough so the rake will not dislodge them, turn the rake over and use the back of it. It will easily shear off weeds just too big to be killed by the rake teeth.

Another way to combine strength and guile is to prevent seed formation. With some weeds it is easy except around the edges of the lot, but sometimes it is difficult. For example, I have a "pestiferous" weed that produces seed all summer. Try to pull it and it breaks off easily at the surface of the ground and starts growing again. Neglect any area and in an unbelievably short time, spring, summer or fall, seeds that look like dandelion seeds are produced and germinate to produce another crop. This is the type of weed that is most susceptible to chemical weed control.

Still another practice that helps win the war is shallow cultivation several times between plowing and planting. The advantage is that you cover the entire garden instead of allowing weeds to get started in vegetable rows where they must later be hand pulled. Some backyard gardeners take pride in a weedless garden. It can be done but only by constant planning and effort. You seldom find a weedless farm garden. There just isn't time to do it. However, reasonable weed control will allow the production of an abundance of excellent vegetables.

One helpful way to get this type of practical control is to put vegetable rows close together so the ground will be just covered when the crop becomes established, but not so crowded that the crop cannot develop. Control weeds until the crop covers the ground and they will never get sufficiently established to smother the crop.

Some Choices

Gardening, whether it be in the backyard or on a farm, requires some choices. Do you want a garden enough to pay the price? Do you want a weedless garden or one with reasonable weed control? Do you have what it takes to carry out your decision?

And once you have decided to have a garden, you need not be ashamed of being sufficiently lazy to try to find the easiest way to lick the weeds.

Certainly there are wide holes in the argument that you can buy vegetables cheaper than you can raise them. The fact is that your family will eat fewer vegetables, especially on a farm, and what they do eat will lack something in quality because of the time between harvest and the table. Then, particularly for the backyard gardener, there is the pleasure of working in the soil, of watching crops grow and in showing your neighbor a tomato or a melon bigger than he can show you!

STARTING SEEDS *in the House*

WE HAVE used the following methods for starting seeds in the house with little or no "damping off."

If you use soil to start the seed, use care in watering. Water in the morning on sunny days if possible and dust the surface of the soil with powdered charcoal if you notice any "damping off." You can buy the charcoal in small amounts and it is a fine soil conditioner for some house plants.

The second method we have used is clean sand. Wash the sand until all soil is removed. Place a cloth over the drainage holes in flat or seed pan. Fill with sand and water thoroughly. Sow seed and cover lightly. Never let the sand become dry. The best way to water is from the bottom by setting the seed pan in a dish of water.

The third method, and the one we like best, is the use of spaghnum moss. The moss should be rubbed through a coarse screen and packed in flat or seed pan and watered thoroughly. Sow seed and cover lightly and never let the moss become dry.

Seedlings make surprising root growth in either sand or moss and are easily lifted out for transplanting with bits of sand or moss clinging to the roots and no broken roots.

A small amount of fertilizer can be added to the water after seedlings are well started, but they will grow to transplanting size without this, and we have never had any "damping off" with either of these methods.

Spaghnum moss can be purchased from some seed firms or from your florist.—*Mrs. Howard W. Turner, East Meredith, N. Y.*

Buntings'



NEW STRAWBERRIES

Stelemaster, Pocahontas, Dixieland (new U.S.D.A. developments just recently named and released for distribution); also *Empire, Armore, Vermilion and Albritton.* Planted in chemically-treated soil, followed by a complete fertilization and spraying program: DISEASE FREE. Huge crops of larger berries easily produced from Buntings' plants. Write for information.

Our FREE 1955 catalog lists 34 other popular varieties of Strawberries, also a complete line of Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Fruit Trees, Garden Roots, etc., with most varieties illustrated in natural four-color. A valuable reference book and planting guide. Write today for your *FREE COPY.*

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES, INC.
Box 20 Selbyville, Delaware

Send for Rohrer's

FREE SEED CATALOG



New 1955 Issue

This colorful, fully illustrated seed catalog is yours for the asking. It contains useful planting suggestions for your field and garden crops.

Mail the COUPON TODAY

Box 80-B Smoketown, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Please Send Me 1955 Catalog:

Name .....

Address .....

.....

P. L. ROHRER & BRO., INC.



Maloney **FRUIT TREES**

Write for big FREE 64 page Color Catalog. Stock Northern grown on 600 acres in Dansville. Priced right. Shows Fruit Trees, Berries, Shrubs, Roses. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our 71st Year.

MALONEY BROS. NURSERY CO.
27 Circle Road, Dansville, N.Y.

20 MILLION TREES A YEAR!

FREE Catalog

Evergreen Seedlings—Transplants. Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs and Rhododendrons
Free Christmas Tree Growers' Guide

MUSSER FORESTS, Box 83-B **Indiana, Pa.**

BESTLAND **ROCK PICKERS**



PICKS BIG & SMALL ROCK
··7 MODELS··
WORLD-WIDE USE
45 YEARS PRODUCTION OF FARM EQUIPMENT
write

SELF MFG. CO. TWIN FALLS IDAHO

Why Red Clover "Runs Out"

After the First Harvest Year

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

WHY DOES red clover largely "run out" after the first harvest year? Red clover is a perennial by nature like alfalfa and should continue to grow for many years. Red clover can grow under poorer conditions of drainage, on poorer soils and can survive more severe winters than most alfalfa varieties. Yet, as you know, it disappears in about two years while many alfalfa varieties continue to produce for a number of years even under the poorest of conditions.

The answer lies in the insects and diseases which attack red clover. Over 200 species of insects are known to feed on it. Of these, the most important is the clover root borer. Both as a larva and an adult, it tunnels through the tap root, often riddling it completely. Many of the plants are killed outright. Others are so injured and weakened that they are easily winter killed or are heaved out of the ground by the frost. Others of the damaged plants are pulled out during mowing or raking.

Even in plants that are not completely killed or severely injured it was found in New York that the injury, on the average, reduced the number of leaves produced by the plant by about 25 per cent, reduced the number of shoots produced by about 30 per cent and reduced the amount of nccessary food stored by the plant for overwintering by about 60 pcr cent. Is it little wonder that damaged red clover has such a difficult time to thrive and survive?

Borers Carry Disease

Besides directly injuring the plant, the borers by the tunneling provide openings for root rots and other disease organisms to enter. In fact it has been found that certain diseases are carried mechanically on the hairy bodies of the adult clover root borer into the plants to infest them.

You might ask are the borers common? Yes, they are very common, being found in nearly every field of red clover in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the east and far west. In New York, they have been found in evcry county and all types of soils, in large numbers.

In a survey extending over 14 years, they have been found to infest an average of about 40 per cent of the red clover plants by fall of the first hay harvest year and by the end of the second, 80 to 100 per cent of the plants that are left are heavily infested with borers and often are riddled completely. Dig up a root or two from an old stand and see for yourself.

Life History

The adult clover root borer is a beetle, dark brown to nearly black, covered with sparse fine golden brown hairs. It is about 3/16 inch long. The larva is dark headed, stout and legless of about the same size when fully grown. The beetles overwinter in the roots in old fields of clover and migrate to new first-harvest-year fields only in early spring in late April or early May about the time spittlebugs begin to appear. In these new plantings, the beetles bore into the tap roots, lay their eggs and the life cycle and damage starts over again.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard!
Heap high the golden corn!
No richer gift has Autumn poured
From out her lavish horn!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The borer has been found easy to control but unlike most insects of field crops dusts are much superior to sprays. You can get excellent control of the clover root borer with aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor, lindane and endrin at dosages of 1-2 pounds of actual toxicant per acre applied late in the fall or in early spring about the last week in April. Usually applications for thc borer will also control spittlebugs, clover leaf weevils, aphids, plant bugs and other insects that usually are present on the clover at that time. Controlling these insects has often been found to give extraordinary increases in hay yields.

Controlling the clover root borer has been found also to increase the survival of red clover plants. In some cases survival has been increased as much as 39 to 71 per cent greatly increasing the quality and feeding value of the hay particularly in the second harvest year.



Tracy T. Pollock, Marchand, Penna., farmer, todqy has to grind the oats for "Linda," but he and the Hambletonian are as inseparable as they were 40 years ago when the mare was born. Today at 40, Linda is claimed by veterinarians to be the oldest horse in Pennsylvania and possibly the United States.

FOR BETTER YIELDS of PAYING CROPS!

Hoffman SEEDS

ALFALFA • OATS
CLOVER • LADINO
FORAGE CROPS
PASTURE GRASSES
and >>>>>>>>>

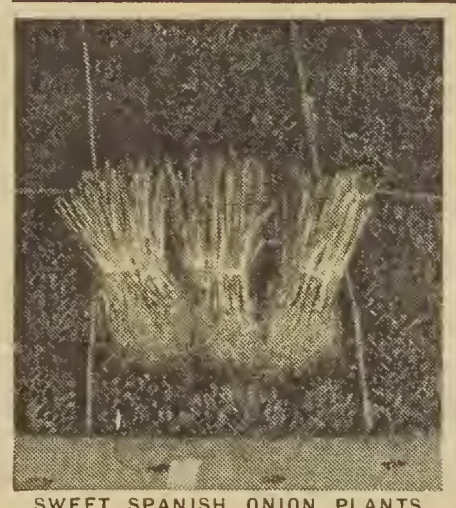
FUNK'S G HYBRID

This year, plant the seed that pays off at harvest time! Plant Hoffman *Quality* Seed—reap the benefit of over 56 years' experience in marketing clean, sound, first-rate seed to thousands of satisfied customers.

Hoffman has all the farm seeds you need . . . let them prove what *Quality* seeds can do for *you!*

MORE CORN PER ACRE. To boost your yield of top-notch corn, plant the Funk G Hybrid developed for top production in *your* area, *your* climate, *your* soil. See your local Hoffman agent, or write our corn men here. They'll recommend the right, "G" Hybrid for husking or silage.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., BOX 42, LANDISVILLE, PA.



SWEET SPANISH ONION PLANTS

HARRIS SEEDS

Do You "Know Your Onions?"

Then you know that Sweet Spanish, grown from our plants produce the mildest, sweetest, largest onions you have ever eaten. Mature bulbs often weigh a pound and will keep for months in a cool dry place.

You know, too, that only fresh plants produce a good crop. Our plants are shipped by overnight, refrigerated plane from our Texas grower the same day they are pulled.

We ship these plants to points east of the Mississippi and north of Virginia between April 25th and May 10th only.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

(If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.)

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.
28 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, New York

1955 CATALOG *now ready*

GUNSON'S VEGETABLE & FARM SEEDS

BUILT FOR THE JOB

CANADIAN GROWN HYBRID CORN

Our Closed Formulas—CORNELL 29-3 & WISCONSIN Corns. Also Outstanding Open Pollinated Varieties

● BARLEY, GRASSES AND CLOVERS

Write Dept. A-2 For Prices

● Representatives Wanted In Unassigned Territories

Gunson ON THE TAG MEANS Top Quality IN THE BAG!

L. P. GUNSON & CO. ROCHESTER 1, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 67 YEARS

KELLY'S BIG FREE Diamond Jubilee CATALOG 64 PAGES IN FULL COLOR WRITE TODAY

SEND postcard for our FREE Catalog today. Packed with Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs and Trees, Fruit Trees (Dwarf and Standard), Berries, Shade Trees, Roses, Evergreens in all their gorgeous color. Contains a wealth of "HOW TO" suggestions for best results. Our Diamond Jubilee SPECIALS give you More for Your Money. KELLY plants are dependable and top quality.

KELLY Bros. Nurseries, Inc.
218 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.

PEACH TREES "true-to-name"



Big Profit Makers

Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry. A complete line of the best varieties. Quality Guaranteed. Also garden seeds, berry plants, shrubs, flowering trees, evergreens, shade trees. FREE BARGAIN CATALOG. Write today to

Allen's Nurseries & Seed House
Box 18, Geneva, Ohio

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

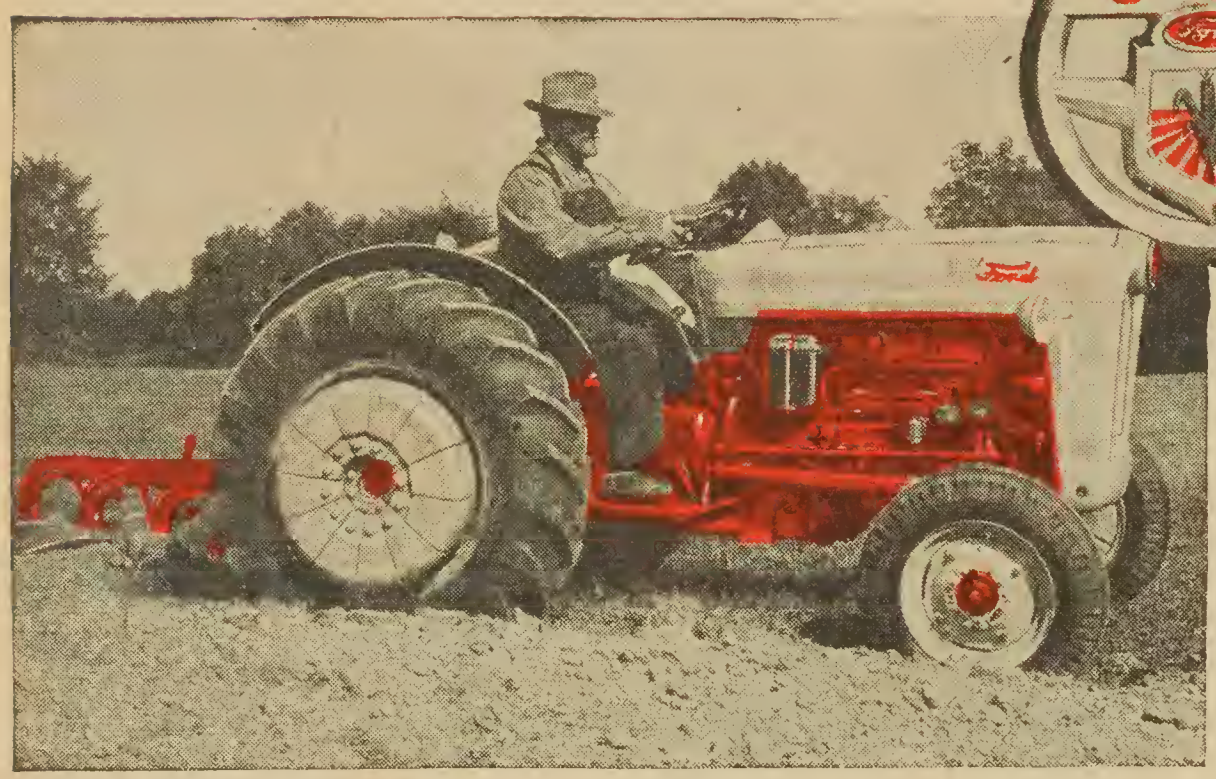
STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Spring and everbearing varieties. Catalog free.
W. E. BENNING, CLYDE, N. Y.

FORD ANNOUNCES—

Greatest FORD TRACTORS ever!

—TWO NEW POWER SERIES

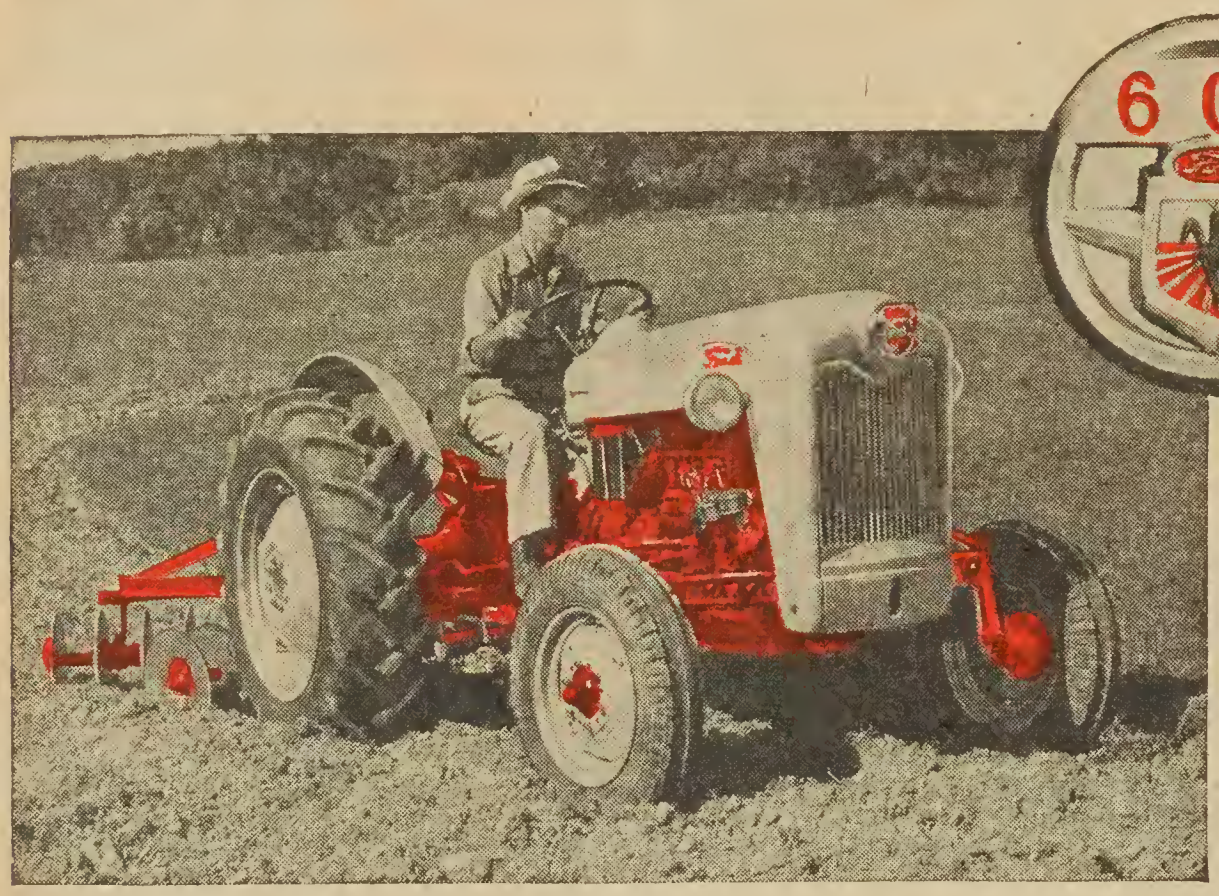


800

Full 3-Plow Power
—watch the work fly!

If you want all of Ford's fine features in a bigger, more powerful tractor, then you'll want to see and try a new 800 Ford Tractor. With a powerful new 800, you can pull three plows with ease—do six days' plowing in four . . . all at a low cost per acre! You'll find dozens more advantages in the 800 series, including Ford's new 5-speed transmission . . . comfortable Rest-O-Ride seat . . . an advanced hydraulic system with 3-point linkage . . . live power take-off* controlled from the regular clutch pedal . . . and much more! So look 'em over. It's worth a trip to your Ford Tractor dealer's!

**Standard equipment on model 860*



600

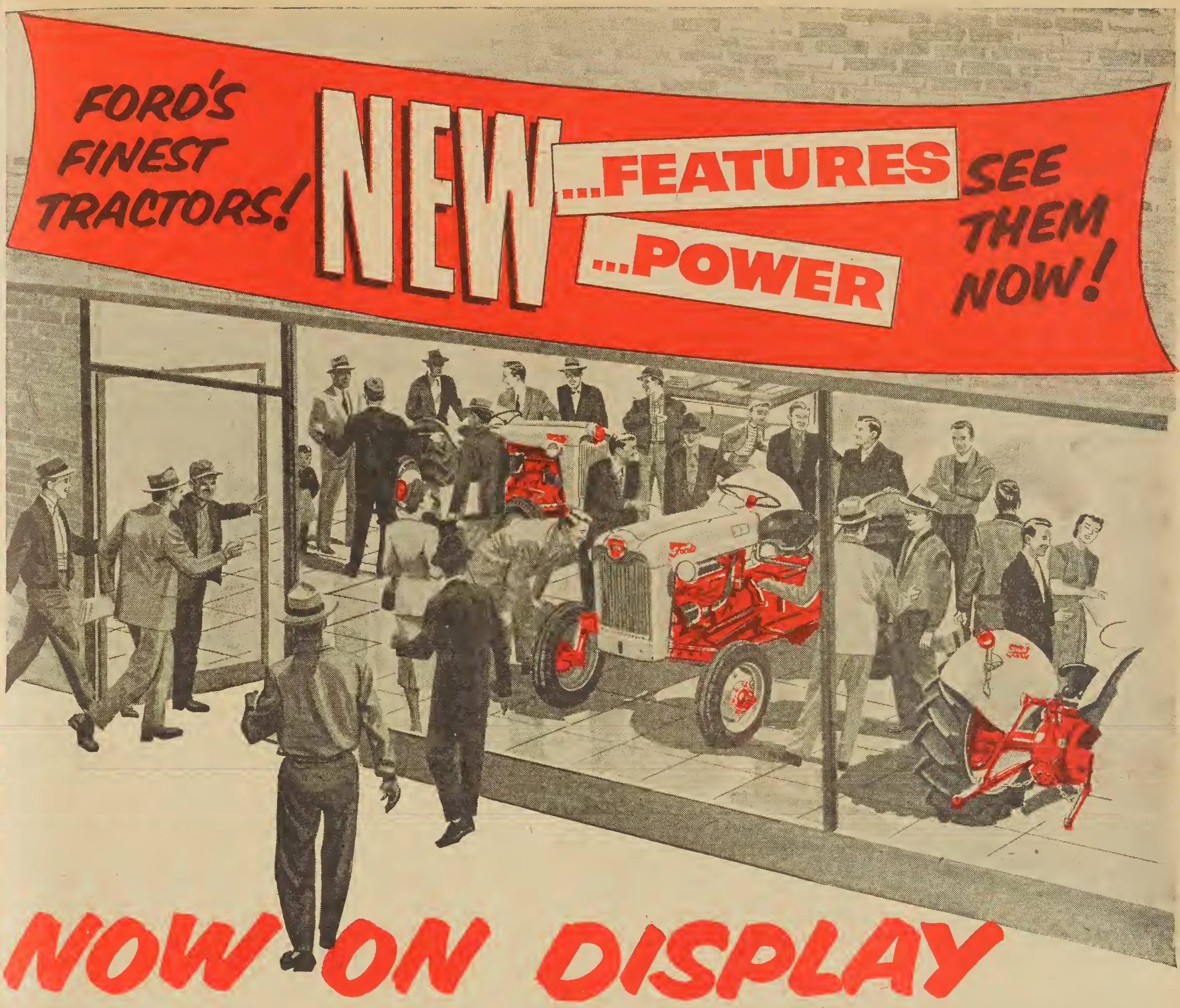
Full 2-Plow Power
—with new features!

Plenty of power for most farm jobs, with real operating economy . . . that's the new 600 series Ford Tractor. For Ford's "Red Tiger" engine is designed and built to provide high power output with exceptionally low fuel consumption. And you'll find just the combination of tractor features you want in the three different models available. And all the advanced 600 models have step-ahead features for faster, easier, better farming. See them now!

TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DIVISION, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

Ford Farming
GETS MORE DONE . . . AT LOWER COST

Ford TRACTOR



NOW ON DISPLAY

...at your nearby Ford Tractor Dealer's

NEW YORK

ADDISON
Stiker & Cisco
ALBION
Farmers Machine Service
AMSTERDAM
Florida Implement Co.
ANDOVER
Ford & Peckham
ARCADE
Romance, Larry
AUBURN
Henry Tractor & Impl. Co.
BAINBRIDGE
Bainbridge Tractor Sales
BATH
McKinley Brothers
BEDFORD HILLS
H.A. Stein Trac. & Equip. Co., Inc.
BERGEN
Morley Tractor Service Corp.
BUFFALO
Buffalo Trac. & Impl. Co., Inc.
CANANDAIGUA
Ontario Tractor & Impl. Co.
CATSKILL
R. C. Lacy Company
CLARENCE CENTER
Yoder Brothers
CLINTON
Clinton Tractor & Impl. Co.
CLYDE
Wayne Tractor & Impl. Co.
COBLESKILL
Cobleskill Sales Co.
CORTLAND
Cain's Tractor & Impl. Inc.
CROPSEYVILLE
Brown's Garage
DANSVILLE
Dansville Tractor & Impl. Co.
DELHI
Delhi Tractor Sales
DELMAR
Hansen's Tractor & Implement
DEPAUVILLE
Fry, Inc., Carl C.
DUNDEE
Dundee Motors
E. PEMBROKE
Lutz, George H.
EDEN
N & W Tractor & Farm Supply
ELLENBURG DEPOT
Nephew's Garage
ENDICOTT
Newing Equipment Corp.
FORT PLAIN
Duesler's Garage
GOUVERNEUR
Dodds Motor Co.
GRANVILLE
Scott's Tractor & Impl. Co.
GREAT BEND
Huntley, Guy K. & Sons
GREENWICH
Whiteside & Sons, John
HAMLIN
Townsend, R. E.
HAMILTON
Hamilton Farm Equipment Co.
HANNIBAL
Midway Garage & Mach. Shop
HIGHLAND
Franklyn Farm Equip. Co., Inc.
HOLLAND
Bill's Supply & Service
HONEOYE FALLS
Leary, H. J.
HORSEHEADS
Howland & White Co.
HUDSON
Stilwell Motors, Inc.
HUME
Ricketts & Sandford
KENNEDY
Kennedy Tractor & Impl. Co.
LAFAYETTE
Henson Farm Supply & Tractor Company
LISBON
Flack, L. H.
LITTLE VALLEY
Armes, Harry W.
LIVERPOOL
Community Farm Service
LIVINGSTON MANOR
Liberty Tractor Co., Inc.
LOWVILLE
Nortz & Virkler, Inc.
MALONE
Franklin County Farm Supply
MEDINA
Albright's Garage
NEWFANE
Owen's Implement Service
NEW HYDE PARK
Malvese Trac. & Impl. Co., Inc.
NEWPORT
Snyder Motor Sales
NIAGARA FALLS
Retzlaff, Howard
NUNDA
Tunningley Tractor Sales
ONEONTA
Otsego Tractor & Impl. Sales
OVID
Boyce & Son, N. R.
OXFORD
Chenango Tractor & Equip. Co.
PALMYRA
Sherburne, Inc., U. W.
PANAMA
Whitney & Wood
PERU
Peru Farm Center
PINE PLAINS
Merritt & Woodward, Inc.
PORT HENRY
Belden & Edwards, Inc.
PORT JERVIS
Deerpark Tractor & Equip. Co.
PORTVILLE
Foote Tractor Company
PULASKI
Clement Farm Center
REMSEN
Williams Trac. & Equip. Co., Inc.
REXFORD
Drom's Tractor & Impl. Co.
RICHFIELD SPRINGS
Smith, Harry
RIVERHEAD, L. I.
Modern Tractor Co., Inc.
SALISBURY CENTER
Darling Farm Supply
SHERIDAN
Pagano Tractor & Impl. Co.
SODUS
DeHondt Implement Co.
TRUMANSBURG
B & L Motors
WALDEN
Orange Trac. & Impl. Co., Inc.
WAMPSVILLE
Austin's Farm Equip. Co.
WARSAW
Oram Motor Sales, Inc.
WAVERLY
Walker Motor Sales
WEBSTER
Wright, Earl D.
WHITEHALL
Kingsley, F. H.
WHITNEY POINT
Whitney Point Tractor
WILLSBORO
Marshall & Son, F. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

DUSHORE
Fitzpatrick & Lambert
GALETON
Osgood's Garage
HONESDALE
Wayne Trac. & Equip. Co., Inc.
LENOXVILLE
Stephens Trac. & Impl. Co.
MANSFIELD
Harvey & Son, I. W.
MONTROSE
Montrose Tractor Sales
SMETHPORT
Smethport Trac. & Impl. Co.
TOWANDA
Shores & Schmeig
TUNKHANNOCK
Turrell Motor Co.
WELLSBORO
Callahan, Frank
YOUNGSVILLE
Youngsville Farm Service, Inc.



Now It's 2,000,000 First Services

The New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., has recently processed its 2,000,000th first service breeding receipt since the founding of the organization in 1940. This breeding receipt was for a cow in the herd of Earl Moulton of Madrid, N. Y. The inseminator was Bernard Riley of Canton, one of NYABC's 185 local technicians.

Moulton, owner of a 69 milking cow herd, has been breeding his herd 100% to NYABC sires for several years now. As he says, "NYABC can't be beat."

NYABC's steady growth from 10 cows a day in 1940 to a thousand a day this fiscal year is a tribute to thousands of member-dairymen in New York and Western Vermont who are building the kind of herds they want using NYABC sires. Make the NYABC program YOUR program. For details, write:

BOX 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. ITHACA, N. Y.



SAFE • FAST • SURE TREATMENT . . .

For sore, scab, injured, obstructed teats. Flex-O Medicated Teat Dilators —by their antiseptic, gentle dilating action—provide soothing relief, resist infection and promote clean, rapid healing. Keep teat canal OPEN in its normal shape until healed. **Also for hard milkers.**

FIT ALL SIZE TEATS

TWO SIZE DILATORS
Regular — for average teats
Large — for larger teats
48 Dilators $1.00
24 Dilators 65



At your dealer, or postpaid.
DAIRY REMEDIES CO.
MONTCLAIR 16, NEW JERSEY

FLEX-O medicated TEAT DILATORS

The ONLY cloth-covered dilators that contain NO WIRES

LIGHTNING RODS



SPECIAL PRICES & TERMS THROUGH FEBRUARY

127 N. LAKE AVE. ALBANY, N.Y. TEL. 4-4149

Why wait until Lightning strikes? PROTECT NOW — SAVE NOW—Electra Lightning Rod Systems, properly installed, definitely prevent Lightning Loss.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY — Dept. EAA. SPECIAL PRICES & TERMS THRU FEBRUARY.

Other Departments: Fire Alarms, Escapes, Extinguishers, Steeple Jack Service—also vanes and markers.

ELECTRA PROTECTION COMPANY, INC.
Openings for Dealers—Salesmen Now

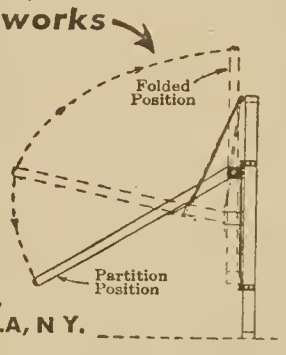
PROTECT Your Cows' Teats With UNADILLA PARTITIONS



Here's what it does: keeps cows from stepping on neighbors' udders; makes milking easier by folding up out of the way in safe position—never in way when bedding or cleaning stables; keeps cleaner—no iron pipe to gather manure, to rust, or break off.

Here's how it works —and here's how you Save

. . reduces cow injuries; fits any stanchion frame; fits in low-ceiling barns; saves work—easy to install—no outside help required—low first cost. Write for free folder on low-priced folding partitions and stanchions.



UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box BA-215, UNADILLA, N Y.

PUREBRED GUERNSEYS

ONE MONTH TO MATURE AGE, 200 HEAD TO SELECT FROM, LET US QUOTE ON YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

FORGE HILL FARM

R. 4 — — NEWBURGH, N. Y.

COWPOX*–RINGWORM

Gall Sores, Skin Abrasions

*Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection. Germicidal, Fungicidal, protective wound dressing. Quick drying . . deep penetrating. 4 oz. bottle $1.00 at drug and farm stores or write:



H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N. Y.

A Schoolman's Thoughts On RETIRING

I HAVE seen so many persons fade away when they quit active service (as I had hoped to some day do) that I have wanted to say something that would ease a working man into his retirement. Not enough attention is paid to this phase of adult education in the factories, or anywhere for that matter. The getting ready for that part of a man's life needs to start fairly early.

Shortly after becoming district superintendent in 1912, we bought a small place of twenty-three acres. There were several reasons for making this purchase. We felt we could pay for it in time; it kept the children off the streets; and there were visions of doing small-scale farming some time. Although the children had to walk a mile-and-a-half to school they didn't mind it. They were interested in having two majestic oaks in the front yard, a lone pine near the driveway, two or three old cherry trees and one apple tree.

The place was promptly named OAKSIDE and it sounded real aristocratic. The four winds hit us in winter and the sun boiled down upon us in summer. We frequently were forced to go to the woods to keep the children cool. However, we were proud in ownership.

Before trying to improve the house (which we couldn't afford to do anyhow) we set out an orchard as a suitable baekground for the housc. Then we began to place the shrubs wherever they were needed at that partieular timc. Some were from nurseries, some were from every part of my supervisory district. One large willow was once a cane when I walked to school. One most satisfying shrub is a wild plum whose blossoms every spring fill the air with the fragrance of jasmine.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The responsibility of tolerance lies with those who have the wider vision.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The fields came to the house on three sides. These were gradually converted into unevcn lawns which, with the informality of shrubbery, give plenty of seclusion. Just a year ago we made another lawn where there is more room for outdoor games. It is a standing joke among my children that "Dad's lawns must go on and on!"

The days are not spent in loafing. There is mowing to do, garden to make, repairs and painting to be done, a thousand-and-one things to keep a person busy and physically fit. We are constantly surprised by something new. Just last fall a doe and two dappled fawns came near us at lunch time, and after eating all the apples they wanted, they lay down as unconcernedly as pet sheep. On niee evenings we eat our supper out-of-doors and stay there until the fire burns low and the stars come out.

Well, the small scale farming didn't pan out. The day for that seems to have passed. The orchard has paid off in springtime beauty and nesting places for birds. Some years I am able to provide the neighbors with a fair grade of apples if they will just come and get them. There is no material income from thc place. There is elbow room, a place for sixteen grandchildren to play and personal satisfaction in living in the country.

I don't know that I contribute much in service to others. I do counsel with those who ask for my advice, and my membership in several county organizations takes some of my time, enough perhaps to satisfy my civic urge. My chairmanship of the county Federat of Farm and Home Bureau and 4 Club is teaching me a great deal.

Our seven children all became tea ers. The girls stepped out of this wo when they began to raise families. T three boys are still at it. Two are trict superintendents; one teaches dustrial arts. Our investments were our children and we clip the coupo every day, especially when they their families roll in to see us. wealth consists in blessings of hap families and good health. Well, that the story of one retired person.

Now I should like to make a few su gestions to those who plan retiremen

First of all, make sure what yo really want to do later on in life wh your present desires may have radical ehanged. If you are sure that you w really want to roam, why not try livi in a trailer now?

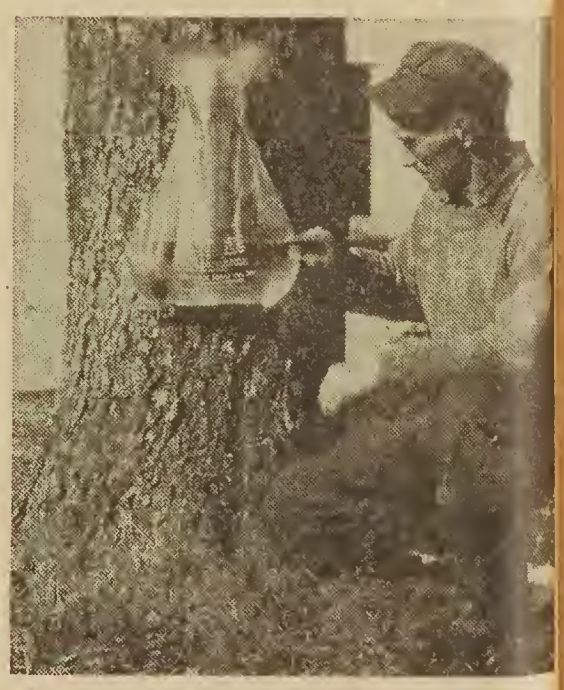
If you are certain that you will desi to sink your roots in some locality, wh not buy a place where you can no spend your extra time and money fixing up as you will wish it to be?

If upon rctirement you think you w go into some other business why n be studying those problems incident your new work so that the new pro ect will not disappoint you when y enter upon it. In all your planning, l there be a second choice somewhat r lated to the first so that any necessar adjustment will be easy.

When you get your first retireme check and you sce how small it is comparison with what you have bee earning, don't growl about it; of cour you will have to wear a small belt, b like Thoreau, you will be surprised wi how much you ean get along withou Now is the time to thank God that yo ean get up in the morning, do yo work and can becomc tired cnough t put in a good night of sleep. After a getting along without some things good for anybody. And always remem ber "That a man's wealth does not con sist in the abundance of things whic he possesses." — *M. Delos Goodrich Tioga Center, N. Y.*

— A.A. —

PLASTIC SAP BUCKETS



AS with any other type maple-sap buckct, there are advantages and disadvantages with those new plastic ones. For example, Martin Brown, Wilmington, Vt., reports squirrels have been chewing holes in his plastic containers.

But there are also many advantages. One is you can see at an easy glance how much sap the maple has given you, as shown here at farm of R. G. Howes & Sons, Ashfield, Mass.

The Howes group — father and sons Ralph, Merton and Emory—hang 1,300 buckets besides caring for 70 head of Guernseys. —*William Gilman*

Your Veterinarian

Discusses

When Cows Are Sterile

OWNERS often ask questions about cows that come in heat at regular intervals but fail to "settle" after repeated breedings. Authorities generally consider that there are twelve major causes of such trouble.

1. Some kind of reproductive disease.
This list includes vibriosis, brucellosis, trichomoniasis, and possibly vaginitis. Infections of this kind can easily cause conception failures while not interfering with regular heat periods.

2. A sterile bull.
Such an animal can't be expected to "settle" cows, but failure to keep breeding records often allows this type of sire to escape suspicion in a herd.

3. Inheritance.
This factor is often overlooked, but there is no question but what breeding efficiency is inherited just the same as type, test, production, gaining ability, and other characteristics.

4. Extreme acidity of the vagina.
This condition may result in the death of spermatazoa at breeding time before they have had a chance to enter the uterus. It is usually due to some kind of infection.

5. Retained afterbirth and infection of the uterus following past calvings.
This may have damaged the reproductive tract, including adhesions that have closed the fallopian tubes so eggs can no longer pass from the ovaries into the uterus.

6. Breeding too early in the heat period.
Cows usually release eggs from the ovaries about 18 hours after they go out of heat, so its generally advisable to breed them late in their heat periods.

7. Breeding too late in the heat period.
There are exceptions to all rules, so some cows will ovulate early, with the egg then passing from the uterus before breeding has occurred.

8. Breeding back too soon after calving.
A cow needs time to get her reproductive tract cleaned up before starting another gestation period. A rest of at least 60 days is desirable, and repeated experiments have shown that delayed breeding improves the conception rate.

9. Underfeeding.
Animals live first and reproduce afterward. Even though they come in heat, wise Mother Nature keeps them from ovulating so they won't take on the extra burden of pregnancy during a period when they're having trouble in remaining alive.

10. A lack of balance in the secretion of various hormones.
When this condition exists, it is also possible for heat periods to occur without ovulation so eggs can be fertilized.

11. Failure to make regular pregnancy examinations.
Although they're not supposed to, pregnant cows sometimes come in heat, and a recent report states that from 40 to 60 per cent of the cows that are beefed because of sterility are actually with calf when slaughtered.

12. Either external parasites like lice and mange mites or internal parasites like stomach worms.
Heavily infested animals are sometimes starved even when well-fed, so they may come in heat without ovulating the same as under-fed animals.

With these principal causes recognized, remedial measures can be seen as widely different and dependent on the primary cause of trouble. A veterinarian is best called in to find out why the cows aren't settling, and the earlier he is brought in the better.

Get a FREE GIFT!





...RAISE A BEAUTIFUL CALF with KAFF-A

Big 24 Quart Size
Round metal wastebasket skillfully rolled and turned of thick, sturdy tin. Lithographed in natural flower colors.

Beautiful "Garden Glory"

METAL WASTEBASKET

with 25 lbs. of KAFF-A at regular pail price

NOW while this valuable free gift offer lasts—see what Kaff-A with Hidrolex® can do for your herd. Feed just one calf on Kaff-A . . . note how healthy, how big and beautiful it grows. Don't put it off—because for a limited time you will get this attractive, sturdy wastebasket—at no extra cost with your purchase of Kaff-A, the safe replacement for cow's milk. Nothing to mail! No waiting! Visit your Kaff-A dealer today! Buy Kaff-A . . . and surprise your wife with this colorful gift wastebasket!

JUST BUY KAFF-A IN THE WASTEBASKET PACK AT THE REGULAR PAIL PRICE.



Carton contains—24 quart wastebasket—25 lb. pliofilm bag—measuring cup—feeding instructions.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., DANVILLE, ILL.

Division Offices: Des Moines, Ia., Lancaster, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Springfield, Mo., Sacramento, Calif. *Makers of* Hidrolex, Semi-Solid Emulsions, Sparx and Kaff-A. ©1955

® T. M. for exclusive hydrolyzed whey ingredient in Kaff-A.



OWN TEST CONVINCES PENNSYLVANIA DAIRYMAN

"We have been farming in Lancaster County for many years. Each year we raise from 16 to 18 head of purebred Holstein calves. This past spring we set up our own calf raising feeding test. We had four January Holstein heifers and started one on Hidrolex Kaff-A, two on other milk replacers and one on whole milk.

"The Kaff-A fed calf showed better body development, glossier coat and better weight gain as you can see from this picture. Most important — it gave us the result with less product. It is remarkable that one replacer can make that much difference over another and over whole milk. For my money, I am sold on Kaff-A."

H. LeRoy Welk
STONEHURST FARM, RFD 1, Strasburg, Penna.



New KOW-KARE in the 50 lb. Drum cuts cost from 55c to 36c per lb. At your Dealer's, where you get KALF-KARE.

FREE Cow Book

Useful, easy-to-understand. 24 pages, Core & Feeding of Dairy Cattle." Write:

Dairy Association Company
Lyndonville 12
Vermont

SAVE 1/3 ... Buy 50 lb. Drum

'The Best Stave Being Made'

That's what the experts are saying about the staves in the concrete and steel

COROSTONE SILO

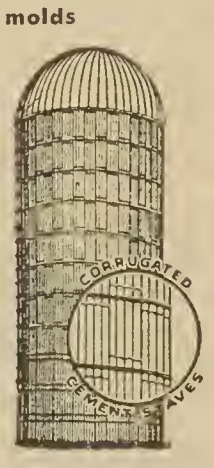
Here's why: because its staves are

CORRUGATED and VIBRATED

in individual molds

Yes, Grade A aggregate and premium cement are carefully vibrated in heavy steel molds for closer tolerance, maximum density and strength. The corrugations give you modern designed "T" Beam Action. And you get a silo which fits together more perfectly for better appearance and longer life.

You'll be surprised at its low cost. Find out how a Corostone Silo can make more profits for you.



Send for FREE descriptive folder TODAY.

UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
Box 528-A Weedsport, N. Y.

*Please send me free booklet on Universal Silos.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

25 TREES .. for $5.

3 to 5 yr. healthy, selected trees, 6" to 16" tall. 5 each of: Colorado Blue Spruce — Norway Spruce — Austrian Pine — Scotch Pine — Concolor Fir.
Postpaid at planting time
Write for Free Evergreen Catalog

MUSSER FORESTS Box 83-B **Indiana, Pa.**

I Like "Hay Farming"

By Sydney Langley, Durham, N. H.

IN THIS modern era of hustle and bustle, there is one type of farming that seems to be quite neglected. Why, I cannot quite see, because I am in the business, and find it quite satisfactory. I refer to the production of hay for the market. When I see those big trailers rolling down from Canada, and when I see all the vacant land, unused, I feel that somebody is missing a bet or two.

Yes, I produce hay for the market. The farm upon which I live and work has been producing hay for the market for well over a half century. My own memory runs back to almost the turn of the century. My father met my mother when he went on a trip to the city to one of his hay customers, many years ago. The customer invited them to the house, and the daughter was home.

I guess that youth was youth even then, for even the thirty odd miles from the farm to the city did not keep them apart. And thirty miles in those pre-gas days was a lot more than it is today.

But, like all farming, this sort has changed, too. The great draft horse market is gone. Macks, Internationals, and Whites are not great consumers of this sort of fodder. But, in their stead, has come a great parade of dairy cattle to be fed.

Father always kept cattle, and sometimes, sheep. The farm is a heavy clay soil that requires real power to work. Father preferred cattle to horses for the plowing and such work. His cattle were of an all purpose type, quite similar to the milking shorthorns of today. They furnished the steers for labor, milk for our use, and provided good salvage when that time came along. With very little commercial fertilizer, the manure was carefully saved and spread where it would do the most good each spring. Milk went to a creamery, and the skim came home to slop the hogs. Winters, there was little or no milk—or milking, either!

Really, it was the typical general purpose farm of its day, with the chief cash crop being hay. We lived well; ate well; got all the education that we wanted. All of us saw the inside of college, but whether we all finished depended upon the outside interferences of a variety of factors!

The years have passed on. So also have father and mother, but the farm still goes on. After the first World War, my older brothers never returned to the farm. My sister married and went to the City. Although I developed other interests, I still lived at home. Father wasn't getting any younger, and old injuries were telling upon him. The farm was neglected; the buildings fell into disrepair. The livestock was sold off. The hay was sold each year, standing. In spite of an almost total neglect, it continued to grow anew each year.

Today, I am alone on the farm. My business gives me time to work on the land, and I have made a start to bring it back to what it once was. By judicious use of commercial fertilizer, and by use of all the poultry dressing I could get hold of, the land is becoming more and more productive.

This poultry dressing, by the way, is free for the hauling. It is even loaded for me so that the houses may not be contaminated by possible diseases! Father never had it that good! Livestock? Yes, one blue roan cow, and her five months' old calf by a Holstein bull. She is a little beauty, and I couldn't resist raising her. A few hens and ducks complete my live stock picture.

Our heavy duty blue clay soil is not so adapted for alfalfa, and such legumes, so I have kept the grass as it has always been; a good mixture of grasses and clovers that make hay that is equally acceptable to horses or cattle. In fact, I just recently turned over a piece of land that had not been plowed for over sixty years. Nobody could remember when, if ever, it had been turned. But in spite of that, it was still producing hay. Now it is producing more and better hay.

As I look at the advantages that obtain for this sort of farming, I marvel that more people do not take advantage of the possibilities of the thousands of abandoned acres all over New England, and farm them for their hay. With modern tractors, balers, loaders, and all the rest, man's effort is multiplied many fold. With no livestock, one's work would extend only through about three months of the year, including what would be necessary to keep up the land.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

So many laws; so many creeds;
So many ways that wind and wind;
While just the art of being kind
Is all the sad world needs.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In some respects, it would be analogous to a lot of Western farming, where the planting and harvesting are contracted out, and the owner rarely sees his land, and less often sees his crop. His only contact is with an elevator receipt for the grain stored. One could do the same with a hay farm.

But for my part, I'll take the work myself. I like to see the earth give forth in response to my seeding, or topdressing, or whatnot. I like to see the good hay go into the barn, later to come out to go into other barns where hungry animals await it. What is born in us will sooner or later come out. It cannot be denied.

And if one year is bad, there is another year coming. They all cannot be bad. Bad years beget high prices which tend to compensate for the poor crop. If there is little or no money for land improvement, it can wait a better year. The good earth will again put forth, and maybe this will be the year. No other farmer can wait so easily as the hay farmer.

I have had forcible proof of this in the last few months. After a very wet summer that taxed our ingenuity to the utmost, we gathered in the hay; better than eleven hundred bales of it. We lost not over forty or fifty bales to bad weather. But the Weatherman was not yet through with us. A lady (?) called Carol blew into our New England scene, and caused our barn to collapse. Before we could do anything in the way of salvage, her sister Edna arrived and thoroughly soaked the ruin Carol caused. After that, it rained steadily. The barn, the hay, both were lost. But next year will be another year. The green grass will be ready for the cutting in June; there will be another barn to receive the new hay. Life is a one way street, and we go on and on.

But there again, is the point of difference between the hay farmer and the dairy farmer. As a hay farmer, I can take my time in getting up a new hay barn. Next spring is soon enough. But, I had my cow and calf to consider. As a dairyman I've had to do something immediately, if not sooner. We did. But one may easily conclude that right about now, I'm glad I'm a hay farmer, and not a livestock farmer!

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



If you are considering a new silo, why not drop a card to the UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO., Box 528-A, Weedsport, N. Y., and ask for information on the modern-design Corostone cast stave concrete silo.

A bulk milk cooler reflecting a year and a half of research and experiment was introduced at the Dairy Industries Supply Association show in Atlantic City recently by RITE-WAY DAIRY DIVISION of Package Machinery Company, East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. The new Rite-Way cooler is available in 100-, 150- and 200-gallon sizes.

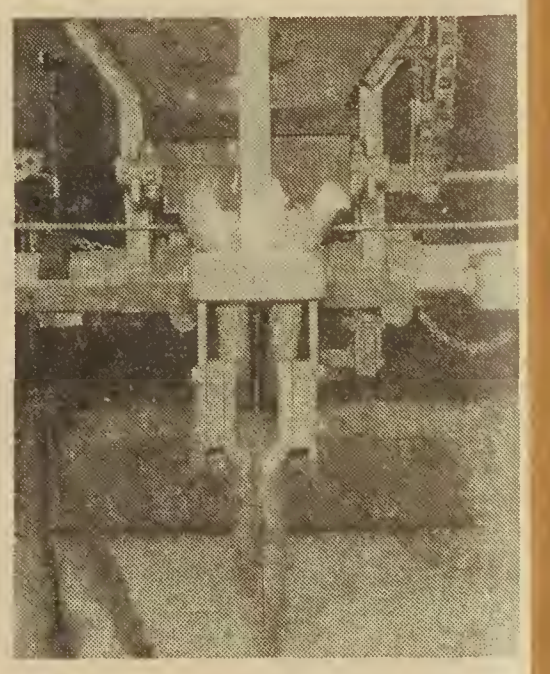
The FLINCHBAUGH COMPANY of Pennsylvania is now manufacturing "Big Samson," a chain-pull false end wagon unloader. Tests have proven that this unloader takes 20 to 25% less power because of desirable features.

Ball Brothers Company, makers of glass jars for canning and freezing, have published an attractive 65-page booklet containing novel ideas for using new or old glass jars. There are drawings, diagrams and full descriptions of how to use the jars and their covers for chick feeders, bird baths, garden equipment, flower pots, minnow traps, shop equipment, electrical appliances, soap dispensers, butter churns, ash trays, lamps, vases, sewing kits, liquid fertilizer storage, and scores of other uses. There are also valuable hints on how to cut, etch or drill holes in glass.

The booklet is entitled "101 New Uses for Ball Jars" and costs 25 cents and is worth every cent of it. To get a copy, write to BALL BLUE BOOK, Dept. 101, Muncie, Indiana.

SWIFT AND COMPANY has announced a new lawn food called "Golden Vigoro." It has two important characteristics, it will not burn grass and it releases plant nutrients slowly over a considerable period. The regular "Vigoro" will also be available.

A very handy pocket note book containing also many single items of valuable information is available for the asking from A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Landisville, Pa. It is called the Hoffman Farm Seed Note Book.



This is the "business end" of the "Hi-Yield, 2 Level Fertilizer Applicator and Planter" manufactured by the FARMCRAFT MFG. CO. of Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

It puts one band of fertilizer 4" deep, another 8" deep and deposits seed at 2" to one side of the shallow band.

Reflections of a Country Pastor

CANDLE IN THE WINDOW

By Floyd W. Morris

I HEAR Him like the murmur of another consciousness than my own. It seems like a great quiet comes over me where nothing is out of tune with the whole, including my own self. There is time to think of life in its total expression, time to look at the parts of experience and put them together in something like an ordered and artistic pattern. There is a deep and abiding reason for it all when I allow myself the awareness of God.

It is myself I believe to be determinant of this awareness. He is always ready to make known His presence, but I keep Him distant as a name, through pressure of endless things that I fear to let go. And all the time in my heart there is a great thirst for Him, so much so that I fairly run to my retreat where waters fall in order easily to enjoy His presence.

It is so simple to feel God here among these listening water weeds. The clear water at my feet seems mirror of Him. And the glisten of water where the sun shines on the stream is symbol of His abiding reality.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Everyone knows how to express a complaint, but few can utter a graceful compliment. It is a matter of practice.—Anonymous

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Yet I am a bit worried at the difficulty I have in carrying this sense of God into all my human relationships, so hard at times to keep the consciousness of the kind Father's care, of His goodness, of His commission of me as a representative of Him. So easy to forget and live by human measurement, to accept praise and blame as man-given without reference to God as the eternal standard.

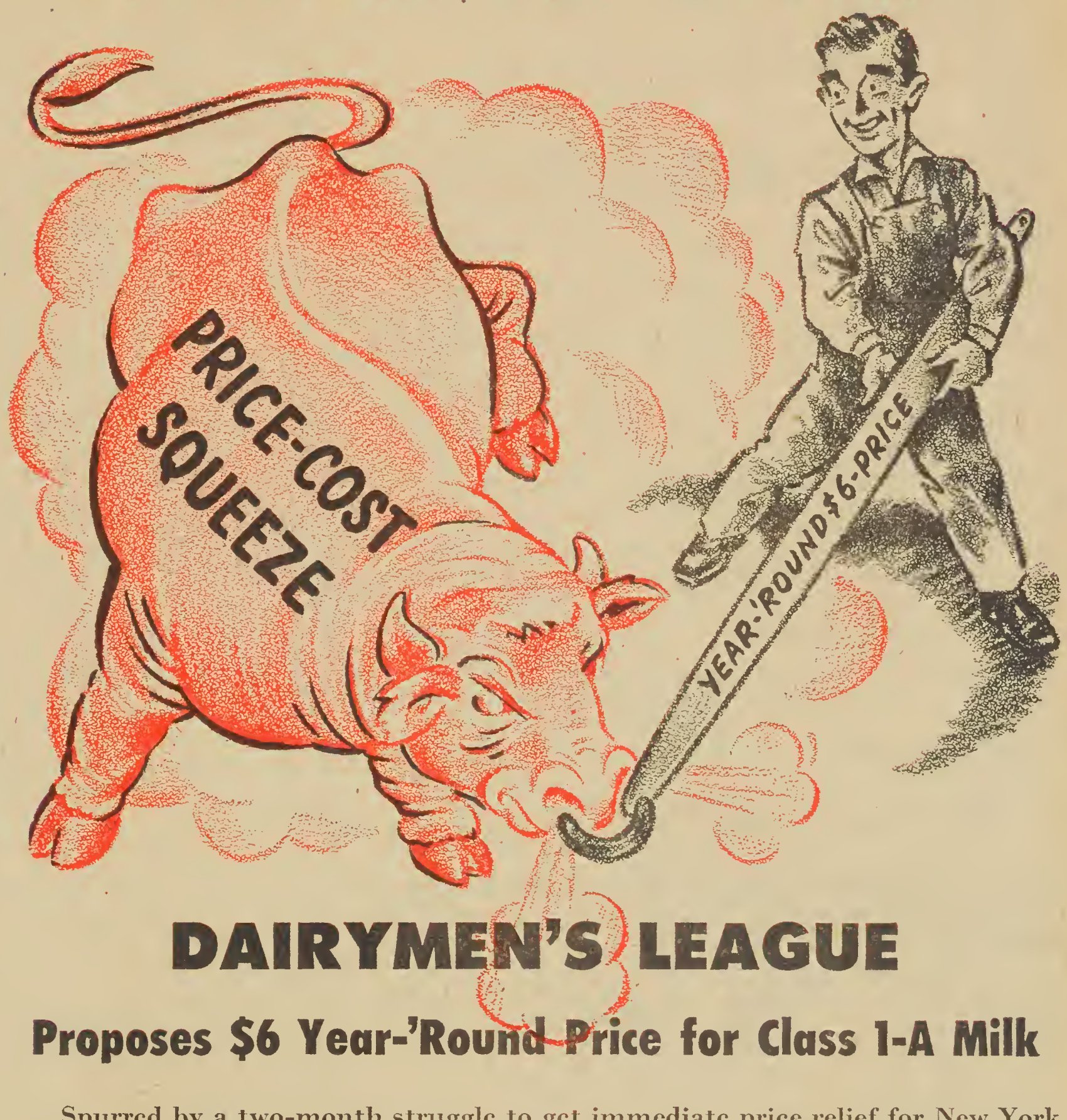
Largely do we live under the dictates of a crowd psychology, of a mob rule. Like sheep we follow one another from the high road of abiding truth and value to the low paths of human desire. We do the things that are of the earth, earthy, and dismiss the necessity of the heavenly. How to keep an ever-present dynamo of spiritual power is the ever-present problem of the soul. Ways and ways have been proposed and many found to be successful.

Great mystics of all ages have lived inner spiritual surrender to the God of their experience and written to guide those following. Much of what they have said has seemed vague to the uninitiate, a reaching after shimmering threads of star beam. There is no doubt of the reality of their experience, but as to leading another into the same consciousness the explanation is like a poem that must be lived to be understood.

Perhaps there is no satisfactory way to direct another along the mystic rambles of God-consciousness. Perhaps the experience is too personal to even tell about and expect belief—more valuable to live so that others may see the glad light in your eye, the quick spring to your step, the ready hand to help, the love of God for every man in your heart. These practical witnesses are convincing enough even to the scoffer.

The candle set upon a hill or in a window cannot be hid.

PUTTING A RING IN THE CRITTER'S NOSE



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Proposes $6 Year-'Round Price for Class 1-A Milk

Spurred by a two-month struggle to get immediate price relief for New York Milk Shed dairymen caught in a relentless price-cost squeeze, Dairymen's League President Ernest C. Strobeck asked last month for a hearing to consider a year-'round $6 Class 1-A price. The price would be affected only by seasonal adjustments.

Mr. Strobeck was joined in his petition by the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency. Eastern Milk Producers and the Mutual Federation—the two other co-operatives participating in the fight for price relief—also filed petitions for a hearing on the Class 1-A formula.

League's Move Taken in Response to Resolution Approved by 5,000 Dairy Farmers in Syracuse

At the mass meeting of nearly 5,000 dairy farmers in Syracuse, December 29th, the need for a hearing to revise the Class 1-A price formula was outlined by a resolution calling for such a hearing. In responding to this producer mandate, the League felt that under present conditions any Class 1-A price of less than $6, seasonally adjusted, would be inadequate to provide the help needed by dairymen.

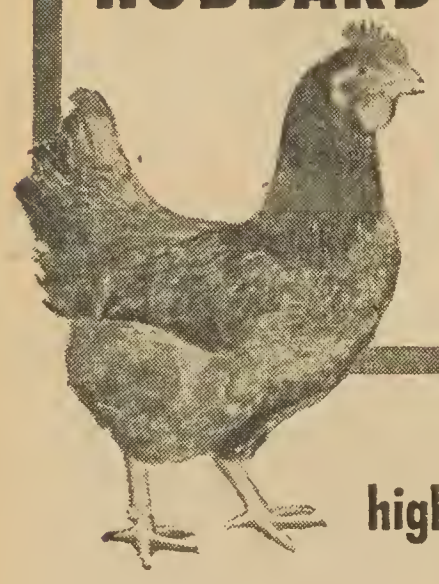
Could Mean a $2,000,000.00 a Month Increase in Milk Shed Income

Adoption of a $6 year-'round Class 1-A price would eliminate the present Class 1-A formula which has been operating to the serious disadvantage of New York Milk Shed producers. The resulting $2,000,000 total monthly increase in Milk Shed income would help to relieve the deadly price-cost squeeze. And the seasonal adjustments would encourage more level production, thereby reducing the surplus load during the peak production period.

It's everybody's fight. And everybody wins . . . both the independent dairymen and the co-operative member. Let's get together.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES



the bird that meets today's need for

PROFITS

...more eggs at less cost higher livability without pampering

This year you need proven profit-making values in the inheritance of every chick you buy. Hubbard's New Hampshires, Balanced Bred for 34 years, give fast, uniform growth and early maturity—fixed qualities of heavy egg production, large egg size, resistance to leukosis, high livability through the laying year.

NEW HEAVY EGG PRODUCER—Hubbard's Leghorn Cross, for growers interested in eggs only. They inherit vitality from cross-breeding, mature at 5 months. Large egg size, superior shell quality, low feed consumption.

We take full responsibility for safe, on time delivery of healthy chicks, backed by our Guarantee of Full Satisfaction to 30 days of age.

FREE CATALOG! Get all the facts on these 2 profit-bred birds.

HUBBARD FARMS

Box 20, Walpole, N. H. Tel. Walpole 78 Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

CLEMENTS MAINE-BRED CHICKS

Whether you produce MARKET EGGS, MEAT, or HATCHING EGGS—you can increase your profit margin by starting with Clements Maine-Bred Chicks. We offer the breeds and crosses that have proven most profitable.

RED-ROCKS (Black Sex-Link Pullets)
famous for stamina, livability and steady egg production.

WHITE LEGHORNS—
efficient egg producers—more eggs per ha. of feed means greater net profits.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—
favorites for high egg production.

WHITE ROCKS—
1st choice of many commercial broiler growers—fast growth, high livability, efficient feed conversion, top meat quality. Pullets in demand for hatching egg production.

They're backed by 44 years breeding experience and the reputation of Maine's largest hatchery.

Maine-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean

Write (or phone Winterport 190) for information and prices.

CLEMENTS CHICKS, INC.

ROUTE 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE

Bred to Increase Your Profits

Bulkley's PROFIT-MAKING LEGHORNS



Here's How to Profit

- Buy Quality Chicks, Market Quality Eggs
- Start Chicks Early, Get More Eggs When Prices Are Highest
- New! Free Catalog!
- Early order discount until April 1.

Allen H. Bulkley & Sons

OUR 40TH YEAR

125 Leghorn Lane Phone 30-M Odessa, N. Y.

CAN YOU GO?

Would you like to visit Alaska in June or September? Hawaii in April or July? Join one of our bargain cruises for Northwest farmers. Write now for free booklet, "Alaska" or "Hawaii" or both to NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 800 N.P. Building, St. Paul, Minn.



NEW BOOK *Free!*

Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1955 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.

Write to:

Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.



ANCONA CHICKS

THE BREED THAT LAYS MORE LARGE WHITE EGGS ON LESS FEED.
Also 3 to 4 week old started. Catalog Free.
SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM. Richfield 8, Pa.

KILL RATS *with* warfarin



WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Farm EQUIPMENT News

Shows What's New

for the farm and ranch. Packed with scores of fully illustrated articles on new products, all keyed to a quick service coupon you send to us for further information on any product shown.

SEND ONLY $1.00 For a limited time we continue our special dollar offer. Regular price $2.00 per year. Send your dollar today to

Farmer's WANTS Bureau

Finds Information For You

You name it . . . "Farmer's Wants Bureau" does the rest. Gets you literature direct from manufacturer. "Farmer's Wants Bureau is FREE with a year's subscription to "Farm Equipment News."

Adams Publishing Company

119 East 31st St., Kansas City 8M, MO.



Planning the Egg Production Schedul

THE soundest sort of a production schedule for laying flocks, we believe, is one where laying pens are operated **close to 100% capacity every month of the year and where egg output is steady the year around.** There is the further requirement that in attaining this result we must have a schedule that will permit keeping most of our layers for 11 to 12 months of production for table egg strains and at least 9 or 10 months for meat type hatching egg strains.

These are the important objectives. In attaining them there are many possible combinations of hatching dates and culling schedules. There are so many different situations on individual farms as to brooding capacity, dates when chicks can be obtained, and other factors, that it is next to impossible to make a specific suggestion as to schedule of hatching dates, housing dates, and culling schedule.

In general the program we have advocated as best fitting the average setup has been a spring hatch (Feb-May) sufficient to furnish pullets enough to fill up the entire laying flock housing capacity. In addition we have suggested a supplementary fall hatch (Aug.-Oct.) as a fill-in to take care of flock depletion by the following spring. This pro-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Life is not so short but there is always time for courtesy.—Emerson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

gram attains our objective of close to 100% capacity operation and fairly steady year-round egg production, and yet the majority of layers are kept for the full 11 to 12 months of production.

Yet there are many other combinations of hatching and selling dates which will attain this same objective and may better fit individual cases.

There has been considerable interest of late in the possibility of keeping layers for 15 to 18 months of production, or even for a full two years. As to just how feasible this is depends upon the strain of birds under consideration. Except for leghorns we can say flatly that keeping birds for the full two years' lay is not a profitable practice even with today's extremely poor fowl prices. And even with leghorns it is inadvisable to hold over more than one-third of the flock for the second year's production.

As to 15 to 18 month layers, this is a question mainly of the breeding back of the birds and possibly the date of hatch. Unless the strain in question is capable of producing at around a 50% production rate for the extra 4 to 6 months they are held, the practice questionable. Assuming that this is sible with some strains of birds, then are confronted with the com cation that our hatching schedule replacements will shift each y Nevertheless, the possibilities with to 18 month layers are worth look into.

So, may we suggest that you get pencil and paper and do some care figuring on your schedule of hatch and replacement dates. It can m many hundreds and even thousa of dollars to you in your prof during the coming years.—*Frank R in "Timely Topics for Poultrym Maine College of Agriculture.*

— A. A. —

TO PROVE YOUR AGE

MANY of the thousands of farm erators and farm workers throu out the country who will become gible for the expanded Social Secur Act coverage in 1955 are among an timated 40 million Americans who not have birth certificates or oth means of officially proving their ages necessary requirement in qualifying Social Security benefits.

These persons, however, may obta this vital information from the histo records of the U. S. Bureau of t Census. During the last decadc, t Census Bureau has handled more th two million requests for copies of Ce sus records from individuals for use qualifying for Social Security benef in settling estatcs and insurance cas and for other purposes whcre it is ne essary to furnish evidence of identit age or citizenship.

Transcripts of personal census r ords can be obtained from the Cens Bureau upon payment of the cost searching the records. Federal fun are not appropriated for this servi and the fees charged arc used to p the salaries of the searchers and cover the cost of the necessary offi supplies.

A fee of $3.00 is charged for search of two censuses for one individu given routine handling. Expedit handling can be obtained for a fee $4.00. Routine handling generally r quires from four to six weeks to co plete while expedited handling is us ally completed in onc or two week Personal information recordcd by t Census Bureau is entirely confidenti and may be furnished only upon wri ten request of thc individual to whom relates or his legal representatives.

Persons desiring transcripts of the personal Census records may obta application blanks and information b writing to the Bureau of the Censu Washington 25, D. C.

FEED WASTAGE—AN EXPENSIVE ITEM!

"That'll hold you awhile," said Bill, as he filled the hopper full of mash and rounded it up a little for good measure. But, Bill wasn't paying for the fee so it didn't concern him that the birds promptly heaved out over a quarter of

Some real figures on feed wastage have recently appeared.

The test was conducted with 200 chicks per pen, placed on wire. Convention feed troughs were used and a feed trap was installed under each trough. Whit Leghorns and New Hampshire chicks were used. The feed wastage was fair uniform each week. The figures below are an average percentage of feed was ed by the chicks during the first six weeks of age.

	Mash (troughs filled)				Fine Pellets
	Full	⅔ Full	½ Full	⅓ Full	⅓ Full
Leghorns	45%	15%	4.9%	2%	.9%
New Hampshires	29%	7.4%	2.1%	1.3%	.8%

With this test the Leghorns scattered feed more than the Hamps. Wastag was greatly reduced when hoppers were filled not over ⅔ full at any time.

—*J. H. Vondell*



—Photo: Eleanor Gilman

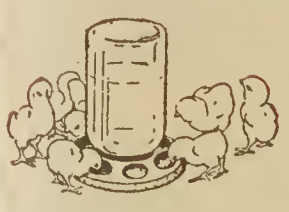
KEEPING POULTRY HOUSE LITTER DRY

POULTRYMAN E. N. Larrabee of Nedlar Farms, Peterborough, N. H., ran tests showing the amount of water hens will toss into the litter is "almost unbelievable," so built this "poultry bar." When the bird wants a drink, she hops up 18 inches to a wire floor, enters the bar by ducking under a shower curtain (shown opened above), reaches down to the water trough which is at the level of her feet. She then straightens up, tosses the water from beak and wattles. It drips off the shower curtain into splash pan under the wire floor, and then goes down the drain.



Photo: Nedlar Farms

WHILE building drinking platforms, Philip Disque, poultryman of South Shaftsbury, Vt., nailed on side boards and simple "stanchions" to lick the problem of keeping litter dry around watering stations. Drinking hens have to toe the line, can't throw water around. "Stanchions" are made of ¾" x 2" board. The platform is easily moved away for cleaning from the 4'-long automatically-watered trough.



Dead Chicks Give No Profit

IT'S MONEY in your pocket if you raise a high percentage of all of the chicks that you start this spring. Your total profit is made up of individual bird profit. When a bird is lost through culling or mortality, its investment is lost. The cost must be divided up among the survivors. All rearing costs, then, are borne by the pullets housed.

You can easily measure the mortality of your flock, but lowered vitality and later maturity—due to a slip in good management—may go unnoticed.

Many of these hidden troubles can be traced back to lack of water, air, room or feed during the growing period, points out Whelden.

Water is essential for many body functions and clean water is essential for health. Clean water—easily accessible—will mean better pullets. The number of waterers is very important. At brooder temperatures chicks will dehydrate quickly without water. For the first week chicks shouldn't have to go more than two feet for water. Crowding at the water fountain will mean greater spillage and more culls.

Air, or ventilation, will help reduce disease troubles. Vermont flocks are noted for their health. Ventilation and sanitation will keep them that way.

Space, at feeders, waterers and on the floor, is an important factor. If your chicks have plenty of room, the smaller and weaker chicks will have a chance to survive and become stronger. For the first five weeks allow a square foot of floor space for each two chicks and an inch of feeder space per chick. After five weeks double both the feeder and floor space.

A clean feed that is designed to do the job that you want done is important. Your feed dealer's recommendations should be followed. Drugs in the feed or water for controlling coccidiosis are helpful. However, it is well to rely on sanitation rather than drugs.

The job of raising chicks is important in your replacement program. Raise a higher percentage of chicks purchased—with emphasis on the individual chick—through good management. — *Harry Whelden Jr., Vermont Extension Service.*

— A.A. —

From the National Lime Association, 925—15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C., you can get a little pamphlet called "Poultry House Liming." It gives directions for using hydrated lime on poultry litter, treating dropping boards with lime, and whitewashing poultry houses.

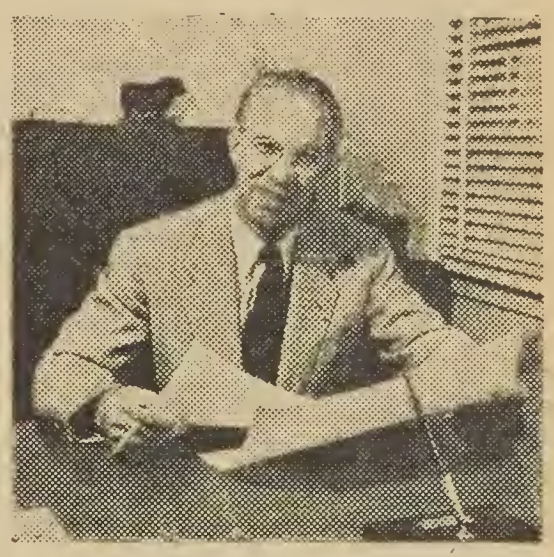
BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY CHICK NEWS

Written Dec. 22, 1954

February 1955

The Chicken Spirits and I



The other day Mr. Duck asked me about the future of the market egg business. I told him it looked good to me but just to be sure I'd check with my White Leghorns in the pole frame house.

So, all by myself, I went out to see our pullets in the pole frame house. They were glad to see me. They were much happier than last year. I spoke to them about like this:

"Mr. Duck wants to know what the poultry situation is for 1955-56."

And here's what they said. "A duck wants to know what the poultry situation is? That's a laugh!"

"Don't you Leghorns get fresh. This is serious business. Mr. Duck is a man and he is a fine fellow. Now you girls quit the nonsense and tell me what the poultry situation is going to be."

"We are White Leghorns and we are layers. We're not interested in the poultry meat situation."

"All right, girls, let's have the dope right from the chicken's mouth on what the egg situation will be."

"Well, Mr. Babcock, you'll have to let us huddle and talk this over. Come back in about an hour."

Well, I went back to the pole frame house in about an hour and every pullet in the house was smiling. You see, we have been feeding them on breeder mash containing animal fat and other things that seem to make the birds very lively and very happy. Also, these pullets have in with them the most handsome bunch of cockerels we ever raised. Therefore, when I walked back in the house they piped right up with the information Mr. Duck wanted.

"Mr. Babcock, we have consulted with the chicken spirits. They say that poultrymen are down in the dumps. They are gloomy. They aren't happy poultrymen like you are, Mr. Babcock.

"The chicken spirits say the number of layers plus potential layers in the United States is down 20 million birds between October 1 and December 1. In other words, Mr. Babcock, there are 20 million less layers and prospective layers as of December 1, as compared to October 1. It looks like an awful lot of us chickens became chicken spirits. Also, it looks like a lot of poultrymen did not start any chicks this past summer and fall and that has made a big reduction. The spirits also say they feel that by January 1, 1955 there will be quite a few less 'layers plus prospective lays' on farms in the United States than January 1, 1954.

"When we Leghorns asked the chicken spirits when the price of eggs would go up, they hesitated because they can't predict the weather. They made a guess that it would be sometime around Easter. Maybe a little later. They felt confident that the price of eggs will be high by June or July and that the summer and fall of 1955 would make poultrymen happy again.

"Mr. Babcock, here's another thing that the chicken spirits said and it seems rather strange to us. They said that poultrymen are real, real smart. They are not asking the government to help them out. They seem to have got the impression from the 'cow spirits' that dairymen are not really as smart as poultrymen. Dairymen evidently have been trying to legislate prosperity for themselves and chicken men have not and the dairy cow spirits seem to feel that dairymen are not as smart as poultrymen. By the way, what do you think about dairymen, Mr. Babcock?"

"I think more dairymen should raise beef cattle."

"Why, Mr. Babcock, just because you are stupid enough to raise those Angus cattle is no sign that dairymen should too."

Well, I guess that's the story from Babcock's Chicken Spirits on the situation for 1955. Good luck to you.

Monroe C. Babcock

P.S. Please feel free to write to me whether you are a Babcock customer or not.

A Word About Honest Advertising

No chickens, alive or spirits, are fooled by misleading claims. I always figure that the bigger claims a man makes about his birds, the more trouble he is having in selling his chicks. They say you can prove most anything with figures so it will pay you to analyze all advertising claims carefully. No one has a perfect bird. Ask the man who wishes to sell you chicks what faults his birds have. It's an easy way to judge his honesty.

Please send for our catalog. It tells you what things are bad as well as good about Babcock's Leghorns. You'll enjoy reading it.

FREE 48-PAGE BABCOCK CATALOG

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.
Route 3G, ITHACA, NEW YORK

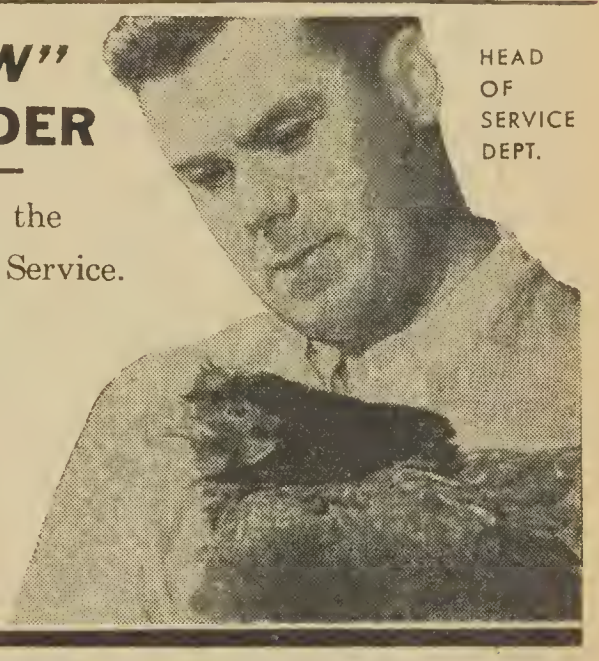
Please send us your free 48 page catalog and latest issue of Babcock's Healthy Chick News.

Name.....

Address.....

Post Office.....State.....

MEET "KNOW-HOW" CHARLIE OSTRANDER



HEAD OF SERVICE DEPT.

At MARSHALL'S Where you get the Best Strains, Best Methods, Best Service.
Plan now for Top-of-Market prices.
Buy Marshall Chicks this year.

MARSHALL BROS.
R5-E, Ithaca, N.Y.
Phone 46336

When writing advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Feb. 19 Issue.....Closes Feb. 4
March 5 Issue.....Closes Feb. 18
March 19 Issue.....Closes March 4
April 2 Issue ..... Closes March 18

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, Inc., Fred Emmick, Oxford, N. Y

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD Steer and Heifer feeder calves. Make your own selections. Ask about our free delivery on lots of 20 or more calves. Zenda Farms—Clayton, N. Y. Clinton Maldoon, Mgr. Phone 218.

REGISTERED Hereford bred and open heifers and young bulls. Famous background, low price. Mack Park, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 5734.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE· Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls from accredited herd. Heckman Farm, Earl Heckman, Bath, New York.

FIFTEEN purebred Angus heifers, vaccinated, good type, good condition. Can be had bred or open. Gordon Davis, Branchport, New York. Phone 7F6 Branchport.

REGISTERED Angus bull—2 years old, also few reg.. heifers. P. J. Clarisse & Sons, Williamson, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN

FOR SALE: Purebred Holstein heifer calves. Daughters of Harden Farms Dun Dandy son of 1st. prize four year old New York State Fair Harden Farms King Windy VG, has 18917 lbs. milk, 764 lbs. fat 4 yrs. 3x 4% test. Grand dam "Ex" with 1246 lbs. fat 11 yrs. 3x 4.5% test. Jones Bros., R.F.D. No. 1, Remsen, New York.

BROWN SWISS

TWO REGISTERED Brown Swiss yearling bulls for sale. One from 516 average dam and Forest Farms Clematis. Other from 538 average dam and Bradenhurst Tex-Cen Supreme. Both are ABC Sires. Paul Brown, Hinsdale, New York

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Beef type polled Shorthorns. Will grade for Holstein cows or heifers. Pine Hill Farms, Albion 3, N. Y. Phone 996-M-1.

SWINE

NEW YORK State Swine Breeders' Annual All-Breed winter sale. Bred gilts, open fall gilts, fall and service boars. Caledonia Empire Livestock barns, Saturday, February 12th 1:00 P.M. Catalogs — W. B. Stewart, Hunt, N. Y., Sales Mgr.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Shropshire, Suffolk and Oxford yearling rams and ewes. Excellent breeding. Priced reasonably. Van Vliet Bros., Lodi. N. Y.

HORSES

50 HEAD Belgian Horses for sale. 10 matched pairs of 3 & 4 year olds, 4 two year olds & 11 weanlings. Also 15 bred mares. Earl A. Noble, Seneca Castle, N. Y. Phone Stanley 513Y23.

DOGS

REGISTERED Collie Puppies. Beauties. Championship Breeding $30.00, $35.00—Plummer McCullough, Mercer Penna.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

LARGEST Beagle Kennel in the country. Pups $15.00, Started $20.00, Broken $35.00. Bred Bitches $35.00. Sold on 6 day trial. Witis, 501 Plain St., Brockton, Mass.

PUREBRED Collie Puppies. Gentle, herding instinct. Rosy Acres Kennels, Phone 9-2443, New Berlin, N. Y.

PEDIGREED Collie Pups. Margery Edsall, R.D. 1, Spencer, N. Y. Phone Ithaca 4-3211—Extension 2326 days; 4-1749 evenings.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups from real heel driving stock. Born low heel strikers. Males $15.00, females $12.00. $1.00 extra for reg. papers. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

FOR SALE: Purebred White Collie pups. Choice of sex. Excellent for stock, watch and pets. All AKC registered. Write Samuel Zachar, RD No. 1, Stockton, N. J.

BACK AGAIN with some of the finest pups ever offered. German Shepherds ever alert, intelligent guards, faithful to owner, do not tolerate prowlers. Don't wait too late. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, N. Y. Phone Port Jervis 3-3861.

COLLIE Puppies—Registered—Sable and White. Intelligent, friendly—reasonable—ready to go. Many satisfied customers. Carlru Collies—South Vernon, Mass.

COLLIE Puppies. Old fashion type. Century strain. Natural heelers at 3 months, unexcelled as watch dogs and pets. Pups guaranteed either sex, $25.00, Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden N. Y.

FOR SALE: English Shepherd pups. Farm raised, nicely marked, 2 months old. Males $15.00, females $12.00. One male 9 months, one spayed female 15 months, both heelers, $35.00 each. P. E. Spencer, Canandaigua, N. Y. R. 5. Phone 1065J.

POULTRY

NOTHING BUT BUSINESS BIRDS at Ebenwood Farm. Our white broilers feather fast, grow fast, dress clean and are long-keeled, spelling more meat for the consumer's money. Our long-famous Business New Hampshires are rugged, heavy-laying birds which become plump broilers and roasters. Try them. Ebenwood Farm, Box 14, West Bridgewater, Mass.

BALL Red-Rocks and Ball Leghorns (pure, undiluted Babcock strain) are bred for long distance egg production. The sustained high egg production and good livability of these birds really pay off when the squeeze is on egg and poultry prices. Our Dominant White Crosses (mostly Cornish, New Hampshire and Barred Rock) make broad-breasted, white feathered, yellow-skinned broilers with a minimum of feed. Write for free catalogue, telling about our 11,000 bird farm and modern hatchery. Truck delivery to many areas. Ball Poultry Farm, Route A, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

67 RARE Breeds Chicks including Polish; Spanish; Buttercups; Turkens; Australorps; Houdans; Lakenvelders; Andalusians; Cornish; Anconas; Sussex; Hamburgs; Giants; Brahmas; Leghorns; Minoreas; Orpingtons; Vikings; Wyandottes; Rocks. Live arrival all eastern states guaranteed. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free. Murray McMurray Hatchery, Box B-70, Webster City, Iowa.

JACOBS Poultry Breeding Farm. Top production leghorns. We are sold out until February 2nd after which there is a good choice of dates. After February 2nd all chicks will be of our strain cross. Our own strain mated to Mt. Hope Cockerels. They have what it takes. I invite anyone to compare these with the best in leghorns. I would like to do my bit to help Northeastern poultrymen in this price pinch so I am offering this top notch stock ordered in the next 30 days for $36.00 per 100 poult chicks, delivered up to June 1st. Catalog on request. Quality stock guaranteed. Albert Jacobs, Aurora, New York. Phone Poplar Ridge 2491.

DON'T Sacrifice yearling hens! Free bulletin tells how to keep layers five years. Sine, AA7, Quakertown, Pa.

FREE! 10 chicks with every 100 ordered at no additional cost, if order is placed before March 1. Sensational values. Egg bred chicks. U.S. approved, pullorum typhoid clean. Low as $7.95-100. Mt. Healthy special egg breeding builds healthy chicks that really pay off—both on the market and at the nest. Many matings sired by R.O.P. males. Day old or started chicks up to six weeks. Ducklings and turkey poultry weekly. Order early. Save money. Write now for complete price list to Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dept. AA.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y.

KREHER'S White Leghorns give excellent egg production into the second and third laying year. Circular and price list on request. Kreher's Poultry Breeding Farm, Casey Road, East Amherst, N Y. Erie County.

VANCREST New Hampshires and better Sex links. Order now for winter and spring. Need better livability, egg size, and production with early maturity? Try Vancrest Hamps or Sex Links this season. For information, prices and dates write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y Phone Hobart 5281.

HEISDORF & Nelson "Nick Chick" Leghorns. Look who is winning the Random Sample Tests First place Central New York, California and Florida Tests. Won all three and five year awards ever offered in New York & California, for production, net profits, livability. Weidner Chicks, R-1, Hamburg, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Legborns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's Healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm Inc., Route 5A, Ithaca, New York.

GET TOP PRICES for eggs and meat. Be ready for better prices in '55. Tie in with top strains, best hatching, disease resistance, trained service people. Babcock Leghorns; laying test winning R.I. Reds; Arbor Acres White Rocks; famous meat strain New Hampshires Poultry will snap back. It always has. Our orders show it. Order early. Marshall Brothers Hatchery, R.D. 5-A. Phone 46336, Ithaca, N. Y.

WHITE Egg Cross chicks for layers. Hatching for the fifth year. Also White Leghorns, White Rocks, White Holland and New Hampshires. Attractive prices. Write: Wapak Hatchery, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Mame, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS $7.95—100 C.O.D. Reds, Rocks, Hampshires & heavy assorted. No leghorns. Prices at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 7, Pa.

CAPONS 5 wks. old $60.00 per 100 F.O.B. Buffalo. Also pullorum clean chicks for eggs and meat, including Ames In-Cross Hybrids, and Peachblow Crosses for both meat and eggs. Full information upon request. Schwegler's Hatchery, 205 Northampton, Buffalo 8, N.Y.

MAKE MORE MONEY from poultry! America's leading poultry magazine tells how. Each issue packed with latest advice, helpful ideas. Bargain rates—9 months 25c; 48 months $1.00. Subscribe Today! Poultry Tribune, Dept. 14, Mount Morris, Illinois.

TURKEYS

COME To GOZZI'S For Thompson Broadwhites, large and medium strains. Our new Thompson contract permits selling throughout East. We're headquarters too for Broad-Breasted Bronze, Gozzi's Grand Champion Strain. Poults and eggs available in both Thompson Broadwhites and Broad-Breasted Bronze. Sexed Toms a specialty; ask about them. Conn.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Write for folder and new lower prices. Gozzi's Turkey Farm & Hatchery, Box A, Route 1, Guilford, Conn.

TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS — Ducklings — Turkey Poults. B.B. Bronze. Beltsvilles, Nebraskans, White Hollands—Famous Long Island White Uckin ducklings—Send for catalog — Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, N. Y. Phone Center Moriches 3-0427.

ANDY'S Turkey Farm. Mass. U. S. Pullorum clean. The sign of Broad Breasted White Hollands. We have added Empire White Strain to our breeding flock. Place orders early. Poults and hatching eggs. Write for free catalog and price list. Tel. Concord, Mass. 221. Concord Road, Carlisle, Mass.

PULLETS

WE HAVE thousands of the nicest White Leghorn Started Pullets you have ever seen, 4-6-8-12 weeks of age—fully feathered out and ready for immediate delivery The same is true of our Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and Rhode Island Reds. All our breeders are from the leading egg laying strains in America. U.S. Pullorum-Clean—of course Priced lower than you could raise them yourself. Write, wire or phone us today for prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

STARTED Pullets. From finest laying strains. Order now for delivery date, age and breed of your choice. Send for price list. Eben Wiswell, State Line Farm, Nichols, N. Y., R. 3.

BANTAMS

DARK CORNISH Bantams—Beautiful Midgets. Super meat breed. Like eating Quail. Hatching eggs, stock. Illustrated circular. Will Schadt, Goshen, Indiana.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins, Runners, Rouens. Toulouse, China goslings. Circular. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

INCUBATORS

INCUBATORS—All sizes. Electric. Hatch goose, turkey, duck, guinea, chicken eggs. Special instruction each. Illustrated circular. Goshen Poultry Farm, Goshen, Ind.

HIDES AND FURS

FURS MINK & RATS: Prime flesh side out, best received at once. Ginseng and other furs. Write what you have. We hold one week. H. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, New Hampshire.

RABBITS

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash Markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockbill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

SCHOOLS

STAMMERING corrected. Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Dennison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE. Certified Blight Resistant seed potatoes. They beat any others for yield. Also certified Katahdins. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

HAY

FIRST and Second cutting alfalfa and mixed hay, straw. State your needs. Delivered by truck load. Kenneth Stewart, Maplecrest, N. Y.

TOP Quality hay, first cutting of Clover and Timothy for sale. Phone Brookfield-2312. Claire Alderman, RFD, West Edmeston, N. Y.

ALFALFA — Clover — Timothy — Straw—Mixed hay. Large or small bales. For a real top quality load at a fair price write or call: Horace W. Bolton, E. Northfield, Mass. Tel. 840.

FOR SALE: Top quality hay and straw. Delivered subject to inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R. D. No. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos — Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED Manager with references seeks opportunity to manage Penn Stable. Box 514-RZ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

EDUCATED and experienced 2 year Agricultural College graduate seeking employment—would like to run moderate size, modern dairy farm for absentee owner or would work along with owner. Married, 27 years old, have one child. Steadily employed with present company past 4 years. Interested in farming reason for change. Box 514-WI, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y

FARM GIRL, 22, short course graduate would like to have position on up to date dairy farm in Christian family. Contact: Daniel R. Hermann, Danmar Farm, R.D. 3, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

POSITION As Working farm manager or herdsman. Four years Cornell University, University of Maryland, 20 years experience with registered dairy cattle, beef, poultry husbandry. Considerable knowledge of soils and soil problems. 37, married, 1 child. 8 years at present position. E. R. Morse, 4204 Loch Raven Blvd., Baltimore 18, Maryland. Apt. 406.

POSITION wanted as farm manager, experienced. Call Pioneer 6-2449 or write Box 584, Cortland, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

A DRESS -LINGERIE shop in your home. Sell Fifth Avenue, New York fashions from gorgeous style cards. No investment. Good commission. Write Modern Manner, Dept. 8002, Hanover, Penna.

START Greeting Card—Gift Shop at home. Make $50.00, $75.00, $100.00 extra money spare time. Big profits, plus extra cash bonus. Write for Feature All Occasion assortments on approval, free samples exclusive personal stationery, notes, free illustrated catalog selling guide. New England Art Publishers, North Abington 233E, Mass.

EXTRA Cash Spare Time! Sell exclusive magic cushion shoes. 125 styles. No investment. No experience. Steady repeats. Commissions to $4.00 pair plus bonus, paid vacations. Free outfit. Paragon Shoes 79U Sudbury Boston.

WANTED—Middle-aged help under sixty (couple or woman) for care and maintenance of home for aged. References and experience. Mrs. Markovits, Fuguson Ave., Port Jervis, N. Y.

SINGLE Middle-aged Farmer for all around farm work. Know modern machinery and willing to learn operation of milking machines. Good family home. Box 514-YL, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

DAIRY Farmer capable managing and operating 150 acres, 25 registered Guernsey milkers DHIA plus young stock and producing feed for same. Excellent modern house, oil heat, near Rochester, N. Y. State experience, age and family. Box 514-HO, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

SELL LADIES hand loomed 100% nylon bags for church and grange projects. Fast seller—good commission. Write: Josephine E. Gareau, P. O. Box 51 Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox Phone—Bergen 97. New York.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Our famous choice Clover New York finest: 5 lbs. $1.65; 6-5s $7.98 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. $9.48 F.O.B Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

PECANS

PECAN MEATS: Regular mix, 3 pounds, $3.50; large whole-halves, 3 pounds, $4.50. Postpaid. Larger quantities at same rate. Joy Acres, Windsor, Va.

POPCORN

POPCORN—Yellow dynamite. Shelled. 10 pound lots $2.00 plus postage. Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE SYRUP, finest quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quarts—½ gallons and gallons. Prices on request. Wm. Lawrence, Hunter, N. Y.

FRUIT

FAMOUS Indian River Citrus Fruit. Extra fancy $6.75 bu. Economy pack grapefruit $5.00 bu. All fruit post paid Russell Groves. Russell Groves, Box 25, Wabasso Florida.

TREE-RIPENED oranges, $2.00 bushel. Webb's Lakeside Haven. Oklawaha, Fla.

NURSERY STOCK

EVERGREENS: Seedlings and Transplants; all kinds. Free price-list and planting guide. Flickingers' Nursery Box 9, Sagamore, Pa.

DWARFED Ming Trees. Japanese Bonsai Method. Send for 200 trees—10 varieties—evergreen, fruit, flowering. Ancient experts' instructions—fascinating hobby. Make money! Moneyback guarantee. Only $2.00 complete. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 24, N. Y.

SEEDS

HEALTHFUL—profitable—flavorful. 10 big different packets finest Herb seeds. Growing instructions—recipes—all complete for only $1.00. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 34, New York.

WORLD'S Finest Strain—300 African Violet Seeds — only $1.00. Free expert growing instructions — Free starting medium. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 14, N. Y.

PLANTS

ONION PLANTS—Choice select yellow or white Sweet Spanish, yellow or white Bermuda, 300-$1.60; 500-$2.10; 1,000-$3.50; 2,000-$5.45; 3,000-$6.90; 6,000 (crate) $10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas.

STRAWBERRY Plants—Northern grown. State inspected. 40 standard and everbearing varieties including the new Blaze, the latest in raspberries including Durham off season, also Gatineau and Madaivaska very early blueberries—asparagus. Write for free catalog and planting guide. Walter K. Morss & Son, Bradford Mass.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. Premier, Catskill, Robinson, Temple. 100-$2.30—500-$8.00—1000-$14.50 Prepaid in 2nd and 3rd zones. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pa.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. 35 varieties. Catalog free. Rexford Sprout, Sayre, Penna.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS Bulbs, mixed, large $2.55 hundred, $13.95 thousand, plus postage. Medium $11.85 thousand postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, N. Y.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa

PATENTS

INVENTORS: Information on patent procedure furnished on request, without obligation. John Randolph, Registered Patent Attorney, 252 Columbian Building, Washington 1, D. C.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED To Buy: United States coins. Dr. Stewart Gay, Monticello, New York.

PIGS 50 lbs. to 125 live weight. Veal calves 150 lbs. up live weight. Suckling goats, suckling lambs, lambs sheep and heavy rabbits. Honest prices call or write: Casale Bros., Slaughterers 1660 Taylor Ave., Utica, N. Y. Phone Utica 2-1091—2-7609.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Realty Catalog. Farms, homes, auto cts.; Businesses, 35 States, Coast-to-Coast. 3,357 bargains described. Mailed Free! World's Largest. 54 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y

FARMS, Houses and Businesses Onondaga and Madison County. A. W. Jenkins Broker, 12-F-2, New Woodstock, New York.

FARM FOR RENT: Available April 1, 150-acre dairy farm suitable for 25 milking cows. Good location in Northwestern Connecticut. Good barn, six-room house. Caretaker responsibilities. Excellent opportunity for responsible progressive young farmer. Write, giving personal particulars and references, to Box 514-TQ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANT TO Rent* equipped dairy farm with option to buy. Arthur von Zwehl, Copake, N Y.

FARMS WANTED: The easiest part of selling farms and acreage is posting the "sold" sign. The hardest part is getting good prospects to inspect the property. One way to make your job easier is to advertise where prospects who can and do buy real estate will be sure to look. Tell them about your property through The New York Times — biggest farm advertising medium among New York newspapers. Tell them between February 20 and March 27 — the period when advertising of farms and acreage will be featured in The Times classified pages. Your announcement will reach approximately 500,000 families on weekdays, more than 800,000 on Sundays. For details of The New York Times Farms and Acreage Feature, see your local real estate broker. If you wish we'll help you write an ad. Just send the facts to us. Type will be set, proofs shown and costs quoted. Write The New York Times, Farms and Acreage Desk No. 106, Classified Advertising Department, Times Square, New York 36, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 106 Acre Dairy farm, 100 open, 39 milkers, 26 heifers, making 13 40-quart cans. Modern machinery, barn cleaner, excellent water supply. Tel. Putnam, Conn. Walnut 8-7608.

FOR SALE—5.45 acres of land, 8-room house with bath; also new furnace, on Rt. 19, just outside village. Large barn with basement, also 2-car garage, chicken house, small workshop. Glen Horton, RD 3, Belmont, N. Y. Phone 5120.

FOR SALE: Outstanding 40 cow dairy, crop farm in Western New York, 370 acres, splendid modern buildings. Fertile crop land, half river bottom. Also 65 head registered Holsteins, 500 lb. average, complete line machinery. Box 514-XV, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE: Seventy-two year Homestead with tenant house, also two adjoining farms with adequate buildings. Will sell together or separately. Seventy cows, tools, improved roads, school bus, milk truck route. Henry Wagenblass, Warsaw, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE: 200 acre modern dairy farm, house has 9 rooms and bath with 4 room house for help. All equipped with cattle and machinery, in good cultivation, city water, 2 barns, good milk market, produced $15,000.00 of milk last year. On hard-top road, 4 miles from Augusta, Maine, private owner, $21,000.00. —Kenneth Ballard, R.#5, Augusta, Maine.

336 ACRE FARM—Newly built barn, 28 stanchions, drinking cups, water, electricity, milking machines. A drive-through 40x80 concrete stable, 2 other barns. 9 room modern house. 300 capacity chicken house garage, large corn crib. 200 acres tillable river flat. 1 mile South Erwin, Route 15. Phone 454 Lindley. Price $25,000.00. 10% off for cash. Hiram C. Ferry, Painted Post, R.D. 1, N. Y.

SPACIOUS country home, 9½ rooms, 2 baths, good water, near school, on state highway Route 116, Warehouse (180x45) — Andrew Olanyk, Sunderland, Mass. Telephone—South Deerfield No. -5-3858.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

TRACTOR Parts — Large growing stock of new and used parts for all makes. Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N. D.

SPRAY RIGS — 500 gallon "Friend" Airblast. 400 gallon Farquhar with spray mast. Both excellent condition. John K. Hall, Ruhlman Rd., Lockport, N. Y.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, have nation-wide reputation for more years of trouble-free operation than any other make. Simple, rugged, inexpensive, long lasting exclusive heavy steel individual hook chain, no welds, no rivets, no weak spots to corrode and break. A few trade-ins of leading makes very reasonable. Investigate before you invest in any cleaner. Silos and silo unloaders. Easy terms, free literature, no obligation, no salesmen will call. Dealers Wanted. Frank Nold, Rome, N. Y

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts. All makes. We undersell Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, North Dakota.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation. "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers you sure values in used equipment. We back each machine in writing, so you buy with confidence, knowing each machine is honestly described. KBS-10 International Truck-Tractor, 1949, 11:00 x 20 tires, dual real (nylon) rubber new summer 1954, saddle tanks, equipped with 5th wheel, 2 speed rear axle, also 6 yard dump body and hoist will go with it $2,500.00. Diamond T Model 322—2-5 ton Truck, new 1952, 18,000 actual miles, has 4 yard level dump body, Continental K330 gasoline engine, 10:00 x 20 tires, single rear axle, Eaton 18,500 pound rear end, spare wheel and tire, equipped with Wausau 150B One-Way Snow plow, all in excellent condition $5,000.00. "Caterpillar" D8 Tractor with Hydraulic Bulldozer and Canopy top, new 1949 as good as new. Caterpillar D7 Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Bulldozer. New 1947, Caterpillar D6-60" Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Angledozer, crankcase guard, electric starter, good condition, reasonable. Much other used equipment in stock including D2's and D4's. Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vermont. Phone 90.

GRIMM evaporator, deep flue, best condition, 800 buckets, complete outfit. Dale Millington, Johnsburg, New York.

AMERICAN Saw mill No. 1, inserted tooth 48" saw, little used, $395.00. Model 6, Mall chain saw, $100.00. Victor Bitter, R.D. 2, Ithaca, N. Y.

WHERE AND HOW to bid on government surplus—Millions in farm equipment, lumber, paints, building and roofing materials, feed, chain saws, power units, tractors, jeeps, trucks, trailers. Complete information $1.00. Brody, Box 8-M, Sunnyside 4, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION. Complete Combination Kit for collecting bull semen and inseminating cows. Illustrated instructions. Includes all necessary instruments and extra parts. Fine quality metal carrying case. Unconditionally guaranteed $48.75 FOB factory. Send for free literature. Breeders Equipment Co., Flourtown, Pa.

LIGHTNING RODS, fire extinguishers, alarms, vanes, steeple jack service. Electra Company 127 No. Lake Avenue, Albany, N. Y., 4-4149. N. Y. C. Office Mu-6-8897

WATERPROOFED Canvas Covers — Tarpaulins. Save Direct from factory to you. Double stitched reinforced with leather. 7x9—$5.04; 8x12—$7.68; 12x14—$13.44. Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Company, Binghamton New York.

BUY SURPLUS Farm Tools, machinery, feed, trucks from government. List $1.00. Buletin Box 213K, East Hartford 8, Conn.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale — Monthly Special — 5-row Weedmaster Tractor Sprayer. List $175.50. Sale prepaid $97.65. Tremendous savings, Gov't. and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools. Hundreds of items. Illustrated bargain catalog free! Surplus Center, 851 "O" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich N. Y.

NEW LOW Prices on Tractor Parts as shown in our big Free 116 page (1955) Tractor Parts Blue Book. Lists thousands of parts for most Makes & Models. Big Savings on accessories, farm equipment, tools, etc. All merchandise Brand New, Fully Guaranteed, 27 stores serve the nation: Mail order with money-saving prepayment plan, and counter sales. For free catalog send postcard. Tractor Supply Co., 2705 North Halsted, Chicago 14. Quantity limited! Write today!

BARN Equipment, stanchions, stalls, pens, water bowls, ventilation. Barn cleaners for two row and one row barns. Thirty years experience your guarantee of a satisfactory job. Write Bay Barn Equipment, Box 62, Canandaigua N. Y.

FOR SALE: 1953 Terratrac GT 25 bulldozer with 6 foot blade, used very little. Price $1,450.00. Judson W. Spencer, R.D. No. 1, Endicott, New York.

ALARM-O-SAFE 12 pound rugged steel 12 by 8½ by 5 outside touch starts alarm. $29.95. Hawley B. Rogers, 415 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo 22, N. Y.

HOUGHTON-ARNOLD Machinery Co. "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers you these quality bargains in used equipment. There's no guess work or gamble when you buy our used equipment. Each piece of equipment is either backed with a bond, performance guaranteed in writing, or sold on a Buy and Try basis. Int'l. TD 9 with Bucyrus Erie Hydraulic Angledozer. A low-priced unit to "Buy and Try" at $1,200.00. No. 54-33 A-C HD7 with Hydraulic Straight Blade. Has good engine, rebuilt front idlers. A "Buy and Try" at $3,500.00. No. 54-12. Austin Western Grader, Model 99M. All-wheel drive and steering. Your chance to buy and try this unit that's in very good shape. $5,000.00. No. 54-58. Cat D6-74 with Bros Inside Angledozer, Hydraulic Control. Tracks in good condition, machine in all-around good condition. "Buy and Try" for $5,500.00. No. 54-55. Cat D6-60 with 6A Angledozer and Hydraulic Controls. This 1952 D6 is in excellent condition. A "Bonded Buy" at $8,200.00. No. 54-29. Cat D2-50 sold new in 1952. Excellent condition. Good tool bar machine. Certified Buy at $3,850.00. Write or phone us for complete details. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 26 Warren Avenue, Portland, Maine. Phone 8165.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

MAKE BIG Money At Home! Invisible Reweaving pays up to $10.00 profit in an hour. Make tears, holes disappear from fabrics. Constant demand from laundries, cleaners, homes brings steady earnings. Details Free. Fabricon, Dept. BA, 8342 S. Prairie, Chicago 19, Ill.

RUG STRIPS Hooking and Braiding, all wool, preshrunk, selvedges that are perfect for hooking. These are from the cutting rooms and are fine cloths, not cheap heavy melton. Send for free samples. You only get colors wanted, not a mixture of undesirable fabrics. We service the best teachers. Money back guarantee. Thousands of satisfied customers. Dark colors, 75c a pound, light colors, $1.00 a pound, nudes and beiges, excellent for dyeing and backgrounds, $1.25 a pound. Postage is extra, Connecticut people must add sales tax. When near our factory, come in and see garments made. We have a salesroom where you can save a lot of money. Woolens by the yard only $1.90 a yard. 56 inches wide. Store price up to $5.00 a yard. Good for coats and other garments and rugs. Colors are wine, cocoa, green, rust, cinnamon, gray, tan. Special price for black, $1.40 a yard. Free samples. Postage is extra. Rug strips, hit and miss, a mixture of different colors. All wool, good for braiding only, no samples, 50 cents lb. Minimum order $3.00. No C.O.D., add postage too. Everybody who has had these love them and ask for more. Quality Coat Factory, Elm & Orange Sts., New Haven 10, Conn.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

MORE meat was consumed in 1954 than in any other year, including 1953 which had broken all previous records. Estimates for 1955 show another year of record breaking meat consumption.

This is perhaps of special interest as we look into the future. If the general public will continue to buy available meat, our livestock situation shows promise. Many misgivings have been ours as acreages have been turned away from grains and cash crops and have been turned towards grass, pasture and livestock.

This could have produced a most discouraging situation but the consumption of meat in 1954 has been most encouraging. So it can well be that increased livestock will meet an increased meat consumption especially with the many new little mouths coming into the picture each year.

This is about the best that can be anticipated for 1955. There will be no meat shortage. If we can hold present values for livestock with some few grades as the present situation on prime fancy cattle now exists, we will do about all that can be expected. More pork will tend to keep hog prices below 1954 averages but no pork glut is in sight. Lamb numbers will increase slightly but no longer are they a factor in average meat prices. There will be some importation of cattle from Mexico but these are not expected to be in large enough volume to have any real effect on the market.

Nevertheless, whenever we are going through prosperous times for the majority of our people, normal price spreads between grades, classes and kinds of meats change. People then buy what they want, regardless. Therefore, any increase in supply of any meat or particular cut of meat cannot be sold by reducing its cost a cent or two a pound. The price must drop spectacularly and drastically to get the people to buy it. Poultry prices, the price spread between cows and steers, and lamb and old sheep are perfect examples of this today.

On many low-costing, poorer grades and cheaper meats the producer today is not getting the cost of production. The public with money does not look for bargains.

If this condition continues, and I think it will, it is going to pay every farmer and livestock man to raise the grade of everything he plans to sell in every possible way. The better grades of all classes of food products are going to meet the greatest demands in 1955.

P.S. Dear Tom Milliman:

I was very much pleased with your write-up in the last issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on dairy replacements sold at public livestock markets. This, as you say, has become big business but very dangerous big business—for it can so easily lead to disease or epidemics that could well break a lot of good dairymen.

From my years of experience with livestock people, whether raisers, buyers or sellers, I question the advisability of publicly announcing the names of the consignors of animals being sold on any public market. I am afraid there would be so many John Smiths and Joe Doaks that it would soon become ineffective. Not that livestock buyers or sellers, or the owners they sell for, are crooked or slippery, but the average man that sells his livestock has a reason for selling. It's either too fat, too old, too thin, too short, or too long, or something, and therefore he is not too anxious to lend his name to the transaction. In effect, this applies to at least 95% of all livestock sold off any farm at any public market. I think it can justifiably be taken that the owner figures he can make more money selling it than he can keeping it and he does not like being questioned as to why he figures that way. Probably to be honest, he figures "telling the whys" will not help the sale in the great majority of cases.

If replacement animals must be sold at these places and on the same day and through the same facilities as slaughter stock is sold, then there should be a guarantee to the purchaser and a quarantine period for the animal sold to go back on any man's farm.

Some day the cost of the present uncontrolled contamination will come very high for a great many farmers.

— A. A. —

WOMEN'S INTEREST

COLORED Quilting Squares—5⅜" blocks. 100 for $2.00. L. Lounsbery, Stone Ridge, New York.

GOOD MONEY IN Weaving. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on $69.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Union Looms, 64 Post St., Boonville, New York.

CHURCH or Club Organizations—Raise funds quickly! New interesting plan. Write for free booklet. Brisko, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

MAKE MONEY—Be official representative. Introduce the latest Simplicity or McCalls patterns and fabrics to your friends. Act now! Free information—Exclusive Sewing Circle, Inc., Dept. A-8, P. O. Box 401, Times Square Station, New York, N. Y.

WALL BARE KIT—$1.95 postpaid, contains complete materials and tools to strip wallpaper in 5 average rooms. A real money saver. Prompt shipments. Brochure. Peg-Ann Products, 8012 Cooke Road, Elkins Park 17, Penna.

WOMEN'S quilted, satin lined, vinyl jackets. Beautiful in color and design. Water repellent. Ideal for work or play. Choice of five colors; gold, white, flamingo, rose and red. Sizes 12 to 18. Only $8.95. State color and size. Send check or money order to: Charles LaCota, Box 196, Owego, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

WONDER-LIN: Blessed relief from pains of Arthritis, Rheumatism and Asthma Relieves all muscular aches and pains. New: Different. Non rubbing liniment. Produces deep heat penetration without uncomfortable burning sensation. Money back guarantee. Get Wonder-Lin. You'll never be without it again. Send $1.00 plus 10c postage. The Wonder-Lin Mfg. Co., Box 175, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

CHAIR CANE and Basket Material. Liberal discount to Home Bureau groups. Churches, schools. Genuine chair cane. Round basket reed. Bases in stock. Seat weaving instructions and catalogue $.35. Basketry Instruction Book $.60. Fogarty's. 207 River St., Troy, New York.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

STENCILS made to order up 60¾ inch letters and numbers. $1.00. Stencil Shop, 47 Pearl, Laconia, N. H.

CAN ANYONE tell me how to unravel factory knit woolen garments? Mrs. Gardner, Penn Yan, N. Y.

BALL POINT Pen, written guarantee for 10 years. Postpaid $1.00. Blades, double edge, 100 for $1.00 postpaid. O. Haas Co., Cambridge, N. Y.

BOARD—ROOM. R. Deamer, W. Stephentown, N. Y. Permanents preferred, home raised meats—poultry — vegetables—berries, good beds, pleasant rooms, $55.00 monthly.

PROTECT valuables, prevent theft with sensitive automatic alarm strong box. See Alarm-O-Safe ad under Equipment and Supplies.

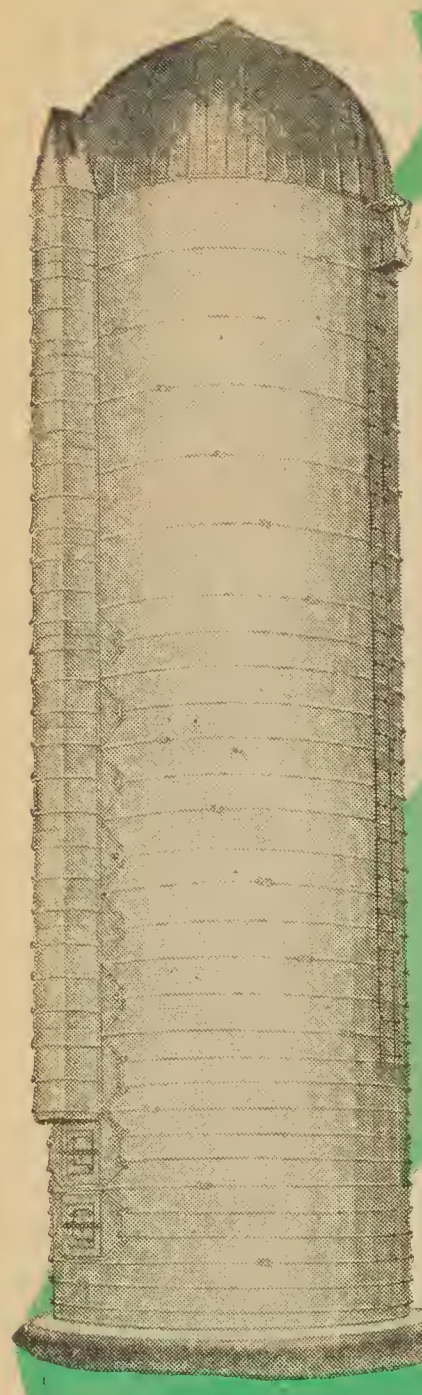
SALES & Order Books, envelopes, statements, business forms, carbon forms. E-R Press Lithography, Bronx 72, N. Y. Free samples.

GRANDFATHER Clocks. Importer has few modern German grandfather clocks, fully guaranteed. Price $275.00. Will deliver anywhere. Write: Importer, 16 Post St., Haledon, N. J.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular Berlew Mfg. Co., Dpt. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

20 PER CENT PROTEIN BEST FOR BABY PIGS

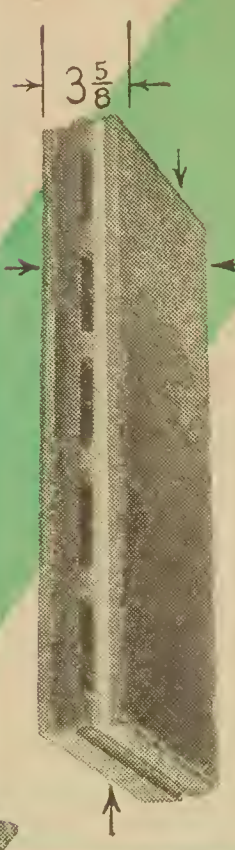
For baby pigs being weaned between 1 and 5 weeks of age, a 20 to 25 per cent protein ration is best for them, according to an Iowa State College experiment in which 208 pigs were used. In the tests baby pigs were fed entirely on dry, fully balanced experimental rations after weaning at 1 week of age. Those getting a ration containing 20 per cent protein weighed an average of 23.3 pounds at 5 weeks of age. They gained an average of 16.1 pounds in the 4 weeks and had used only 1.66 pounds of total feed per pound of gain. This compared with 13.6 pounds of gain requiring 1.94 pounds of feed per pound of gain when the protein level was only 15 per cent.



CRAINE CONCRETE

VIBRA-THERM STAVE

Here's strength . . . Acid-Resistance . . . Insulation . . . Beauty — never before possible in a concrete silo! Heart of this new CRAINE CONCRETE SILO is the rugged VIBRA-THERM stave — the stave with insulating air spaces that keep natural heat IN — weather OUT. See — and compare — and you'll agree the CRAINE is your best concrete buy for years of profitable feeding!

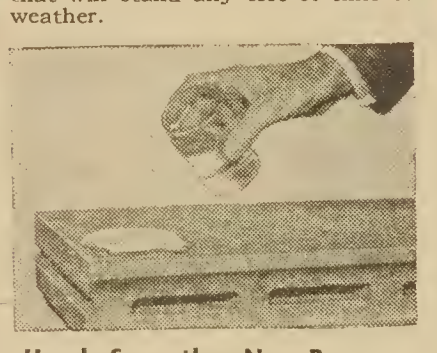


Extra Thick for Extra Strength

Each VIBRA-THERM stave is a full 3⅝ inches thick . . . produced by a special vibrated-cast process for uniform density of concrete. This process—plus the scientific truss design and extra thickness, results in strength 2½ TIMES GREATER than ordinary concrete staves!

Tongue and Grooved on All Four Sides

Staves lock securely and smoothly on all four sides with adjoining staves —to make a fortress-like silo tower that will stand any test of time or weather.

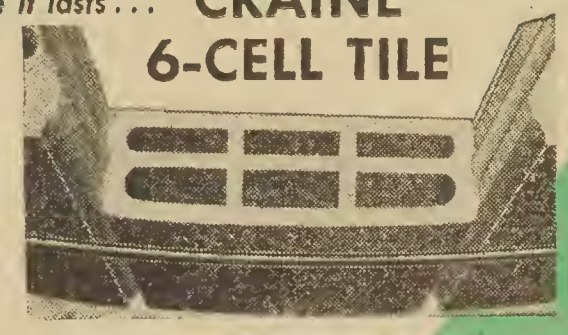


Hard, Smooth — Non-Porous

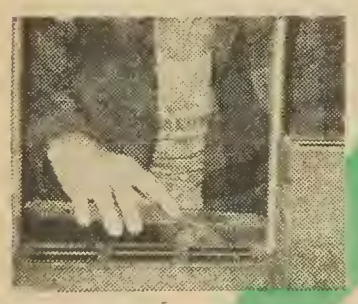
The water test proves that VIBRA-THERM staves will not absorb water like ordinary concrete staves. And—a stave that won't absorb water is less likely to absorb corrosive silage juices, too!

Your farm deserves a Craine Silo

First because it lasts . . . **CRAINE 6-CELL TILE**

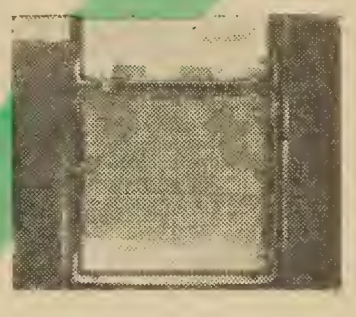


The beautiful Craine 6-cell Tile Stave Silo is absolutely **unaffected** by silage acids — that's why it's a **permanent** investment in good feeding and good farming! The famous 6-cell Tile Stave provides great strength . . . has a **double** row of dead air spaces for insulation to protect silage and retain **all** the feeding values in the crops you store in it!



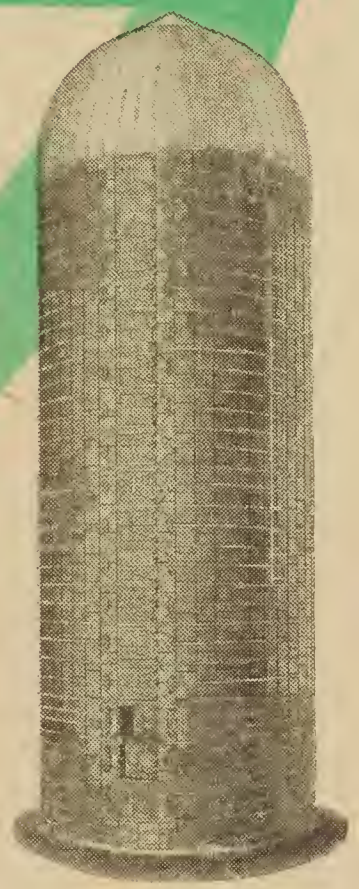
Acid-Proof

Tile stave is absolutely acid-proof, and special asphalt caulking compound seals all joints, to produce a silo that can never be damaged by silage acids.



Built for the Ages

Sturdy door frames are fitted with insulators and gaskets, smooth and flush on the inside, to form part of a perfect wall.



Reinforced

After tile staves are in place, close-spaced steel hoops are adjusted for proper tension. Skilled Craine crews erect silo fast — and **right**.

Get the facts NOW

See your Craine Dealer . . . or mail coupon for details, photos and prices. Five great Craine Silos to choose from—one is best for your farm!

Take 3 years to pay!

CRAINE, INC., 115 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

Please send me facts on silo checked below:

☐ Concrete ☐ 6-cell Tile ☐ Tile Block
☐ Triple Wall ☐ Wood Stave

I Plan to use it for ☐ Corn ☐ Grass ☐ Other .....

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

BE SURE TO KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION RENEWED TO *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*



Two Million New York Cows Bred Artificially

FROM left to right the men in the above picture are Lary Murphy, New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative Fieldman; Bernhard Reilley of Canton, inseminator; Earl Moulton of Madrid, N. Y., owner of the two millionth cow; Lyle Wicks, NYABC director; Arnold Roberts of Gouverneur, N. Y., NYABC technician; J. Stanley Earl, president of NYABC, presenting a certificate to Mr. Moulton; Maurice W. Johnson of Ithaca, N. Y., manager of the Cooperative.

The group shown above met with representatives of a number of New York State Farm Organizations at the Moulton farm late in December for a celebration in recognition of the growth of artificial breeding. The two million mark, which came only after fifteen years of artificial breeding in this state represents a greater number of milking cows than there are in New York State at the present time.

Director Lyle Wicks of Oxbow pointed out that "head to tail, a single line of two million cows would stretch clear across this continent, or would make seven lines abreast down the New York State Thruway, all the way from Buffalo to Suffern."

President J. Stanley Earl of Unadilla pointed out that the next two million mark in artificial insemination will be reached in a much shorter period because of the growth of the Cooperative. "For example," Earl said, "we are well ahead of this year's goal of 1,000 first service cows bred per day and by the end of our fiscal year the number will exceed our estimate of 365,000 cows."

Among those attending were Professor Raymond Albrectsen, Animal Husbandry Department, College of Agriculture; Charles Jones, New York State Grange Deputy for St. Lawrence County; Louden Daniels, Chairman of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative advisory committee for Gouverneur market; and Noel Jackson, Assistant Secretary of Milk for Health, Inc.

Also A. G. Stillman, district representative; Charles Paddock, district director; and Reuben Hill, Potsdam plant manager, all of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; Jay Scott, district director, Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency; John Zitko, district manager, and Robert Clegg, agent-buyer, both with the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; and Charles F. Holt, St. Lawrence Assistant County Agricultural Agent.

MACHINES INVADE DAIRYING

MECHANICAL dairy equipment is turning the dairy farmer into a large scale dairyman, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers was told at its winter meeting at Chicago. Bulk milk coolers, pipeline milkers and even mechanical conveyors to bring feed to the cows were discussed.

E. C. Schneider of the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, described an experiment at the University using semiautomatic endless chain conveyors for feeding and the handling of bedding from storage to the stable. He said the system offered economies in labor and building costs.

"It consists of a manger conveyor and a supply conveyor," Professor Schneider said. "The supply conveyor runs in the main duct of the hay dryer in the hay storage. It extends past the silo to the conveyor in the manger."

With controls in the silo or hay storage the operator pitches hay or silage onto the conveyor at an even rate and a bell signals when to stop. The rest of the operation is automatic.

When the feed reaches the last cow all conveyors stop. An electric fence trainer prevents the cows from eating the feed as it goes past them. It swings out of the way after the conveyor stops so that the cows can eat.

In explaining the operation of pipeline milkers, H. B. Bradshaw of the DeLaval Separator Company predicted they will be used more than any other kind of milker in the future. "They provide for a better way of life through the production of high quality dairy products," he told the engineers.

Stanchion barns or milking sheds constructed for pipe-line milkers should slope the line toward tthe milk house, he recommended. This will give good drainage of the milk line.

"It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the quality of milk improves with the use of an over-the-stanchion pipeline milker versus the conventional pail type arrangement as the pipe line furnishes a closed system with protection from dust, flies, etc.," he continued.

Robert W. Mojonnier of the Mojonnier Bros. Company outlined three reasons for using bulk coolers. They were:

1. They eliminate all heavy manual labor from milking.

2. They eliminate fat losses in milk cans and spillage losses in the dairy receiving room.

3. Processing plants will be forced into bulk handling in order to remain competitive.

He advised selecting a tank that will give good service for many years and will cool the milk gently and rapidly. In designing the milk house, farmers should make them large enough to house the tank and provide a wide door.

— A. A. —

FARM population is still shrinking, the Census Bureau reports. As of April it stood at 12,890,000 which was 789,000 less than a year ago and 3.2 million under 1950. Farmers and their families now account for only 13.3 per cent of the total population.

"Super Pool" and Order Hearing Secured by Milk Producers' Co-ops

FOLLOWING a request by four milk marketing cooperatives in the area, a hearing on the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order for the Metropolitan Area has been granted by Secretary Benson and Commissioner Daniel Carey. The hearing will open in Syracuse, N. Y., on February 8th to consider all phases of pricing milk to producers shipping to the New York market. The hearing will be continued in New York city the week of February 15.

The hearing is the result of action taken at the mass meeting of dairymen in Syracuse on December 29, 1954, which was reported on page 1 of the January 15 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The meeting was called by four cooperatives — the Bargaining Agency, Eastern, Mutual and the Dairymen's League. While the hearing has been asked for by the four groups, there is some indication that the

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Perhaps I ain't relijus
But when I say a prayer
I sort er feel inside er me
That God is always there.
—From "Relijus" by Morgan Shepard

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

amendments suggested may not be identical. The Dairymen's League and the Bargaining Agency has asked for a price of $6.00 per cwt., year round, for class 1A, subject only to seasonal variations. The two organizations point out that a similar price has been effective for over two years under State Orders for both the Rochester and Buffalo markets.

Eastern requested "a hearing on the class 1A milk formula and other provisions of the Order which affect the class 1A price formula."

Mutual asked for a hearing "broad enough to include not only revision of the formula, but also the proposition of fixing a stated price in place of the formula."

The other action taken at the December meeting directed the four cooperatives to take steps to maintain the income of milk producers by attempting to form a "super pool" whereby dealers would agree to pay a premium over the class 1 price as set by the formula. This was intended not to increase the class 1 price, but to maintain it at the December level.

Daniel Carey, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, in answer to a request, called representatives of the four organizations together in a meeting on January 7, 1955.

Representatives of the two groups met again in Albany on January 17 with Commissioner Carey and again in Syracuse on January 19 with Kenneth Fee of the State Department of Agriculture. At the first meeting, dealers expressed some fear that a "super pool" might result in losing the Order. It was pointed out that a similar arrangement was put into effect in 1946 with the approval of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. However, the question was again taken up with Washington and approval secured.

Finally, dealers' representatives agreed with the general terms of the proposal on condition that 100% of New York city dealers sign an agreement to pay "super pool" prices. They, however, proposed that the January Class 1 price be continued for February, March, and April rather than using the December Class 1 price as originally proposed. The January Class 1 price has been announced as $5.38, and the February price (without the "super pool") as $5.29. The March and April Class 1 prices would be still lower.

In Syracuse on the 18th, definite agreement was reached on condition that all handlers of pool milk agree. In 1946 some 95% signed an agreement. The number of milk handlers in New York is about 400 so each 1% that signs represents about 4 dealers. Many, of course, have already agreed and producers' cooperatives had the job of getting the remainder to sign by January 27.

Commissioner Carey will appoint a trustee to handle the money from dealers and pay it into the pool.

It has been pointed out that while the dairymen's milk checks have been lower than last year, his costs are approximately the same and that they will continue high until cows are on pasture.

The uniform price which dairymen received for December milk (subject to usual differentials) was $4.39 compared to $4.63 for November 1954 milk and to $4.56 for December 1953 milk.

The production of milk for the New York marketing area in December was up 2.1 per cent over December 1953 which was a record, Fortunately, the use of milk for fluid purposes was also up. The gain over December a year ago was over 10 million pounds, an increase of 3.5 per cent over December 1953.

New York Rural Safety Council Formed

IN ALBANY, on January 17, representatives of several farm organizations and institutions met and set up the framework for a "New York Rural Safety Council." Leland Smith, Master of the New York State Grange, was elected chairman; Ralph Sutliff of the State Education Department, vice-chairman; and Stanley Munro of Syracuse, in charge of U. S. Savings bonds sales to New York farmers, was appointed secretary.

Organizations and groups represented were The State Grange, Farm Bureau Federation, Home Bureau Federation, Extension Service, G.L.F., Dairymen's League, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Rural Radio Network, Bureau of Agricultural Education, National Grange Insurance Companies and the New York State Division of Safety.

The new organization is intended to stimulate and correlate safety programs of member organizations and to work primarily through its members. Each member organization will select one person and those chosen will be the Board of Directors. Between meetings an executive committee will have power to act. On the executive committee in addition to the officers are Mrs. Frank Sears of Putnam Station, Washington County; Elton Hanks of the State Extension Service; and Seymour Rodenhurst of the Dairymen's League.

One of the first activities will be the sending of blanks to teachers of vocational agriculture on which they will be asked to give information about the farm accidents in their localities for the coming year. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of from 3 to 5 to set up a program for the coming year and submit to a meeting, perhaps during Farm and Home Week.

There are no dues in the New York State Rural Safety Council. Farm organizations may become members by invitation or application. Any officer may be contacted for additional information.

Even with today's low milk prices

YOU'LL SAVE MONEY

by feeding

DAWNWOOD FARMS

CAF-STAR

You'll raise healthier calves, too!



READ WHAT THESE DAIRYMEN SAY ABOUT CAF-STAR

We raise about 75 calves a year on CAF-STAR and find it much more economical than feeding whole milk. We gladly recommend CAF-STAR to any dairyman.

J. J. Anderson
Wood Ford Farm
Hartford County, Conn.

I have had wonderful success with CAF-STAR. My calves are all far above the average weights for their breed, and I've never had any trouble since I started feeding CAF-STAR about three years ago.

R. C. Dailey
Cayuga County, N. Y.

We have raised all our calves on CAF-STAR for the past 3 years and honestly believe it to be the best and least expensive method of raising healthy calves.

E. Gallipo
Rutland County, Vt.

We have been using CAF-STAR for 3 years now and wouldn't think of using anything else. It's wonderful.

N. V. Nathan Burger
Monroe County, Penna.



BETTER THAN EVER!
NOW CONTAINS AVS
rich in health-promoting vitamin, mineral and antibiotic feed supplements.

It's just plain, good sense...and good business, too, to raise your calves on CAF-STAR and market all your whole milk. Even when milk prices are down, CAF-STAR will save you money as well as help you grow healthier, sturdier calves.

The experience of countless dairymen proves that by feeding CAF-STAR in place of whole milk you save money. But that's not all. CAF-STAR also helps calves grow faster and develop stronger, sturdier frames for earlier breeding.

Made from sweet, dried, skim milk (Eastern), CAF-STAR is fortified with vitamins, minerals and antibiotics (Aureomycin) to protect the health of calves during the important growing period. Calves like CAF-STAR, and thrive on it.

MAKE THIS TEST You can prove the economy of feeding CAF-STAR with this simple test: Feed one calf whole milk. At the same time put one or two calves on CAF-STAR. Then compare feeding costs as well as the weight gains of both calves ...and you'll quickly see why it pays to raise calves on CAF-STAR.

CAF-STAR is sold by leading feed dealers in 25 lb. bags or pails and in 100 lb. bags. It's easy to mix, easy to feed. For better, healthier calves, switch to CAF-STAR now. If your dealer does not stock CAF-STAR, write us direct.

FREE! *New Calf Raising Program!*

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. A-21
Amenia, N. Y.
Please send me your
☐ New Calf Raising Program
☐ Calf Weight Record Chart & Weigh-Tape
NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
DEALER'S NAME_____



VAC-A-WAY
SEED CLEANER & GRADER
GRADES WHILE IT CLEANS
Removes dirt, stems, and unwanted weed seeds. At same time separates cleaned seed into TWO GRADES.
Breed up your seed. Make planting easier — stand evener — plant only choice kernels of unifarm size. IMPROVE YIELDS.
VAC-A-WAY cleans oats, wheat, barley, soybeans, clover, lespedeza, alfalfa, etc.
Electric, gasoline, and hand models.
FARM & CUSTOM sizes.
SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE
J. W. HANCE MFG. CO., Westerville, Ohio
VAC-A-WAY SEED CLEANERS — TREAT-A-MATIC SEED TREATERS

NO HORNS!
One application of Dr. Naylor's Dehorning Paste on horn button of calves, kids, lambs—and *no horns will grow.* No cutting, no bleeding. 4oz. jar—$1.00 at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid.
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Marris 12, N.Y.



Ellis Smith, write to
Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., before February 12.

Anytime . . .

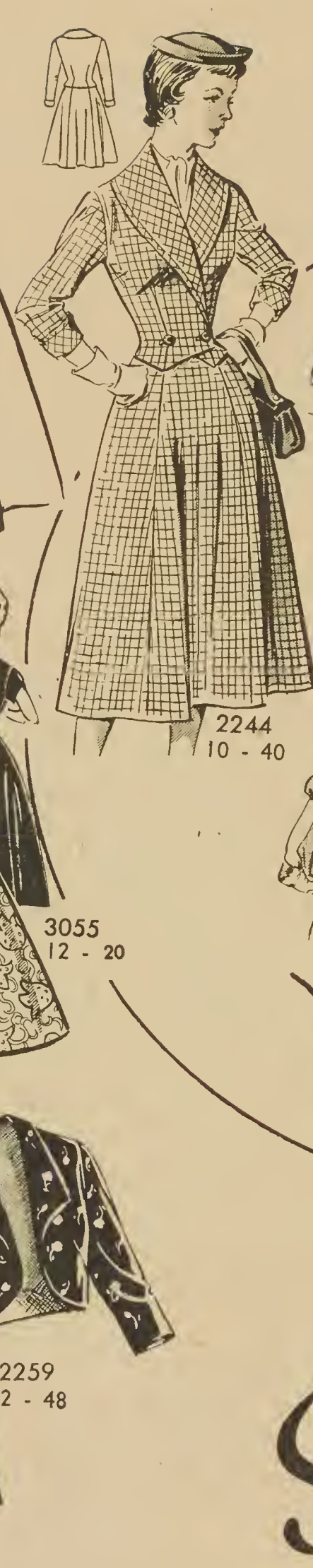
It is always worth a trip to Syracuse to enjoy the comfort, good food and refreshment at Hotel Syracuse.

Take time off for a week-end when you can.

hotel SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Ask for HANFORD'S
SINCE 1846 ORIGINAL
BALSAM OF MYRRH
THE SOOTHING ANTISEPTIC
for MINOR BURNS
also SCALDS, BRUISES, CUTS, SCRATCHES











Sew For Spring!

USHER in the springtime by looking as fresh as a daisy in these newest of new-season designs! Here's a whole garden of styles, with an abundance of full, whirling skirts, some with panelled or princess cut for simplicity and figure-enchantment.

Note the new bouffant look for even the youngest miss of the household; the flatteringly feminine day and after-dark designs, and the versatile, practical, easy-to-sew casual dresses.

3070. This wonderfully simple cut-all-in-one button-shouldered casual dress is V-necked and sleeveless, and has no waistline seam! Just add a belt. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: 3½ yds. 35-in.

2244. Attractive suit and weskit-cut jacket, shawl collar, gaily flared skirt. Jacket has choice of narrow or wide collar, three-quarter or long sleeves. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: Style shown, 4½ yds. 39-in.

2260. Charming little girl's bolero dress with bolero matching skirt, contrasting bodice. So pretty for school, play, party-time! Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8: Dress and three-quarter sleeved bolero, 2 yds. 54-in. Contrasting bodice, ¾ yd. 39-in.

2250. Pretty square-necked little girl's dress with bib-type bodice, gathered skirt, and collared, yoked cape are included in pattern. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 6. Size 2: Dress, 1¾ yds. 35-in. Cape, 1⅞ yds. 35-in.

2249. High Empire waistline, scoop neck, and a widely flared skirt lend style and femininity to this charming design with matching brief, collared bolero. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Dress and short-sleeved bolero, 4 yds. 39-in.

2283. Simple, panelled, princess-cut dress has V-neckline, gently flared skirt; easy patch pockets. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 18: Cap-sleeved version, 3⅞ yds. 39-in.

2258. Keyhole neckline and flattering fullness below shoulder yokes mark this dart-fitted, button-front dress created for every figure type. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 18: 3⅝ yds. 39-in.

3055. Flattering, feminine style with sweetheart neckline, cap sleeves, panel front, soft unpressed pleats for extra fullness. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: 4½ yds. 39-in.

2286. Delightful little full-skirted, shawl-collared dress with its own pretty, flounced slip for extra fullness. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2: Dress, 1¾ yds. 35-in. Slip, 1¼ yds. 35-in.

2259. Attractive bolero style with panel cut and V-neckline for those you who are not so slender. It has own three-quarter-sleeved, collared lero. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 18: S shown, 5¼ yds. 39-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for each pattern. Add 25c for our new SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

'Round the Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Echoes From The Big "Bake-Off"

Sesame seeds in the crust and dates in the filling of a high and fluffy chiffon pie won the top prize of $25,000 for Mrs. Bernard A. Koteen of Washington, D. C., in the 6th National Recipe and Baking Contest held in New York recently. You will want to try her recipe:

OPEN SESAME PIE

Make a **pie shell** by adding to 1 cup sifted flour and ½ teaspoon salt, 2 to 4 tablespoons sesame seeds (toasted until light brown on a pie pan for 8 to 10 minutes in a 325° oven), cutting in ⅓ cup shortening, and adding 3 to 4 tablespoons water. Roll dough one inch larger than the pan, fit it in carefully, and flute a standing rim. Prick and bake at 425° for 10 to 12 minutes.

For the **filling,** soften 1 envelope of unflavored gelatine in ¼-cup cold water. Mix well in top of double boiler 1¼ cups milk, 2 egg yolks, ¼ cup sugar, ⅛ teaspoon salt, and cook over hot water until it coats the spoon. Add the softened gelatine and chill until almost set. Fold in 1 cup pitted dates chopped fine, ¾ cup cream, whipped stiff, and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat 2 egg whites stiff, add 2 tablespoons sugar gradually and beat until very stiff. Fold into the date mixture and spoon lightly into the cool, baked pie shell. Chill and sprinkle lightly with nutmeg, if desired.

"RED APPLE SWIRLS"

Cut apples, rolled up in a rich baking powder biscuit dough, then cut in slices and baked and basted once with a red cinnamon sirup won top Junior prize of $3,000 for Nancy Harden of Centralia, Kansas.

A FEW TRICKS

Here are a few tricks I noted as I watched the 100 Bake-Off contestants prepare the foods they entered in the contest:

Hot cookie bars separated with a fork.

A **lattice top** for a delicious looking prune filling baked in a pie shell was made by braiding the strips of pastry right on a cookie sheet (size of pie top was marked on sheet), baking it, and placing it on top of the pie.

For **Three-In-One Cookies,** 3 balls of cookie dough, each a different kind, were placed close together on cookie sheet, flattened slightly, each decorated differently, and baked.

Chicken Loaf was completely surrounded with pie crust before baking.

Toasted Almonds were dipped in honey before applying as decoration on cookies to make them stick.

Whole wheat dough and white bread dough were molded into one loaf.

A moderately soft **cookie dough** was molded into an oblong about 4 x 12 inches, corners rounded, pressed lightly through the center, the depression filled with raspberry jam, then baked, and cut in strips on the bias.

A **pastry frame** was used for rolling dough—a piece of canvas marked with different size circles and held firmly in place by metal frame.

"Fresh" Strawberry Jam in February

Biscuits right from the oven and strawberry jam substitute nicely for a supper dessert. Try this uncooked jam recipe which comes from Purdue:

Thaw two 12-ounce boxes frozen strawberries and puree through a fine colander. Stir in 3½ cups sugar and let stand 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Combine with ½ bottle liquid pectin and stir 2 minutes. Pour into jelly glasses, cover and let stand 24 hours or until set. Seal with paraffin and store in refrigerator if to be used within a few weeks; otherwise store in the freezer to prevent mold and fermentation. Makes 10 to 12 jelly glasses. For red raspberry jam, use three 12-ounce packages of berries and 5 cups of sugar.

Bake A Cheese Omelet

Melt ½ pound of one of the pasteurized process cheese spreads in ½ cup evaporated milk, add ¾ teaspoon salt, and pepper to taste. Beat 6 egg yolks and combine with the cheese. Beat 6 egg whites until stiff and fold into the cheese mixture. Place in a well greased 9-inch frying pan which can be put in the oven, or in a shallow round casserole, and bake 25 to 30 minutes at 325° until puffed and light golden brown. Cut in 6 pie-shaped pieces.

New England Clam Chowder

Steam and chop 2 to 3 dozen clams or use 2 cans minced clams. Mince ¼ to ½ pound salt pork in a deep kettle and fry until crisp. Add 4 onions sliced and fry lightly. Add 6 medium potatoes cubed and the liquor from the clams. Cook until potatoes are tender. Mix 3 to 4 tablespoons flour with a little cold milk and add 2 quarts hot milk. Bring to boil and add ½ to 1 teaspoon salt and pepper. Combine the hot milk and hot potato mixtures and serve. A generous serving of chowder, cornsticks, and apple crisp makes as good a meal as you could want. 10 to 12 servings.

Hearty Main Dish

Brunswick stew, made originally with rabbit or squirrel, uses chicken, pork, or veal in its modern version and makes a dinner-in-a-dish. Cook a fowl in seasoned water until it falls off the bones, or use well cooked pork or veal cut in pieces. Add 2 cups raw potatoes cut in cubes, 1 cup chopped onions, 1 package frozen lima beans. Cook until the vegetables are almost tender. Add water as necessary during the cooking. Add 1 medium can of tomatoes and 1 package of frozen corn and cook 5 to 10 minutes. When ready to serve, thicken the liquid, if desired. Serves 6 to 8.

Valentine Punch

For **punch,** combine 2 cans frozen lemonade concentrate diluted as in directions on can, 1 pint cranberry juice cocktail, 1 pint gingerale, 1 pint lemon sherbet. Makes 24 four-ounce servings. For **sherbet**, freeze 16-ounce can lemonade concentrate, one 14-ounce can evaporated milk, and sugar to taste, stirring twice during freezing.

New Kitchen Helpers

Food grinder that stands on the table **without** any clamps. Comes in colors.

Flexible polyethylene **mixing bowls** and **measuring cups** which form spouts for pouring when pressed together. Bowls have scalloped edge to prevent slipping from hands.

Meat lifters, fat filters, and **pastry frames.** All mighty handy.

Electric skillets or frying pans with or without temperature controls; **electric deep fat cookers** with temperature controls.

Infra-red cooking equipment: Broilers with or without top grill for frying, grilling, and warming food. Broiler-Rotissieries, some with electric tray for baking. Infra-red rays, which are given off when certain types of electric coils or tubes radiate heat, cook food quicker and give a superior flavor because they can penetrate foods more quickly and more deeply.

If your stove does not have an electrical timer or oven temperature control, a small **Timer** and a small **Oven Thermometer** are good investments. A new-style, easy-to-read oven thermometer, which rests on the oven rack next to the food without danger of its falling over, is being offered to purchasers of certain cake mixes and flour on the market. This adjustable thermometer is attached lengthwise to a 4-inch base.

If you do lots of deep fat frying, candy making, and jelly making, one of the **Triple Purpose Thermometers** which hang on the side of the pan is the handiest thing ever.

Wedge-shaped plastic **pie containers** with lids carry cut pieces of pie well in the lunch box.

Have you seen the new feature on **refrigerators**—doors which open from either side?

New Foods

A new **popcorn** package containing corn and seasoning in an aluminum foil pan, with cover folding back to form handle in which corn pops.

Coffee bags in glass jars and also in individual sealed aluminum packets. Expensive but handy for that sole cup of coffee.

Salad dressing mixes to be used with your own favorite oil and vinegar.

Liquid mint in a shaker. A few drops substitute for fresh mint.

Fully cooked smoked **beef tongues** in vacuum package.

Frozen grapefruit sections in 10-ounce can with 9 to 11 whole sections.

Ready-to-bake **chicken and beef pot pies** in cans the shape of a pie tin. Remove top and bake in hot oven for 40 minutes. Meat and vegetable filling with flaky crust for 2 to 3.

Frozen soups—lobster, shrimp, oyster stew, clam chowder, split pea. Other kinds to appear soon. First two are good as soups and also as bases for Newburghs, a la King, etc.

Quick-Cook Shrimp cleaned, peeled, de-veined, requiring no thawing, and ready to serve after 4 to 5 minutes' steaming are now available.

Cooking Pointers

New ways to handle unflavored gelatine: For **chiffon type desserts,** use ½ cup liquid to soften 1 package of gelatine. **Sprinkle** on top of cold water. **Stir** in, if using milk. 1 envelope gelatine will gel 2 cups liquid.

If beaten egg whites are folded into the gelatine mixture, beat part of sugar called for in the recipe into the whites for more even and thorough final mixing. As a short cut for **snow puddings,** you may add the eggs unbeaten to the partially congealed mixture of gelatine and fruit juice.

A new "easy-as-pie" pastry method invented by a homemaker and sponsored by a shortening manufacturer makes pie crust without bowl, blender, or board, this way:

Measure flour, salt, and shortening onto a plastic sheet about 15 to 20 inches square. Gather up the corners of the sheet with one hand, blend the ingredients by squeezing the bag with the other hand. When well blended, open up sheet and scrape dough to center with a rubber spatula. Sprinkle on water, gather sheet up again into a bag and form dough into ball. Roll crust out on the plastic sheet.

Sheet may be cleaned by wiping with a damp cloth, or may be washed in suds and hung to dry.

Use the **"almost" waterless method of cooking vegetables,** especially for frozen ones and the green ones. Place 1 to 2 tablespoons butter in a heavy saucepan with a tightly fitting lid. Add the vegetable and sprinkle with salt and 1 to 3 tablespoons water, depending on the vegetable. (This same method is used when you place large lettuce leaves drenched with water over the vegetable.) Bring quickly to boil over high heat, then turn heat low and simmer until just tender. The idea is that little or no juice will be left in the pan and flavor of vegetable is better.

IF THIS WERE YOUR CHILD—

What Would You Do to Relieve His Croupy Cough FROM A COLD?



You'd go right to work on it, the *surest* way you know! If you are like millions of mothers, that way would be with *steam*—medicated with Vicks VapoRub.

It's a *special* tried and proved way to get VapoRub's medication deep into the dry, congested breathing passages where colds cause so much trouble.

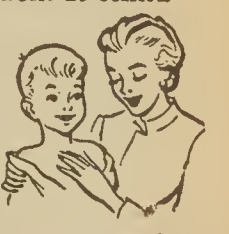
Helps Break Up Congestion Fast

It works so quickly! The steam rushes comforting VapoRub medication right where it's needed. Every breath your child takes helps relieve the choked-up feeling, helps relieve that dry, stuffed-up sensation. The coughing quiets. He breathes easier. So *much* relief—yet it's so simple to get! Just follow directions in the package!



Give Him Hours of Comfort

To keep up the relief, rub VapoRub on his chest, throat and back. It stimulates the skin, soothes away muscular aches. And VapoRub keeps on bringing relief for hours—even while he sleeps.



So remember, when croupy coughs of colds strike your youngster—or *anyone* in your family—use dependable Vicks VapoRub—in *steam!*

Vicks . . . World-leading Colds Specialists

VICKS VAPORUB



"Retire" means being able to do the things you've *wanted* to do

People with moderate incomes—farmers, small business men, salaried workers — ought to be able to do the things they've always wanted to do when it's time for them to retire. It's usually simply a matter of money.

You can have that money — if you start saving now — through the Farmers and Traders Retirement Income Plan which also gives your family income protection while they are growing up. The plan has been specially designed for men with moderate incomes.

Mail the Coupon for Details

FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Syracuse 1, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Please send, without cost or obligation, complete information about your Retirement and Family Income Plans.

Name.....Age....

St. or RD.....

City.....State.....

A-21

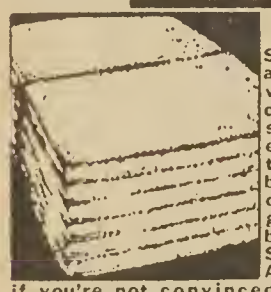
Work, Sleep, Play In Comfort

Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slowdown of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache — feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

NEW TURKISH TOWELS



12 FOR $2.

Save to 75% on soft, absorbent Terrycloth Towels in assorted pastel colors. Famous brand — so famous that we can't even give you a hint as to the name. Terrific bargains — surplus from one of the world's largest mills. Brand new but, factory irregulars. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED — money back if you're not convinced these are unbeatable bargains. ORDER NOW for immediate delivery. Supply limited — only 3 doz. per customer — rush $2 plus 25c for postage and handling (total $2.25 each doz.— ADD 50c EA. DOZ. WEST OF MISS. RIVER) cash, check or money order sorry no C.O.D.'s to:

TOWEL KING • DEPT. XAA-2
8415 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Kill Chimney Creosote,

down draft and fire risk, at once and forever. Mailable metal product. Money-back guaranty. For information write manufacturers:

BOSTON MACHINE WORKS COMPANY
7 Willow St., Dept. AA Lynn, Mass.
— REDUCES ALL FUEL BILLS —

The Workshop

by

FLORENCE E. WRIGHT
and ELSA A. McMULLEN

More About Leather Work

Some time ago you answered in your column a question from a reader about the different kinds of craft leather and how to use them; also, how to buy leather supplies. I have gotten interested in leathercraft and would like to know more about it. Please tell me what tools are needed and how much they cost. Also, any other information you can give me about leather work.—*Mrs. E.N.B., New York.*

The cost of tools and equipment for leathercraft is very little compared to the value of the finished products made with them. Many tools may be used, depending on the type of work to be done and the amount of experience that the worker has with the various techniques. Here are some of the most important tools used:

1. **Skiving Knife**—used for skiving or shaving the edges of leather. One style skiving knife uses a single-edge razor blade with a curved handle. Another knife has a bevel-point blade and may be used for cutting out leather projects.

2. **Revolving Punch**—used for punching round holes in leather. The six-tube punch is generally used.

3. **Thonging Chisel**—used for making thong slits if round holes are not desired. The 4-prong chisel is generally used, either 3/32" or ⅛", depending on the size of the lace.

4. **General Modeler**—the small end may be used for tracing designs on leather; the broad end for embossing and flattening out backgrounds. The small end also may be used for stippling or for spreading holes for lacing. An awl is sometimes used for this latter process, too.

5. **Snap Button Setter**—used for setting all snap buttons and bag plates.

6. **Eyelet Setter**—used for setting eyelets on key plates.

7. **Mallet**—used for striking thonging chisel, eyelet setter, and snap button setter. The mallet is generally made from maple or some other hard wood.

8. **Spacing Wheel** — used to mark spaces where holes are to be punched for lacing. A wheel with 6 spaces to the inch is recommended.

9. **Steel Square**—used for layout and cutting leather. An absolute necessity.

The cost for all of these tools is only about $7.45. Either the thonging chisel or revolving punch could be substituted for each other. With care and proper oiling, these tools will last for a very long time.

Dyes and Stains

The leather manufacturer colors the hides and skins with wood dyes or coal tar dyes. You, as a leather craftsman, may desire to color your own projects or at least part of the design you have tooled. Here is a guide to the different kinds of dyes and stains available.

Water Dyes: They are most commonly used to dye leather. They are available in powdered form and a solution is made with hot water. Complete directions are given on each jar label. The article may be completely immersed to color it, or the dye may be applied with a brush.

Oil Stains: These are used to produce soft effects and are thinned with turpentine. The oil stains are applied and then wiped off immediately.

Spirit Dyes: These are also powder dyes but are soluble in alcohol. They are very cheap and easy to use.

Articles made from leather may be completed without a design. However, even a simple pattern or monogram will enhance the article and give a more finished appearance. Tooling leather will not take or hold a good impression unless it has been made pliable by moistening. All tooling leathers differ as to the amount of water necessary to prepare them for tooling.

Preparing For Tooling

One of the most used methods of preparing leather is to wet a clean sponge with cold water and moisten the leather on the flesh side (unfinished side). Use a patting motion and as soon as the finished side of the leather darkens, the proper moisture content has been reached. It is important that the entire piece of leather be moistened, even if only a small part is to be tooled. This will eliminate any noticeable color change and the leather will expand and shrink more uniformly.

Tooling steerhide will take less water than tooling calf. If water oozes out when you begin to tool, you have too much moisture and must let the leather dry a little. It is best to have the leather less damp until the design has been traced. Any impression or scratches from finger nails will leave marks on wet leather.

It is suggested to place the prepared leather on some flat surface, such as marble, glass, or hard maple board. All leather dampened for tooling must be left in this flat position while drying so that it will take this same shape as it becomes dry.

After leather has been moistened, the pattern is transferred to the finished side and then the article is tooled. There are books pertaining to leathercraft which give complete instructions for both flat tooling and outline tooling; also for embossing and carving the leather. A very complete book, giving clear instructions, patterns, and illustrations for most leather work is "General Leathercraft" by Raymond Cherry. This book sells for $1.50 and is highly recommended for the beginner, and even for the advanced worker in leathercraft.

How To Dye And Color Leather

It is necessary to use leather dye in order to cover the cut edges of the projects. Quite often, if natural leather is used, this may be colored or the design may be worked out in several different colors of dye to produce the effect desired.

All tooling must be completed and the leather thoroughly cleaned before any attempt is made to dye! The leather should be almost dry before the dye is applied. Always be sure to test the color of the dye on a piece of scrap leather. Use a small camel's hair brush or applicator and flow the dye on to the leather. If the color is too light after the dye has dried, flow on another coat. Different tones of color may be obtained by flowing one color upon another.

Apply dye to all edges of the leather. When the dyed surface has become dry, polish it with a soft cloth.

Projects which are not subject to great wear may be colored with regular water colors. Practice first on scrap leather.

An antique finish may be rubbed into and around tooled designs. Wipe off the surplus with a soft cloth. The finish remaining is allowed to dry and then polished with a soft cloth.

How Much Lacing?

One of the most frequently asked questions is how much lacing is required for each stitch. There are over fifteen styles of lacing. The three most commonly used are the whip stitch, the single buttonhole or single cordovan stitch, and the double buttonhole or double cordovan stitch.

The whip stitch is the most simple and is generally used on small articles or where there is more than one thickness of leather, such as along the top of the lining in billfolds. The amount of lace required for the whip stitch is about three times the distance to be laced.

The single buttonhole or single cordovan stitch will cover the edges of the leather much better than the whip stitch. The amount of lace required for this stitch is about five times the distance to be laced. The average one-fold billfold will take 5 yards of lacing if done with the single buttonhole stitch.

The double buttonhole will cover the edges of the leather best of the three types and is frequently used on billfolds and leather handbags. The amount of lace required for this stitch is about seven times the distance to be laced.

How To Finish Projects

This operation is necessary in order to bring out the beauty of your work and the natural grain of the leather. Most important, it will aid in preserving the leather, keeping it pliable and in good condition.

First step is to flatten the lacing. The laced edge is placed on a hard smooth surface and tapped very lightly with a smooth hammer. This tapping will even out the lacing and make it more uniform in appearance.

Next take a damp cloth and fold it into a pad. Use this to apply saddle soap to the leather and rub this over all the article. Allow to dry for a few minutes and then polish with a soft cloth. You can also use the palm of your hand to polish the leather. All leather articles should be cleaned and polished with sadde soap at least once or twice a year.

Liquid wax may also be applied to the finished project and polished with a soft cloth. Paste wax may be used if the wax is first placed inside a cloth and then applied by rubbing the cloth over the leather, with the wax coming through the cloth.

Some tooling calf is not polished when it comes from the leather supply house. If it has a dull finish, polish it first with just a soft cloth or your palm to bring out the natural lustre of the leather before any other waxes or finish are used.

(Editor's note: If you are unable to buy leathercraft tools and supplies locally, you can get them from The Workshop. For price list of leather materials, write to The Workshop, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose a three cent stamp.



PLACE IN THE SUN

By Inez George Gridley

**The love you have for me is pantry love
Those butter yellow eyes that hide your soul
Narrow and widen as you purr upon my knee,
Dreaming of evening milk poured in a bowl.**

**You yawn, exhibiting your daggered teeth,
Stretch lazily, and climb down from my lap,
Knowing that patch of sunlight on the floor
Was spread especially for you to nap!**

February Needlework



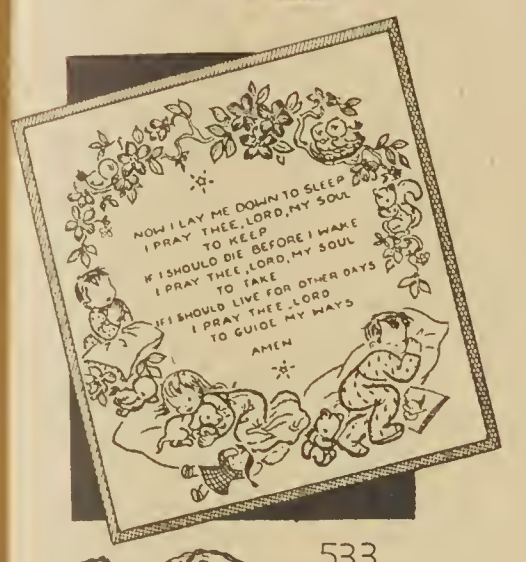
547



789
SIZES
12—20

789. Make several smart maternity tops from one pattern. Sew them with or without yokes or sleeves. Embroider one for evening! Tissue pattern, transfers, instructions. Misses' maternity sizes 12 to 20. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.

547. Thrifty chain-patchwork quilt that's easy enough for a beginner to make! Use old scraps, buy very little to complete. Add a pretty ruffle for a bedspread! Pattern pieces, diagram included. 25 cents.



533



533. Adorable picture-sampler to help your child remember his prayers. Letters are large, easy to read. "Now I Lay ME" prayer transfer 16½ x 18 inches. 25 cents.



7046
SIZES
2—10

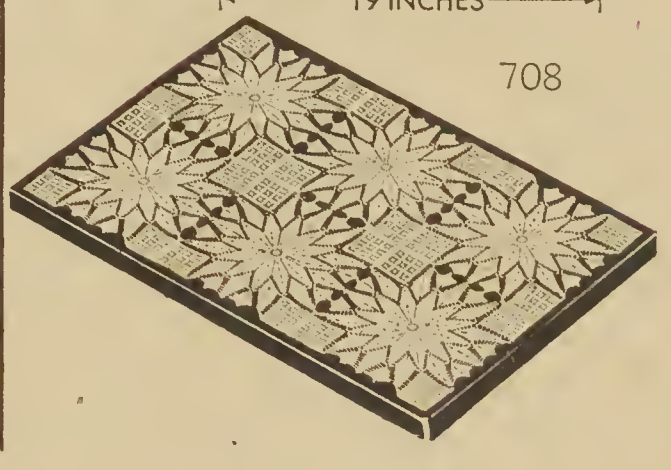
7046. Sew this pretty party dress with puffed sleeves or sleeveless, and embroidery icing! Child's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Pattern pieces, embroidery transfer. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.





708. It's a 19-inch square—perfect for doily or mat. Star-shaped design set off by spider-webs. Square, 19 inches in No. 30 cotton. Join 4 for bridge cloth; 9 for lunch cloth. Directions, 25 cents.

708



DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for Needlecraft Catalog.

Dr. Margaret Wylie, Cornell Extension Specialist:

"He Gets Into Everything"

I would like to know if it is possible to get any material on the pre-school child. My little boy is fifteen months, weighs 30 pounds, is 34" tall. As you see, he is somewhat above average in size. He is walking and getting into everything, and at present his behavior is a problem I feel at a loss to cope with.

He is my first child and with his father in the service I am anxious to learn all I possibly can to correct and train him in the proper manner. I live alone and during his babyhood I managed nicely, relying upon the excellent references I found in the public library in addition to newspaper and magazine articles. Now I can't seem to find any 'helps' on the child who is far more difficult to handle than a baby.—*Mrs. C. N., New York.*

Your little boy is now in the toddler stage, and this is a time when it seems as if nature says to the child, "You have not been long in this fine new world. Now that you can walk, you must explore it and make it yours. Taste it, touch it, smell it, step on it, poke it, push it, pull it, climb on it, lift it, throw it, carry it, put it in, take it out, do anything you can think of with people and things to make them yours." Every waking hour gives evidence of a keen curiosity to learn, to see, to do. No wonder we say he "gets into everything" and is difficult to cope with.

Your toddler's behavior is really his way of telling you that he is developing new capacities and ready to learn new things. Part of the challenge of understanding him is providing the conditions for safe and happy growth and effective learning. He needs your encouragement and affection. He needs to have you talk to him now that he can make meaningful sounds. He needs little games like peek-a-boo. He needs to have someone to play with. He needs to discover and master play materials. He needs to have a chance to do things by himself and practice coordination. He can go up stairs but he needs to be taught how to come down safely.

One publication that will help you is the government bulletin, "Your Child from One to Six," available for 20c from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

My Favorite House Plant

By ALMA ROBISON HIGBEE

IF YOU like a house plant that gives you both beautiful foliage and continuous bloom, try a collection of Begonias. This plant is not only versatile but easy to grow, requiring a minimum of attention. There are many varieties and growing conditions may vary, but there seems to be little temperament among them. We have ten or eleven varieties and they get along well with the same kind of care, and all thrive under southern exposure.

The begonia likes a loose, fairly rich soil mixture, about one part loam, two parts leafmold, with one part (or less) of sand. Dried cow manure and bone meal promotes rapid growth, but both should be used sparingly Broken bits of charcoal in the pot help to keep the soil sweet. While many house plants must have high temperature, most begonias get along fine with heat as low as 50 degrees at night, though the callilily begonia and a few others prefer a night temperature not lower than 60 degrees.

Among the begonias which we grow in a south window are large leaf angel wing (leaves green with silver spots), grape begonia with silken, red veined leaves and delicate pink bloom, a new metalic, with rich highlights and red underleaves furred with fine hairs, a bronze single, a bronze variegated double, a large white blossoming one with lettuce green leaves, a dark green leafed begonia with large scarlet bloom, a light leafed pink single, and a strawberry begonia. We have had almost constant bloom since late summer, and seven different varieties are blooming now.

Perhaps the most colorful are the bronzes, with their rich leaves that have a lacquered appearance. One, a dark bronze with deep pink blossoms, and bunchy foliage, has served as a centerpiece for the table, for past weeks, in a sea-green planter with two philodendrons falling gracefully over the sides. The begonia was pinched back while yet small, which gives it a round, bushy contour. A scarlet bloomer (dark leafed) is attractive in a square bronze planter with Oxalis cascading around it. The planter has an inch of sand and crumbled charcoal in the bottom, and the soil is rich, but mixed with sand. I was told after planting the two together that they would not grow, but they are thriving and very lovely. The Oxalis blossoms are a shade paler than the begonia and make a pleasing contrast.

One of our most interesting begonias, both for foliage and unusual propagation habits, is the strawberry begonia. The leaves are round and scalloped, with rich red underleaves and stems. The parent plant throws out young plants on long stems, which may be set in soil in a pot beside the parent one, and when the young plant is well rooted, it may be clipped off, to grow separately.

Begonias like well drained soil, but we have used planters with no drainage, by placing about an inch of sand in the bottom. The soil around begonias should never be completely dried out, but it should not be saturated. The best way to test this is to feel the soil with the fingers.

If you feel that the begonias need soil feeding, any good fertilizer that will dissolve in water is good. A light feeding once a week is ideal, if the plant is in healthy condition and the root is strong and vigorous.

Try this beautiful and versatile plant, if you have not done so. You will be richly rewarded for the small outlay of cash for a small collection, and for the simple care that is necessary to keep it in "the pink." We grow violets, ferns, geraniums, palm plants and several kinds of vines, but the begonias are less trouble and give us the greatest pleasure of all.

IN WINTER WOODS

By Mildred Goff

It was a summer song I heard
In winter woods where nothing stirred.
The streams were locked in ice and frost,
The trees were bare, the flowers lost.
But one brave bird still dared to sing
Of life, of love, of blossoming.

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXIV

WHILE on this subject of women and the clothes they wear, let me dare to go a step farther. In our modern society it is necessary and right for women to work in occupations that formerly were for men only. I know women who work in offices and in high executive positions who in spite of their occupations are able to maintain their gentleness and the appealing femininity that a man looks for in a woman no matter what her occupation. Unfortunately, I have known others who the moment they are given authority begin to "throw their weight around" or at least to imitate the attitudes and habits of men, to the extent of losing their own feminine attributes. This tendency seems to be connected in some way with that of some women to wear masculine clothing.

But when women stick to feminine clothes, they seem more becoming than the old-fashioned things. In looking over the old issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST printed in the early 1920's I have laughed many times at the pictures of the clothes that women wore then. They certainly were to be sympathized with for trying to keep up with the changing fashions in those days. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has always published pictures of and sold patterns. In 1922 or 1923 the dresses were long, angular, homely-looking affairs that came down to the ankles. Then all of a sudden skirts grew shorter and tighter until we came into the "flapper girl" state, when the skirts reached barely to the knees, in tune with the reckless frivolities of the late "roaring twenties."

Finally, apparently subdued by the great depression of the thirties, the fashion makers started the skirts downward again until more recently came "the new look," with skirts which seem to us now to be not too long nor too short but which still will seem ludicrous indeed to someone who looks at the pictures twenty-five years from now.

But whether skirts are long or short, what a man looks for in women after he has reached or passed the middle years is not the prettiness of youth but those qualities of the mind and spirit that make up the personality, and which grow and improve with the years and are even more attractive in a young lady of 70 than they were when she was 20. One of our most beautiful ballads, which I play over and over on the piano while I think of the meaning of the words, was written by Thomas Moore:

Believe me, if all those endearing young charms
Which I gaze on so fondly today,
Were to change by tomorrow, and fleet in my arms,
Like fairy-gifts fading away;
Thou wouldst still be adored, as this moment thou art,
Let thy loveliness fade as it will,
And around the dear ruin each wish of my heart
Would entwine itself verdantly still.

It is not while beauty and youth are thine own
And thy cheeks unprofaned by a tear,
That the fervour and faith of a soul can be known,
To which time will but make thee more dear;
No, the heart that has truly loved never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close,
As the sun-flower turns on her god, when she sets,
The same look which she turn'd when he rose.

Just yesterday my friend Fred Rumsey of Enfield came purposely to my office to tell me with considerable pride, knowing that I would understand, "today is our 62nd wedding anniversary." What impressed me was that Fred was so happy about it, very apparently more in love with his wife today than ever. What a marvelous achievement in happiness!

* * *

I had been editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for just a year when Mr. Morgenthau engaged E. Curry Weatherby to be manager of the circulation department, to succeed Mr. Vonderleith, who had been working with us part time and now had left to take up a full-time job. From that time until now, over 31 years, Curry and I have had one of the most remarkably close partnerships in work and as friends that it is possible for any two men to have.

Some years before I joined the A.A., while serving as assistant county agent leader at the New York State College of Agriculture, I was sent to Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, to see how Curry Weatherby, the young county agent there, was doing his job. Curry wasn't in the office when I arrived but his secretary was. She made it very plain that so far as she was concerned I wasn't going to get any information about how Farm Bureau work was going in Cayuga County. But after a while Curry arrived, and as I recall he had something of the same attitude, perhaps not realizing that I wasn't there to criticize but to help. After a while he warmed up enough to invite me to his home to meet his wife, Winifred, and to have dinner with them. Soon after we reached the house I mentioned that I had a severe sick headache. Curry and Winifred immediately took over. They insisted that I take an aspirin and lie down, and they held dinner for an hour or two until I felt well enough to eat.

That is typical of the Weatherbys. Since that time I have broken bread with them many, many times, enjoying the most generous hospitality and the opportunity to know well one of the finest American homes in my experience. As a matter of fact, probably Winifred should have been the one to take it easy that evening of our first acquaintance, for in a short time afterwards John Weatherby, their oldest son, was born. I remember also how perfectly natural Winifred was with me in spite of her condition, showing the changing attitude of women about to become mothers. In my mother's time and for ages before, pregnant women had a difficult time. How well the word "confinement" used to fit that period in a woman's life! From the very first the woman was expected to stay indoors and out of sight of all save the members of her family until the baby was born. Then, of course, she was still mostly confined in caring for the child.

Women of a former generation didn't have much recreation or relaxation during their child-bearing years. How much better it is today, when every decent person recognizes the holiness of motherhood, and the right of mothers to all the freedom and wholesome fun that their health and other responsibilities permit.

Winifred and Curry had five sons. Many of the boys traveled with Curry on his many trips in connection with his work, they played together, worked together, and grew up together. John —or Jack as we know him best—the oldest son and I became fast friends. When he was a youngster I felt complimented that he would come into my office and talk over his problems with me. Across the years I have encouraged young people to visit me about their plans and aspirations, and no matter how busy I am I always give young people all the time they want. What is more important?

Following Jack in the Weatherby family came Ed, Steve, Tom and Dave. As might be expected from such a family they were well represented in their country's service in World War II. One morning just as the war was closing a Western Union messenger who knew Curry brought a telegram

DANGEROUS SUBJECTS

IN THE last instalment of "Walking the Broad Highway" the author started to get out on a limb in talking about women in general and their clothes in particular. In the beginning of this instalment he has really shot the limb completely off. Whether you agree or disagree you will certainly want to read it.

Neither will you want to miss the human interest stories about his associates on American Agriculturist who have helped to build it into a great farm paper.

to me, saying: "You deliver this. I'll be damned if I can!" The telegram was from the War Department, announcing in concise terms that Steve had been killed in an airplane crash in France. I had known Steve all of his life. He was highly responsible and capable, one of the handsomest and most lovable young men I have known.

When I asked Curry to come into my office I suppose my face was white and tense, for he told me afterwards that he sensed the news. When he stood before my desk I was unable to say a word, but mutely handed him the wire. Things have never been quite the same for Curry and Winifred since. But they have the satisfaction of knowing that the boys whom they still have have made good responsible workers and fine citizens, another proof that there is really little danger of boys and girls going wrong when they come from good homes.

Soon after Jack Weatherby got out of military service he became assistant superintendent under Fred Ohm at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST printing plant at Poughkeepsie. When Fred retired Jack took over as superintendent, doing his work in an eminently satisfactory manner. Tom Weatherby also lives in Poughkeepsie and is engaged in business there, and Ed and Dave have joined up with Curry and Winifred in a family insurance enterprise.

But I have gone way ahead of my story. As I have before indicated, when the present operators started with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST over thirty years ago there were only 160,000 halfhearted subscribers. Under Curry as circulation manager the circulation has been steadily increased to 225,000 (in 1954). Our subscribers are all in the northeastern states. The paper has been sold on its merits and by high-class representatives whom both the management and the rural people respect and trust.

Many of our field men have been working for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and for rural people for almost a lifetime. Up in Warren County, New York, live Mr. and Mrs. Rob Pinney. Fifty-five years ago Rob decided to sell the services of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as a life career. All those years, early and late, through all the changing times and through all kinds of weath on foot, with horse and buggy, a with automobile, Rob has traveled highways and byways of eastern N York, renewing the subscriptions thousands of his friends, and consta ly making new ones as the older o drop off from the road. Bob isn't ri but he has made a good living, paid a home, and doesn't have to wo about going on relief in his old age have often heard him say at our c ferences that the main thing in sal manship is just good hard work. course that is one of the main things any job.

But Rob Pinney has other qualifi tions in salesmanship, or for any oth job. One of them is faith in the prod he sells. He knows that careful, regu reading of AMERICAN AGRICULTUR will help anyone who will take the ti to do it. That gives him selling co dence. Best of all, perhaps, Rob Pinn understands and loves people. He h the common touch and the sympa that always makes him a welco guest in hundreds of homes.

One could write a book just ab many of the truly great men w across the years have sold AMERIC AGRICULTURIST. There was, for exam the late Alva Wynn of Norwich, N York, with his irresistible sense humor and love of fun. Alva was a other man who was never happier t when he could get a joke on me. O time I evened that up. We were havi a small conference of some of our sal men, perhaps twenty or twenty-fi men. After a nice dinner together gathered in a room to talk abo AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST work. A dearly loved a good cigar, so after t dinner I gave him one, for which was profuse in his thanks. When we g nicely settled around in a circle Cur called on me to give the men a lit talk on editorial policies. Right in t middle of my talk Alva's cigar e ploded. He looked kind of dazed for moment, then jumped out of his ch and started for me, yelling: "Ed, g durn you!" I made a temporary b hasty retreat until Curry could resto order and I could resume my talk.

Well, Alva has been gone quite while now, but I am sure that he cracking his jokes and having plen of fun Somewhere Else.

Whenever a group like county agen country veterinarians, A.A. Salesme or any others who make a regul business of calling on farmers, get t gether, they start swapping funny e periences. There is the story, for e ample, of a very dignified friend mine who with another friend w making some kind of cost account s vey among farmers one summer. this particular day they left their Fo car and walked up to the door of farmhouse. Several dogs came rushi at them, barking loudly. The boys we a little apprehensive, but held the ground. Whereupon one of the do came up close to my friend and lift a leg. The other man told the sto with great glee at every opportunit always claiming that my friend h only one pair of pants with him on t job for the whole season, and that f the rest of the summer he had gre difficulty in kicking strange dogs awa from him every time he visited a farm house.

Our A.A. salesmen are instructe never to skip a home in their calls. O time one of our men shoved his Fo up a steep dirt road to a little o farmhouse at the top of the hill, whi was also the end of the road. The sale man was seated at the table in t kitchen with the head of the househo when the wife came running into t kitchen and said to her husband "Sarah just died." It developed th Sarah was the old man's sister. She la in the little bedroom off the kitche They had no telephone and no car. O salesman gave what comfort he coul

(Continued on Opposite Page)

then jumped into his car and drove down the long hill road to the village five miles away to get a doctor and an undertaker. What amused me when I heard the story was the fact that after the doctor and the undertaker had come and gone, the salesman got the old fellow to the table and completed the sale.

Another tale has to do with a practicing country veterinarian friend of mine. Driving along the country road one day he met a farmer going toward town. Stopping to exchange the time of day, the farmer told the veterinarian that he had had some hard luck that morning. One of his best cows had died.

"What was the matter?" inquired the vet.

"Darned if I know. She was up in the pasture lot an' I tried to drive her to the barn. But she laid right down an' passed out."

The veterinarian said no more to the farmer but his curiosity was aroused so he went out of his way to take a look at the cow. She was still breathing and the vet diagnosed the trouble. With the use of proper medicine he soon had her on her feet, although a trifle wobbly, drove her to the barn and into a stanchion. On the way back to town he met the farmer returning and told him what he had done. The farmer yelled at him: "Some fellers just never know enough to mind their own business!" Giving his team a cut with the whip he drove off, leaving the vet openmouthed with astonishment.

In telling me the story afterwards the veterinarian said that apparently when the farmer said the cow was dead he expected her to stay dead and not get on her feet again and make a liar out of him.

If space permitted I could go on indefinitely — and so could you — with these true stories of country life and human nature. But let me conclude this brief word about A.A. salesmen with the statement that Curry never hires what is known in the business as a "sheet writer," a ruthless, high pressure, more or less dishonest or tricky individual whose only purpose is to get the farmer's money and get away. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been dealing with the rural people since 1842. The present operators will move on, but the great institution known as AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will continue to live and serve its readers because it has always been its policy in editorial work, with our advertisers, and with our field men to deal honestly and fairly. Not only is that the right way to do, but it is the only way that an institution can stay in business and grow in the respect of the people as long and as well as AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has.

Now let's change the subject to visit a little about advertising. Were it not for advertising, were it not for sound, constructive salesmanship, the wheels of commerce, our whole economic system, would soon fall. My father was a great reader and I remember how occasionally he would throw a paper on the floor, exclaiming irritably that that particular issue contained nothing but advertising. Of course, were it not for advertising the press, either magazines or newspapers — and for that matter television or radio—could not succeed. The cost of magazines or of programs would be so high that the average person could not afford them. Moreover, the advertising in reputable magazines and newspapers is as instructive and takes as much skill to write as does the editorial copy.

Great progress has been made in the ethics of advertising within our own lifetime. Time was when in many magazines much of the advertising was of the "something-for-nothing" type, the "free" "come on" advertisements, including many worthless patent medicines that not only were not helpful but that sometimes were actually harmful. Today advertising has been cleaned up in almost all magazines and newspapers. Some progress remains to be made in this respect with radio and particularly with television.

For many years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has guaranteed its advertising, which is to say that if the advertiser doesn't make his promises good, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will.

We have always cooperated with the publishers and editors of the other farm papers of America. But when I first went with the paper it was rather hard going for us. In those early days I represented Mr. Morgenthau in the publishers' meetings, which were almost always held in Chicago. The other papers were large and successful. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was struggling to get on its feet again. In those meetings the other publishers paid little attention to us, and I felt small and neglected. It has therefore been a source of some satisfaction to me to see the respect of other publishers and editors grow for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as we have continued to make progress.

(To be continued)

Milk Vendors Increase Milk Sales

THE use of milk vending machines is increasing steadily and where they are placed in suitable locations, they are doing a good job of selling milk. Generally speaking, the milk sold through mechanical vendors is "extra milk" and does not replace milk purchased from regular channels.

For example, at the Sampson Air Force Base near Geneva, New York, there are over 12000 trainees patronizing 19 milk vending machines, 454 soft drink vendors and 29 fruit juice vendors. Although milk vendors amount to only 4% of the number of all the beverage machines, nevertheless they accounted for 15% of the money spent in vendors. The machines averaged to sell 4200 half pints a month in spite of the fact that trainees were already being provided with 4½ glasses of milk a day.

These facts and figures are found in a booklet entitled "A Report On Developments In Milk Vending And Dispensing," published by the American Dairy Association. Incidentally, the book defines dispensers as machines usually found in restaurants whereby the restaurant operator fills a glass from the machine. Vendors, on the other hand, are machines where you drop in a coin and get either a cardboard container of milk or milk delivered in a paper cup. Vendors, in turn, are divided in two classes, one usually dispensing half pints for immediate consumption, the other being larger vendors, some outdoors and some indoors, where some member of the family can put in a coin and get a quart or in some states half a gallon or a gallon of milk which has been kept under refrigeration.

Another interesting case is found in Trenton, New Jersey, where an outdoor vending machine is operated by the Johanna Farms. This vending machine holds up to 1000 quarts of milk and is topped by a giant replica of a milk carton which is lighted at night. Usually there is a live calf in a pen near the machine to attract attention of passers-by.

In Maspeth, New York, the City Milk Co. has a number of vendors in the lobbies and basements of 70 apartment houses occupied by some 6000 families. These machines have averaged to sell a quart of milk per family daily, which is doubtless a partial replacement of other sales. However, this type of vending machine has advantages other than increasing consumption because it can be serviced at less labor and expense than delivery to each apartment and therefore offers the possibility of some cut in retail milk.

John R. Humphreys, owner of the Glenside Dairy, Glenside, New Jersey, has six vendors which sell quarts. He lists three factors which account for good volume: Around the clock service, milk provided within walking distance of homes and on the spot service to tourists.

Those who know most about vending machines do not claim that they furnish a solution to all the problems of dairymen. They point out, however, that more information is being learned about them and that this method of sale is increasing. It is estimated, for example, that there was a 25% increase in milk vending machines in 1954 and there is considerable confidence that there will be a further gain in this method of selling milk during the coming year.



California - or Europe?

WE ARE getting many letters asking, "Is it too late to join your California Tour?" We have a grand party going on this tour, but can take a few more—**if you act fast.** The California tour leaves on Feb. 25 (dates are Feb. 25 to March 21). As the time is short, write or phone to our tour escort, Mr. Verne BeDell, Northern Pacific Railway, 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y. (Phone Circle 6-4053).

On this California trip, you'll visit the beautiful West Coast from Seattle to Mexico, and see both Yosemite National Park and the awe-inspiring Grand Canyon. The price of the "all-expense" ticket is very reasonable ($808.29 from Syracuse, N. Y.). For printed itinerary, write either to Verne BeDell or to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.—**but don't delay!**

Our second trip this year will be an escorted European Tour that will be the trip of a lifetime, and a travel bargain. We'll visit beautiful Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark); also England, Scotland, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and France. European countries are close together, which makes it easy to see several of them on one trip. The all-expense ticket for this European trip is approximately $1,395, and includes everything.

On AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours, you travel without a care in the world. You make the most delightful new friends. You have great fun. You are well looked after. For a day-to-day account of the fascinating places we will visit, write for a free copy of our European Tour itinerary. Address Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Although our European trip does not leave until the middle of May, reservations need to be made early; otherwise we can't hold steamship space. Therefore, if you are hoping to take this tour, we urge you to make your reservation soon. A $200 deposit will hold it for you now, and will be refunded to you if you should have to cancel later.

RRN Receives Safety Award for Farm Radio Programs



Electric Companies of New York State Sponsor Award-winning Farm Program

Well-planned farm broadcasts help you make money and run a better farm. That's why listening to Rural Radio Network is a profitable part of the daily routine for hundreds of alert farmers across the state.

In the picture, Merrill Knapp receives the 1954 Farm Safety Award given by the National Safety Council for RRN's series of interviews on tractor safety. You can hear similar talks on important farm matters on Northeast Farm Digest every morning at 7:05. This program is brought to you on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by the Electric Companies of New York State, the same folks who provide you with power to light your home and to run many of your farm machines.

Northeast Farm Digest begins at 6:15 every morning over RRN's 12 F M stations. Tune in tomorrow!

RURAL RADIO NETWORK
Ithaca, New York

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT Hayfields - - - By TOM MILLIMAN

NITROGEN GROWS GRASS

ONE OF my long time friends is John B. Abbott of Bellows Falls, Windham County, Vermont, an advocate and user of nitrogen on grasslands. John chides me every few years about my persistent support of legumes and the use upon them of fertilizer without nitrogen, such as 0-20-20, 0-15-30 and 0-19-19 with borax. With him, the use of nitrogen on grasslands is part and parcel of dairying. At Hayfields, we would not think of using chemical nitrogen on pastures or hayfields, for fear of stimulating the grasses so much that their growth would crowd out the legumes.

In haylands, when legumes are half gone, we plow. The only legumes now used in our hayfields are alfalfa and European birdsfoot. The latter is employed for hay on land not suited to alfalfa. But we have used red clover on two fields of run down rented land under long term lease.

On pastures for milking cows we mostly use ladino and alfalfa with bromegrass, and plow up after four years from seeding. For drystock, on rougher land, we employ Empire birdsfoot trefoil with timothy or bromegrass but not both grasses, and do not have to plow. The Empire birdsfoot is remarkably persistent. Manure goes on any grassland which is to be plowed up a year later, and again the year it is plowed. We have about 600 loads of manure to be hauled out each year.

Our aim is to have a goodly percentage of legume in every acre of each field of pastures and haylands, and by means of rotation, we come close to attaining the goal.

John B. Abbott's aim is to produce a lot of pasture and hay as cheaply as possible, and to plow less. He finds nitrogen to be an excellcnt means of increasing yields, and of course he uses lime, phosphorus and potash in required amounts. Under this system his average expenditure per acre of grassland is less than at Hayfields. Nitrogen is relatively cheap, and is quick in its response.

Which is Better?

In the Northeast, for more than 40 years, colleges, farm publications and other constructive forces have promoted alfalfa. But we don't have much alfalfa, nor much land suited to it. They have promoted ladino for 20 years. But ladino won't stay long, and even in its prime sags badly in a dry summer. Red clover is a one year crop, with a fair yield of grass in the following year.

Maintenance as at Hayfields, of good legumes in every acre of grassland runs into high annual expenditures for the costs of rotation, except on Empire birdsfoot trefoil. It, meaning Empire, is a Godsend.

Should we look more to nitrogen as John B. Abbott does and lessen the efforts to have all the grassland acres high in legume, with plenty of protein in the forages? The bait is that nitrogen raises protein content in grass. When grass is grazed or cut for silage or hay at the right stages, the protein is captured and used.

A Profound Experiment

By training (I'm an old County Agent) and instinctively, I have and still do favor legumes. Perhaps this attitude is continued because of lack of facts on the comparative costs and results from a high nitrogen system of livestock agriculture. The answer in terms of dollars and cents has never been hammered out. Believing that nitrogen will become still cheaper, relatively and actually, I made three journeys to Pennsylvania State University to suggest they undertake a thoroughgoing experiment on the economics of legumes vs. nitrogen.

Penn State accepted, and beginning in 1955 will undertake what is sure to be a tough, painstaking job. They will run the two systems side by side on the Rockview Penitentiary Farm. Because dairy cattle have too many variables, beef cattle will be used, and this is fine with me as a dairyman. Mastitis or other dairy troubles could throw the experiment into a cocked hat.

Later on, details will appear here on the set up. Meanwhile, all hail John B. Abbott, the old challenger.

GATE PROBLEM



IT HAPPENS at Experiment Stations, too! Gates waste more time than somewhat, and are an exasperating feature on most farms. Here Dr. J. W. Bartlett, head of the Department of Dairy Industry of Rutgers University, is unfastening the baling wire which holds a gate closed on the great Dairy Research Farm in Sussex County, New Jersey. Dr. Bartlett and I were making a tour of the research projects when we came to the gate, and unbeknownst to him I motioned another scientist with a camera to get the picture. Misery loves company, and being ashamed of our gate situation at Hayfields, I felt relieved to find that gates go out of plumb elsewhere without respect to anyone. The time to put gates in order is before spring work starts. How to get it done is the question.

FARM BOYS WANTED

THE Agricultural Colleges of this nation aren't getting sufficient enrollment of boys brought up on farms. By enough is meant a sufficient number to fill good off-the-farm jobs offered graduates by the colleges themselves, by industry and by other educational institutions. And, of course, there never were enough farm boys going back to farms after college. College graduates do well on farms, in fact they do better than any other group of farmers. A college education pays dividends on the farm as elsewhere. We must make an exception for the occasional graduate who never should have gone to college in the first place. Such fellows are less numerous now for the reason that college entrance requirements are higher than ever before.

A boy who piles an agricultural college education on top of 17 or 18 years upbringing on a farm holds a big edge over the city or suburban boy of equal ability and education. He is wanted in more places in industry and in the arts and sciences. His starting pay is bigger and, if he will carry farm work habits with him on his upward climb, his ascent will be swifter.

A Great Asset

"You can take the boy out of the farm, but you can't take the farm out of the boy" is a truism worn threadbare by repetition. It fits. Right now, agricultural colleges are having a hard time getting enough good graduates to fill their own vacancies in the ranks of teaching, research and extension. The same is equally true of the many industries serving agriculture. All prefer farm-reared boys.

My hope is that more farm boys of the 1955 high school classes will, by prior arrangement, head for agricultural colleges next fall. Time to start getting lined up for entrance is early in the year, preferably February, but no later than April. A late-starting farm boy may find it tougher to be admitted in September than in April or even June. And remember there is no tuition to be paid in agricultural colleges, although life there is none-the-less not cheap. Another thought is for the farm boy to keep farming itself in mind as a fine career, of the many from which he can choose.

CHAFF

A baked apple is a dessert featured by the most expensive hotels, restaurants and clubs throughout the Northeast at 30 to 60 cents. But baked apples are seldom offered in ordinary eating places and I fear that too few homes enjoy this luxurious though inexpensive dish. The most satisfying dessert in all the world is to me a baked Rome Beauty, Greening, Northern Spy, Baldwin or other "hard" apple, served with milk rather than cream. Be sparing on the amount of sugar. The "soft" semi-sweet apples like McIntosh, Delicious, etc., are not for baking. A Cortland, half way between "hard" and "soft", will do, and is liked by many.

* * *

Sauerkraut is a noble invention brought to us by Dutch and German colonists whose forefathers had it from their fathers as far back in time as Central European history goes. Sauerkraut is loaded with vitamins, minerals and flavor, whether it comes from a tin can or a barrel. It is cheap and in winter I'll take it whenever I can get it, in preference to California lettuce, Florida cabbage and those pale, insipid hot-house tomatoes. Spectacularly good is the word for modern sauerkraut.

* * *

"Jumping" Hanna, No. 290, just turned six years old, has lost her news value. She was the cow that would not remain separated from the milking herd during her dry periods, and insisted upon returning from a distant dry stock pasture or yard over several fences, and jumping into the barnyard or pasture of the milking cows. She was a potential outlaw, whose ability to clear high gates and fences was phenomenal. But her udder remained untouched. Restraint by the men helped, along with advancing weight and age, to change her into a steady going matron, willing to remain where put. At 5 years 1 month, Hanna produced in the first 305 days 11,010 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. fat 4.36%. Red and white Hanna is 8/16 Holstein, 7/16 Guernsey, 1/16 Jersey. She weighs 1400 lbs. and is handsome.

* * *

Dairymen shun the winter outdoors cold more than most farmers, and many get less fencing and other outside work done than fruit and vegetable growers, beef and sheep men, and even poultrymen. It is because they aren't dressed for low temperatures. The warm cow stable, frequently too warm, will not tolerate heavy clothing in comfort. Wives, because of the odor, do not favor having their husbands store extra jackets and pants in the cow stable. Dairymen can take example from telephone linemen, railroad track workers, building foundation specialists, and from non dairymen who do not have warm stables. These are outdoor men in winter. Might be wise to have a clothing locker on a dairy farm, located elsewhere than in cow stable or milk house.

* * *

On more than 35 Holstein cows at the Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute at Farmingdale an official average on HIR test of 13,864 lbs. milk and 517 lbs. fat was made per cow. This looks like a record among herds maintained by educational institutions where students do much of the feeding, milking and handling. Another good record was recently made by Canton Agricultural and Technical Institute in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. whose DHIA average on 46 cows was 12,301 lbs. milk, 471 lbs. fat. The latter herd had a few Jersey, Brown Swiss and one Ayrshire, in addition to the Holsteins. If any college or institution has done better, let's have the figures.



Showing some of the cows on the John B. Abbott Farm at Bellows Falls, Vermont, as they appeared on May 1st, 1954. The pasture consists of straight grass, well fertilized with chemical nitrogen. This herd had a D.H.I.A. average of 13,500 lbs. milk, 520 lbs. butterfat in the year ending a month before the picture was taken.

Look Out For the SHADY Timber Buyer

(Continued from Page 1)

to a buyer whom I knew as an honest operator. However, the farmer yelled bloody murder at how he was skinned on the log scale. I got him to admit that although every load of logs went through his dooryard, he never measured a single log, and did not even know how many loads were taken out.

Yet he took the time to weigh out a bushel of potatoes for me, for which I paid him $2.00—it took him all of 15 minutes to get the sack, pour in the potatoes, put them on the scales, and help me carry them to my car. Some contrast to the $1,000 worth of maple logs he did not have time to measure because he had chores to do. Wonder how many cows he had to milk in 1937 to get $1,000?

Solution: Get timber estimated in advance as a check on timber cut. Check scale logs—or scale a few loads, and count all loads taken. Even though duplicate tally sheets may be kept by the buying mill, there are many cases where truck drivers and logging operators have taken logs "over the hill" to another mill, and the owner and the real buyer never got a cent out of them.

5. Buyer's Estimate

I know one buyer, working for a large concern in Central New York, who pulls a different trick if he can't get the timber at his price. He becomes quite "palsy-walsy", and admits that he was trying to get the timber for a song, (probably has offered $700 for timber worth $1,500-$2,000), but the timber is worth at least $3,000 and the owner should not take a cent less. So the poor farmer tries unsuccessfully to sell an overvalued tract, and is stuck with it.

Solution: Have the timber appraised by a public or private forester to establish true value.

6. Anti-forester Agreement

Out in western New York there are three quite large wood-using industries who have told local woodlot owners: "Don't have your timber estimated or appraised by a forester, or we won't touch it." I know one consultant who estimated some farm timber in that area as a mill operator, not a forester.

These concerns have for years been buying timber at 25 to 30 per cent of real value. One stunt is for buyer No. 1 to offer $900, the second $950, and the third $1,000. The last offer takes the timber, but this was based on drawing the long straw or throwing the lucky dice when the three buyers had drinks together before they looked at the timber.

Solution: Get offers from outside the area covered by the "Unholy Three". Good logs are often trucked up to 150 miles, so the woodlot owner can often thumb his nose at local buyers who try to blacklist him, or offer low prices. The county agent can often help on markets, but again his best bet is the forester.

7. Custom-sawing Tricks

More and more farmers are using their own timber for home and farm construction, with logs custom-sawed at a "set" mill, or by a portable mill moved on to the farm, or in the vicinity. But the farmer can get trimmed on this operation too.

A. Measure by Doyle Rule

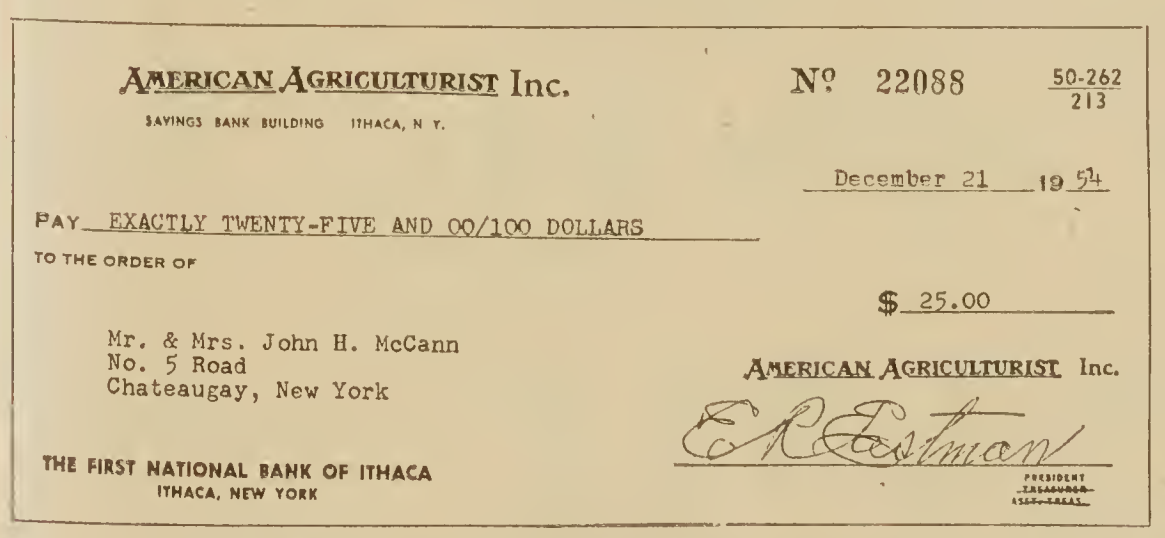
The Doyle log rule (a rule-of-thumb) has been used so long that many farmers think there is no other. Practically all mill men know, and will admit, that logs will saw out 20 to 30 per cent more lumber than is scaled in the logs, for an average run of logs. On small logs, mostly under 10 to 12 inches diameter, the overrun may be 50 per cent. The mill operator may measure the logs by Doyle log rule, give the owner a tally of that measure, and then give him just that much lumber.

B. Top-grading and Substitutions

If the farmer isn't around to see his logs sawed (What portable mill operator will saw the logs on the same day they are drawn in?) he may get stuck on lumber grade. The mill operator keeps the Selects, putting in No. 2 and No. 3 Common (lowest hardwood grades) for the unsuspecting log owner. Or he might substitute elm and beech and poplar for oak and maple and basswood.

Solution: Deal only with reputable mill men. Stamp all logs taken to mill with distinctive stamp on both ends. Keep tally of logs delivered by species, diameter at small end, and length. It may take a little time, but with good lumber worth $200 per thousand, it takes only 5 bd. ft. to make $1.00.

As a final note, it may cost only $3 to $5 per acre to have a detailed estimate made of standing timber. A widow in Cortland County paid $115 for estimate on 56 acres which sold for $5,000, when she had been offered only $2,000 by the same buyer.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

No 22088 50-262 / 213

December 21 19 54

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$ 25.00

Mr. & Mrs. John H. McCann
No. 5 Road
Chateaugay, New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

E R Eastman
PRESIDENT

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

REWARD GOES TO FRANKLIN CO., N. Y.

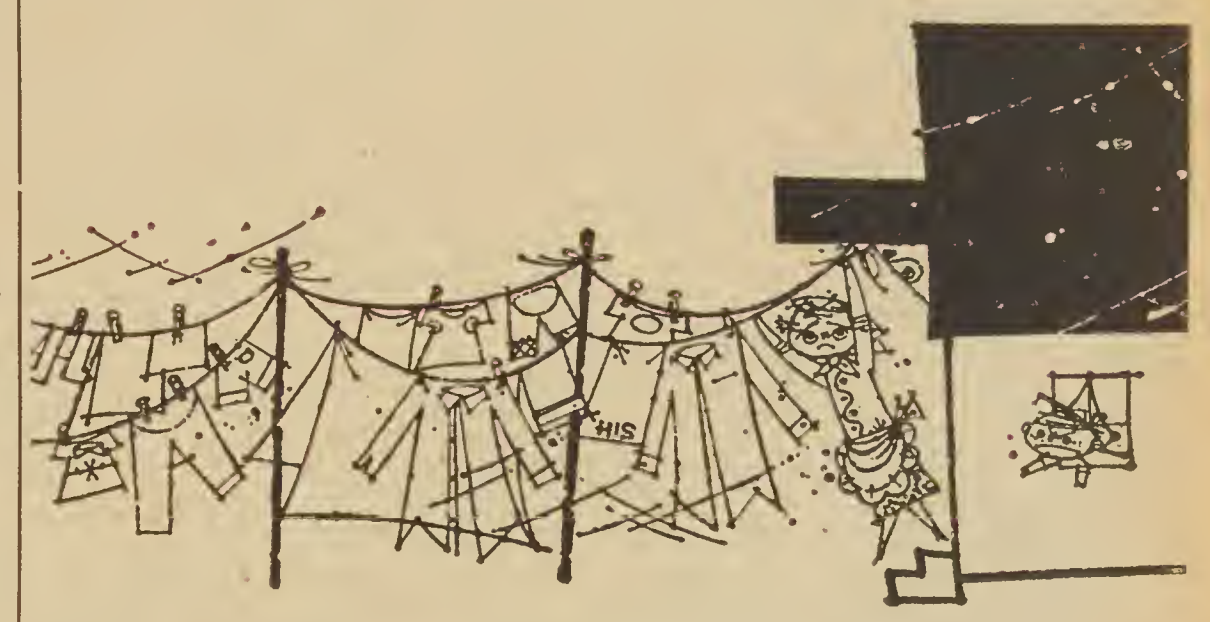
TO MR. and Mrs. John H. McCann, No. 5 Road, Chateaugay, New York, goes our most recent $25.00 reward check.

During late summer the McCanns had been missing a few hens every week. They were suspicious of a certain person, but were unable to catch him for some time. One night he came to visit them and after he left the house, Mrs. McCann took the flashlight and went to the henhouse. When she entered, she saw their visitor with a bag of chickens and one hen in his hand. He dropped the hen and disappeared down the road with the bag.

The McCanns immediately notified the State Troopers of Troop B Barracks, Malone, New York, who came at once and caught the man with the chickens. A. Bracy was sentenced to 30 days in Franklin County jail in Malone, where he is still serving his time.

Our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. McCann, who had our Service Bureau sign posted on their barn, and whose alertness led to the arrest and imprisonment of this chicken thief.

Let it Snow!



with an Electric Clothes Dryer

in the house you won't have to worry about what tricks old man winter is going to pull out of his sleeve next. Come rain or snow or sleet you can dry your clothes — anytime, day or night. They'll come out cleaner, and many things like towels and knit goods can be folded and put away without ironing.

The men's heavy workclothes, which take so long to dry on the line, will be ready for wear in short order. And you'll find the electric dryer a blessing when it comes to drying your blankets and bedspreads. They'll come out softer and fluffier than when you dry them outdoors on a sunny spring day.

When the men come in from doing the chores, their clothes damp from a storm, an electric dryer soon has them dry and ready to put back on. A quick spin in the dryer also leaves the children's snowsuits ready for more fun in the snow. And you won't have to worry about them catching cold.

an Electric Dryer also gives you all these plus features:

- **Saves tons of lifting**
- **Saves miles of walking**
- **Cuts ironing time in half**
- **Cuts sprinkling time to zero**

Take the Work Out of Washday . . .
Dry Clothes Electrically

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS

NEW, AMAZING POWERHOUSE BINOCULARS FROM GERMANY



give you 16 times area magnification

THIS is what your eye sees





THIS is what you see with the POWERHOUSE

***Genuine* COATED LENSES**

SAVE $7.00

DIRECT FROM IMPORTER TO YOU!

4.98 WITH CASE ● F.T.I.

FREE *OF EXTRA COST*

FINE LEATHER CASE

This attractive case is made entirely of supple-soft genuine leather beautifully finished in a golden tan with harmonizing stitching and snap closure. Protects your POWERHOUSE binoculars against rain, dust, grime. Yours ABSOLUTELY FREE with your order for the new POWERHOUSE Binoculars with coated lenses!

SEE UP TO 20 MILES AWAY!

Lifetime bargain! **THORESEN**—world's greatest importer of German binoculars—brings you famous, nationally advertised **POWERHOUSE** Binoculars at an unbelievably low price! **NOT** another crude Jap model! **NOT** a toy! **NOT** 4 . . . 5 . . . 7—**but 16 X Area Magnification!** The pride and joy of every red-blooded hunter, fisherman, sports enthusiast! **THORESEN** and only **THORESEN** brings it direct to you for a mere 4.98, tax paid!

TRIUMPH OF GERMAN INDUSTRY

The **POWERHOUSE** is made in Western Germany—world's outstanding producer of quality optics, finest cameras, microscopes, binoculars! Germany know-how and superb workmanship are reflected in the many features of famous **POWERHOUSE**. Here are a few: 1. Great Structural Strength without tiring weight. Only 9½ ounces! 2. Aluminum Center-post focusing for 25 positions — sharp viewing! 3. Center-Hinge swivels for far-apart or close-apart eyes. 4. Crisp, Modern Design shown in reduced size above. 5. Fast focusing with Grip-Easy center wheel. 6. High luminosity and **COATED** objective lenses give you viewing even in moonlight.

Costly Lenses COATED for Super-Views!

The powerful **OBJECTIVE** lenses are the crowning achievement of the 99 year old German firm! Far different, indeed, from the moulded plastic kind stamped out by the million. The objectives are Magnesium Fluoride Coated to control glare—an expensive, precision process found only in expensive binoculars! Not stamped out by the million! Each and every lens is **GROUND** to high tolerances, then checked for accuracy. This takes much longer, costs 20 to 30 times more! But it's worth it! You get **CRYSTAL-CLEAR** viewing. Your eyes don't suffer the strain of excessive distortion and "ghost" images so common in cheap binoculars. Were you to spend $25.00, we could not give you better quality lenses!

Magic of American Dollar Makes This Value Possible

In less than 18 months **THORESEN** has sold close to 500,000 binoculars—making it the greatest importer of German binoculars in the world! This immense volume, plus the magic of the American dollar enables us to buy at far less—sell for less! Get your 4 x, 40 **POWERHOUSE** now at our low introductory price of 4.98, tax paid, including handsome leather carrying case.

SEEING IS BELIEVING Try Powerhouse at OUR RISK!

One look thru the **POWERHOUSE** will convince you of its superb quality. That's why we want to send one to you on **FREE TRIAL** for 5 days. Use it on hunting or fishing trips. Use it at races—on journeys—for bird watching. Always have a ringside seat at boxing matches! Then—if you don't think this is the **GREATEST** binocular value of the last 10 years, return it for full refund—no questions asked!

LIMITED OFFER! Order at Once!

Only about 100,000 **POWERHOUSES** can be produced this year, due to the high manufacturing standards. To be fair to all, we are forced to place a limit of **ONE** binocular per reader. Send coupon today to ensure yours!

THORESEN'S

352 Fourth Avenue, Dept. 342-B-60, New York 10, N.Y.

CANADIANS: Order direct from our Montreal plant: THORESEN CO., 45 St. James St., West, Dept. U.S.-60, Montreal 1, Que. Same price and guarantee. (No extra for Tariff.)

RUSH FOR FREE TRIAL!

THORESEN'S, Dept. 342-B-60
352 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH 1 POWERHOUSE with case at 4.98, on 5 Day FREE Trial—Money-back guarantee.

☐ **4.98 enclosed. Send all charges prepaid.**
☐ **Send C.O.D. plus postal charges.**

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ **State** _____

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

FEBRUARY 19, 1955



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

What's New in the APPLE BUSINESS

By A. B. BURRELL

Professor of Plant Pathology at Cornell, and Champlain Valley, N. Y., Fruit Grower

THE ANSWER to the question above is, plenty! From the planting of the trees to the offering of the product to the consumer, the apple business is undergoing swift evolution. The changes are being brought about by seasoned growers and handlers with growers of the Northeast fully participating. The progress is typical of an industry not hampered by government subsidies or controls.

We have recently left behind us, two decades in which many unprofitable apple orchards were removed. Most of these had serious weaknesses. Some had been severely damaged by the record-breaking cold in the winter of 1933-1934; some were on frosty sites or ill-drained soils. Some were composed of unwanted varieties or excessively big trees, or were in units too small for economical operation.

Young Orchards

Most of the trees in our bearing orchards are in the middle-aged to elderly group. But at last, new plantings are appearing in greater numbers. They are being set out by experienced and successful operators and are receiving intensive care. The varieties have been chosen because they are the ones the consumer or the processor wants. The highest percentage of young trees I have encountered is in southern Pennsylvania where 40% of all apple trees in the two leading counties are below bearing age. In the main apple section of Washington, extending from Wenatchee northward to the Canadian border, 21% of all apple trees were found to be 5 years of age or younger.

Everywhere, operational units are increasing in size, both through expanding acreage and through successful growers' renting or buying orchards that can be cared for along with their present holdings. Where not so combined, small orchards in the East are being abandoned. In Washington it is profitable to operate smaller units than here because yields are twice as great as ours, because spraying problems are simpler and because co-ops or companies do the packing and selling, but even there the trend is toward somewhat larger units.



Spreading high-magnesium limestone in an apple orchard with the spreader regulated to throw under the branches of the trees where acidity is greatest.

Varieties

For new plantings, growers everywhere are favoring red sports because color appeals to the consumer. Throughout the United States, Red Delicious is being planted. In the three western states which produce 40% of the nation's apples, Red Delicious trees far outnumber those of any other variety with brand new, early coloring red sports in special favor. (A sport is a sudden variation which breeds true.)

In southern Pennsylvania, Yorks or their red sports are being planted especially for processing, Stayman and its red sports, Golden Delicious and Red Rome are being set for both fresh use and processing and Red Delicious for eating.

In Western New York, Greening and Red Rome are important in new plantings, with moderate numbers of other kinds including some trials of the newly introduced varieties Webster and Monroe which are suggested mainly for processing.

In Eastern New York and New England plantings, McIntosh, Red Romes, red strains of Delicious, Golden Delicious and Cortland are important with some growers supplementing with Early McIntosh, Milton and other early varieties.

Everywhere, varieties originated by deliberate crosses made by experiment stations are being tested. Cortland has achieved the greatest commercial acceptance among these, but there are several other widely planted McIntosh crosses. Among the newer ones, the Spartan, a high quality, long-keeping cross of McIntosh and Yellow Newtown offers promise because it is picked two weeks after McIntosh and keeps longer. It is a product of the Summerland Experiment Station in British Columbia.

The Ohio Experiment Station has introduced Melrose, Ruby and Franklin. There are also, the Ida-Red from Idaho and other new kinds that have possibilities of superseding the old standard varieties all of which originated as chance seedlings. In a cooperative project involving Indiana, Illinois and New Jersey, progress is being made in developing varieties that will combine resistance to apple scab with other good characteristics, thereby reducing the spraying bill.

Supplying Plant Food

A few changes are underway in orchard fertilization. Anhydrous ammonia shows promise as a potentially cheaper source of nitrogen. Ammonia gas from a tank is fed by tubes to the bottoms of freshly opened furrows and is trapped by the crumbling damp soil. The application is made by a custom operator with a tractor-drawn machine.

The use of high magnesium or dolomitic limestone to prevent or overcome magnesium deficiency is becoming more widespread where soils have become acidified. The elusive problem of producing hard, long-keeping apples is getting some thought. Many growers are holding nitrogen applications down to a rather low level for the sake of getting red, hard McIntosh apples, *(Continued on Page 12)*

Don't Lose Ladino!—See Page 8

Now arriving in your community

That Good G.L.F. Seed



THERE'S an old saying that "You get what you pay for." However, in buying seed it is important to be sure that you are not paying for things that you can do without. For instance, you can do without paying the cost of small lot buying by your supplier. You can also do without paying high processing and distribution costs.

Your G.L.F. buys seed in very large quantities. This seed is cleaned, and carefully treated for germination and purity in modern, highly efficient plants. G.L.F. seed is then distributed direct to your Service Agency through the most complete seed distribution system in the Northeast. When G.L.F. seed arrives in your community it is the best obtainable and there are no excess costs to run up the price.

With the high price of land, labor and equipment, it pays to buy the best seed for bumper yields. It takes no more time and equipment to put high quality seed in the ground—but it costs much more in terms of tonnage per man-hour to harvest poor yields.

Remember—you can get a worthwhile price discount by taking your seed order off the car when it arrives in your community.

So, buy the best . . . buy

G.L.F.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Get your Seed Off Car . . . Save Real Money



SOLVING SQUIRREL TROUBLES

A SURPRISING number of replies were received in answer to the item "Squirrel Trouble" which appeared in the January 15 issue. By far the greatest number of readers suggested using moth balls or moth flakes liberally which, it was stated, is very discouraging to squirrels.

Several readers have found it necessary to adopt sterner measures to eradicate the unwelcome squirrels. The remedies ranged from warfarin, commonly recommended for rats, to traps baited with hamburger or peanut butter. A frequent comment was that squirrels are not "trap shy" as are rats.

One nature lover hopes that squirrels can be caught with traps which keep them alive and released at considerable distance. That is certainly an excellent method if it can be followed, but most farmers and rural residents will not hesitate to trap or poison them if necessary to avoid the nuisance of squirrels in the house.

Another reader suggested that feeding squirrels outside is the best solution and that in addition it is fun.

— A. A. —

PLANS TO FISH

I HAVE just read your article "Walking the Broad Highway" in one of your recent issues. What would you give now to sleep as you did in that old rope bed and get up in the morning feeling as you did then. I slept sounder and got up feeling better when I slept in the old rope bed than I do now sleeping on a "Beauty Rest."

I have read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for a good many years and note the

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

For everything there is a season, and a time for every purpose under heaven.—Bible

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

many improvements that we have now, but are we any happier now?

The world has grown a lot smaller than it was when I was a boy. Distances are measured now by minutes and hours and not by days and weeks. My grandfather bought the farm where I lived in 1848, and there have been four generations born here, all Johnsons.

I remember the first auto that I saw at a picnic of correspondents of a local paper, of which my grandfather was the oldest, and they gave him a ride. I thought they were just for the rich people, never expected to drive one myself.

As we get older, we see things different. I have always wanted to go fishing, but due to work on the farm have not had time. I have two boys on the farm who are doing most of the work with machinery and since after the 28th day of April 1955 I can get a free fishing license, I am planning to do some fishing. — *Wade Johnson, Frankfort, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

AGREEMENT

I READ your article on the government regulations on the raising of grain and the letters you printed in a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

I agree that there should be no controls or subsidies whatsoever. Benefits such as these to a few people cause unfairness to the majority of the country. — *Kenneth Huleng, Hampton, Conn.*

— A. A. —

GOATS DE-BARK WOOD

We still have a wood box and I think it is different from other wood boxes. It never has any bark in it. You see, I have a herd of 83 dairy goats and we let them eat the bark off before we saw the wood up. They sure do enjoy the bark and we enjoy a good wood fire on these cold days. (See picture at right).

I enjoy having people come in and go to the wood stove and say, "There's nothing like a good wood fire." The picture shows some of the goats on a green wood slab pile. We show these goats at local fairs and won premium money enough to buy their winter feed

—*Eunice Plant, Hinsdale, Mass*



SAVE MONEY AND GET MORE WORK DONE

with NEW

Firestone DEEP TREAD TRACTOR TIRES

NO OTHER tractor tire has so much to offer. First you save on your farm operating costs with a low price, and you save again by getting much more work done.

The Firestone "Deep Tread" gives deeper soil penetration. The deeper curved bar center bite and big, powerful shoulders give maximum drawbar pull in any soil condition.

You get longer tire life because the Firestone "Deep Tread" has more tread rubber than other tires in its price range. You save with many extra hours of service.

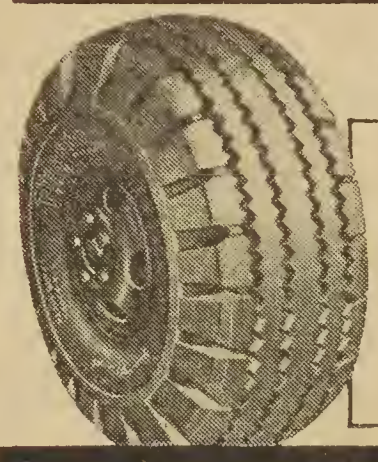
Compare before you buy!

Get the full story and the low price for your tire size at your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store.



ONLY 45.65 SIZE 9-24 Plus Tax

Other Sizes Proportionately Low



SAVE on Truck Tire Costs With the New Firestone Transport B-112

18.95 Plus Tax
Size 6.00-16
Exchange if your old tire is recappable
Other sizes proportionately low

The new heavy duty Firestone Transport B-112 is the longest-mileage, low-priced tire money can buy. It is built for all types of farm service.

Your Firestone Dealer or Store will be glad to give you the new low trade-in price on your truck tire size.

ALWAYS BUY TIRES BUILT BY FIRESTONE, ORIGINATOR OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL PNEUMATIC TRACTOR TIRE

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio and television every Monday evening over ABC

Copyright 1955, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

TIME TO STOP FOOLING!

THE hearings to revise and bring up-to-date the New York Milk Order which started in Syracuse on February 8 were suddenly terminated by the United States Department of Agriculture. A spokesman for the U.S.D.A. said that this action was taken "because of the confused state of the hearing record because of representatives of the New York State Division of Milk Control in the State Department of Agriculture and Markets."

Specifically, the chief trouble was over the fact that representatives of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets had demanded, and this demand went into the hearing record, a price of $6 a hundred to farmers for Class 1 milk the year 'round except for some seasonal variations. Inasmuch as the Milk Order is administered jointly by the Federal and State governments and because it was a joint hearing, it was claimed that the State Department could not sit as both judge and jury, and that therefore the State had no right to come to conclusions and put them into the record before all of the evidence was in and before both the State and Federal governments had opportunity to pass on this evidence.

Legally the U.S.D.A. was no doubt right in this conclusion, for if the hearing was illegally conducted the record would not stand up in a court of law if and when a milk dealer or other interested person contested the price. However, the U.S.D.A. is not entirely above reproach in the way it has handled the evidence of former Milk Order hearings. It has seemed to many that after these costly hearings have been held it has taken too long for the State and Federal departments of agriculture to reach their final conclusions and that too often these conclusions did not seem to be in line with the evidence offered at the hearing.

The hearing which the U.S.D.A. brought to a sudden end, was called because of the demand of dairymen and their four leading milk organizations in the New York milk shed that the Milk Order be revised to give dairymen prices more nearly in line with their costs of production. Whatever the causes for the sudden ending of the hearing, and whatever the past conduct of either the State or the Federal government in regard to the Milk Order may have been, *it is time for both sides to get down to business, call a hearing without any further delays, take the evidence, and reach immediate conclusions based on that evidence.* Dairymen are in no mood to have their livelihood mixed with politics, with unnecessary delays, or with any other kind of fooling around.

WHAT UNDULANT FEVER IS

THE Medical Society of Pennsylvania points out that brucellosis is one of the most peculiar and difficult diseases. With it one can have a temperature of 103 degrees and still not look nor feel feverish. It is sometimes called intermittent or undulant fever because the temperature rises in the evening and falls in the morning.

The most common way of catching brucellosis is by consuming infected raw milk. It is the most common milk-borne disease and the most common disease transmitted from animals to man. Symptoms include fever, sweats, pains and aches, accompanied by great weakness with the least exertion. Brucellosis runs a long course, but is seldom fatal.

Prevention consists mainly in using pasteurized milk.

By E. R. Eastman

GOOD FOR THE COUNTRY

JIM McCONNELL'S legions of friends are pleased indeed at his recent appointment as Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was particularly gratifying to all of Jim's friends to have his appointment ratified so quickly and practically unanimously without debate by the U. S. Senate.

Since Jim has been in the Department as chief of the Commodity Stabilization Service he has made real headway in the disposal of government-held farm surpluses. What is more important, he has stood courageously and emphatically for the basic principles in which Northeast farmers believe. The country is fortunate indeed to have men like Jim McConnell in positions of high public trust.

GET OFF TO A GOOD START

SOME men are a little behind during the whole season because they don't get started right in the spring.

Look over your machinery now. Get the necessary repair parts. Maybe you could arrange with your local teacher of agriculture to put some of your machinery in the school farm shop, where you—maybe with the help of the boys—can put it into shape.

Most farm seeds are in good supply this year with prices of most of them no higher or lower than last year. Some of the legumes are short in supply, and up in price. Better look into the seed situation right now. What about fertilizer? Got your order in yet?

HE MADE NEW FRIENDS

PERHAPS the most difficult time of life for many is the sunset years. It is difficult for older people to make adjustments and they certainly have many to make. They have retired from their regular jobs, many of their friends have passed on, and in many instances they have even lost their lifetime partners. There are millions more of these older people now than ever before.

I was particularly inspired by the following letter showing how one aged man made the adjustment. It is one of the finest I have ever received. I am sure you will agree, so here it is:

"I will be 90 years of age next month. My good wife passed away after we had spent 47 happy years together. I was alone and lonely. I came to another community to live with my son, and was given a nice room with a private bath. No one could be treated better than my son treats me.

"But I began soon fully to realize that I had left my many friends and was among strangers. What to do? I didn't want to fold up, so I decided to go into business and try to make every friend possible. I started out calling on people, telling them I was their new neighbor, and was starving for friends that I could do something for. I asked them if they had shears and knives that I could sharpen for them. I also asked them for shears and knives that had been thrown away. I got something to do at nearly every place I called. I made the old ones cut as good as new.

"When I returned my work, everybody was delighted and wanted to pay me. I told them I did not want their money. All I wanted was their friendship. That was worth more to me than money. I got so much business that I made myself sick by overwork and had to rest up. I wish you could know what nice people I find and how nice they treat me. I am invited to chicken dinners. Also they do so many nice things for me. There seems to be no limit to the many nice friends that I am making, and I mean to keep at the business in an easy way.

"I have so much to be thankful for. I enjoy writing and answering letters. I wish that every retired person could be as happy as I am. I think I am getting a lot out of life by being nice to others. I thank God every day for the many blessings he has given me."—Dexter M. White, 606 Center Street, Horseheads, N. Y.

MEETING THE SQUEEZE?

OWING to the cost-price squeeze, farmers will have to do some thinking and make some adjustments in their business in 1955 if they are to continue to make a profit from the lower farm prices.

We believe that the best, most helpful material in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST comes from the actual experience of working farmers. We like to pass on these ideas to all of our readers. For the best letter on the subject, *"Changes I Expect To Make To Beat The Cost-Price Squeeze This Year,"* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $5. All other letters that we can print will bring $1 each. Don't make the letters too long, and have them in our offices not later than March 8. Address your letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department PS, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

HOW MANY CORN PLANTS?

THE number of corn plants to the acre has a big influence on the size of the crop. The number of plants that you should use depends on where you live. From 18,000 to 20,000 is right for most sections in New York State, (a kernel every eight inches in 3 ft. rows) with a few thousand less in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

To make sure of a good stand, at least 10% more kernels per acre should be used to get the number of plants you desire.

More and more grain corn is being grown successfully in the Northeast. This is made possible by early maturing high yielding hybrids, by more liberal fertilization, and better control of weeds. More grain corn, of course, is one of the main ways of cutting the high cost of purchased grain.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A NEW HAMPSHIRE friend sends me the following story:

Two men attended a dance in the horse and buggy days. They unhitched their horse and put him in a nearby barn. During the evening the men had a few drinks too many and when the dance was over they undertook to hitch up their horse for the trip home. But unfortunately they led the horse into the shafts with his head toward the buggy and were having some difficulty in getting him properly hitched. Another man came along and kindly said:

"You've led the horse in the wrong way to."

To which one of our friends indignantly replied:

"How do you know which direction we're going in?"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 4. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

POTATOES: The U.S.D.A. suggests that the 1955 late crop potato acreage (29 states) should total 1,023,500 acres **which is 5.5 per cent less than the acreage planted in 1954.** In the Northeast, reductions are suggested in two states: Maine down 15%, Connecticut down 5%.

It appears that orderly marketing should be the rule for growers who still have potatoes to sell. If this is done, the market outlook for good potatoes looks favorable for the balance of the season. Cold weather the first week of February cut Maine shipments considerably.

Long Island potato growers have agreed that, beginning July 1 this year, all potatoes shipped from the Island will be put up in paper bags. The reason is to prevent carrying of nematode-infested soil on burlap bags to other producing areas.

POULTRY AND EGGS: On January 1st, U. S. turkey raisers owned 5% more heavy breed turkey hens than a year ago, but 16% fewer breeder hens of light breeds.

Predictions on egg prices are more optimistic, particularly that egg prices will go up sooner than was first anticipated. Already there has been appreciable improvement.

Chicks bought for flock replacements are reported down 15 to 20% from last year, and it is predicted that fewer pullets will be raised in New York and the U. S. than in any year since 1937. Eggs could easily be high-priced next fall. **Best advice to poultrymen is to raise normal number of chicks and to raise them as early as possible.**

The Northeastern Poultry Producers Councils' annual allied industry conference will be held at the Penn Sherwood Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., March 3 and 4.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING: Figures recently released show that about 20% of the U. S. dairy cows were bred artificially last year. Over a third of all the sires used by artificial breeding associations were proven sires whose tested daughters gave over 11,000 pounds of milk, about twice the U. S. average.

It is claimed by some that artificial insemination has been responsible for more improvement in dairy cows than any other single new development. Among the advantages are use of better bulls, lower costs, less danger from herd sires and, of course, the value of the increased production from daughters.

HOME GROWN FEED: In the January issue of "Farm Economics" Professor C. D. Kearl gives the cost of growing feed crops, based on New York farm cost accounts from 1948-51. In terms of cost per ton of total digestible nutrients commonly called TDN, figures are as follows: Pasture $10.48; Hay $39.96; Grass silage $41.35; Corn silage $45.42; Corn grain $51.31; Wheat $64.54; Oats $100.96.

Professor Kearl points out that all these crops except oats were cheaper sources of digestible nutrients than imported western corn at a cost of $80.90 per ton of TDN. Also the figures show that good roughage to the limit of the cow's ability to use it is the cheapest home grown feed.

MILK: 42,000 schools, 25% of total in U. S., are participating in the school milk program. November reports indicated that 5 million children in 20,000 schools drank 90 million half pints of milk, a 55% increase over normal consumption. Also results prove that adequate advertising and publicity will increase milk consumption by adults.

MAPLE SYRUP: The last two years in some areas the best sap runs were early. Tests have shown that early tapping does not reduce sap flow of later runs, and price outlook is reported good.

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE FIRST sure sign of coming spring is when the mailman starts to bring the brand-new catalogs that show what this year's gardens ought to grow. I love to sit down by the stove and let my dazzled eyesight rove o'er pictures twice as bright in hue as anything I ever grew. In no time my mouth's watering and I'm worked up 'bout gardening; the stuff they show looks so darn good it's easy to decide we should plant twice as much as e'er before—at least five acres, maybe more—and eat like kings the whole year long with groc'ries costing just a song.

However, when Mirandy spies the hungry look that's in my eyes, she punctures my balloon of hope with her old fav'rite edict: "Nope." Says she, "I hate to be unkind, but if a garden's on your mind don't waste much time in pond'ring it because the gardener has quit. For many years I've worked and slaved for ev'ry groc'ry bill we've saved; from now on we don't grow a thing unless you do it all, by jing." If that's the way she feels, of course, we've got a diff'rent-colored horse; besides, it's lots of fun, I've found, to push a groc'ry cart around.



Will the milk can be next to go?

Every day, research in agriculture tends to outmode old farming methods and equipment by developing new and more efficient ways of doing things.

One important and revolutionary change taking place fast in dairy farming areas is the bulk tank method of handling milk. Instead of using the old familiar milk cans, the farmer now stores his milk in tanks. The trucker pumps the milk from the tanks and transports it in tank wagons.

This bulk tank method of handling milk has definite advantages. It's cheaper and easier to handle the milk this way and it keeps the milk cleaner. It may well spell the doom of the old milk can.



Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant

Here is a high-quality gear lubricant, perfect for all conventional transmissions and differentials. It eliminates the problem of keeping three, four, or even more different lubricants on hand. *Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant* is non-corrosive. Available in 5-gal. cans, 14- and 55-gal. drums; SAE grades 80, 90, 140.

You farm better when you farm with GULF!



GULF

Gulfpride H.D.—the high detergency motor oil—keeps engines clean and reduces engine wear.

Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease—saves you the expense and bother of keeping a number of separate greases on hand.

THRIFTY FARMERS GO GULF



Where New York State is On

Brucellosis Eradication*

By DR. E. V. MOORE

Assistant Commissioner, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets

WE KNOW that the storms of abortion that were eosting New York State dairymen millions of dollars annually 12 years ago have ceased to exist and that brueellosis is no longer the No. 1 enemy of our state's eattle population.

At the present time most of New York State's milking herds are made up of animals that were vaceinated under the ealf vaccination program. It is interesting to note that in herds in which calf vaecination had been praetieed eontinuously for five or more years more than 70 per cent were negative when blood tested for the first time in 1953-1954. There is no question that we have reduced the number of reactors in New York State tremendously in the last 10 years through our calf vaeeination program. There are still some eows in our milking herds that were not vaccinated as calves but they total a very small pereentage and are moving out of the herds at a rapid rate.

Small Herds Not Tested

One of the faetors that made possible this large pereentage of negative herds on the first blood test during 1953-1954 was that the herds whieh were having the greatest trouble entered the program first. We antieipate that a very large pereentage of the herds still not under the plan are made up of one-eow or two-eow family-supply herds. Brueellosis has never been a problem in such herds.

Early in 1952 it was deeided to work out some plan whereby the counties eould partieipate in the finaneial support of our ealf vaceination program. This was taken up with the State Division of the Budget in July 1952. Under the plan approved the Department agreed to pay all maintenanee and operation eosts (vaccine, laboratory fees, tags, ete.) and also to match, two for one, funds appropriated by the respective counties to pay aeeredited veterinarians to do the vaceinating and blood testing. This plan has had two distinct advantages: first, the counties have developed a greater interest in the program, and seeondly, the program's cost is more equitable, with the counties' participation determined by their cow population.

Counties' Appropriations Help

For the first fiscal year the eounties appropriated $126,742.00 for paying aeeredited veterinarians to do the field work. Under this plan the State appropriated twiee as much as the counties appropriated for paying aeeredited veterinarians, and the amount of the appropriation by eaeh county determined the expansion of the work in that county. Offieial full-time salaried veterinarians on our Bureau of Animal Industry staff ealled on the respeetive eounty boards of supervisors and county disease control eommittees to diseuss the need. They received exeellent eooperation from the eounties to make this plan effeetive. This program has grown until for the 1954-1955 fiseal year the eounties eollectively have appropriated $175,500.00.

This state-eounty eooperative program expanded faster than we antieipated in 1952, when it was originated, due to the fact that ordinanees were passed by New Jersey, Conneetieut and some other neighboring states setting future dates after whieh all milk shipped into those states shall come from brueellosis-elean herds. Because of these ordinances our brueellosis-eontrol program aeeelerated rapidly.

Our reeords show that in New York State there are 93,931 aetive herds with

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Call it holy ground—
The soil where first they trod!
They have left unstained what there they found—
Freedom to worship God!—Hemans

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

2,069,001 eattle. On September 15, 1954, we had 15,779 eertified herds, 11,832 clean herds, 8,734 pending herds (herds with high titered vaecinates and classifieation temporarily held pending blood retests). This shows a total 36,345 clean herds, or 38.6 per eent of the total herds in the state; infected herds 15,059, or 16 per eent of the herds in the state; 24,274 B herds, or 25.8 per eent; 18,253 herds not under supervision, or 19.4 per eent.

Most herds not under supervision are eomprised of one or two cows maintained for family use, and our experience has shown that a very high pereentage of these will be negative on the first test, as will a great many of the Plan B herds where vaeeination alone has been praetieed for five or more years.

Of the 15,059 infeeted herds, we find that 4,613 eontain only one reaetor and that 2,846 herds eontain only two reaetors, whieh would mean that by removing the one or two reaetors from these herds we eould have 7,459 more elean herds. There is no question that these few reaetors would be expendable if a dairyman's milk market depended on his supplying milk from brucellosis-free eattle.

Clean Herds Doubled

A review of our present program shows that the number of elean herds has doubled every two years. If the experienee of the past eontinues into the future, by April 1, 1958, when the New Jersey ordinanee beeomes effective, under our plan alone, we would have two and one-half times as many clean herds as we have now. If we more than double our elean herds by 1958 (eertified, onee clean, and pending) this would establish more than 72,000 elean herds and most of the remaining 21,000 herds should be mostly one- or two-eow family supply herds where brueellosis is no problem. Of eourse there would still be a minor number of infected problem herds.

Faster Progress

Last November at the U. S. Livestoek Sanitary Assoeiation Meeting it was decided to raise the negative titer readings on vaccinated animals. Under this new classifieation the number of elean herds now is substantially inereased.

Under the present program the average ineidence of infeetion has been redueed from about 16% to 2% and our vaeeinated eattle population has a tremendous advantage in established resistanee against brueellosis.

*Condensed from a talk at the 47th Annual Conference for Veterinarians at Cornell.

Treat pneumonia and other diseases responding to penicillin with the new

ONE-SHOT

PENICILLIN TREATMENT



BICILLIN® FORTIFIED

Dibenzylethylenediamine Dipenicillin G and Procaine Penicillin G in Aqueous Suspension

● ***Provides fast action . . . immediate high penicillin blood levels . . . produces continuous levels*** **lasting up to 6 days.**

In serious, acute infections such as pneumonia, shipping fever, navel ill and foot rot, immediate blood levels of penicillin in the animal followed by lower but long-lasting levels, are desirable. Injection Bicillin Fortified gives both in a single injection. Bicillin Fortified is most useful when you want to give a sick animal treatment—without disturbing the animal by repeated injections. Saves you time, work and money!

Supplied:

Bicillin Fortified 300

50 cc. vials of 150,000 units Bicillin and 150,000 units procaine penicillin per cc. The same formula is also supplied in a 10 cc. vial.

Bicillin Fortified 600

Boxes of 10 Tubex® sterile-needle units; each cartridge containing 300,000 units Bicillin and 300,000 units procaine penicillin.

Wyeth®

Philadelphia 2, Pa.

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

Farm and Ranch Leaders Oppose Federal Price-Fixing

Believe Free Competition Is Best Regulator of Natural Gas Production

LEADING farm and ranch organizations agree with the 5,000 competing producers of natural gas that competition is the best regulator of prices. Both believe that clamping Federal price-fixing and controls on natural gas production is fundamentally and dangerously wrong. They believe it can lead to the same kind of controls on other commodities.

If there is price-fixing for natural gas at the well, coal at the mine can be next, or oil at the well or lumber in the forest—or grain in the field.

The new price-fixing: More than sixteen years after a 1938 law was passed, a new interpretation of some of its words now forces the Federal Power Commission to do what it has eleven times refused to do—try to fix the prices received by the 5,000 producers who find the gas and compete to sell it to interstate pipelines.

Discrimination: The American sense of fair play rebels against singling out one person or one group for special restriction or attack. The free competitive system which has assured abundance in our nation grew up in that framework of fairness. That's why this issue is of vital interest to you.

These Important Agricultural Groups Oppose This New Price-Fixing

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION RESOLUTION

"Since the field price of natural gas is adequately regulated by competition we favor legislation providing that field prices of natural gas shall not be regulated by the Federal Power Commission." *Platform of Policy, December 16, 1954.*

• • •

NATIONAL GRANGE RESOLUTION

"The Grange is opposed to permitting the Federal Government to fix the price at which the landowner or producer sells natural gas." *Spokane, November 1954.*

AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION

"Gas is an important product of ranch and farm land. This decision . . . may well be the beginning of laws to regulate all industries in this country, including the livestock industry." *Reno, Nevada, January 12, 1955.*

• • •

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION

"That the Federal Government should fix and establish the price that a gas producer can legally pay to the landowner for gas produced . . . and . . . establish the price that a purchaser of such gas can legally pay to the producer at the well . . . is fundamentally and dangerously wrong." *Salt Lake City, December 9, 1954.*

• • •

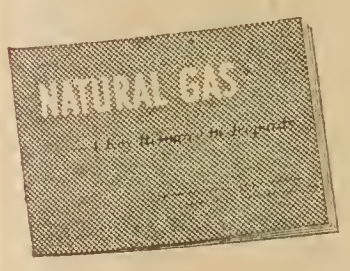
—And Users of LP-Gas in Tanks or Bottles Will Be Interested In:

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR LP-GAS PROMOTION—A STATEMENT

"The effect of Federal regulation of the natural gas producing industry would be a diminishing output, resulting in a decline in the supply of LP-Gas. This would mean a shortage of the fuel, now used in millions of farm, suburban and small town homes." *Chicago, Illinois, November 23, 1954.*

What Is The Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee?

It is made up of individuals and companies concerned about this extension of Federal control. It includes a great many small and large gas and oil producers. All believe that free competition is better for all of us than a price-controlled economy, which goes hand-in-hand with statism, and its stagnation, scarcity and rationing.



FOR MORE FACTS WRITE FOR THIS BOOKLET NOW!

You have the right to know the facts about this new government regulation—a peacetime control of competitive producers. Send today for the booklet, "Natural Gas." Address, N. G. O. R. C., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

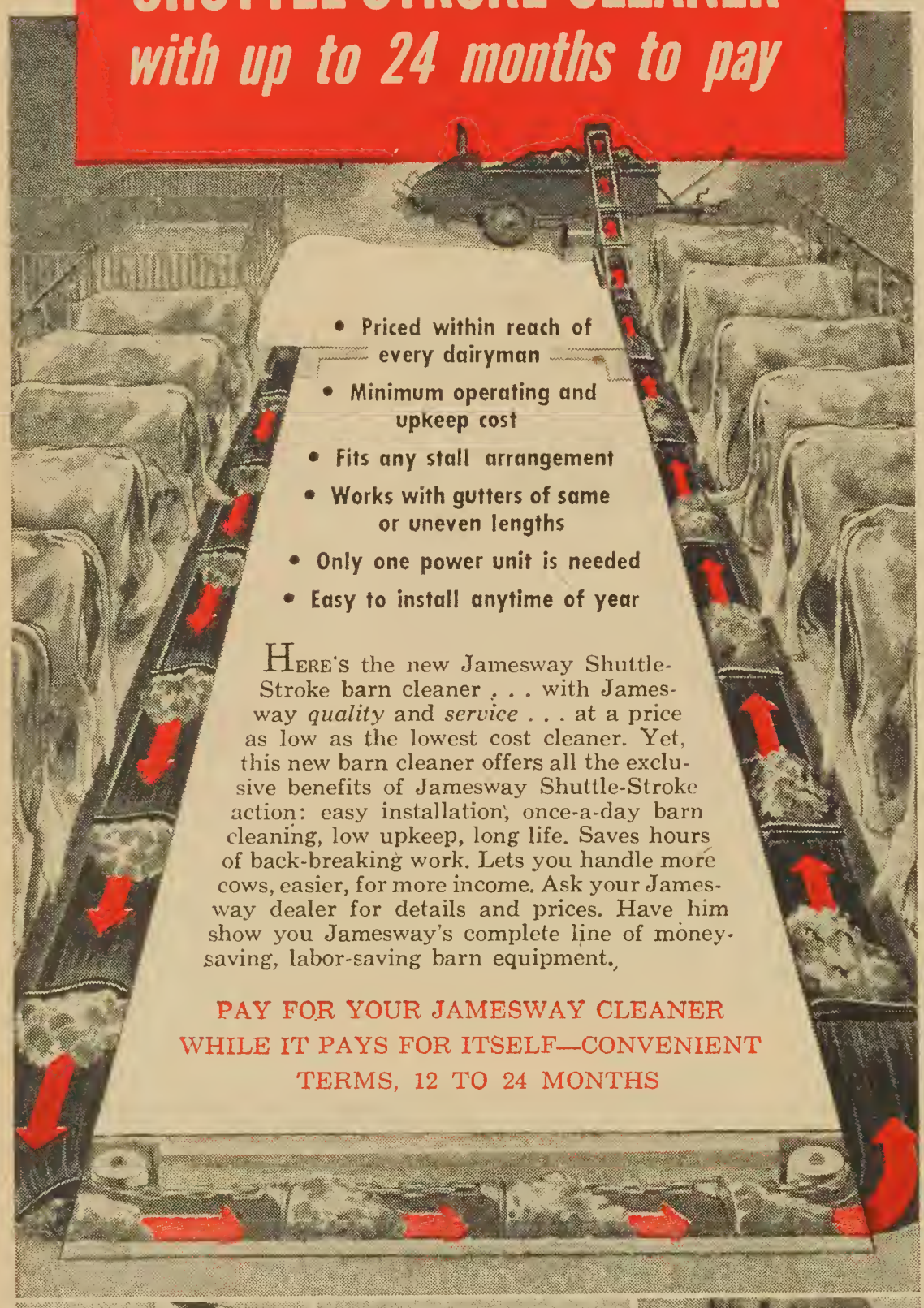
Under Free Competition Without Federal Regulation—

natural gas became plentiful—stayed reasonable—created thousands of jobs—and now supplies one-fourth of the nation's energy resources.

***NOW*... Federal controls, which stifle initiative, threaten this progress.**

NATURAL GAS AND OIL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

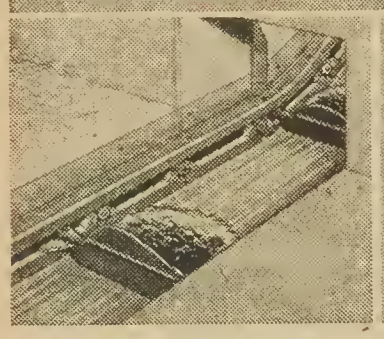
NEW Low-Cost Jamesway SHUTTLE-STROKE CLEANER *with up to 24 months to pay*



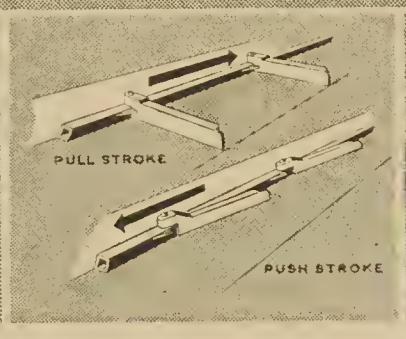
- Priced within reach of every dairyman
- Minimum operating and upkeep cost
- Fits any stall arrangement
- Works with gutters of same or uneven lengths
- Only one power unit is needed
- Easy to install anytime of year

HERE'S the new Jamesway Shuttle-Stroke barn cleaner . . . with Jamesway *quality* and *service* . . . at a price as low as the lowest cost cleaner. Yet, this new barn cleaner offers all the exclusive benefits of Jamesway Shuttle-Stroke action: easy installation, once-a-day barn cleaning, low upkeep, long life. Saves hours of back-breaking work. Lets you handle more cows, easier, for more income. Ask your Jamesway dealer for details and prices. Have him show you Jamesway's complete line of money-saving, labor-saving barn equipment.

PAY FOR YOUR JAMESWAY CLEANER WHILE IT PAYS FOR ITSELF—CONVENIENT TERMS, 12 TO 24 MONTHS



NO RETURN ELEVATOR
Shuttle-Stroke aetion delivers direct to spreader. Exelusive "elbow aetion" makes gutter bar flexible: elevates as it eleans. No elevator pit needed.



HOW IT WORKS
With Shuttle aetion a steel bar, folding paddles do all the work. This means less than 20% of cost's in gutter where wear, eorrosion are greatest.



DROP OFF CONVEYOR
Drops manure directly from gutter into spreader, if your barn setup makes this equipment preferable. Simple, positive, low cost and trouble-free.

Jamesway
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Mount Joy, Pa. Los Angeles 63, Calif.
FIRST IN POWER CHORING (T. M. Pend.)

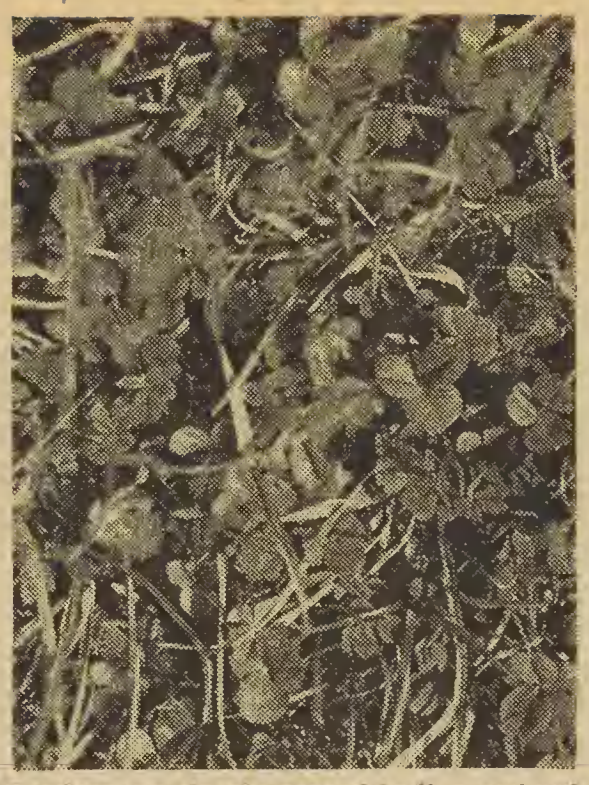
Mail coupon today for free folder giving details on this new, low-cost Shuttle-Stroke cleaner. Address: JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. AG255 c/o your nearest branch office.

Name .....Route .....
Town .....State .....
My herd totals about .....cows.

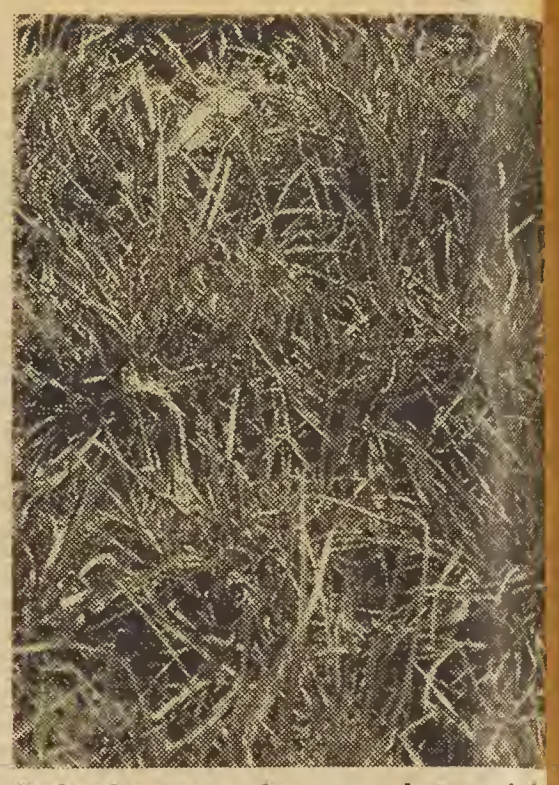


BETTER THAN EVER! NOW CONTAINS AVS
rich in health-promoting vitamin, mineral and antibiotic feed supplements.

Even with today's low milk prices
YOU'LL SAVE MONEY
by feeding
CAF-STAR
in place of whole milk
For Free copy of new Calf Raising Program, see your dealer today or write direct to Dept. A22
DAWNWOOD FARMS AMENIA, N. Y.



Topdressing closely grazed Ladino-orchard grass pasture in the fall with five or six loads of manure per acre reduces the amount of winter-killing in Ladino clover.



Orchard grass made too much growth b fore it was grazed, and the Ladino w crowded out. Plowing and reseeding w be the best treatment.

Don't Lose Ladino

By W. KEITH KENNEDY
Department of Agronomy, Cornell University

LADINO CLOVER is an excellent pasture legume but too often disappears from the pasture mixture after the first or second grazing year. If ladino doesn't disappear completely, the stand frequently becomes weak and thin and does not provide enough nitrogen for top production. A ladino-grass mixture should contain about 50 per cent ladino. If the legume content falls below 40 per cent, yields decline because the grass is not provided enough nitrogen.

The early disappearance of ladino from pasture seedings has disappointed many farmers and caused them to search for a better pasture legume. A suitable replacement for ladino is not available, but fortunately a few measures can be taken that will help keep ladino in the pastures.

1. Proper Liming

Ladino will not grow vigorously on sour soil. The soil should be tested and enough lime applied to raise the pH above 6.0. When and how the lime is applied is not too important if at least part of the lime is put on after the land is plowed. Do not spend money on phosphate, other fertilizer, and good seed until the soil has been adequately limed.

2. Adequate Phosphorus

Unless a soil test shows that the soil contains an ample supply of phosphorus, use enough phosphate fertilizer to average 150 pounds of superphosphate (30 pounds P_2O_5) or its equivalent per acre per year. On soils that are properly limed and require only the addition of phosphorus it is desirable to start with a heavy application of superphosphate (400-600 pounds per acre) and then follow with maintenance applications. The maintenance applications can be applied yearly, in heavy applications every 3 or 4 years, or as a manure topdressing when superphosphate is used daily in the barn to fortify the manure.

3. Liberal use of Potassium

Both ladino and grass are heavy users of potassium and the grass gets its share first, if there is any shortage, ladino suffers. The potash level must be kept high for top production of ladino. On soils that test low in potassium, a minimum of 100 pounds of 60 per cent muriate of potash or its equivalent each year should be used. Potash must be applied annually and the needed phosphorus can be applied at the same time by using the proper gra of mixed fertilizer.

The potassium-supplying power Northeast soils will vary with soil ty Coarse-textured soils require lots of tassium; finer-textured clay soils m require little or no potassium. It also necessary to apply the potash f quently, sometimes two or three tim per year, to sandy soils.

As the nitrogen level of the soil increased by either good legume grow or nitrogen fertilization, the vigor the grass increases. Then the gr uses more potassium and higher ra of potash fertilizers are needed to g ladino an adequate supply of this n trient.

4. Sow the Right Mixture

It is important to keep the rig amount of both ladino and grass in pasture. Too much grass causes exce sive competition for the ladino. T little grass leaves the stolons of ladi unprotected during the winter.

It is a problem to maintain suffi ent growth of timothy and sometim bromegrass, but it is difficult to ke orchardgrass in check. Timothy do not stand repeated grazing. For ma situations in the Northeast the choi for a ladino-grass pasture is limited bromegrass and orchardgrass.

Smooth bromegrass is easier to ma age with ladino than orchardgrass. does not head as early in the spri and if it does head, cattle will contin to eat it. Once orchardgrass hea cattle usually avoid it, and it shou be mowed or harvested for silage. orchardgrass is not grazed hard or c early, the ladino may be eliminated.

Orchardgrass is superior to brom grass in that it starts earlier in t spring and is more productive in mi summer and late fall. To fully utili orchard grass, it must be stocked hea ily in the spring or harvested for s age. When farmers do this, they li orchardgrass with ladino. If they don the ladino usually disappears and th have an unproductive pasture.

In most situations, bromegrass is t better grass to use. With the grazi management that most farmers like practice, a bromegrass mixture will r quire less mowing and will yield mo milk per acre than orchardgrass.

On soils that have fair to good drai age, 3 to 6 pounds of alfalfa should included in ladino-grass mixtures. Wit intensive rotation grazing, alfalfa wi

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

not be the major legume but it will persist in the mixture for about three years. It is of special value during dry periods in the summer when ladino makes little growth. It takes very little extra summer pasture to cover the cost of six pounds of alfalfa seed. The variety Narragansett performs well in New York and the New England States. The variety Atlantic does well in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Ranger alfalfa should be used if wilt is serious.

5. Rotation Grazing

Ladino will not stand continuous close grazing. It is favored by rotation grazing that allows the mixture to reach a height of 6 to 10 inches between grazings.

How close should ladino be grazed? It depends on the mixture. If the grass is bromegrass or timothy, the pasture should be grazed down to a height of 2 to 3 inches. Closer grazing decreases the rate of recovery. If grazed close every time, timothy will be eliminated and the bromegrass weakened. The ladino which is left produces little forage and winterkills easily.

If the mixture contains a vigorous grass such as orchardgrass, graze the pasture hard. The cattle should eat the grass down to 1 to 2 inches in height, especially in the spring and fall. The first grazing should not be later than May 25—June 1, and the last grazing should not be earlier than October 1 for Central New York. This will check the orchardgrass and help the ladino.

6. Top-dress with Manure

Since close grazing in the fall of ladino-mixtures is necessary to check the growth of grasses, the pastures may go into the winter with little cover. Mulching with a light application of manure is very helpful in maintaining ladino stands. Apply 5 to 6 loads of manure per acre in late fall or early winter. This will protect the exposed ladino stolons from severe cold. It also helps to decrease heaving in late winter from freezing and thawing.

7. Reseeding

It is easier to keep a stand of ladino by allowing a little seed to go onto the pasture each year than it is to re-establish ladino once it has disappeared.

Allowing the ladino to produce a small amount of ripe seed in mid-summer or broadcasting a small amount of seed (½ pound per acre) with the manure top-dressing helps to maintain good ladino stands. Attempts have been made to re-establish ladino in pastures by broadcasting seed on the surface in late winter. If the grass sod is thin this is sometimes successful, especially when the area is also top-dressed with manure. This practice has been more successful on timothy and bromegrass pastures than on orchardgrass pastures where nearly all attempts have been unsuccessful.

8. Be Careful with Irrigation and Nitrogen Fertilization

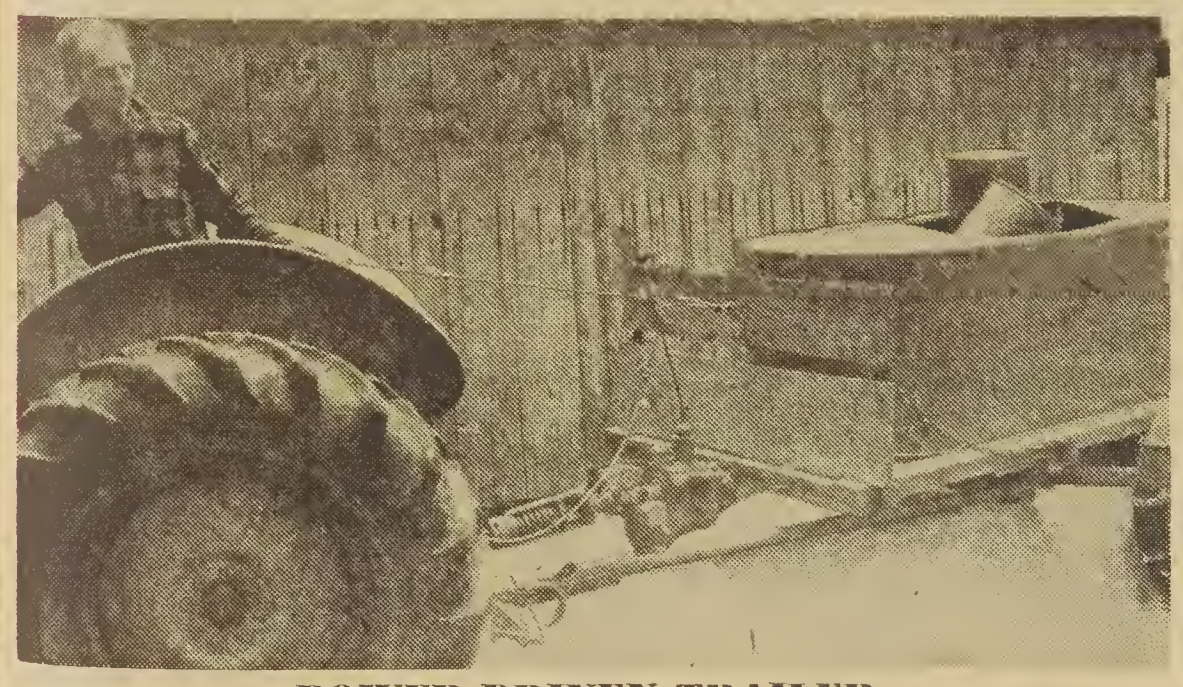
Ladino suffers in dry weather and an unusual drought may eliminate it. Irrigation helps to maintain desirable ladino-grass balance in pastures and increases summer production. However, on many farms of the Northeast the benefits from pasture irrigation have not been great enough to justify its cost. Frequently summer feed can be provided more cheaply by growing a more drought-resistant legume or feeding harvested forage, than by irrigating ladino pastures. A farmer should talk to his county agent and find out what his costs and returns will probably be before he invests in an irrigation system. A properly designed irrigation system is a must; obtain help from an expert.

Nitrogen fertilizer is becoming cheaper each year and its liberal use on many pastures is very profitable. However, caution must be used; nitrogen fertilizer stimulates the growth of grass and this may hurt ladino. If the grass is timothy or bromegrass, liberal applications of nitrogen may be used on the ladino mixture without seriously hurting the ladino. When the mixture contains orchardgrass, even one application of 50 lbs. of nitrogen usually decreases the stand of ladino.

For top production, use nitrogen on orchardgrass whenever the stand of ladino becomes so thin that not enough nitrogen is being provided. Orchardgrass, which has a light green color, needs additional nitrogen. When nitrogen is applied to a ladino-orchard grass pasture the remaining ladino will be eliminated. The pasture will have to be plowed and reseeded or else the use of nitrogen must be discontinued. Ladino rarely re-establishes in an orchardgrass pasture.

9. Do a Complete Job

Each individual good practice favors the maintenance of ladino, but doing a 100 per cent job on one of the practices will not result in productive ladino pastures. All the practices must be applied.



POWER-DRIVEN TRAILER

A TRACTOR has its troubles gathering sap during sugaring time when there's apt to be ice, mud or snow underfoot. So Albert F. Thompson, Woodstock, Vt. rigged up this way of making the trailer do some of the work. He also uses the power-driven trailer for other winter and spring work.

Trailer is from a motorless old Model-A Ford, with rear end still connected to the transmission. It's connected to the tractor's power takeoff with the only item Thompson had to buy—a mower's driveshaft containing a pair of universals and a clutch. Thompson shifts trailer's gears with pair of cords. He finds the best working system is to run tractor in second, and trailer shifted to low gear. Here, trailer is carrying a 5-barrel gathering tank.

—*William Gilman*



For less than ¾¢ per week per steer you can insure a healthier herd and healthier profits!

(Based on the national average salt requirement per steer)

Just that much more is all it costs to feed a steer Morton Trace Mineralized Salt instead of ordinary salt

A healthy steer packs on more weight with less feed . . . finishes out better . . . sells higher.

To *insure* good health, you should feed all your steers Morton Trace Mineralized Salt.

Morton T-M Salt provides the sodium and chlorine your livestock must have, plus adequate amounts of vital trace minerals: iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, and manganese.

Most farm land lacks one or more of these essential trace minerals. Lack of any one can cause poor health . . . poor weight gain . . . lack of bloom.

Feeding trace minerals with salt is the surest, most economical way to guarantee an adequate supply. Morton Trace Mineralized Salt is cheap. All animals like it—will eat it readily every day. When they do, they get the salt they crave, plus the trace minerals they need.

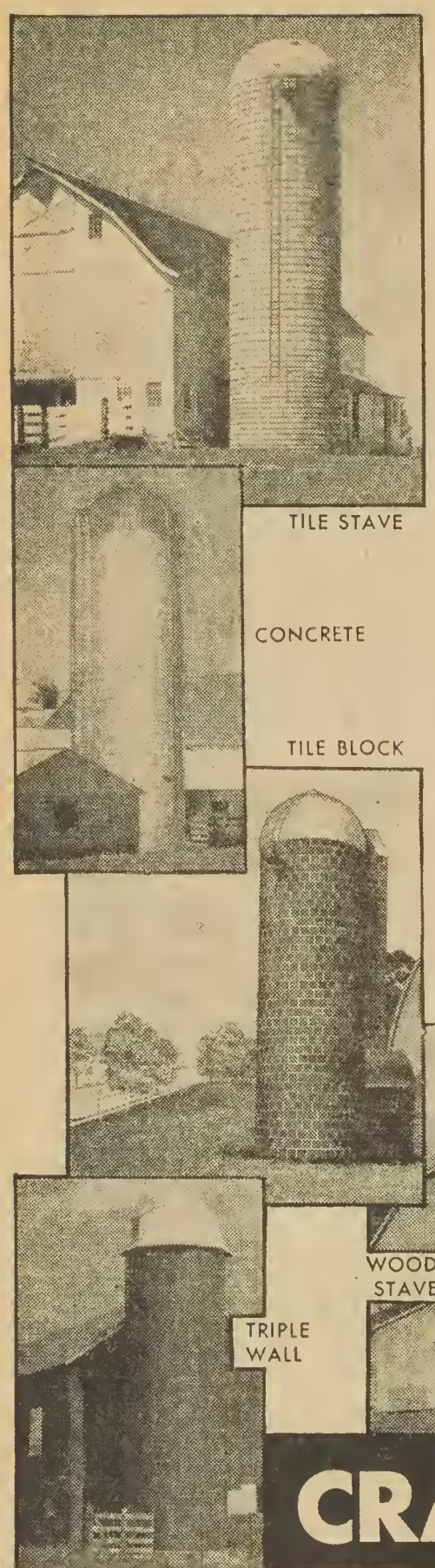
To assure proper mineral balance, build your mineral feeding program around Morton T-M Salt. It's essential to a sound, economical mineral program—whether or not you feed a major mineral supplement. Its cost is so slight—the protection it offers so valuable—it is the only kind you should use.

Just be sure to feed it to your animals free choice. You know they need it. They know how much.



MORTON T-M SALT
Trace Mineralized Salt

AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S IN BAGS AND BLOCKS



Five good reasons CRAINE can give you . . .

The Silo to fit YOUR farm needs

Let a Craine Silo SPECIALIST help you . . .

Choosing the silo exactly right for your farm is easy when you let a Craine Silo Specialist help you make this important decision! Craine-men are highly-trained silo engineers — they have the experience and the silos — to solve any farm problem. They'll help you examine such vital factors as your feeding methods, type of ensilage, herd size, farm investment, etc.— before recommending the Craine Silo best for you.

Five types to choose from . . .

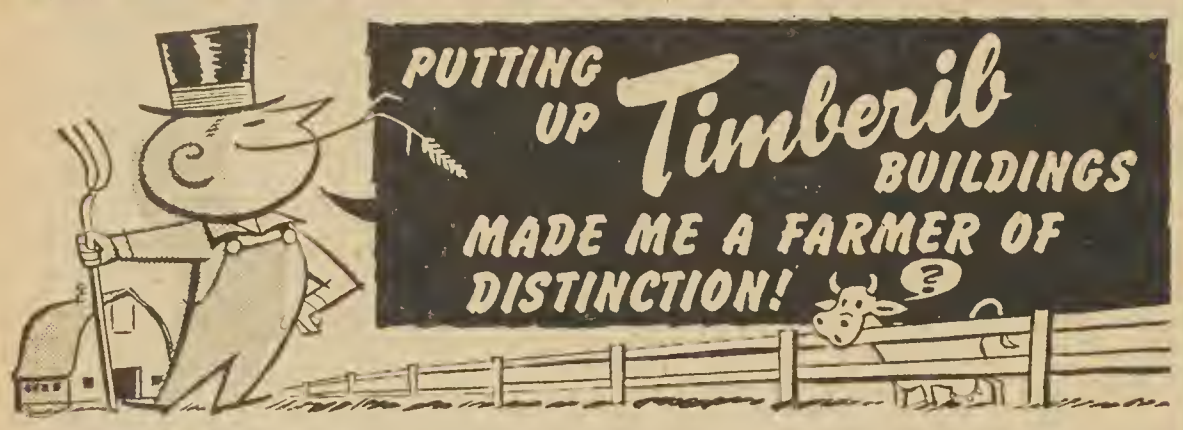
Craine offers not one or two—but FIVE types of farm-proven silos. One of the five is best suited to your farm needs. And—whether you choose the beautiful new 6-Cell Tile Stave Silo or the lowest priced wood silo — the Craine name and reputation is your guarantee of years of silo satisfaction and profitable feeding!

It costs you nothing . . .
—to get the expert advice your Craine Silo Specialist can give you. Call him in —let him help you . . .

Write for FACTS . . .
— complete details, photographs and features of the famous CRAINE line.

CRAINE, INC.
225 Pine Street
Norwich, N.Y.

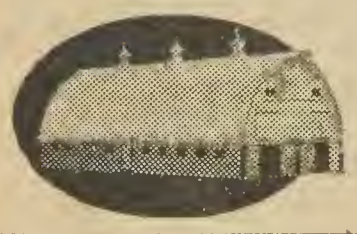
CRAINE SILOS



...and a money-making farmer, too! For Timberib barns are free of interior posts and supports so that machinery can do the work of costly hand labor. And every inch of space is fully usable.

Continuous one-piece Timberib rafters frame the building, taking the place of wall studding, plates, rafters, ridge pole and interior supports. They reach you all ready to use—no cutting, drilling, fitting or waste. Building time and final costs are less than in old fashioned construction, yet strength and durability are far greater.

Timberib barns are available in widths from 32 to 56 feet and in any desired length. For full information see your Timberib dealer or write for free catalog of farm buildings.



An Engineered Product of TIMBER STRUCTURES, INC.

Available in New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania at

G. L. F. FARM SUPPLIES

P. O. BOX 285, ITHACA, NEW YORK

MEN! WE FIT W-I-D-E FEET!

E to EEEE Only
Sizes 5 to 13

Real comfort at last for w-i-d-e feet! We specialize in wide sizes and offer you styles you like to wear but can't find in the width you need. Fine dress shoes, work shoes, casuals, smart hand-sewn genuine moccasins Top quality. Popular prices.

Money Back Guarantee

Not sold in stores. Write for FREE catalog today. No obligation! No agent will call.

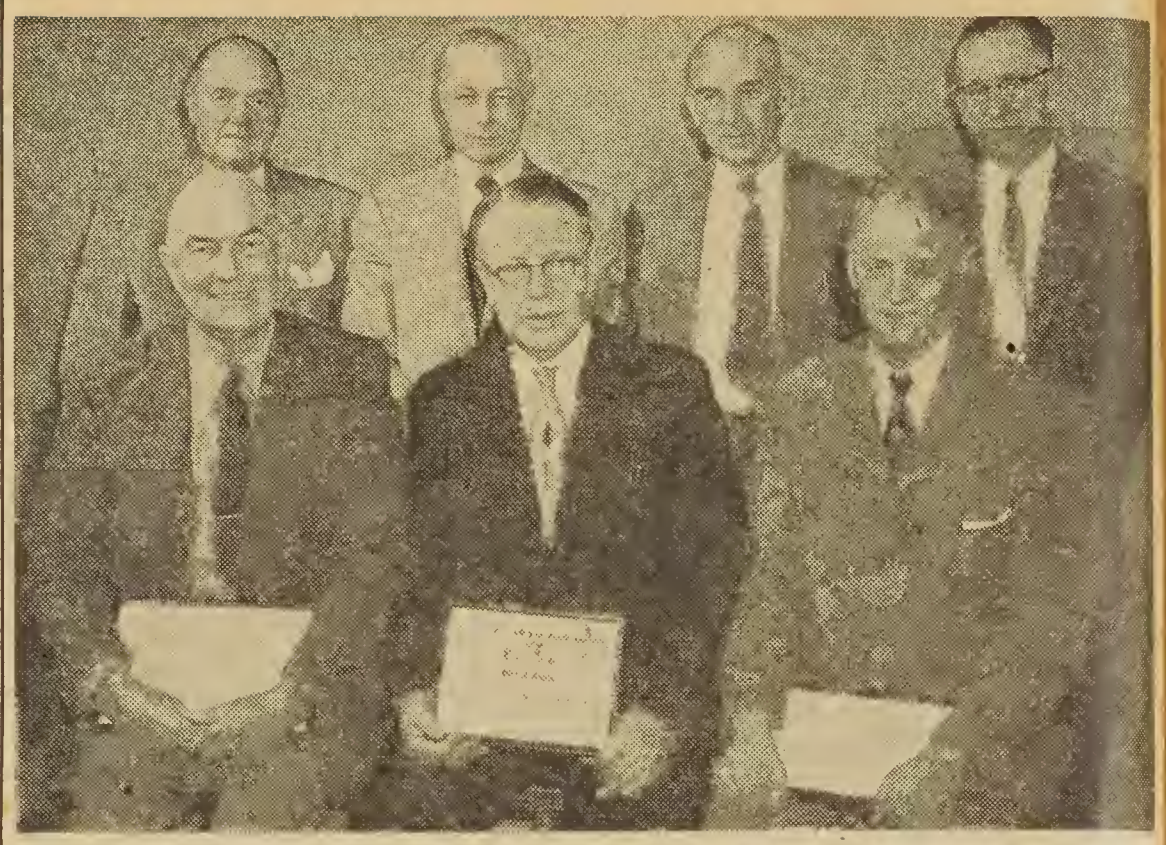
HITCHCOCK SHOES, Hingham 48, Mass.



FREE CATALOG
Write Today

Ask for HANFORD'S
SINCE 1846 ORIGINAL
BALSAM OF MYRRH
THE SOOTHING ANTISEPTIC
for MINOR BURNS
also SCALDS, BRUISES, CUTS, SCRATCHES

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK



FOUR-H CLUB NEWS—Above are seven County 4-H Club agents in New York State all of whom have served at least 25 years and whose service to rural youth totals over 175 years. From left to right they are, *front row:* John Walker of Erie County; Bert Rogers, St. Lawrence County; Ernest Grant, Chemung County. *Back row:* H. H. Tozier, Dutchess County; Robert Dyer, Columbia County; Russell Ace, Livingston County and Leon Pratt, Madison County.

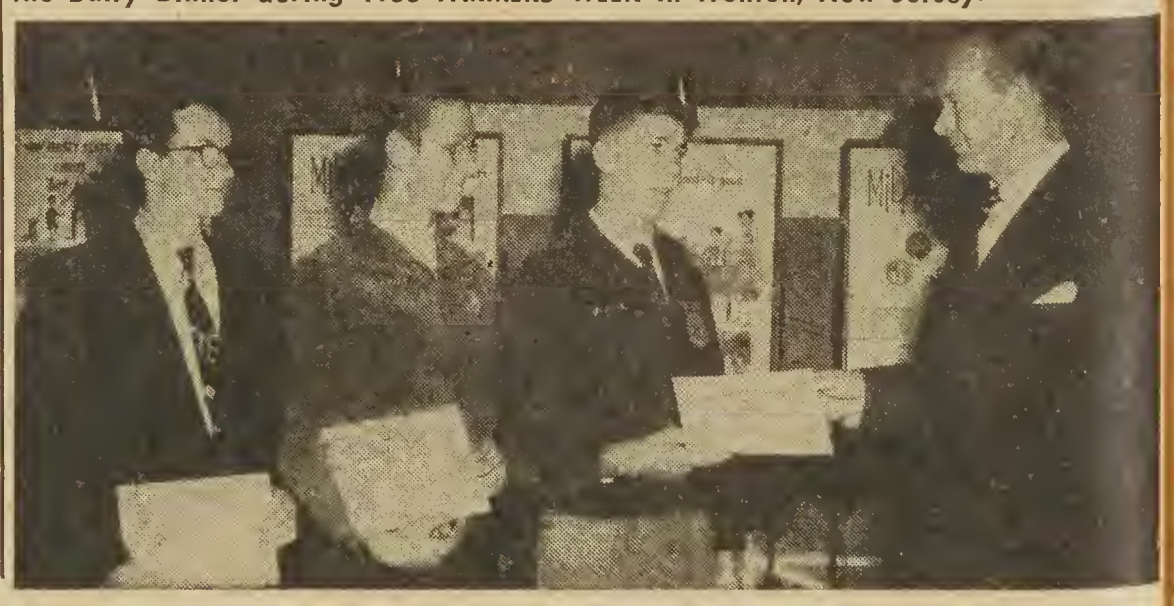
Pictured at the right are the officers of the New York County 4-H Club Agents, *front row*, left to right: Phyllis DuBois, Onondaga County, 2nd Vice President; Edward Cochram, Ontario County, President; Harold Sweet, Broome County, 1st Vice President. *Back row*, Harold Carley, Delaware County, Treasurer; Irma Lauckhardt, Suffolk County, Secretary.





ABOVE: Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Jr. of Somerville presents Frelinghuysen Memorial awards to 4-H Club members, (left to right) Robert Yetter of Newton, Jean Davis of Bridgeton, and Walter Schanzlin of Washington. Given in honor of the late Senator Frelinghuysen, the awards went to 4-H members and vocational agriculture students in New Jersey for outstanding achievement in milk production.

BELOW: Frelinghuysen Memorial Awards are presented to three Future Farmers of America. Receiving the awards are (left to right) Dorrance Hall of Mount Holly, Peter Demarest and Frank Demarest, both of Lafayette. The presentations were made at the Dairy Dinner during 1955 FARMERS WEEK in Trenton, New Jersey.



Raising Versus Buying Dairy Herd Replacements

VARIOUS people differ in their opinion as to how much milk a cow must give in order to be profitable, but no one, we think, would put the figure as low as 5000 pounds. Yet, when we hear about the many high producers and when we look at the national average of something over 6000 pounds a year, it is obvious that many cows must be producing 5000 pounds of milk a year or less.

There are really only two ways of getting a herd that will produce more milk. One is to buy it, the other is to raise it. It is true, of course, that you can raise the average temporarily by selling a few of the poorest ones and that may be good business, but it really does nothing to improve the quality of those cows that remain.

Many dairymen buy all their replacements and under some conditions this undoubtedly is the best procedure. However, the poor cows are usually the ones that a dairyman wants to sell and if he does agree to sell the best, he wants a good, stiff price for them. Also there are some advantages to raising the cows. It may cost as much as it does to buy them, but some of the costs are not cash costs and they do not all come at once. However, a bigger reason is the fact that home raised herds seem to be healthier.

For example: The Connecticut State College got together some figures on nearly 2000 cows. They found that cows raised on the farms averaged to stay in the herd for four years, while those purchased stayed in the herd an average of 2.6 years. Also, from a herd raised on the farms, more cows sold as milk producers and therefore at better prices than those culled for beef. A smaller number was sold because they were poor producers and a smaller percentage were sold because of disease.

— A. A. —

GOOD COWS USE FEED BETTER

EVERYONE knows that a tractor uses some gasoline even when it is idling. Somewhat the same situation is true with a dairy cow. In other words, she requires considerable feed to keep her alive even though she is producing no milk and gaining no weight.

Another fact may not be quite as fully realized, namely, that the more milk a cow produces, the smaller is the percentage of her total feed used for body maintenance and the larger is the percentage used to produce milk.

For example: It is estimated that a cow producing 5,000 pounds of milk will use two-thirds of all the feed she eats just for maintenance and reproduction, while a cow producing 15,000 pounds of milk a year uses only about half of her total feed for body maintenance and reproduction.

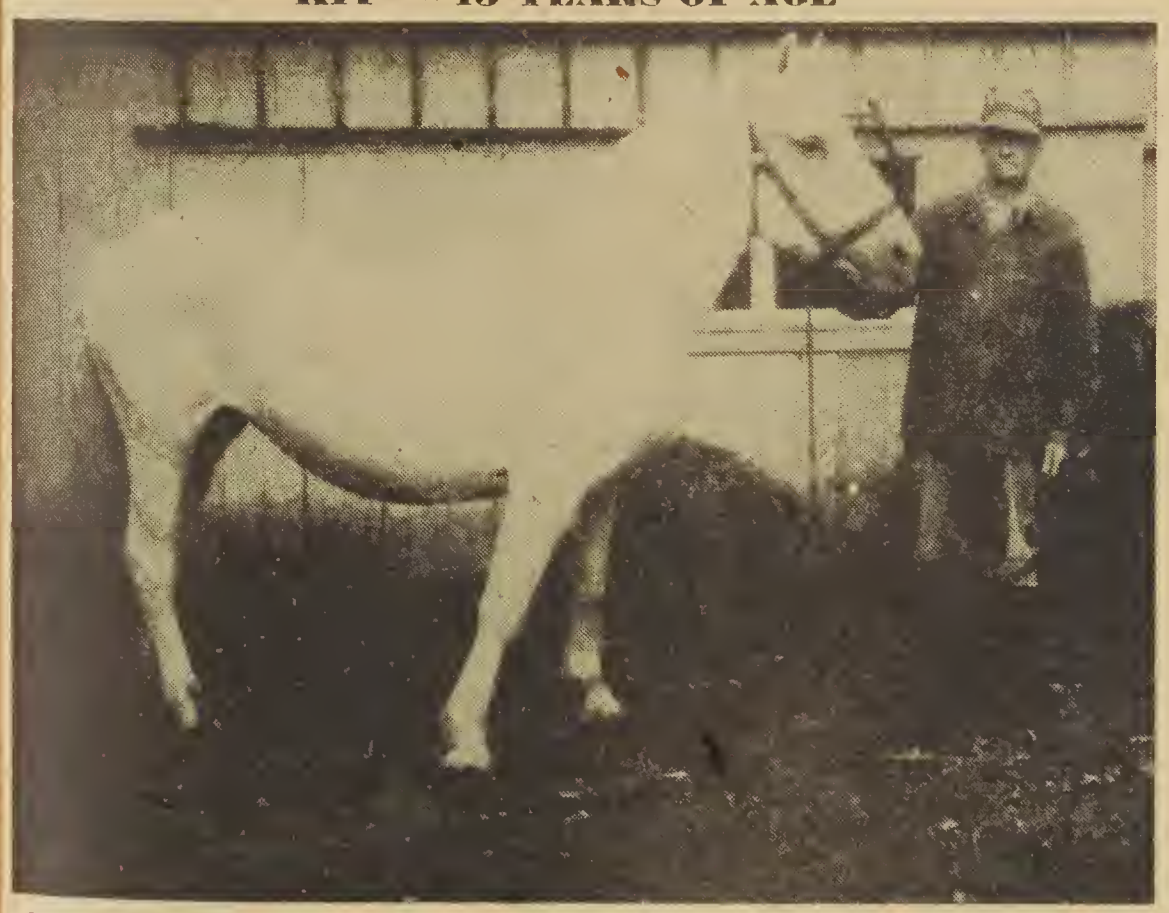
— A. A. —

LOW QUALITY ROUGHAGE

One way of increasing the consumption of roughage when the quality is poor is to sprinkle diluted molasses on the hay. This makes it more palatable and cows tend to consume more of it.

Another way is to feed cows liberally on roughage, thus allowing them to pick and choose the more palatable parts, and using what they leave for bedding.

KIT — 43 YEARS OF AGE



IT APPEARS that "Linda" whose picture appeared on page 19 of the Feb. 5 issue is not the oldest horse in the country. Millard Brenning of Poland, Herkimer County, N. Y., who formerly lived on a farm outside of the village, purchased "Kit," the dapple gray part Arabian shown above now turned to white, 33 years ago from a horse dealer in a nearby village. She is now 43 years old.

The horse, born in Vernon, New York, despite her age, has most of her teeth, good hearing and eyesight. Although she has done no work since Brenning moved to Poland nine years ago, he has kept the animal for sentimental reasons. While on the farm she worked every day with another horse as a team. Mr. Brenning also one time raised a colt to the age of 36.

Mr. Brenning said he does not remember what the animal cost when he purchased it, but declared horses then were a great deal higher than they are today. Tractors and modern machinery have replaced horses on the farm, and today very few farmers own a pair of horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Brenning live in a cozy two-story home, a short distance from the business district. Millard is a part time employee of the village and also does odd jobs around town, mowing lawns and other work. They still like to farm it on a small scale. Besides "Kit" they have 19 chickens and one cow. Besides having all the eggs they need, Mrs. Brenning has not lost her skill in making butter.—*Henry R. Blue, Cold Brook, N. Y.*

How to turn crop wastes into dollars!

with AGRICULTURE'S MOST USEFUL FORM OF NITROGEN

Cash in on your crop wastes or cover crops by plowing them down with free-flowing AERO® CYANAMID, Granular. Look at all the ways you profit:

You get more humus, faster! Cyanamid *speeds up* the rotting of crop wastes or cover crops. You get maximum amounts of good, rich humus to improve the condition of your soil and feed the following crops. Result: better stands, sturdier plants, higher yields.

You get 20% of the right kind of nitrogen. The nitrogen in Cyanamid resists leaching . . . is available to your crops *from plow down until harvest.* This "staying" quality of Cyanamid permits plow down *at any time of year!*

You get necessary lime. Cyanamid contains not only 20% nitrogen, but each ton also supplies the equivalent of one ton of ground limestone. You *need* this active calcium to neutralize soil acidity. It's one of the big bonuses you get in Cyanamid.

You save on production costs. By using Cyanamid you can eliminate the trouble and expense of side- or top-dressing.

You get deeper rooting. Plow down with Cyanamid puts nitrogen down in the root zone where it can be used by the plants. This encourages deeper rooting, helps your crop withstand drought.

And you avoid lower yields which so often follow plow down of crop wastes and mature cover crops *alone.*



WRITE FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET. Contents include recommended rates of AERO Cyanamid per acre for building humus in terms of the material to be plowed under and the crop to be grown . . . approximate weights of crop residues for plow down in terms of yield per acre . . . what sort of fertilizer to use at planting time when Cyanamid is plowed under or disced in before planting. See your dealer or write for your copy today.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

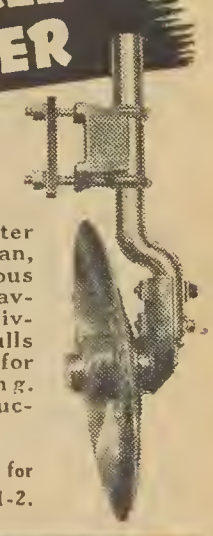
Joseph F. Ribero, R. I, Franklin, Mass.

LIME · FERTILIZER · SEED
BROADCASTER



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!
SIZES 3-14 FT.
FREIGHT PREPAID
Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality, long lasting construction Has special hitch No clog agitator Instant shut-off Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now
AS LOW AS $66
Send for FREE Booklet
MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.
SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

PLOW Cleaner, Faster with a
COVERALL COULTER
"THE DISC JOINTER"



Combined cutter-jointer action leaves a clean, straight furrow. Vicious slicing action cuts heaviest growth. Can't swivel or plug. Plow pulls easier. Adaptable for left hand plowing. Heavy duty construction.

See your dealer, or write for details. Address Dept. 11-2.

FRANK MFG. CO., INC.
MENTONE, INDIANA

POTASH ... the quality element in your fertilizer



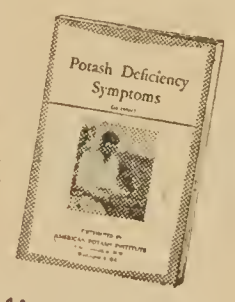
side by side tests:

Prove it pays to go heavy on potash

Potash-fed, grass-legume combinations or any forage crop produce higher yields of lusher, more palatable, more nutritious pasture, hay or silage. Even more important from a cost saving standpoint—Potash builds sturdier, longer-lived stands. This means you save on barn or lot feeding costs. Get *more* milk, *more* meat per acre. Be sure your fertilizer supplies *enough* Potash. Consult your local agricultural adviser for correct amounts. But remember, a *low* Potash level means a *low* income level.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET

It shows in full color potash deficiency symptoms in field, vegetable and fruit crops. For your free copy write to address below.



K2O

Symbol for yield ... quality ... profit

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, INC.

Dept. P-40, 1102 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MEMBER COMPANIES: American Potash & Chemical Corporation • Duval Sulphur & Potash Company • Potash Company of America • Southwest Potash Corporation • United States Potash Company



This Teat DILATOR CANNOT Absorb Infection!

Holds milk duct in normal shape for correct healing. *No other* device does this like scientifically-shaped, smooth, *flexible* BAG BALM Teat DILATORS. Will not dissolve, come apart or snag tissues. Packed 25 in medicated BAG BALM ointment. Fluted Dilator carries it in. At your dealer's, where you get KOW-KARE, KALF-KARE, BAG BALM.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
Lyndonville 60, Vermont

BAG BALM Teat DILATORS

STORE 3000 GAL. WATER

Brand-new U. S. Gov't. surplus storage tanks. Size 12 ft. diameter, 4½ to 5 ft. deep. Made of neoprene-coated fiberglas, with all necessary ropes, stakes, guy rods. Impervious to weather, rust, rot, corrosion or mildew. Priced at a fraction of Gov't. cost. Write for circular.

SURPLUS SERVICE CORPORATION
Dept. A, P.O. Box 39, Green Farms, Conn.

BLUE SPRUCE

COLORADO: excellent 6 year transplants, 8 to 12 in. tall Blue-green to marvelous blue color. Compact and sturdy. 5 for 3.50

Postpaid at planting time. *FREE Evergreen Catalog*

MUSSER FORESTS, BOX 63-B Indiana, Pa.

What's New In The APPLE BUSINESS?

(Continued from Page 1)

even though they know it means some sacrifice in yield.

A new tractor-drawn trail building machine is finding favor in New England as an aid in controlling meadow and pine mice. The operator rides and drops zinc phosphate coated apple chunks into a furrow, much as he would plant potatoes or set cabbage plants. It is claimed to be more effective than cracked corn bait spread by a seeder, whirlplate fertilizer spreader or airplane. The Virginia Experiment Station, at Blacksburg reports the new insecticide, endrin, when sprayed on the ground, to be effective against pine mice.

Sprays for Thinning

Thinning apples by sprays, to improve fruit size and color and make some biennial varieties bear every year, is gaining wide acceptance, even though its successful use is possible only when the grower understands the manifold factors that influence fruit setting. The older thinning agents, the dinitro chemicals and naphthalene acetic acid are being relegated to minor or supplemental roles. Naphthalene acetamide, sold under several proprietary names, is gaining favor. Although often too mild to thin enough, it leaves the foliage healthy and does not often remove too much of the crop. The most intensive growers supplement by hand-thinning.

When a fruit grower buys a new sprayer, he usually gets an air-blast machine in order to reduce his labor requirement. The first year he may or may not use dilute mixtures if his machine is adapted to their use. After some experience he usually turns to concentrates: mixtures containing more of each active ingredient in the tank but applied so that proportionately fewer gallons go on each tree. The most widely accepted machines will apply anything from dilute or standard mixtures up to eight times concentration. With these, more growers are using 3X concentration than any other, but some are using 2, 4, 5, 6 or 8X. As concentration goes up, chances of time-saving, also spray injury, increase, and more care is required for adequate coverage.

New Spray Materials

Organic fungicides are replacing sulfur to a large extent with improvement in yield and smoothness of fruit. There is a little swing back to sulfur in prebloom applications where full-season use of organics has permitted powdery mildew to become a problem. Karathane is being tried to check mildew when high temperatures make the use of sulfur unsafe. In country-wide experiments, an antibiotic (so far rather costly), has shown considerable promise for controlling the blossom phase of fire blight of pears and apples, but supplementary measures still will be required at other stages of development. Methoxychlor is proving more effective than lead arsenate, for control of plum curculio. Dieldrin is being used very effectively for the same purpose but seems to be ineffective against important pests and requires care in use to avoid risk to honeybees.

For home orchards, mixtures of captan, methoxychlor and malathion seem superior to previously tried combinations and will be packaged by several companies. However, I believe that the home-growing of apples is beset with too many hazards to be practical.

Orchard layouts are being re-studied. There is a tendency toward fairly close spacing of apples such as 20 x 33 feet. The idea is to force heavy yields while trees are young and create a hedgerow effect early for more economical spraying, cultivation, and other operations. Alternate trees in the row (fillers) are cut back when they crowd, then at the age of about 20, they are removed. A new tree may be set near where the filler came out so that it will be ready to bear when the original (permanent) tree is too old for economical handling. This plan maintains the youth of the orchard, and is of greatest appeal where good sites are scarce.

Irrigation

Aluminum pipe sprinkler irrigation has been used in numerous eastern orchards during the past two dry summers. The grower has the greatest assurance of justifying the expenditure if he has vegetables, peaches, cherries, pastures or other farm crops to share the cost, or has a soil or location subject to frequent drought.

To an increasing extent apples are being stored "tree run" and freshly packed on order. This is especially true of perishable varieties like McIntosh. They may go into polyethylene bags of various sizes, into other consumer units, into cell cartons, or into regular boxes according to the needs of a particular market. The destination or pack cannot be foreseen at harvest time. Some graders are equipped with devices that fill consumer units and stop the flow of apples when the containers are filled to the desired weight.

Additional rooms have been equipped this year for controlled atmosphere storage. These facilities keep McIntosh apples sound into April or May, thus greatly extending the marketing period. Controlled atmosphere storages in New York State have a capacity of 469,000 bushels and in New England, 65,000 bushels, according to Dr. R. M. Smock whose research has pointed the way to this development. One of the 50 rooms in New York State contains Delicious apples; the other 49 now contain McIntosh. Controlled atmosphere apples are shipped to markets as far away as Florida and the Mid-West.

Like other farmers, fruit growers are adopting more mechanical equipment each year. Pruning platforms, some of them with hydraulic lifts, are being used for pneumatic power pruning, and occasionally, for picking, thinning and odd jobs like painting buildings. Fork lifts and other hoists are being used to load and transfer boxes of apples in orchards, packing houses and storages. Brush rakes, pushers and choppers are used to reduce the hand labor in disposing of branches pruned out of trees.

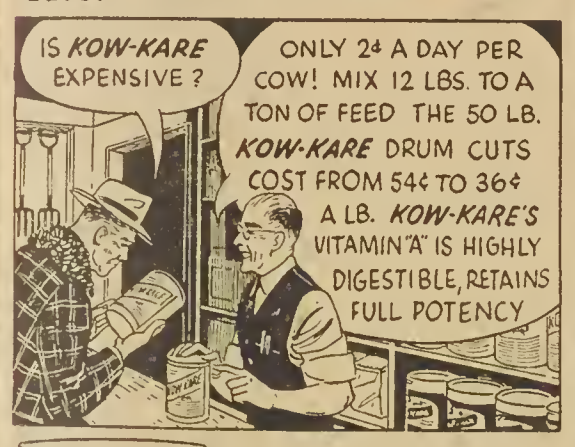
Self Help

Voluntary organizations are helping to solve the many serious problems of apple growers. Examples of such organizations include the several regional apple institutes, the Western New York Apple Growers' Association, the International Apple Association and others. They tackle problems of public relations with processors, and other things the individual grower cannot do. State Horticultural Societies tie together all producers of tree and small fruits.

While few growers are fully satisfied, these voluntary organizations have done a good enough job so far that apples are not involved to any appreciable extent in the controversial government subsidy programs. Most apple growers seem to prefer to go just as far as they possibly can in working out solutions through their own efforts and organizations, striving to avoid the development of any situation that would require government programs. This is far from easy with a crop in which yield is so greatly influenced by uncontrollable weather. They regard research on production and marketing as a proper function of government in that the consumer gains at least as much as the producer from such studies.



Later





Offset poor hay, high feed costs. Get KOW-KARE for higher milk checks. At your dealer's

FREE Cow Book

Send for 24-page illustrated booklet: "Core and Feeding of Dairy Cattle."

Dairy Association Company Lyndonville 12 Vermont

SAVE 1/3...Buy 50 lb. Drum

You're Dollars Ahead With Grass Silage



You can be assured of enough high quality grass silage — IN ALL SEASONS — with a Silver Shield Silo. Avoid the hazard of parched summer pastures, and the resulting slump in summer milk production, by supplemental feedings of grass silage made from lush early-season grasses.

Proper feedings, in sufficient amounts, of this high quality grass silage will create enough extra income — through increased production — to pay for your Silver Shield grass Silo in a short time. We'll erect your silo. You'll get great strength, long life and need little maintenance. Moistureproof. Wind and fire proof. Easy to fill and empty.

ALL STEEL C&L SILVER SHIELD SILO

Send For Free Folder Today

UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
BOX 361-A Red Creek, N. Y.

• Please send me free folder on Universal Silos

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

CHRISTMAS TREES

Turn wasteland into profit. Our famous Christmas Tree Growers' Guide tells you how. Write for free copy.

OR FOREST TREES

FREE Catalog

MUSSER FORESTS, BOX 83-B Indiana, Pa.

Corn Contest Winners

WILLIAM and Henry Pindar of Middleburg, Schoharie County, are the DeKalb Corn Growing Contest champions in New York for 1954. The brothers, operating a former hop farm bought by their grandfather 92 years ago, had a yield of 156.46 bushels of shelled corn per acre on their 5 acre contest plot. The variety used was DeKalb 248.

When hops was one of the principal crops of the Schoharie Valley, the Pindar boys had as much as 200 acres. As hops became less profitable, they switched to other crops including 80 acres of grain corn last year.

The field where the top yield was made had been in hops 68 out of 70 years until they stopped growing the crop two years ago. No manure was put on in 1953 but it was in a high state of fertility. The corn was planted May 15 with 300 lbs. of 8-8-8 fertilizer. At the second cultivation, another 150 lbs. of 8-8-8 was applied. At the last



From left, William and Henry Pendlar, Middleburg, corn contest winners.

cultivation about July 4, 150 lbs. of ammonium nitrate was used. When measured at harvest time, the rows were 36-inches apart with a 9-inch average between plants for a plant population of 19,500.

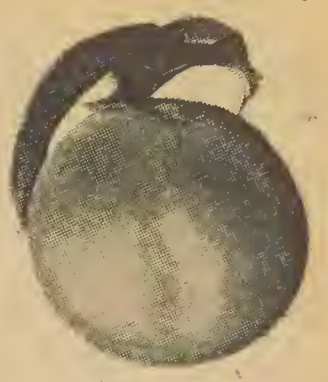
Ray H. Robinson, manager of the Hall Farm at North Bennington was named DeKalb champ in Vermont with a yield of 113.88 bushels. His field had been in hay several years. In '53 it got 10 tons of manure per acre, one ton of lime and was fall plowed. He planted DeKalb 240 on May 20. He used 270 lbs. per acre of 8-16-16 fertilizer as a starter and later side-dressed with 300 lbs. per acre of the same analysis. Ray also won DeKalb's first Vermont contest in '52 with a yield of 99.41 bushels. The Hall Farm he manages is owned by Hall and John McCullough.

Glenn Heefner, of the DeKalb Agricultural Association, announced at a dinner at Liverpool for the winners, that the average yield of all 89 entries in the New York contest was 101.15 bushels as compared with the estimated 1954 average New York yield of 42 bushels.

New York County Winners

County	*Name*	*Yield*
Schoharie	Pindar Bros.	156.46
Oswego	Glenn Hardcastle, Constantia	155.20
Livingston	R. C. Henderson, Dansville	141.13
Cayuga	W. T. Wilson, Genoa	138.46
Columbia	Irving Fleming, Livingston	133.55
Ontario	White Farm Co., Holcomb	128.90
Tioga	Charles P. Leasure, Nichols	126.50
Wyoming	J. R. George, No. Java	119.48
Genesee	Arlon Waite & Son, Attica	117.50
Oneida	Browka Bros., Verona	113.87
Rensselaer	Vernon Ketcham, Johnsonville	113.82
Madison	Rohotham Farms, Canastota	108.42
Onondaga	L. M. Ripley, Skaneateles	107.58
Chenango	L. D. Wales & Son, Norwich	106.06
Washington	Wm. J. Connor, Valley Falls	100.15
Monroe	Alan Wais, Holley	99.89
Orleans	Lorenzo Winkley, Waterport	98.13
Herkimer	Elden Brown, Ilion	96.40
Chemung	Ralph Tanner, Elmira	95.53
Erie	Roht. Consier, Grand Island	95.33
Dutchess	Overbrook Farm, Red Hook	94.00
Chautauqua	Lester Ingham, Fredonia	89.84
Yates	Herbert Fullager, Penn Yan	89.12
Tompkins	Lawrence C. Howser, Groton	88.98
Seneca	W. H. Caple, Seneca Falls	77.46

KNOCKS OUT major fungus diseases



PHYGON®-XL



Phygon-XL effectively controls apple scab, bitter rot of apples and peaches. Brown rot and brown rot blossom blight of peaches and many other stone fruit fungus diseases are also controlled. Its added advantages are low cost per acre, ease of use, high compatibility and the fact that it does not harm pollen and bees nor affect flavor and odor of crops. Write for Phygon Orchard Bulletin 32.

Says progressive Michigan grower A. J. Schaefer, Jr., of Schaefer Orchards:

"We have used Phygon-XL for 4 years now, not only as a dilute spray but in 4X concentration and in dust form. *It has given us very good control of scab*... during severe scab conditions. It's also economical to use."

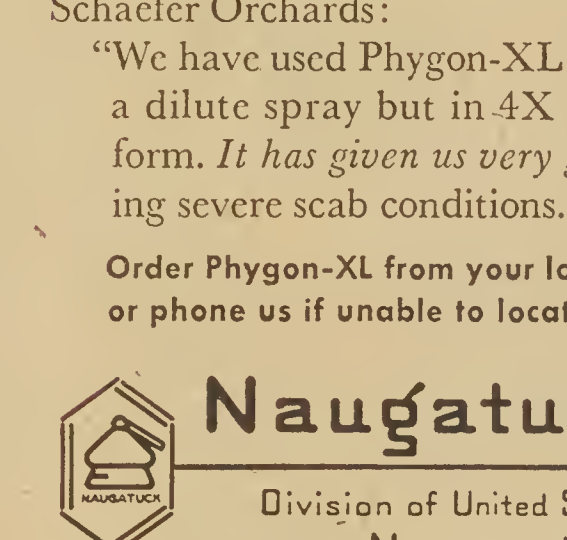
Order Phygon-XL from your local supplier today. Write, wire or phone us if unable to locate immediate source of supply.

Naugatuck Chemical

Division of United States Rubber Company
Naugatuck, Connecticut

US RUBBER

producers of seed protectants, fungicides, miticides, insecticides, growth retardants, herbicides: Spergon, Phygon, Aramite, Synklor, MH, Alanap, Duraset.



Get BIGGER YIELDS from every acre

FREE BOOKLETS TELL HOW!

Send for these 2 booklets today. Contain useful, helpful information and practical suggestions for growing better crops, getting bigger yields. Handy pocket notebook contains many pages for your notes. Seed Guide tells all about new seed varieties. Write today.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
Box 41T, Landisville, Penna.

HOMELITE chain saw flexible shaft DRILL and TAPPING attachment. Fits model 26LCS or 5-30. Complete with ½" chuck $39.75. Money back guarantee.

KARL GOULD
BOX 468 NEWARK VALLEY, NEW YORK

FRUIT TREES

Berry Plants, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Hedging, Roses

Hardy, Thrifty, Fibrous Rooted Trees and Plants

Send for Catalog. It contains a splendid assortment to select from at very reasonable prices.

WILSON NURSERIES
Thomas Marks & Son
Wilson R.F.D. 2 N. Y.

Growing Since 1910
Results Produce Repeat Orders

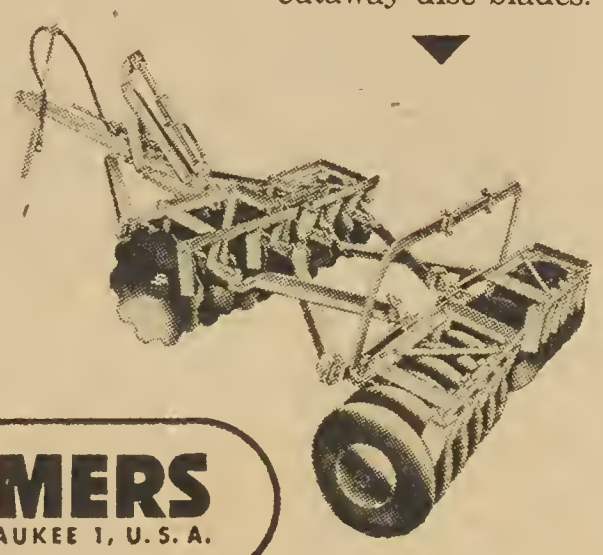
MAKE FINER SEEDBEDS



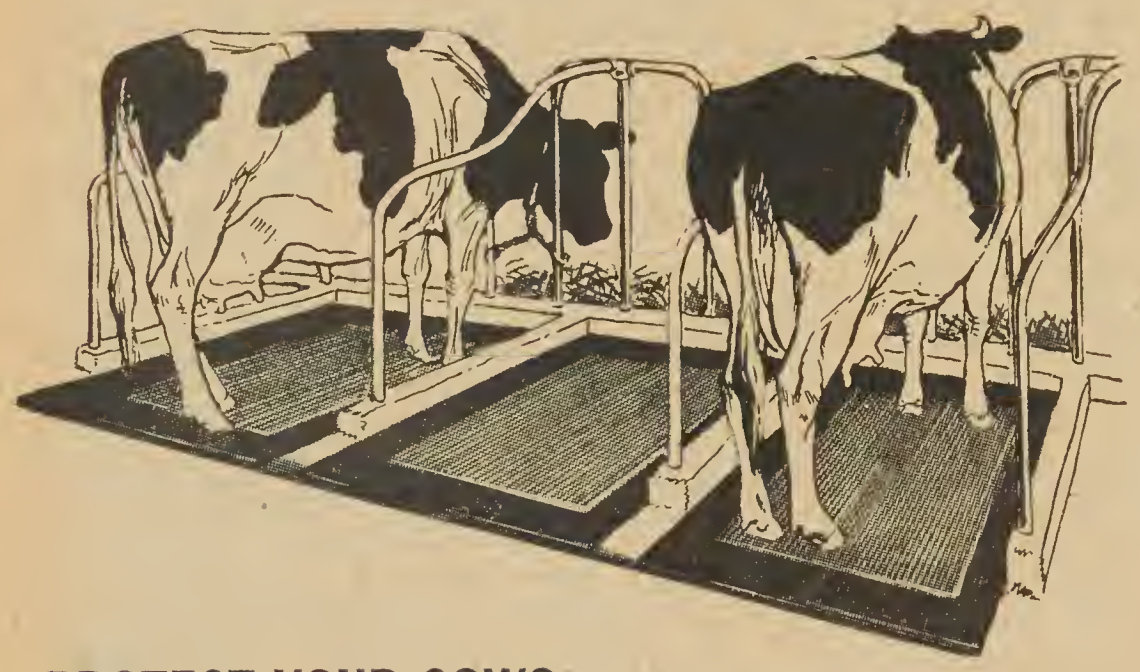
Pulverize your seedbed with a modern Allis-Chalmers double-action disc harrow. It assures the kind of seedbed necessary for quick germination and healthy growth.

THE MEDIUM-WEIGHT NO. 9 disc harrow makes full use of your tractor power. Separate trip-ropes angle front and rear gangs to eliminate ridging or furrowing. Pressure is adjustable on outer ends of gangs for level work. Single-point connection between front and rear gangs makes turning easier. Available in 5, 6, 7, and 8-foot sizes. All models have heat-treated blades, adjustable scrapers and built-in weight frames.

THE HEAVYWEIGHT 11-B is ideal for chopping stubble, roots, surface trash and stubborn soils. Crisscross connectors align gangs for making level seedbeds. Available in 5½, 6, 7 or 8-foot sizes; hydraulic or trip-rope angling; adjustable scrapers; and built-in weight racks. Some models with cutaway disc blades.



ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U.S.A.



PROTECT YOUR COWS
WITH NEW *Cow-Saver* STANCHION CUSHION

- Protects cows from injury
- Insulates cold floors
- Reduces danger of mastitis
- Saves time and labor
- Lasts for years

The Cow-Saver, a resilient corrugated cushion, fits any stanchion 4 feet wide or less. Its cushion action reduces injuries to teats, udders, hocks and knees—its corrugated surface reduces falling and slipping.

The Cow-Saver makes your cows less susceptible to mastitis by insulating them from cold, wet floors. In most cases, you will save *half* the amount and work of storing and replacing loose bedding.

Fill in coupon below for complete information on the new Cow-Saver stanchion cushion.

B.F. Goodrich Sponge Products Division
167 Derby Place, Shelton, Conn.

B. F. Goodrich Sponge Products Division, 167 Derby Place, Shelton, Conn.
Please send free Cow-Saver Folder
Name: _____
Address: _____



Retirement for FARMERS

By W. I. MYERS and STANLEY MUNRO*

EXTENSION of Social Security coverage to farm operators as of January 1, 1955, should stimulate more planning for retirement, especially by farmers who have reached middle age. A recent survey among members of the New York State Grange showed that about two out of three farmers had given some thoughts about retirement, but only one out of four made any plans for it. Now that they are covered by Social Security, more farmers should plan specifically for this important period of their lives.

Changing conditions have brought about a greater need for assured retirement income than ever before. Cash living expenses, either on the farm or in the village, are much higher than they were a generation ago. Farm people, as well as those who live in town, are living longer, and this adds to their total financial needs after 65 years of age. Formerly, it was sometimes possible for a surviving parent to live with one of their children. Today, most young couples live in small houses or apartments with hardly enough room for their own growing family. Hence, the need for assured retirement income is greater than ever before.

Farmers Now Covered

The old age and survivors' insurance program of Social Security is now extended to any farm operator who makes $400 or more annual profit. He will contribute 3 per cent of his annual net earnings up to $4,200 a year and become eligible for retirement benefits starting at age 65. The size of benefits is based on average annual earnings on which the tax has been paid. Under the present law, retirement income for husband and wife will range from $45 a month, based on an average annual net income of $540, up to $162.80 a month, based on an average annual net income of $4,200.

Looking at these figures, we can see that retirement income from Social Security will not give most farm families the protection they need and want. It is intended to provide only a minimum amount to keep elderly people from actual want and not to discourage individual thrift and saving. Hence, for a comfortable living after retirement, Social Security payments must be supplemented by other income.

Have a Plan for Saving

The way to get started on the road to a secure retirement is to plan for it. Planning should be followed by two types of action: (1) Start saving now; and (2) save regularly. Regular saving, even in small amounts, is the secret of success. When we wait until we think we can afford to save, most of us find it difficult to start at all.

What is the best way to save? There are a number of good ways, but, for a farmer with modest or no debts, I think, laying aside some money in U. S. Savings Bonds is one of the best. United States farm families today have a reserve of more than 19 billion dollars in Savings Bonds and savings deposits.

Series E Bonds are ideal for a planned retirement. They pay good interest, returning $4 for every $3 invested in just under ten years. Bonds may be held for an additional ten years while they continue to earn a steady rate of 3 per cent interest compounded semi-annually. Thus, any E bond purchased for $37.50 will pay back $50 in 9 years and 8 months, and $67.34 if held ten years more—an increase of nearly 80 per cent over the original investment. Savings Bonds are safe and guaranteed against loss, theft or destruction. They can be purchased at any bank.

An Example

For an example of how Savings Bonds can help farmers attain a greater measure of comfort along with Social Security income, consider the case of Mr. Turner, a New York State dairy farmer. Mr. Turner is 45 years of age, married, and has a good dairy farm pretty well paid for. Assume he pays Social Security taxes on average net earnings from his farm of $2,400 per year. Mr. Turner also starts now buying a $25 bond every month. These bonds cost him $18.75 each.

At age 65, Mr. Turner and his wife will start receiving $117.80 monthly as Social Security benefits. Also, every month one of their bonds, which cost $18.75, will mature and pay back $33. The Social Security benefits and the maturing bonds will give the Turners a retirement income of about $150 a month. If this is supplemented by income from their equity in the farm, it would provide a comfortable living. Your bank will be glad to buy a bond a month for you and charge the cost to your account.

Financial reserves are just as important a part of a well-managed farm business as land, livestock, or reserves. Even with Social Security benefits now becoming available to farm families, the practice of building a financial reserve in U. S. Savings Bonds should be a definite part of the financial program of every farm family.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

America is a land of but one people gathered from many countries. Irish lad and Scot, Englishman and Dutch, Italian, Greek and French, Spaniard, Slav, Teuton, Norse, Negro—all have come bearing gifts and have laid them on the altar of America.—Lane.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

*W. I. Myers is Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture and Stanley Munro is Director of War Bond sales to New York farmers.

Don't Miss Cornell Farm and Home WEEK

March 21-25
at
Ithaca
New York



"Oats were 6" high on one field —16" to 18" high on the Rotavated Field"

"We prepared 20 acres with a Howard Rotavator and double-cut 5 adjoining acres with a bush-and-bog harrow. In early September we planted oats. By October 15, the oats were 5" to 6" high on the five acres prepared with the harrow—and 16" to 18" high on the other 20 acres prepared with the Howard Rotavator!

"That isn't all. We grazed 50 head of cows on the oats, and compared their milk yield with the previous year's. The *increase* in milk production attributable to the oats amounted to 18,000 pounds, or better than $900 in market value!" (*Alabama farmer's name on request*)

Results—that's a one-word reason why more professional growers buy Howard Rotavators than all other makes of rotary tillage tools combined! *Write today for free pamphlet on soil structure improvement.*

HOWARD ROTAVATOR CO., INC.

Box 38, Arlington Heights 23, Ill.



● Great for Chaps, Cuts, Wire Snags, Windburn, Sunburn and beneficial massage of Caked Bag. Soothing, antiseptic-on-contact. Spreads right, STAYS ON. Get BAG BALM at your dealer's.

FREE Cow Book: "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle". Illustr. Easy to understand. Write TODAY.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY

Lyndonville 50, Vermont

INSIST ON
BAG BALM
—LOADED WITH SOOTHING LANOLIN

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE QUESTION BOX

Who must file a 1954 Federal Income Tax Return?

Every citizen or resident under 65 years of age who had a gross income of over $600.00 in 1954 ($1200.00 if 65 years of age or over).

Are pole barns practical or are they just a fad?

The number of pole buildings for various purposes is increasing rapidly. They have withstood some strong windstorms and the principle back of their constructions seems to be sound.

It certainly would not be advisable to tear down an old barn and build a new pole barn. On the other hand, we suggest that anyone who loses a barn by fire or who must build for any other purpose, should look carefully into pole buildings before he decides how to build.

What fertilizer ratio is recommended for potatoes?

In some quarters at least, a 1-1-1 ratio (for example, a 10-10-10 is recommended). The statement is made that growers can save $15 to $20 an acre by using this in preference to other ratios.

What is the record of artificial insemination compared to natural, insofar as percentage of conception is concerned?

Careful figures have been kept and indicate that on the average there is little difference. The figures indicate about 70% conception on first insemination or service.

Because the price of fowls for meat has dropped so low, we are considering keeping the best pullets for another year. Is this good practice?

Certainly, keeping hens longer is worth considering at the present time. The depreciation in a hen—the difference between what she cost you as a pullet either to grow or buy, and the price at which you can sell her—is one of the real costs of producing eggs.

That depreciation is larger now than it has been in recent years. The following table, taken from "Timely Topics For Poultrymen", published by the University of Maine, will throw some light on the subject.

Depreciation Per Doz. Eggs
(Depreciation figured at $1.28 per bird)

Ave. Rate	No. Doz. Lay	Deprec'tion Eggs	Per Doz.
6 mos. layers	65%	10	12.8c
12 " "	60%	18	7.1
15 " "	56%	21	6.1
24 " "	52%	32	4.0

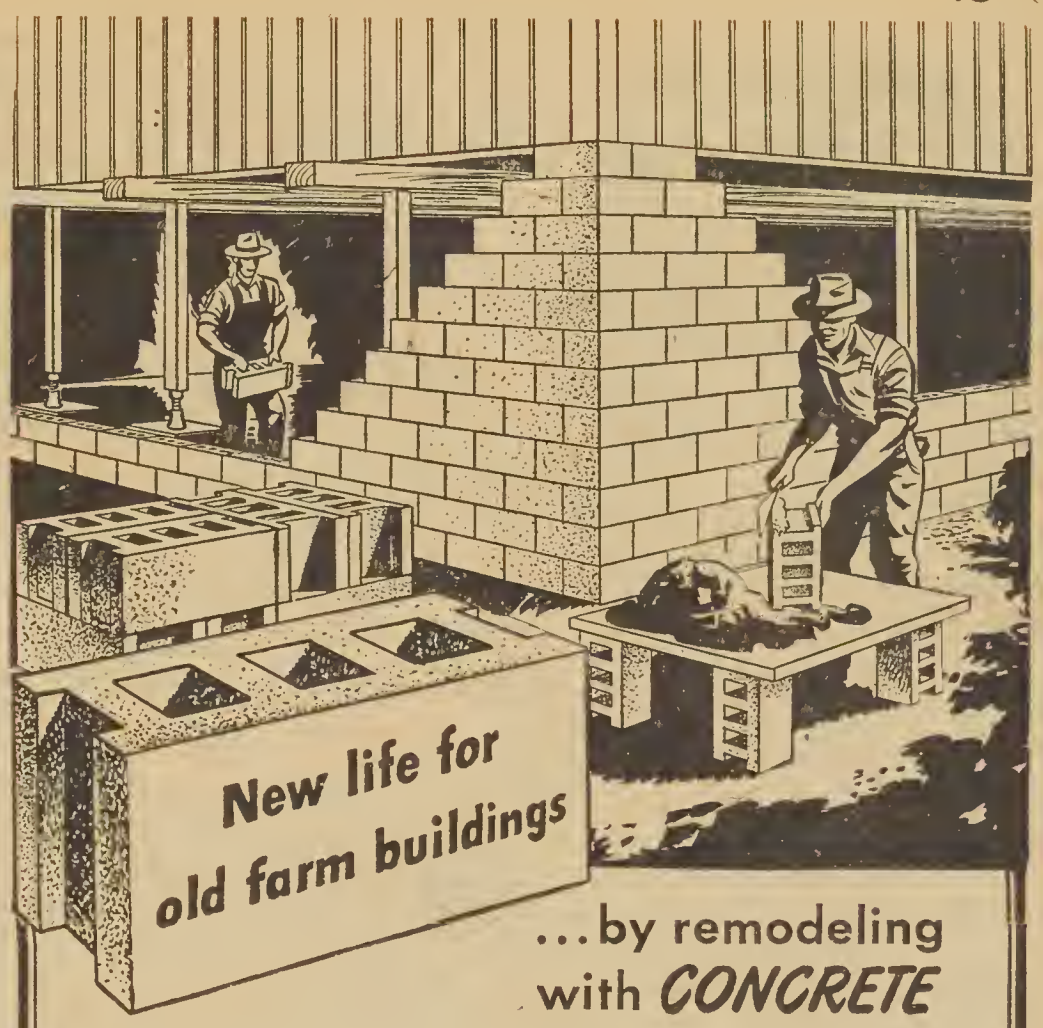
Obviously, the longer you keep layers the lower will be cost for depreciation per dozen eggs, assuming a stationary price for fowl. Even so, the depreciation is figured at the same price per bird and does not take into account the present low price of cull hens.

Does early pruning help to bring fruit trees into bearing?

No, it tends to delay it. Pruning is a dwarfing process. However, young trees need pruning to establish a desirable framework.

Is it possible to get as much milk from a herd where timothy is fed as where the roughage is clover or alfalfa?

There is considerable indication that this is possible, if the timothy is cut early. However, it would be necessary to feed a grain containing more protein. Some people believe that the two biggest advantages of alfalfa are in higher yields and in higher protein content.



...by remodeling with *CONCRETE*

You can add years of useful life to old barns, poultry houses, hog houses and other buildings by remodeling with concrete. Replacing inadequate foundations, rotted sills, floors and sidewalls with concrete strengthens and extends the service of the original structure.

Remodeling with concrete is economical too. By utilizing much of the old construction you save material and labor. And concrete is moderate in first cost, requires less upkeep and repair, lasts much longer. Result: ***low annual cost***. Mail coupon for free booklet, *"Restoring Old Farm Buildings with Concrete."*

PASTE COUPON ON BACK OF POSTCARD AND MAIL TODAY

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y. 20 Providence St., Boston 16, Mass.
1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work

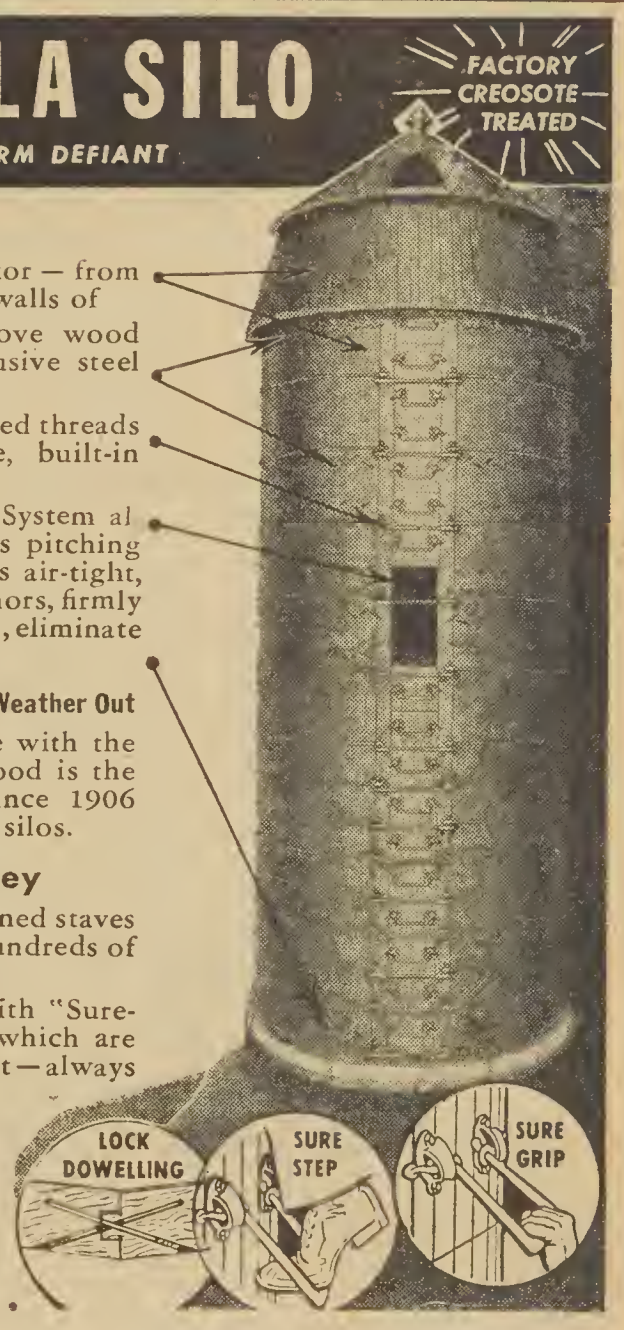
Please send booklet on farm remodeling and (list subject):
.....
.....

Name.....
St. or R. No.....
Post Office.....*State*.....

THE UNADILLA SILO

FACTORY CREOSOTE TREATED

STAVE TIGHT •• STORM DEFIANT



FEATURING—

1. **WOOD** . . . nature's own insulator — from sturdy, double-battened roof to walls of
2. **FULL-THICKNESS** . . . tongue-in-groove wood staves *knitted* together by exclusive steel Lock Dowelling and—
3. **HEAVY** steel hoops with cold pressed threads . . . easily adjustable from safe, built-in "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" ladder.
4. **EXCLUSIVE** Unadilla Door Front System always opens at silage level, makes pitching easy. S and V joints make doors air-tight, perfect fitting. Special V base anchors, firmly embedded in concrete foundation, eliminate unsightly anchor cables.

Unadilla Wood Staves Seal Juices In, Seal Weather Out

Unadilla Silos protect your ensilage with the perfect seal provided by wood. Wood is the tried and proven silo material. Since 1906 Unadilla has produced better wood silos.

More Silo For Your Money

MORE STRENGTH—because the seasoned staves are knitted into one tight unit by hundreds of steel dowels only Unadilla provides.

MORE SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE with "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" ladder and doors which are continuous and flush with the front—always open at silage level.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG AND FACTS ON NEW TIME-PAYMENT PLAN THAT GIVES YOU UP TO 3 YEARS TO PAY.

UNADILLA SILO CO., Box B-225 Unadilla, N.Y.

Only Unadilla has...



Don't Let Sore Teats, Scab Teats — Bruised Teats Close the Teat Canal

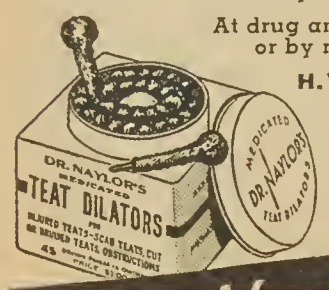
To maintain unrestricted milk flow through the canal of injured teats, use Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators. They provide gentle, non-irritating support to delicate lining of teat canal and keep end of teat open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

ANTISEPTIC

Dr. Naylor Dilators act as an internal dressing to the teat canal. Contain SULFATHIAZOLE — the medication is IN the Dilators and is released slowly for prolonged antiseptic action directly at site of trouble . . . easy to insert, fit either large or small teats.

EASY TO USE. Simply keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand.

At drug and farm stores or by mail postpaid.



H.W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 13, N.Y.
Large pkg. **$1.00**
(45 Dilators)
Trial pkg. **50¢**
(16 Dilators)

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

GROW DIBBLE'S CORNELL M-4 CORN

for cash crop — yields up to 100 bu. per acre.

Also Cornell M-1, Ohio K-62 and other hybrid and open pollinated varieties. We can supply all your farm seed needs. Alfalfa, Grass Seed, Clover, Oats, Potatoes. Specializing in farm seeds only for 64 years.

FREE Color Catalog

write

Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower
Box C, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

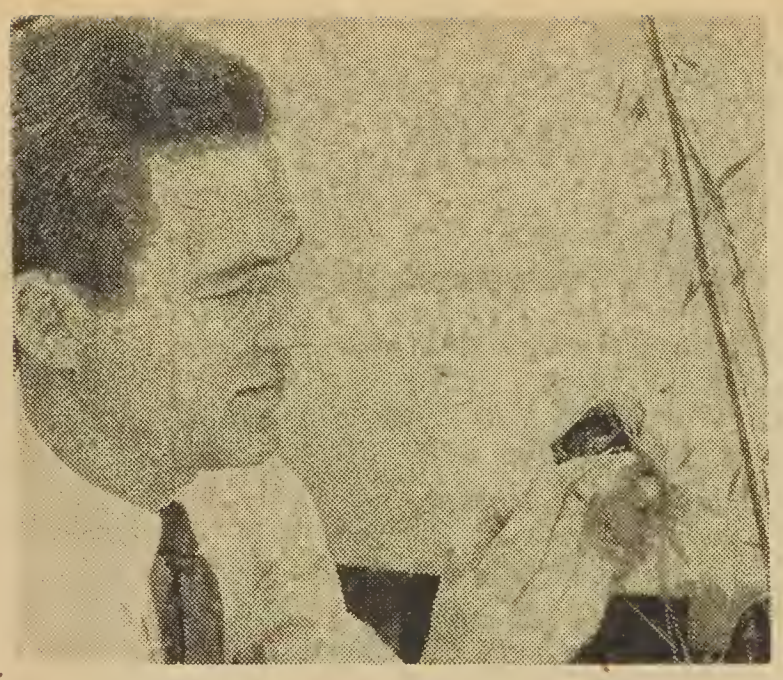
EVERGREENS
CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTING STOCK
Many Varieties—Pine, Spruce, Fir, etc. Seedlings and Transplants. Quality Stock—Low Prices.
SUNCREST EVERGREEN NURSERIES
Dept. AA BOX 305, HOMER CITY, PENNA.
WRITE Today For Free CATALOGUE and PLANTING GUIDE

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Spring and everbearing varieties. Catalog free.
W. E. BENNING, CLYDE, N. Y.

Rust Kills Chances of HIGH OAT YIELDS

By A. A. JOHNSON

Professor of Plant Breeding, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York



Cornell's oat breeder Dr. N. F. Jensen breeds and tests new oat varieties attempting to develop rust resistant oats as fast as nature develops new races of rust.

FARMERS are caught in a vise. They are interested in growing high oat yields, but most farmers are unable to do so. Rust leaf (crown) and stem hurt 1954 oat yields by an average of about five bushels per acre. Some farmers suffered almost a complete loss due to the rust disease. Others who planted oats early suffered little yield loss. Dry weather, also a problem, reduced oat yields.

The degree of damage due to rust can be estimated from comparative oat variety trials, conducted by Cornell in 11 counties of the state. These trials compared rust resistant and rust susceptible oat varieties. The rust resistant Garry was about 20% more productive than Mohawk and Clinton where rust was not a problem, but about 40% more productive than Mohawk where rust disease was serious.

Rust Losses Heavy

The loss in oat yield due to rust cost New York farmers between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000 in 1954. Yield loss from rust is particularly damaging to New York dairymen because nearly the full cost of producing oats has to be charged to the crop even though it may be low in yield. Furthermore, dairymen have to purchase feed to replace that which was not harvested — hence a double cost.

Adequate seed supplies of a rust resistant variety would have avoided these heavy losses to New York farmers.

What are the prospects for yield damage to the 1955 oat crop? No one is of course, able to answer this question for a certainty—the weather will have an important influence on the amount and severity of the rust disease. But potential reduction of oat yield is greater for 1955 than in 1954. This is because the newer races of rust that attack oat varieties now in common use have been built up to potential epidemic proportions. All that is needed is the right weather for rust and a late oat planting season.

Scientists Tackle the Job

Why are the varieties Clinton, Mohawk, Advance and Craig—introduced as rust resistant varieties as recently as 1946 and 1950—now susceptible to rust? Plant breeders and plant pathologists are working very hard to breed oat varieties resistant to rust, but Nature, every year, is also busy breeding new races of rust that attack heretofore resistant varieties . . . sounds like a never ending contest, doesn't it?—and that is about the situation. Plant breeders' chances of winning the contest or at least staying ahead can, however, be greatly improved.

The plant breeder searches the world over for new varieties of oats to use in his crossing and breeding work. This is the way Mohawk was bred. Mohawk proved quite resistant to all prevalent races of both leaf and stem rust for several years. Then in 1952 and 1953 a new race of stem rust first made its appearance. This is Race 7. In 1954 Race 7 was widespread in areas where the common barberry was found. Race 7 also attacked the Clinton as does Race 45 and a few other races of leaf rust.

Extensive tests on Garry variety of oats showed it to be high yielding, stiff strawed, and resistant to all the presently known races of stem rust including Race 7, and having good resistance to many leaf rust races, including Race 45. But it will take two years to multiply seed of Garry oats to where farmers can buy Certified seed in sufficient quantity to plant the desired acreage. In the meantime, the oat crop is vulnerable to the attack of rust.

Had plant breeders and plant pathologists known one or two years earlier that Garry was resistant and Clinton, Mohawk and Craig were susceptible, steps could have been taken to "hurry up" seed production. It is indeed fortunate that the Dominion Laboratory of Cereal Breeding in Winnipeg, Canada had developed Garry from a cross of Victory (Victoria x Hajira-banner). Only rarely does a plant breeding station 1500 miles away develop an oat variety which is useful in the northeast. It is unfortunate that farmers must wait until 1956, to get Certified seed of the Garry variety.

More Facilities Needed

How long will it be before other new races of leaf and stem rust attack the now resistant Garry? We don't know —but plant breeders are trying to anticipate this problem and are finding better sources of rust resistance. This is done through cooperative work with the United States Department of Agriculture and other state experiment stations. Oat variety nurseries are planted in South America where some races of rust originate.

There is another way to help beat this problem. The plant breeder is obviously handicapped when he is unable to test and breed for resistance until the rust is present in the farmers' fields. This usually means that 4-5 years which might have been used in the development of a rust resistant variety have been lost.

If Corncll were equipped with adequate facilities; that is, greenhouses and control chambers, the plant breeders and plant pathologists could test hundreds of potential new oat varieties for resistance to all known races of leaf and stem rust diseases. More important, new hybrids could then be immediately made and the rust resistant selections found under rust epidemic conditions in the greenhouse. This would speed up the breeding program by several years and in the present situation probably would have now resulted in having at least one year's start on supplying seed of the Garry variety. Certainly such facilities would help breeders stay ahead in the contest with Nature.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Buntings'



NEW STRAWBERRIES

Stelcmaster, Pocahontas, Dixicland (new U.S.D.A. developments just recently named and released for distribution); also *Empire, Armore, Vermilion and Albritton.* Planted in chemically-treated soil, followed by a complete fertilization and spraying program; DISEASE FREE. Huge crops of larger berries easily produced from Buntings' plants. Write for information.

Our FREE 1955 catalog lists 34 other popular varieties of Strawberries, also a complete line of Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Fruit Trees, Garden Roots, etc., with most varieties illustrated in natural four-color. A valuable reference book and planting guide. Write today for your *FREE COPY.*

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES, INC.
Box 20 Selbyville, Delaware

FOR HAY and STRAW

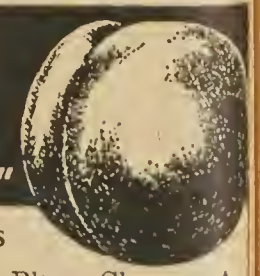
to meet your needs

Roy A. Tuttle

King Ferry, N. Y.

Phone: Poplar Ridge 2452

PEACH TREES
"true-to-name"



Big Profit Makers

Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry. A complete line of the best varieties. Quality Guaranteed. Also garden seeds, berry plants, shrubs, flowering trees, evergreens, shade trees. FREE BARGAIN CATALOG. Write today to

Allen's Nurseries & Seed House
Box 19, Geneva, Ohio

RUPTURE-EASER
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off

A strong, form fitting, washable support. Back lacing adjustable. Snaps up in front. Adjustable leg strap. Soft, flat groin pad. No steel or leather bands. Unexcelled for comfort. Also used as after - operation support. Give measure around the lowest part of the abdomen. Specify right or left side or double. We pay postage except on COD's.



PIPER BRACE CO.
811 Wyandotte Dept. AA-25 Kansas City 5, Mo.

G. E. Ellingham, write to Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., before February 26.

RUST KILLS CHANCES OF HIGH OAT YIELDS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

The use of greenhouses and control chambers is very simple. Many new oat varieties with rust resistance are found in all parts of the world. These are multiplied and used as parents in oat breeding. The early generations of thousands of sclections from the new hybrids can then be subjected to artificial inoculation to all the known races of leaf and stem rust if desired, and especially to the races which surveys show to be increasing and likely dangerous to oat production. This would be done without danger of the rust getting loose to affect oats in the fields of the state, an important point.

The situation is now something like locking the barndoor after the horse is stolen. It is impossible to find new varieties of oats resistant to the new races of rust until thc rust has become quite prevalent in the state. After a resistant variety has becn found or developed it takes several more years to multiply the Certified secd for general farm use.

The average acre yield of the New York State oat crop in 1951 was well above 40 bu. per acre—this was a favorable year for oats and the use of the Mohawk and Clinton varieties was at its height. Thcse varieties planted about 85% of the New York oat acreage in 1951, 1952 and 1953. During these years oat yields were high.

The prospects of equaling or exceeding in 1955 the high acre yield of oats attained in 1951 are remote. This is because Clinton, Mohawk and Craig are susceptible to rust damage—only by very early planting and a favorable oat year with little or no build up of the rust disease can a really good crop of oats be harvested in 1955. These varieties can not be replaced by Garry in 1955 because seed is not available.

Whcn Garry is widely used in the state, with good oat growing years and no new rust to attack Garry, new oat production records can be expected.

— A. A. —

SPRAY PEACH TREES WHILE THEY ARE DORMANT

SPRAYING peach trees while they are dormant either in late fall or early spring is the only way to control peach leaf curl. After the leaves drop, one spray of Fermate, bordeaux mixture, liquid lime sulfur, or one of the dinitro's such as Elgetol or dry mix DN No. 2 will prevent infection of next year's leaves by this troublesome disease.

The peach leaf curl organism is found wherever peaches are grown. Infection occurs with rain at the time the bud scales separate in the spring and the tender young leaves begin to unfold. Diseased leaves are reddish in color and paler than normal leaves. They soon become curled, puckered, and distorted. The bright color of the foliage makes the diseased trees stand out prominently. Eventually the leaves turn brown, wither, and drop off.

Loss of the leaves weakens the peach tree. Diseased trees are much more susceptible to winter injury. Also, trees that suffer repeated attacks of leaf curl produce little or no fruit and die at an early agc.

Home owners with only a few trees will find Fermate especially convenient as it can be bought in small quantities, is easy to prepare and apply, and any surplus stock can be carried over from year to year.—*Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.*

— A. A. —

An extra set of clean, ready-to-use spark plugs for the tractor kept on hand may save a lot of time and trouble and pay off well, suggest agricultural engineers at University of Maryland.



for better crops, bigger yields

Hoffman FARM SEEDS and FUNK G CORN

This year, give your crops a "headstart"... plant Hoffman *Quality* Farm Seeds. Hoffman seeds germinate rapidly into healthy, husky plants that pay off at harvest time with bigger yields, bigger profits.

Hoffman seeds have set the standard for quality for more than 56 years. Only clean, sound, first-rate seed is sold,—seed you can plant with confidence.

If you haven't yet discovered how much better *quality* seed can be, let Hoffman *Quality* prove itself to you next planting time. You'll find the Hoffman program of selecting, cleaning and testing means big dividends in better crops, fewer weeds—more cash return on your investment in time, money and hard work.

Hoffman has all the seeds you need—Clover ... Alfalfa ... Oats ... Rye Grass ... Ladino ... Soybeans ... Birdsfoot Trefoil ... Pasture Grasses...plus others adapted to your locality.

MORE CORN PER ACRE. To step up your yield of top-notch corn, plant the Funk G Hybrid developed for top production in *your* area, *your* climate, *your* soil.

Year after year—for 18 years—Funk G Hybrids have been tested and re-tested at a Hoffman Proving Ground, under growing conditions just like yours.

This means that when you plant the recommended Funk G variety, you are planting the Hoffman seed that has the *maximum bushel-per-acre* potential for your soil, your season.

This year, grow FUNK G HYBRIDS. See your local Hoffman agent, or write to our corn men here. They will gladly recommend the right "G" number for husking or silage in your area.



FREE FARM FACTS NOTEBOOK and NEW 1955 SEED GUIDE

No farmer should be without this helpful notebook! Full of essential information on seeds, planting, etc., plus many blank pages for your notes. Also ask for colorful new 1955 Farm Seed Guide—with full facts on all popular new seed varieties.



A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Box 12A
Landisville (Lancaster Co.), Pa.

Please send me FREE ☐ Farm Facts Notebook
☐ New 1955 Farm Seed Guide

Name_____

Address_____

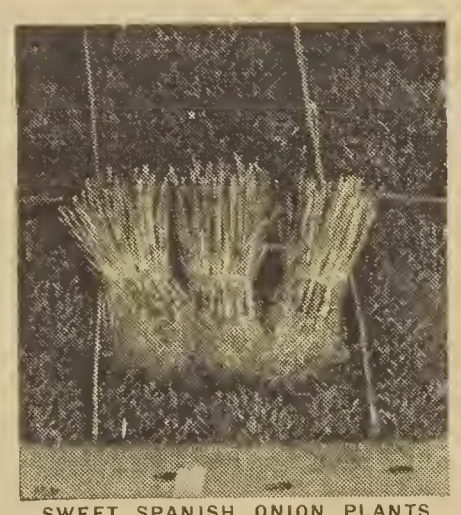
Town_____ State_____

WANT TO EARN EXTRA MONEY? A few select territories are still open for the appointment of Hoffman farmer-agents to take orders for Hoffman farm seeds and Funk G corn. No investment required. For details write to Dept. A.



SEND postcard for our FREE Catalog today. Packed with Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs and Trees, Fruit Trees (Dwarf and Standard), Berries, Shade Trees, Roses, Evergreens in all their gorgeous color. Contains a wealth of "HOW TO" suggestions for best results. Our Diamond Jubilee SPECIALS give you More for Your Money. KELLY plants are dependable and top quality.

KELLY Bros. Nurseries, Inc.
219 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.



SWEET SPANISH ONION PLANTS

HARRIS SEEDS

Do You "Know Your Onions?"

Then you know that Sweet Spanish, grown from our plants produce the mildest, sweetest, largest onions you have ever eaten. Mature bulbs often weigh a pound and will keep for months in a cool dry place.

You know, too, that only fresh plants produce a good crop. Our plants are shipped by overnight, refrigerated plane from our Texas grower the same day they are pulled.

We ship these plants to points east of the Mississippi and north of Virginia between April 25th and May 10th only.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

(If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.)

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.
29 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, New York

1955 CATALOG *now ready*

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent — for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad" be sure to mention

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXV

WHEN Calvin Coolidge was President of the United States in the '20's, the Agricultural Editors' Association appointed Cully Cobb, then editor of the *Southern Agriculturist,* Tom Wheeler, editor of the *Indiana Farmers Guide* of that time, and myself as a committee to go to the Tennessee Valley as representatives of the farm editors and get the facts about the proposition then before Congress for the government to operate the nitrogen plants in the Tennessee Valley as fertilizer plants. These factories had been built and operated for munitions by the government during World War I. A hot fight was raging in Congress and across the country over whether or not the government should go into the fertilizer business or sell the plants to private enterprise.

We three editors spent about a week in the beautiful Tennessee Valley, noted for its water power, studying the situation at first hand. Then we returned to Washington to report to the then Secretary of Agriculture, W. M. Jardine. President Coolidge sent a message to the Secretary's office stating that he would like to hear our report on these former munition plants.

The visit with President Coolidge was most interesting. The President's secretary told us not to stay more than fifteen minutes with the President. At the end of that time I stood up to leave, whereupon the President, in the nasal Yankee drawl for which he was noted, exclaimed, "Sit down! What's your hurry?"

As I recall it, that visit lasted for over an hour. Coolidge was noted for his refusal to do much talking, but this day he talked, or rather asked searching questions. When through with us, he knew everything that we knew about the Tennessee Valley operation. In the course of the conversation he turned to Mr. Wheeler and asked him if he knew a real estate dealer in Indianapolis, giving his name. Wheeler said that he did.

"What do you know about him?"

"Well, frankly, Mr. President, he's a good man to let alone."

The President brought his fist down hard on his desk. "Just what I thought," he exclaimed. "Just what I thought." This man sent me a deed to some so-called property. I had it investigated and found that the property was under water and worthless. The man did it to insult me because he was violently opposed to my veto of the McNary-Haugen Bill." A twinkle came into his eye as he continued:

"Boys, even if the property had been any good I wouldn't want it. I have a little farm up in Vermont, and one farm is about all I can support on a President's salary."

When he finally indicated that the interview was over, I said: "Mr. President, it would be nice if we could have our pictures taken with you."

"All right," he agreed. "Representatives of the press are waiting outside. If you want to wait until I'm through with them we'll all go out on the lawn and have a picture taken." We did just that and I still hold that picture as one of my prized possessions.

As we were bidding the President goodby I said: "Mr. President, we certainly appreciate your taking the time to have this picture taken with us."

"That's all right, boys," he drawled. "If I never had anything harder to do than have my picture taken with some farm editors this wouldn't be such a bad old job."

Coolidge has been called the "do nothing" president. That wasn't strictly true, of course, but in my book I would rather have a president do nothing than do things such as have been done by other presidents which in my opinion have been harmful to the basic interests and liberties of the American people. I particularly respect the memory of Calvin Coolidge because of his courage in standing up for the principles of free enterprise. I have already mentioned his veto of the McNary-Haugen Bill. It has always seemed strange to me that so many of the wrong kind of schemes for helping farmers have originated in the West, a section where the people do the most bragging about their farming. There is no doubt that the Central West is a good farm section. But why are its leaders and politicians the first to demand and support schemes for government handouts? These schemes are not new. The McNary-Haugen Bill was a demand for government help in the place of self-help. Coolidge vetoed the Bill in the face of a storm of protest. But he was right. Later he refused to have any part in permitting the government to take over and operate the former munition plants in the Tennessee Valley. I like to think that what we told him that day about conditions there which we had seen at first hand gave him support and encouragement to stand unfalteringly for free enterprise and for keeping the government out of business.

Coolidge had his faults like the rest of us, but he was typically American, typically the Vermonter. I love to remember the time when as vice-president he was visiting his father at the old homestead at Plymouth, Vermont. You all remember the story. While there the news was brought of the sudden death of President Harding. By the light of a kerosene lamp his father, a justice of the peace, administered the oath of office of President of the United States over the Coolidge family Bible.

I like to think, too, of Coolidge's dry humor. When he was presiding officer in the Massachusetts House of Repre-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The art of living does not consist in preserving and clinging to a particular mood of happiness, but in allowing happiness to change its form without being disappointed by the change; for happiness, like a child, must be allowed to grow up.

—Charles Langbridge Morgan

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

sentatives two members of the House got into a violent quarrel on the floor and one told the other to go to h---. Shocked, the other man appealed to Coolidge, Speaker or President of the House, asking that he reprimand the offender. Coolidge thought the matter over, then rendered his opinion: "You don't have to go!"

It was said that Coolidge seldom laughed aloud. Will Rogers and a friend had an appointment with the President, and Rogers made a bet with his friend that he would make the President laugh within the first few minutes. When Will was introduced he hesitated a moment, scratched his head in characteristic fashion, and said:

"Let's see. I didn't quite catch the name!"

Coolidge's mouth began to twitch and after a moment he broke into a hearty laugh.

* * *

In writing these stories of the friends I have known and walked with, it is difficult to know where to stop. But I should not leave the subject of farm editors whom I have met in many meetings and served with on committees without mentioning at least a few. There was, for example, the late Cliff Gregory, editor of *The Prairie Farmer* of Chicago, who perhaps more than any other man, not excepting even the publisher, laid the foundations of the great farm paper that *The Prairie Farmer* is today. Cliff was loved by all who knew him, because in addition to his ability he was worthy of love as a friend — and he had friends by the thousands. It was he who originated and for many years wrote *The Song of the Lazy Farmer,* so familiar to readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and those of many other farm publications of America.

When Cliff passed on, his son Merrill Gregory wrote to me and to the other editors that he would like to carry on *The Lazy Farmer.* Not really believing that he could do the job, but always willing to give a young person a chance, I told him to go ahead and try it. Merrill has written and drawn these funny sketches ever since and, strange to say, has done an even better job than his Dad.

THE AUTHOR SEES TVA

IN THIS chapter the author tells of his experiences with other farm editors visiting the Tennessee Valley and of their visit with President Calvin Coolidge at the White House. Then he goes on to talk of other farm paper editors whom he has known and of the mechanics of writing as a profession.

Each chapter of "Walking the Broad Highway" is a story in itself, but you will enjoy this one even more if you can get some of the previous chapters and bring yourself up-to-date. From beginning to end, the story is full of human interest.

Another farm editor who became nationally and world famous is Henry Wallace, former editor of *Wallace's Farmer* of Iowa. Henry was an excellent editor and writer. His book on corn was perhaps the best ever published on the subject. Revised and kept up to date, it continues to have a good sale. But, like his father and grandfather, Henry grew interested in politics and became Secretary of Agriculture under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Because of his socialistic beliefs and practices while Secretary, there are those who believe that both Henry Wallace and the country would have been better off had he stuck to his job of editing a good farm paper and writing books on farm subjects.

The farm people of the South have long carried in their hearts a warm regard for Clarence Poe, editor of *The Progressive Farmer.* Dr. Poe has always had in his publication something that I believe should be in all good magazines and papers, namely emphasis on spiritual values. As necessary as is the teaching of material things in any farm paper, it is even more necessary, in my opinion, to emphasize the spiritual principles that count most in human happiness. Clarence Poe has always done that.

Strange to say, the farm publication that is the most like AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is the farthest from us geographically. In basic policies AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the *Pacific Rural Press,* now called *The California Farmer,* are much alike. Its long-time editor, the late John Pickett, and I were almost life-long friends although I don't think we met more than a couple of times. But we corresponded regularly after we found that we had so much in common.

There are of course many other fine editors, but those I have mentioned are the ones I have known best.

* * *

When I started to write these stories mostly about the men and women I have known and worked with, I mentioned the fact that when I was a boy I wanted to teach school, farm, or write. Therefore I feel that God has been especially good to me in that I have had opportunity to do all of these. I taught school for years and have never lost an intense interest in doing what I can to increase educational opportunity for boys and girls. The desire to farm has been well satisfied. I was raised on a farm, operated one for a time, still live on one, and edit a farm paper. The opportunity to write I have also had as editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, one of the leading farm papers in America, and as the author of historical novels.

I mention these personal matters because I have always held the belief that people are more interested in personalities, including their own, than in anything else, and because I want to visit with you now about this job of writing, and particularly of editing. Much as I like the job, writing and editing has not been easy. Sooner or later almost everyone gets the idea that he would like to write articles, stories, a book, and particularly poetry. It is interesting to me to note how universal is the human desire to express emotion and beauty in poetry. How sad it is, then, that so few have much real ability. Not a day goes by that the offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST do not receive amateur poems. Very few of these are any good. Good poetry, of course, is much more than just rhyming. One of the very tough jobs of an editor is to be obliged to return articles and would-be poems. I know from my own experience how eagerly one can watch the mail after sending an article or a poem to some magazine, hoping and hoping to get a letter of acceptance from the editor, with an accompanying check. Knowing what bitter disappointment accompanies a refusal makes this one of the toughest jobs an editor has to do.

One wrong idea that many people have about editing is that we need stuff "to fill up space." Quite the contrary is true. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST never goes to press without having far more good material that we would like to print but for which we don't have the space. The amount of space in nearly all magazines and newspapers depends on the amount of advertising. Without advertising your publications would cost more than the average family could afford. Good honest advertising adds greatly to the information and interest in the publication.

Another misconception on the part of the general public about writing and editing is that anybody can write. Only a few can. Too many have the idea that all that is needed to write an article is the kitchen table, a lead pencil, and some paper. Most editors like to hear from their readers. If the writer wishes, we publish many of the good letters that come in. But you surely would be surprised at the poor quality of paper — sometimes even wrapping paper is used—and at the difficulty of reading many of these articles and letters that come to our desks. One would think that the first thing a would-be writer would try to do would be to put his stuff into good mechanical shape, write on good paper, on one side of the paper only, and if possible have it typewritten.

Writing for publication is like any other trade or profession. One may

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

have some natural ability, but that won't count much without training and experience. The first qualification for writing is a good education. If it isn't possible to get it in school or college it can be had from a lifetime of good reading. I can tell soon after starting to read a manuscript whether the writer has been a reader or student of good literature. Even though you may think you have plenty of edueation, including high school and collegc, you can profit by getting a first-class textbook on grammar and rhetorie and reviewing such simple things as what makes a good scntence and paragraph. Did you ever notice what a wallop there is in a short sentence of only three or four words which follows a long one? Did you ever notice how dull a manuscript can be when it contains the same form of sentenees right straight through? Sentences vary, of course, both as to form and as to meaning. Anyone who pretends to write should know his sentenccs and how to use them.

The same principle goes for paragraphing. A well written paragraph is almost a complete composition in itself, with a topical sentence or subject expressed or understood, and with proper transition or conneeting words with the matter that precedcs and follows, all building up step by step to the grand wallop or finale at or near the end of the picce.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I have planted a garden, and have watched it grow and produce, and so I know what faith is; I have heard cardinals calling, and so I know what music is; I have seen the miracle of a western sunset, and so I know what grandeur is . . .

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In other words, there are tools and skills in writing just as there are in any trade, and one who wishes to writc must acquire those tools in one way or another. The use of those tools makes the difference between just a composition that any school child can write, or an article or story that will grip the reader's attention and hold it to the end.

While on the subject of technique in writing, the correct use of words must be emphasized. A good writer is well described as a word earpenter. That is where plenty of good reading comes in again, for a writer with a background of good literature in his mind will just naturally have a largc and good vocabulary. A writer who somewhere in his education has studied Latin or Greek, or a modern foreign language, will find it has enriched his vocabulary and helped him to use the proper words in their proper places. So far as words are concerned, a writer should have both a good dictionary and a good book of synonyms and should usc thcm eonstantly.

It is important also to talk and write "United States," meaning the use of the simple, easily understood vocabulary of Abraham Lincoln and others of our greatest and most loved American authors. So many, many good ideas are ruined by the peculiar and unnecessary jargon and vocabularies of the scientists, lawyers, doctors and others who write "over the heads" of their readers. Of course every trade and profession, even agriculture, has its peculiar vocabulary, therefore it should always be borne in mind that a reader not in that trade or profession will not be familiar with its vocabulary. If it is necessary for a professional person to usc technieal words, let him be sure to confine them to the professional and scientific journals published for the members of his profession.

Let it be remembered, also, that language is a means to an end, that end being the convcyance of an idea or thought. Like a window with poor glass, if the words are obscure or poorly expressed then of course thc idca or thought will never be clear to the rcader.

Of course sometimes it is necessary to use a long word in order to get an exact shade of meaning across. But if the writer's vocabulary is wide enough the occasions are few when a good old Anglo-Saxon word will not serve best.

On the foundation of a knowledge of literature and a technical understanding of grammar and rhetorie the writer must build his experienee. Many do this by getting jobs as reporters on newspapers. However it is done, the way to learn to write is to write and write and write. Then when you think you have done the best you can with a piece, you should take time to study the market. What use is it to send a poem or an artiele to a magazine or paper that never uses that kind of material? There are books and magazines for writers available that will tell you about the different magazine and newspaper markets.

Another qualification of a writer is dctermination to keep going no matter what the disappointments are. Some of the great writers of litcrature did not get their foothold into the door until after literally hundreds of trials. I had a friend who I am sure could have been nationally or world famous as a writer. He had everything — except perseverance. After one rejection slip from an editor he wouldn't try again in a year.

Not very many writers are born with anything except the determination never to quit. They are never happy unless they are writing, even though most of their stuff never sees the light of day. Come to think of it, of course determination is a very large factor in success along any line.

Another basic principle of success in writing is to write about something you know. So many start too far afield, when the most human interest subjects are to be found right among your own friends and around your own home. Right here I'd like to injeet a bit of personal philosophy. The same principle that I have just mentioned about writing of folks and events right around you is also a basie principle in human happiness. A noted lecturer who had much influence on my own life was Russell Conwell. He gave over and over again in hundreds of American cities and villages his lecture entitled "Acres of Diamonds." Conwell told the story of a man who owned a small mill in California in 1848, just before the great Gold Rush. He became dissatisfied with his business and wandered away in seareh of gold somewhere else and was never heard of again. Shortly after this man had gone the purchasor of the property discovered gold on it in unbelievable quantities. That was the beginning of the California Gold Rush.

The lecturer's point was, of eourse, that the aeres of diamonds of happiness are found right in our own baekyards and not at the other end of a rainbow in the distant places of the earth. How true it is that all of us long for the grass over the fence that looks so much greener than our own. Too often we spend a lifetime trying to break through or get over that fence, only to find, too late, that the grass there is not as green as it was in our own backyard.

(To be Continued)

— A.A. —

Apparently the use of paper containers in place of glass for milk and cream is not working out. The Univcrsity of Minnesota showed a total plant cost of from 5e to 5.7c a quart for milk packaged in paper, with only a total plant cost of 2.8c to 3.6c a quart for milk packaged in glass.



only the SWING comes apart for easy cleaning

Dairymen will tell you that nothing beats the *Swing* for easy, *thorough* eleaning. Unclamp it in the middle and it beeomes *two* pails—yet it loeks securely while milking. It's as easy to wash as two sauee pans! *Swing* takes the guesswork out of eleaning—you can see and reach every square inch, inside and out. No pockets or erevices inside the *Swing*—just smooth stainless steel that washes sparkling clean!

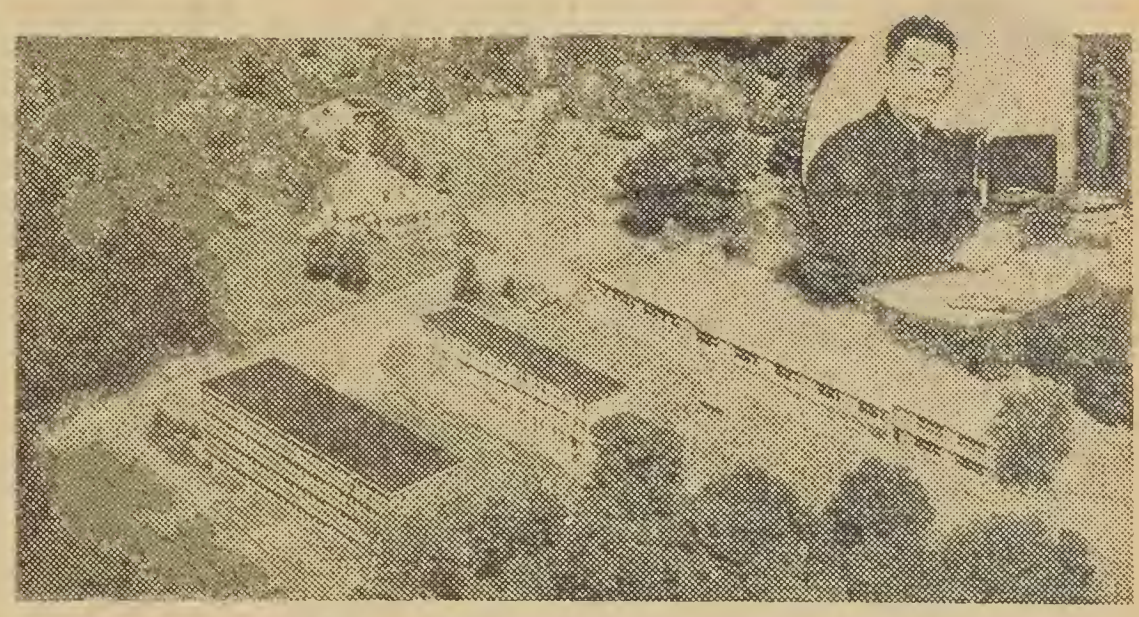
Most sanitary milker of them all—*Swing* is the only suspended or floor type milker that complies with U.S. Public Health Service standards of sanitary construetion in item 12, section 7 of the Milk Ordinance and Code. *No other milker can make this claim!*

Milks faster—University tests show that no machine has yet been made that milks faster than *Swing*. It adjusts quickly and easily to the fastest and hardest milkers, and *the teat cups never crawl*. *Swing* milks out *completely* —no hand stripping necessary.

Handles easily—*Swing's* narrow shape makes it easier to lift and carry. Though light in weight, the round shape has the strength of heavier models.

See your Rite-Way Service Dealer for a FREE demonstration on your farm — or write for illustrated folder today. Dept. L.

RITE-WAY DAIRY DIVISION PACKAGE MACHINERY COMPANY
East Longmeadow, Massachusetts
Chicago, Illinois Oklahoma City, Oklahoma



Another Outstanding Northeastern Farmer . . .

. . . chooses Cooperative Farm Credit to finance his farm business

Long-term 4½% Federal Land Bank mortgage loans thru National Farm Loan Associations

Low-cost operating loans thru Production Credit Associations

Mr. Donald L. Crooks, long famous for his prize-winning Reds, has won himself a high place among New England poultrymen. He has served as president of several poultry organizations, including the Massachusetts Record of Performance. During 1953, he produced 340,000 chicks, operating two farms: 200 acres in New Braintree and his home farm in North Brookfield, Mass. which is shown above. Like so many leading farmers, Mr. Crooks finds Cooperative Farm Credit an every-ready source of the friendly, efficient credit service that can mean so much to successful, business farming today.

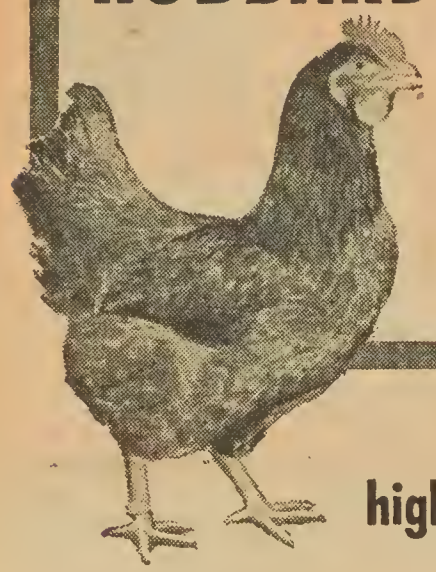
See your local associations or write:
Dept. A-74, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

N.F.L.A. P.C.A.

Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Loans

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT

HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES



the bird that meets today's need for

PROFITS

...more eggs at less cost
higher livability without pampering

This year you need proven profit-making values in the inheritance of every chick you buy. Hubbard's New Hampshires, Balanced Bred for 34 years, give fast, uniform growth and early maturity—fixed qualities of heavy egg production, large egg size, resistance to leukosis, high livability through the laying year.

NEW HEAVY EGG PRODUCER—Hubbard's Leghorn Cross, for growers interested in eggs only. They inherit vitality from cross-breeding, mature at 5 months. Large egg size, superior shell quality, low feed consumption.

We take full responsibility for safe, on time delivery of healthy chicks, backed by our Guarantee of Full Satisfaction to 30 days of age.

FREE CATALOG! Get all the facts on these 2 profit-bred birds.

HUBBARD FARMS

Box 20, Walpole, N. H. Tel. Walpole 78 — Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

The Causes of BLOOD and MEAT SPOTS in EGGS

By L. M. HURD

I HAVE never been in the place where the eggs are graded and packed on any sized poultry farm yet, but what I have seen many abnormal eggs laying around. They may be very small ones or extremely large ones or those with blood and meat spots in them. If candling is done, there usually is a choice collection of eggs with blood spots or bloody whites and meat spots. Usually, the cats and dogs get these eggs or they are thrown out. Anyway, there sometimes is a considerable number of them and they are a total loss. What causes blood and meat spots, and is there anything that can be done about them?

A blood spot in an egg is caused by the rupture of a small blood vessel in the ovary of the hen or during the passing of the yolk from the follicle of the ovary into the oviduct. Most blood spots appear on the yolk, which indicates that the hemorrhage occurred in the follicle at the time of ovulation. If blood appears in the white and spreads through the albumen, giving it a pink or red cast, it is known as a bloody egg. Bloody eggs are usually the result of more severe hemorrhages, probably in the wall of the oviduct. The oviduct of a hen is easily ruptured when she is in production.

Several recent reports from different state experiment stations indicate that the incidence of blood spots is due to heredity and that they may be reduced by breeding. Diet may be a contributing cause, and poor condition and flock management may be involved.

Blood spots are one of the most serious obstacles in the marketing of high quality eggs. Loss is due not only to eggs candled out in grading, but also to possible decreased consumer demand because of the effect on the consumer of blood spots overlooked in grading. Results of one survey showed that 4 per cent of all consumer complaints about egg quality concerned blood and meat spots. It is more difficult to see the blood spots, particularly the small ones, by candling when the eggs are day-old. More blood spots are detected after the eggs are three days old and when they are kept at a temperature of about 72 degrees. There is also a tendency for a flock to produce more blood spots at the beginning of the laying year.

Eggs with large blood and meat spots are classed as inedible in grading eggs before the candle for market. It is not lawful to try to sell such eggs. The number of blood spots produced by a flock of birds during a year's time varies not only between individual birds but between strains. There may be a difference between breeds.

Observations were made on the number of blood and meat spots in broken-out eggs at the New York Random Sample Poultry Test. Eggs from S. C. White Leghorns and the heavy breeds were examined. The three-year average number of large and small blood spots found in Leghorn flocks of the same strain was 12.9 per cent, of which 4 per cent were large spots; for the heavy breed flocks 6.8 per cent, of which 2.2 per cent were large spots. The number of large and small meat spots in the eggs from the Leghorn flocks was 32.2 per cent, of which 5 per cent were large; from the heavy breed flocks 59.3 per cent, of which 13.5 per cent were large.

Meat spots are small amounts of shell pigment residue floating in the egg white. The color of the meat spot varies with the egg shell color. In brown-shelled eggs they are dark brown; in white-shelled eggs they are white or opaque, and in blue shelled eggs they are blue. Just what causes meat spots is not known. According to recent research, there is no connection between blood spots and meat spots.

The control of blood spots is not easy, but many of our poultry breeders are working on this problem. The random sample tests give information on the strains that have a low incidence of blood and meat spots.

— A. A. —

BROODER HOUSE HEAT



FOR BROODER house heat, these two pipes are all you see at Harry T. Van Demark's poultry farm near Walpole, N. H., but they do a lot of work run by thermostat. Each keeps one floor of 4,000 chicks warm in the two-story, 36' x 92' house. It's radiant heat given off by hot water. One of these heater pipes feed seven 1¼" pipes that are coiled under the 6'-wide concrete slab that runs down center of the pen.

Dry sand and then a layer of building paper keep concrete from actually touching the pipes, so they'll have chance for expansion and contraction. Van Demark is touching bleeder valve that automatically releases any air in pipes. Above his wrist is check valve —when thermostat cuts off, this valve stops water in pipe from backing up to the pump.

HATCHING GOOSE EGGS

By L. M. HURD

GOOSE eggs may be hatched either naturally or artificially. If only a few goslings are to be reared, the simplest and probably the most satisfactory way is to use hens. This is especially true early in the season when it is desirable to keep the geese producing eggs. Eggs laid late in the season, when egg production is about over, may be set under the mother goose. A hen covers from 4 to 6 eggs, a goose 9 or 10 eggs, depending on the season of the year.

Eggs set under a hen or goose should be dipped daily into water of about 100 degrees temperature for half a minute during the last weeks of incubation. Since goslings hatch unevenly, watch the nest at hatching time and remove the first goslings, as soon as they hatch, to a flannel-lined basket in a warm place. Unless this is done the hen is likely to leave the nest with the older goslings before the late ones are strong.

Goslings often take considerable time to hatch after they pip the shell. Sometimes, after a day's time has elapsed and not much progress has been made,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News

by Monroe C. Babcock

WET FLOORS ARE GOOD, NOT BAD!



Are your pullets wolking oround on wet floors? Don't worry about it! If you can get your birds up to 80% to over 90% production you'll probably have wet litter. There are only two disadvantoges of wet litter: (1) You moy slip and foll. (2) You'll get more dirty eggs becouse the pullets hove dirty feet.

To combot wet litter I would suggest stirring up the litter if possible. Keep cleon litter in the nests. Spreod cleon litter in front of the nests every few doys. When it gets too wet pitch the top layer over neor the woter troughs and throw in more new litter in front of the nests. Throw some of the scratch grain in the litter in front of the nests so the birds will help stir the litter. Scrotching also helps cleon their feet.

Feed lots of mash, all they'll eot. 10 Lbs to 12 Lbs of scrotch per 100 layers per doy in the winter. Hove plenty of woter space. Water should be deep enough to allow birds to get their wottles wet when they drink.

You'll enjoy reading our chick catalog. Please send for it today.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.
Route 3G, Ithaca, N. Y.

CLEMENTS MAINE-BRED CHICKS

Whether you produce MARKET EGGS, MEAT, or HATCHING EGGS —you can increase your profit margin by starting with Clements Maine-Bred Chicks. We offer the breeds and crosses that have proven most profitable.

RED-ROCKS (Black Sex-Link Pullets)
famous for stamina, livability, and steady egg production.

WHITE LEGHORNS—
efficient egg producers—more eggs per bag of feed means greater net profits.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—
favorites for high egg production.

WHITE ROCKS—
1st choice of many commercial broiler growers—fast growth, high livability, efficient feed conversion, top meat quality. Pullets in demand for hatching egg production.

They're backed by 44 years breeding experience and the reputation of Maine's largest hatchery.

Maine-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean

Write (or phone Winterport 190) for information and prices.

CLEMENTS CHICKS, INC.
ROUTE 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE

Bred to Increase Your Profits

Bulkley's



PROFIT-MAKING LEGHORNS

Here's How to Profit
- Buy Quality Chicks, Market Quality Eggs
- Start Chicks Early, Get More Eggs When Prices Are Highest
- New! Free Catalog!
- Early order discount until April 1.

Allen H. Bulkley & Sons
OUR 40TH YEAR
125 Leghorn Lane Phone 30-M Odossa, N. Y.

NEW BOOK Free!



Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1955 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.

Write to:

Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

ANCONA CHICKS

THE BREED THAT LAYS MORE LARGE WHITE EGGS ON LESS FEED.
Also 3 to 4 week old started. Catalog Free.
SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM. Richfield 8, Pa.



BUSH'S CHICK SALE Rocks, Reds, Wyand, Minorcas, Hamps, Legs, Austra-Whites, Surplus AAAA, Bloodtested $6.95, Pullets $12.95, Heavies $6.85, Mixed $4.95, Leftovers $1.95, No Culls, Cripples, 26 Breeds, f o b. Free catalog
BUSH HATCHERIES, 52, CLINTON, MISSOURI

Turkey Raising Rules

FOURTEEN management practices for brooding poults from hatch to eight weeks of age have been recommended to the nation's turkey growers by the Nutrition Council of the American Feed Manufacturers Association. The recommendations were developed after an eighteen-month study of all research available from the 48 land grant colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the feed industry.

The recommendations include:

Housing Management

1. With hover brooding of poults, temperature at edge of hover three inches above the floor should be 95 degrees F. at the start. Drop temperature 5 degrees each week to 6 weeks, considering at all times the behavior of the poults. Room temperatures preferably should approximate a range of 60 degrees to 70 degrees F. through the first 6 weeks consistent with good ventilation. Where room temperatures fall below those recommended, hover temperatures should be increased 5 degrees. After 6 weeks, room temperature should be as cool as possible, provided the poults are comfortable.

2. For hover brooding, a minimum floor space of 12 square inches per poult should be provided under the hover.

3. No more than 300 poults should be brooded in one unit.

4. Battery brooders are satisfactory for starting poults up to 14 days of age. Provide 25 square inches of battery floor space per poult.

5. Where poults are confined to the brooder house, provide 1½ square feet of brooder house floor space per poult through 8 weeks of age. Where a sun porch is used, provide one square foot of brooder house and one square foot of sun porch space.

Feeding and Watering

6. Poults should be fed and watered as soon as possible after hatching, preferably within 24 hours. (CAUTION: Be sure both feed and water are being consumed.)

7. The following minimum feeder space should be allowed for each 100 poults:

(a) First two weeks—16 linear feet
(b) During 3rd and 4th week — 24 linear feet
(c) During 5th and 6th week — 32 linear feet
(d) During 7th and 8th week — 40 linear feet

(Linear feet—One foot of feeding or watering space. For example, a 4-foot trough open on both sides has 8 linear feet of feeding or watering space.)

8. The following minimum drinking space should be allowed for each 100 poults:

(a) First two weeks—3 linear feet or two 1-gal. fountains
(b) Third and fourth week—6 linear feet or four 1-gal. fountains
(c) Fifth through eighth week — 8 linear feet or two 5-gal. fountains

Additional space should be provided during hot weather.

General Management

9. A confinement ring (or guard) at least 12 inches in height should be placed approximately two feet from the edge of the hover when poults are started. Gradually increase the distance to three feet. Remove at 7 days. The guard should be solid except in hot weather when a wire guard may be used.

10. Provide at least 2 inches of suitable litter at the start. The litter used should be free from injurious materials and reasonably free from dust. Stir and add fresh litter as needed.

11. The use of roosts is optional during the brooding period. If used, 4 to 6 inches of roost space per poult should be provided from 3 weeks on.

12. Night lights of 7½ to 10 watts per brooding unit should be used during the brooding period to aid in prevention of crowding and piling.

13. If and when picking starts, debeaking or other preventive methods should be used.

14. Where it is desirable to prevent flight, wing clipping or wing notching should be done early in the brooding period.

— A. A. —

HATCHING GOOSE EGGS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the caretaker can assist a few of the goslings to hatch by very carefully breaking the shell a little.

Recent information has made it possible to hatch goose eggs in either still-air or forced-draft incubators with a fair degree of success. It is important to maintain the temperature in forced-draft incubators at 99½° to 99¾° F. for the entire period of incubation, and the wet bulb reading at 90° F. until the twenty-ninth day when it should be increased to 94° F.

Still-air incubators may be operated at the same temperatures as suggested above provided the bulb of the thermometer is located at a point ½ the distance from the bottom to the top of the eggs and not closer than 1 inch from the eggs. A relative humidity of 70 per cent should be maintained until the twenty-eighth day, when it should be increased slightly.

The eggs in either type of incubator should be turned completely over (180 degrees) at each turning. Four turnings are recommended. Dip the eggs in water at a temperature of 100° F. for half a minute or spray them twice a week throughout the incubating period.

Usually, it is not advisable to hatch goslings until the grass is green. The average period of incubation for goose eggs is 30 days, but it may vary from 28 to 35 days.

— A. A. —

HINTS FOR GOOSE GROWERS

By L. M. HURD

GEESE used as breeders should be given the same breeder mash as that fed to breeding turkeys or hens. This should begin prior to the laying season, which may be in February. A pelleted mash is especially suited for geese. Mashes especially designed for geese may be obtained by writing to the Cornell University Poultry Department, Rice Hall, Ithaca. N. Y.

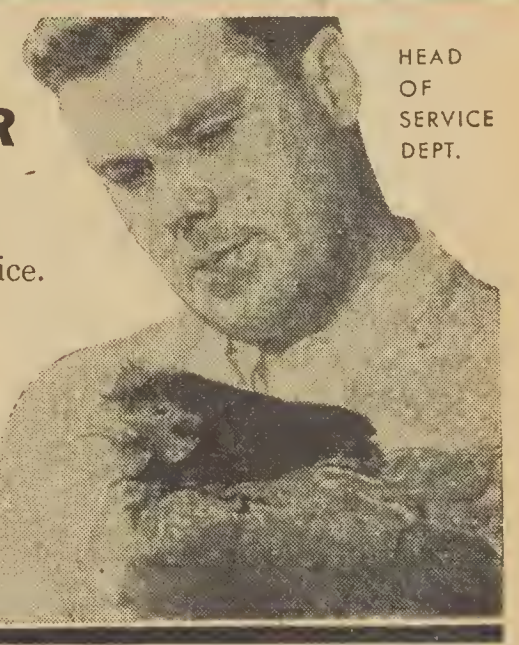
For best fertility, some of the heavier varieties of geese, such as the Toulouse, need water deep enough to swim in. The lighter varieties do not require it.

For extra early eggs, artificial illumination may be used in the laying pen. Either all-night light with 15-watt electric lamps, or morning and evening light with 40-watt lamps, 6 feet from the ground and with 16-inch straight-sided shades, are used.

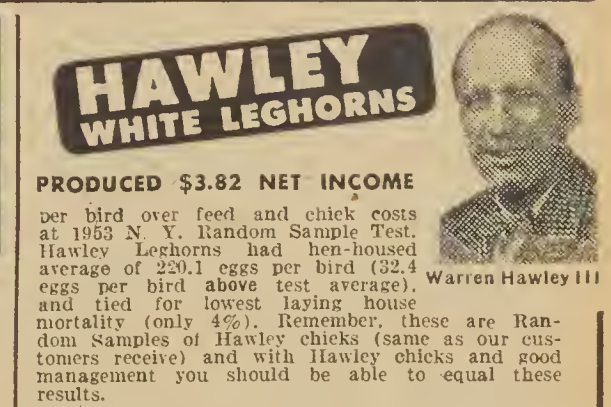
Generally, fertility and hatchability are poorest when yearling ganders are mated to females in their first laying year. However, good results may be obtained when yearling ganders are mated to older females.

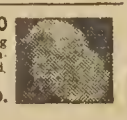
With the heavy varieties, such as the Toulouse and Emden, two or three geese may be mated with one gander. With the more active, lighter varieties, such as the Chinese and their crosses, as many as four or five geese may be mated with one gander. Geese should be mated at least one month prior to the breeding season for best results.











Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*

MAKE A PROFIT IN 1955 WITH WEBSTER'S REDS
Only one breed and one strain. High livability and good resistance to leukosis. 100% livability at Western N. Y. Laying Test for the past five years. Two high three year averages in egg production for all breeds in all contests.
New York Approved U. S. Pullorum clean Write for prices
Clark Street Road WEBSTER POULTRY FARM Auburn, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
March 5 Issue.....Closes Feb. 18
March 19 Issue.....Closes March 4
April 2 Issue ..... Closes March 18
April 16 Issue.....Closes April 1

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot. Leonardsville, New York.

CHOICE Dairy Cows and Heifers. Fresh and close up. Large selection. Inspection invited. Frank W. Arnold. Ballston Spa. New York.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, Inc., Frec Emmick, Oxford, N. Y

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Hereford bred and open heifers and young bulls. Famous background, low price. Mack Park, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 5734.

HEREFORDS: If interested in Good Breeding Stock or Commercial Cattle, write for Directory of all Breeders and list of available cattle. New York State Hereford Breeders' Assoc., Room 21, Wing Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE· Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls from accredited herd. Heekman Farm, Earl Heekman, Bath. New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull born Dec. 1953. Dam made 9691-532 Jr2 2x, 13368-729 7 yrs. 2x. Sire, now being desirably proven, is son of Peerless Lenda 13537-762 Sr3 305C. Cl. Leader Fat and grandson of Royal Lenda 20508-1109 Nat'l Record Jr4. Also a few choice heifers, all ages. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

BROWN SWISS

TWO REGISTERED Brown Swiss yearling bulls for sale. One from 516 average dam and Forest Farms Clematis. Other from 538 average dam and Bradenhurst Tex-Cen Supreme. Both are ABC Sires. Paul Brown, Hinsdale, New York

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Beef type polled Shorthorns. Will grade for Holstein cows or heifers. Pine Hill Farms. Albion 3, N. Y. Phone 996-M-1.

SWINE

SPOTTED Poland China pigs, bred gilts, service boars, all ages. Shipped with Dr. Health Certificate. Grain fed purebreds. C. W. Hillman, Phone 8481 Vincentown, New Jersey.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Shropshire and Oxford yearling ewes bred to outstanding rams. Reasonably priced. Van Vleet Bros., Lodi, N. Y

HORSES

50 HEAD Belgian Horses for sale. 10 matched pairs of 3 & 4 year olds, 4 two year olds & 11 weanlings. Also 15 bred mares Earl A. Noble, Seneca Castle. N. Y. Phone Stanley 513Y23.

DOGS

REGISTERED Collie Puppies. Beauties. Championship Breeding $30.00, $35.00—Plummer McCullough, Mercer Penna.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines. friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M13.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slaterville Road. Ithaca, New York. 40849.

LARGEST Beagle Kennel in the country. Pups $15.00. Started $20.00, Broken $35.00. Bred Bitches $35.00. Sold on 6 day trial. Witis, 501 Plain St., Brockton, Mass.

PUREBRED Collie Puppies. Gentle, herding instinct. Rosy Acres Kennels, Phone 9-2443, New Berlin, N. Y.

BACK AGAIN with some of the finest pups ever offered. German Shepherds ever alert, intelligent guards, faithful to owner, do not tolerate prowlers. Don't wait too late. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, N. Y. Phone Port Jervis 3-3861.

FOR SALE: English Shepherd pups. Farm raised, nicely marked, 2 months old. Males $15.00, females $12.00. One male 9 months, one spayed female 15 months, both heelers, $35.00 each. P. E. Spencer, Canandaigua, N. Y. R. 5. Phone 1065J.

FOX TERRIERS — Smooths, A.K.C. Puppies. Female puppy — inoculated & house broken. Taydor Terriers, 108 Comstock Road, Ithaca, New York.

GUARANTEE low heeler watch strain Scotch or English Collie pups. Male 2 months, $20 00, female $10.00. Police Collie crossed male 3 months, $15.00, female $10.00. Old Shepherd strain male 2 months, $20.00, female $15.00. Border Collie from imported stock male 2 months, $25.00, female $20.00. Either breed Collie ready to train male $35.00, female $25.00. Ship anywhere U.S.A., all duty paid, Government Vet Certificate Health go with every pup. Safe delivery guaranteed. Welfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario.

SPRINGER Spaniel Puppies. 2 months old, tails cut. 1 black female, 1 black & white female, 1 white & lines female, 3 black & white males. Cute, healthy and sound. $25.00 each. No papers. Stamped self-addressed envelope please. Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden, N. Y.

RABBITS

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash Markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

POULTRY

NOTHING BUT BUSINESS BIRDS at Ebenwood Farm. Our white broilers feather fast, grow fast, dress clean and are long-keeled, spelling more meat for the consumer's money. Our long-famous Business New Hampshires are rugged, heavy-laying birds which become plump broilers and roasters. Try them. Ebenwood Farm, Box 14, West Bridgewater, Mass.

BALL Red-Rocks and Ball Leghorns (pure, undiluted Babcock strain) are bred for long distance egg production. The sustained high egg production and good livability of these birds really pay off when the squeeze is on egg and poultry prices. Our Dominant White Crosses (mostly Cornish, New Hampshire and Barred Rock) make broad-breasted, white feathered, yellow-skinned broilers with a minimum of feed. Write for free catalogue, telling about our 11,000 bird farm and modern hatchery. Truck delivery to many areas. Ball Poultry Farm, Route A, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

67 RARE Breeds Chicks including Polish; Spanish; Buttercups; Turkens; Australorps; Houdans; Lakenvelders; Andalusians; Cornish; Anconas; Sussex; Hamburgs; Giants; Brahmas; Leghorns; Minoreas; Orpingtons; Vikings; Wyandottes; Rocks. Live arrival all eastern states guaranteed. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free. Murray McMurray Hatchery, Box B-70. Webster City, Iowa.

DON'T Sacrifice yearling hens! Free bulletin tells how to keep layers five years. Sine, AA7, Quakertown, Pa.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y.

KREHER'S White Leghorns give excellent egg production into the second and third laying year. Circular and price list on request. Kreher's Poultry Breeding Farm, Casey Road, East Amherst, N Y. Erie County.

VANCREST New Hampshires and better Sex links. Order now for winter and spring. Need better livability, egg size, and production with early maturity? Try Vancrest Hamps or Sex Links this season. For information, prices and dates write Vancrest Farm, Box C. Hyde Park, N. Y.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

HEISDORF & Nelson "Nick Chick" Leghorns. Look who is winning the Random Sample Tests First place Central New York, California and Florida Tests. Won all three and five year awards ever offered in New York & California, for production, net profits, livability. Weidner Chicks, R-1, Hamburg, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's Healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm Inc., Route 5A, Ithaca, New York.

GET TOP PRICES for eggs and meat. Be ready for better prices in '55. Tie in with top strains, best hatching, disease resistance, trained service people. Babcock Leghorns; laying test winning R.I. Reds; Arbor Acres White Rocks; famous meat strain New Hampshires. Poultry will snap back. It always has. Our orders show it. Order early. Marshall Brothers Hatchery, R.D. 5-A. Phone 46336. Ithaca, N. Y.

WHITE Egg Cross chicks for layers. Hatching for the fifth year. Also White Leghorns, White Rocks, White Holland and New Hampshires. Attractive prices. Write: Wapak Hatchery, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks, All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS $7.95—100 C.O.D. Reds, Rocks, Hampshires & heavy assorted. No leghorns. Prices at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 7, Pa.

CAPONS 5 wks. old $60.00 per 100 F.O.B. Buffalo. Also pullorum clean chicks for eggs and meat, including Ames In-Cross Hybrids, and Peachblow Crosses for both meat and eggs. Full information upon request. Schwegler's Hatchery, 205 Northampton, Buffalo 8, N.Y.

WOODSIDE Chicks, 38 years successful hatching, Dominant White Cross from excellent laying stock. Red Rock Cross Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, Danish Brown Leghorn. David Hammond, Cortland, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Crosses. All heavies, no leghorns. $6.00-100, $11.00-200, plus postage. Ship at once, COD. Klino's Poultry Farm, Strausstown, Pa.

TURKEYS

COME To GOZZI'S For Thompson Broadwhites, large and medium strains. Our new Thompson contract permits selling throughout East. We're headquarters too for Broad-Breasted Bronze, Gozzi's Grand Champion Strain. Poults and eggs available in both Thompson Broadwhites and Broad-Breasted Bronze. Sexed Toms a specialty; ask about them. Conn.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Write for folder and new lower prices. Gozzi's Turkey Farm & Hatchery. Box A, Route 1, Guilford, Conn.

BABY CHICKS — Ducklings — Turkey Poults. B.B. Bronze. Beltsvilles, Nebraskans, White Hollands—Famous Long Island White Uekin ducklings—Send for catalog — Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, N. Y. Phone Center Moriches 3-0427.

ANDY'S Turkey Farm. Mass. U. S. Pullorum clean. The sign of Broad Breasted White Hollands. We have added Empire White Strain to our breeding flock. Place orders early. Poults and hatching eggs. Write for free catalog and price list. Tel. Concord, Mass. 221. Concord Road, Carlisle, Mass.

PULLETS

STARTED Pullets. From finest laying strains. Order now for delivery date, age and breed of your choice. Send for price list. Eben Wiswell, State Line Farm, Nichols, N. Y., R. 3.

BANTAMS

DARK CORNISH Bantams—Beautiful Midgets. Super meat breed. Like eating Quail. Hatching eggs, stock. Illustrated circular. Will Schadt, Goshen, Indiana.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins, Runners, Rouens. Toulouse, China goslings. Circular. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

INCUBATORS

INCUBATORS—All sizes. Electric. Hatch goose, turkey, duck, guinea, chicken eggs. Special instruction each. Illustrated circular. Goshen Poultry Farm, Goshen, Ind.

HIDES AND FURS

FURS MINK & RATS: Prime flesh side out, best received at once. Ginseng and other furs. Write what you have. We hold one week. H. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, New Hampshire.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified Blight Resistant seed potatoes. They beat any others for yield. Also certified Katahdins. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

HAY

ALFALFA — Clover — Timothy — Straw—Mixed hay. Large or small bales. For a real top quality load at a fair price write or call: Horace W. Bolton, E. Northfield, Mass. Tel. 840.

FOR SALE: Top quality hay and straw. Delivered subject to inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R. D. No. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa hay and wheat straw. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214. C. E. Wilbur—King Ferry, N. Y.

FIRST and Second cutting alfalfa and mixed hay, straw. State your needs. Delivered by truck load. Kenneth Stewart, Maplecrest, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos — Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION As Working farm manager or herdsman. Four years Cornell University, University of Maryland, 20 years experience with registered dairy cattle, beef, poultry husbandry. Considerable knowledge of soils and soil problems. 37, married, 1 child. 8 years at present position. E. R. Morse, 4204 Loch Raven Blvd., Baltimore 18, Maryland. Apt. 406.

HELP WANTED

A DRESS-LINGERIE shop in your home. Sell Fifth Avenue, New York fashions from gorgeous style cards. No investment. Good commission. Write Modern Manner, Dept. 8002, Hanover, Penna.

SELL LADIES hand loomed 100% nylon bags for church and grange projects. Fast seller—good commission. Write: Josephine E. Gareau, P. O. Box 514, Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

PROTESTANT young man that wants to make dairy farming his ambition, Western New York. Box 514-PD, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

A DRESS Shop in your home. No investment. Liberal sales commissions. Write Bellecraft Fashions, 111-WG Eighth Ave., New York.

RESPONSIBLE married man for mink ranch. No experience. Good salary and housing. Kaunconga Lake Fur Farm, Kaunconga Lake, New York.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Our famous choice Clover New York's finest: 5 lbs. $1.65; 6-5s $7.98 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. $9.48 F.O.B Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE SYRUP, finest quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quarts—½ gallons and gallons. Prices on request. Wm. Lawrence, Hunter, N. Y.

FRUIT

FAMOUS Indian River Citrus Fruit. Extra fancy $6.75 bu. Economy pack grapefruit $5.00 bu. All fruit postpaid Russell Groves. Russell Groves, Box 25, Wahasso, Florida.

PLANTS

ONION PLANTS—Choice select yellow or white Sweet Spanish, yellow or white Bermuda, 300-$1.60; 500-$2.10; 1,000-$3.50; 2,000-$5.45; 3,000-$6.90; 6,000 (crate)-$10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas.

STRAWBERRY Plants—Northern grown. State inspected. 40 standard and everbearing varieties including the new Blaze, the latest in raspberries including Durham off season, also Gatineau and Madalvaska very early—blueberries—asparagus. Write for free catalog and planting guide. Walter K. Morss & Son, Bradford, Mass.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. Premier, Catskill, Robinson, Temple. 100-$2.30—500-$8.00—1000-$14.50. Prepaid in 2nd and 3rd zones. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pa.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. 35 varieties. Catalog free. Rexford Sprout, Sayre, Penna.

NURSERY STOCK

EVERGREENS: Seedlings and Transplants; all kinds. Free price-list and planting guide. Flickingers' Nursery, Box 9, Sagamore, Pa.

DWARFED Ming Trees. Japanese Bonsai Method. Seed for 200 trees—10 varieties—evergreen, fruit, flowering. Ancient experts' instructions—fascinating hobby. Make money! Moneyback guarantee. Only $2.00 complete. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 24, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Tree Seedlings—Make a profit from those idle acres by planting a crop of Christmas trees. We have a wide selection of species: pines, firs, spruces. Free catalog on request. Write today. Paint Creek Nurseries, R1, Shippenville, Penna.

SEEDS

HEALTHFUL—profitable—flavorful. 10 big differen packets finest Herb seeds. Growing instructions—recipes—all complete for only $1.00. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 34, New York.

WORLD'S Finest Strain—300 African Violet Seeds — only $1.00. Free expert growing instructions — Free starting medium. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 14, N. Y.

SEED CORN: Indian or Calico corn, shelled, mixed colors. For ornamental use. 75c per lb., plus postage. Roy C. Rentzahn, R.D. 1, Silver Spring, Md.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS Bulbs, mixed, large $2.55 hundred, $13.95 thousand, plus postage. Medium $11.85 theusand postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS—Gorgeous hues mixed—100 large, $4.50, medium $2.50, small $1.15. Dahlias 8 different giants or 10 small, $2.50. Labeled. Box 7, Gladside—Northfield, Mass.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin. Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR POSTS and poles all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15 cents at yard. Penta treated poles for pole barns. Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road. Marcellus, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED To Buy: United States coins. Dr. Stewart Gay, Monticello, New York.

PIGS 50 lbs. to 125 live weight. Veal calves 150 lbs. up live weight. Suckling goats, suckling lambs, lambs sheep and heavy rabbits. Honest prices, call or write: Casale Bros., Slaughterers. 1660 Taylor Ave., Utica. N. Y. Phone Utica 2-1091—2-7609.

$2,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Dimes—1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D, 1942 over 1 pay $5.00 to $1,000.00. Quarters—1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S $5.00 to $1,000.00. Certain dates—Lincoln cents $40.00. Indian heads $50.00. Certain Buffalo nickels $7.00. Half cents $250.00. Large cents $500.00. Eagle cent $200.00. 2c piece $45.00. 3c piece $60.00. Half dimes $500.00. Shield nickel $80.00. Old dimes $300.00. Hundreds of others worth $5.00 to $500.00. Wanted—half dollars, dollars, gold coins, etc. Know their true value. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Our complete illustrated guarantee buying catalog 25c. Samples of coin conditions $1.00. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, D-350, Boston 8, Mass.

RAW FURS—Sheep's wool. Highest market prices paid. Ship direct to: Paul Baratier, Parish, N. Y.

WANTED—New York State Muskrats. Ship small lots by P.P. Will call for large lots. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214. C. E. Wilbur, King Ferry, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Realty Catalog. Farms, homes, auto cts., Businesses, 35 States, Coast-to-Coast. 3,357 bargains described. Mailed Free! World's Largest. 54 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

FARM FOR RENT: Available April 1, 150-acre dairy farm suitable for 25 milking cows. Good location in Northwestern Connecticut. Good barn, six-room house. Caretaker responsibilities. Excellent opportunity for responsible progressive young farmer. Write, giving personal particulars and references, to Box 514-TQ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANT TO Rent equipped dairy farm with option to buy. Arthur von Zwehl, Copake, N Y.

SPACIOUS country home, 9½ rooms, 2 baths, good water, near school, on state highway Route 116, Warehouse (180x45) — Andrew Olanyk, Sunderland, Mass. Telephone—South Deerfield No. -5-3858.

WANTED to rent: 30 cow modern dairy farm. Must have class 4 soil, good buildings, with plenty of water. Box 514-TC, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

FARMS WANTED: The easiest part of selling farms and acreage is posting the "sold" sign. The hardest part is getting good prospects to inspect the property. One way to make your job easier is to advertise where prospects who can and do buy real estate will be sure to look. Tell them about your property through The New York Times — biggest farm advertising medium among New York newspapers. Tell them between February 20 and March 27 — the period when advertising of farms and acreage will be featured in The Times classified pages. Your announcement will reach approximately 500,000 families on weekdays, more than 800,000 on Sundays. For details of The New York Times Farms and Acreage Feature, see your local real estate broker. If you wish, we'll help you write an ad. Just send the facts to us. Type will be set, proofs shown and costs quoted. Write The New York Times, Farms and Acreage Desk No. 106, Classified Advertising Department, Times Square, New York 36, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Western New York Real Estate. Farms—homes—stores—businesses—lake shore. Write for bargain lists. Huffman Real Estate Agency, Chautauqua, N. Y.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reiseb Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

HOUGHTON-ARNOLD Machinery Co. "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers you these quality bargains in used equipment. Each piece of equipment is either Backed By A Bond, Performance Guaranteed in Writing, or Sold on a Buy and Try Basis. Allis-Chalmers Model M Tractor. Shoes replaced, cleaned and newly painted. Buy and Try for $700.00. John Deere Model 40C with hydraulic Straight Blade. Approximately 1½ years old. Appearance good. A Buy and Try unit for $2,700.00. 1947 D6-60 Tractor with LaPlant-Choate Hydraulic Dozer. Very good condition. New tracks this summer. Buy and Try for $5,300.00. RD4-60 Caterpillar Diesel Tractor. Needs work but it will run. A Buy and Try unit for $1,000.00. Caterpillar D4-44 Bulldozer 4S, No 44 Hydraulic Control. Good general condition and appearance. A Buy and Try Unit for $2,800.00. Several other bargains in used equipment. Send a postcard for our complete list of used equipment. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, 26 Warren Avenue, Portland, Maine. Phone 3-8165.

TRACTOR Parts — Large growing stock of new and used parts for all makes. Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N. D.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, have nation-wide reputation for more years of trouble-free operation than any other make. Simple, rugged, inexpensive, long lasting exclusive heavy steel individual hook chain, no welds, no rivets, no weak spots to corrode and break. A few trade-ins of leading makes very reasonable. Investigate before you invest in any cleaner. Silos and silo unloaders Easy terms, free literature, no obligation, no salesmen will call. Dealers Wanted. Frank Nold, Rome, N. Y

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts All makes. We undersell Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, North Dakota.

FOR SALE: A Centrifugal Fairbanks-Morse pump. Capacity 750 gallons per minute 50 horsepower, electric, one end, 65 horsepower gas engine on other, 250 gallon gas tank and starter, with piping, $1,000.00. Would make a wonderful irrigation pump. Contact: Franklin Water Works, Central Street, Franklin, N. H.

FOR SALE: Stoker, used 2 years. Paul Benoit, 15 Cole Ave., Spring Valley, N. Y.

DARI-KOOL Bulk Milk Tanks equipped with controlled Capillary Expansion, offer the greatest overall efficiency. Capillary Expansion uses only oz's. of gas instead of many pounds that older type systems have to pump Capillary Expansion, used exclusively in household refrigeration because of its high efficiency and low power requirements, is now combined with the many advantages of ice-bank "shock-cooling" in Dari-Kool Bulk Milk Tanks. See your local dealer or write George Crowther Associates, Eastern Representatives of Dairy Equipment Company, Storrs, Conn.

BUFFALO turbine concentrate sprayer and duster, latest type diaphragm pump new 1954, motor overhauled end of season. Also Trescott grader and brusher in excellent condition. Priced to sell having sold farm for housing development. Wm. Friedlaender, Hazlet, N. J.

WHERE AND HOW to bid on government surplus—Millions in farm equipment, lumber, paints, building and roofing materials, feed, chain saws, power units, tractors, jeeps, trucks, trailers. Complete information $1.00. Brody, Box 8-M, Sunnyside 4, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION. Complete Combination Kit for collecting bull semen and inseminating cows. Illustrated instructions. Includes all necessary instruments and extra parts. Fine quality metal carrying case. Unconditionally guaranteed. $48.75 FOB factory Send for free literature. Breeders Equipment Co. Flourtown, Pa.

WATERPROOFED Canvas Covers — Tarpaulins. Save Direct from factory to you. Double stitched reinforced with leather. 7x9—$5.04; 8x12—$7.68; 12x14—$13.44 Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Company, Binghamton New York

BUY SURPLUS Farm Tools, machinery, feed, trucks from government. List $1.00. Bulletin Box 213K, East Hartford 8, Conn.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale — Monthly Special — 5-row Weedmaster Tractor Sprayer. List $175.50. Sale prepaid $97.65 Tremendous savings, Gov't. and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools. Hundreds of items. Illustrated bargain catalog free!! Surplus Center, 851 "O" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich N. Y.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers Better Buys on Used Equipment. Increased new "Cat" deliveries have broadened our selection. See us now for a better choice. Caterpillar D4-60" Gauge Tractor in very good operating condition, Crankcase guard, roller guards, LPC Hydraulic Angledozer and Hyster D4 Winch, $4,500.00. Allis-Chalmers Model HD7W Tractor with Baker Hydraulic Angledozer. Very good condition, less than 1300 hrs. on meter, ready for work, $5,500.00. Allis-Chalmers Model HD9B tractor with Carco Hydraulic Dozer, new 1952, Canopy top, used only two seasons, reasonable. Caterpillar D2-50" Tractor with Cat No. 44 Hydraulic Control and 2A Angledozer, electric starter, 16" grouser tracks, new 1952, very good. Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor with LPC Model 4RX Hydraulic Angledozer. A good buy—as is $2,800.00. International T-9 Tractor complete with Bucyrus Erie Angledozer, as is $1,750.00. Many others to choose from. Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

BULLDOZER. Allis-Chalmers HD10W diesel 10' Bakerblade. Excellent condition. Oliver 70 and cultivator. Case 22x37 Thrasher. Will take station wagon, registered Herefords, feeder steers or large tent in trade. Costie's Canastota Garage. Phone: Canastota, N.Y. 9161.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop, storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. 1-4357.

LIGHTNING RODS, fire extinguishers, alarms, vanes, steeple jack service. Electra Company, 127 No. Lake Avenue, Albany, N. Y., 4-4149. N. Y. C. Office Mu-6-8897.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

OUR livestock situation, early in 1955, does not seem to be changing much since 1954 and I do not think it will. 1954 did however have some features that we can well remember for this year.

1. That dairymen who culled out their cows in the spring and early summer did a much better job for themselves than those who waited until fall. I think this will be true most years from now on.

2. That all dairy herds must be culled out very much closer than ever before. A **good** cow will still make her way and a **little** more; the ordinary cow must get out of the picture.

3. Artificial insemination is one answer and a big one to the problem of greater production per cow on many farms.

4. That only **good** heifers are worth keeping. That the other kind, if kept and grown in at least fair flesh, will bring as much or more for meat than they will to go into a misguided herd somewhere. That means that heifers not good enough for you will bring you more if you prepare them for sale as meat than they will if you try to sell them for dairy purposes, and you will be helping your industry, your neighbor and yourself.

5. Never market young growthy heifers that are **thin.** You can put gain and flesh on heifers so cheaply that it will always pay you well to do it.

6. Probably fewer heifers will be kept on farms the winter of 1955-56 than for the past few years. More are being marketed this winter, for meat, in the Northeast than (I think I am safe in saying) ever before.

7. Beef cattle on Northeast farms have increased tremendously. Only a very few men ideally situated on corn farms and with experience can produce choice cattle in the Northeast economically. All others must grow and feed for low-costing gains. Naturally the better the beef animal the faster the gains and just as naturally a slow gaining beef animal can produce nothing but a headache.

Watch out that when you mix breeds you are not producing less meat (and less valuable meat) than you would by handling each breed according to its breed requirements for economical gains. We are primarily a rough feed-producing area; therefore it is not hard to figure that the type and kind of animal that will do the best on the type and kind of feeds we have will prove the best animals for us, over the years.

8. Hogs in 1954 were in short supply nationally and while they sold well, they did not soar. There will be a sizeable increase in 1955, and pork prices at the retail level will compete with our lower costing beef cuts. This will tend to keep the price of both low, probably too low. Hogs are coming back to the Northeast and there is a place for them on many farms but not every farm.

9. Sheep and lambs continued to be sold **out of the Northeast** in 1954 and they will continue to be in 1955 in spite of their value on so many, many farms. One of these days, sheep will come back to the Northeast. Our hills, our grass, our buildings, our ability to grow hay, the little grain that sheep require, and changes in land taxes, make sheep a "natural" practically everywhere in the Northeast.

It is mighty hard to keep the right animal out of the right place for any great length of time and it is just as hard to continue to keep the wrong animal in the wrong place. Many, now living, will see the sheep and lamb industry in the Northeast one of our best.

SCHOOLS

STAMMERING corrected. Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Dennison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

MAKE BIG Money At Home! Invisible Reweaving pays up to $10.00 profit in an hour. Make tears, holes disappear from fabrics. Constant demand from laundries, cleaners, homes brings steady earnings. Details Free. Fabricon, Dept. BA, 8342 S. Prairie, Chicago 19, Ill.

RUG STRIPS Hooking and Braiding, all wool, preshrunk, selvedges that are perfect for hooking. These are from the cutting rooms and are fine cloths, not cheap heavy melton. Send for free samples. You only get colors wanted, not a mixture of undesirable fabrics. We service the best teachers. Money back guarantee. Thousands of satisfied customers. Dark colors, 75c a pound, light colors, $1.00 a pound, nudes and beiges, excellent for dyeing and backgrounds, $1.25 a pound. Postage is extra, Connecticut people must add sales tax. When near our factory, come in and see garments made. We have a salesroom where you can save a lot of money. Woolens by the yard only $1.90 a yard. 56 inches wide. Store price up to $5.00 a yard. Good for coats and other garments and rugs. Colors are wine, cocoa, green, rust, cinnamon, gray, tan. Special price for black, $1.40 a yard. Free samples. Postage is extra. Rug strips, hit and miss, a mixture of different colors. All wool, good for braiding only, no samples, 50 cents lb. Minimum order $3.00. No C.O.D., add postage too. Everybody who has had these love them and ask for more. Quality Coat Factory, Elm & Orange Sts., New Haven 10, Conn.

MAKE, SELL, Artificial Flowers, woodfibre corsages, chenille dolls, jewelry, novelties. Easy "starting" kits, leaves, rhinestones—everything! Catalog showing "How-to" 10c. Profitkrafts, 4511RS2 Lorain, Cleveland 2, O.

RIBBON Remnant Special colorful assortment — 100 yards $1.00 postpaid — Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

COLORED Quilting Squares—5⅜" blocks. 100 for $2.00. L. Lounsbery, Stone Ridge, New York.

CHURCH or Club Organizations—Raise funds quickly! New interesting plan. Write for free booklet. Brisko, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

WALL BARE KIT—$1.95 postpaid, contains complete materials and tools to strip wallpaper in 5 average rooms. A real money saver. Prompt shipments. Brochure. Peg-Ann Products, 8012 Cooke Road, Elkins Park 17, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRANDFATHER Clocks. Importer has few modern German grandfather clocks, fully guaranteed. Price $275.00. Will deliver anywhere. Write: Importer, 16 Post St., Haledon, N. J.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dpt. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges, Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65D, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn, TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

New York State Hampshire Swine Breeders' Co-op., Inc.

ANNUAL WINTER SALE
Saturday — March 5, 1955
Empire Livestock Pavilion — Caledonia, N. Y.
Show 10:00 — Sale 1:00
Bred Gilts and Sows
Open Gilts — Boars

Catalogs — Ed. Sodoma
Brockport, — — New York

PUREBRED GUERNSEYS

ONE MONTH TO MATURE AGE, 200 HEAD TO SELECT FROM, LET US QUOTE ON YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

FORGE HILL FARM

R. 4 — — NEWBURGH, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

Better Living...



Most dairymen dream of the day when they can take that long vacation . . . visit far off places, see new sights, do the things they've always talked of doing.

It's the successful dairyman who makes his vacation dreams come true. He does it by improving his herd—and improving his living. He gets more production per cow—and more profit per cow.

The successful dairyman is able to live better—is able to take that vacation—because he manages his herd better . . . feeds his herd better . . . breeds his herd better.

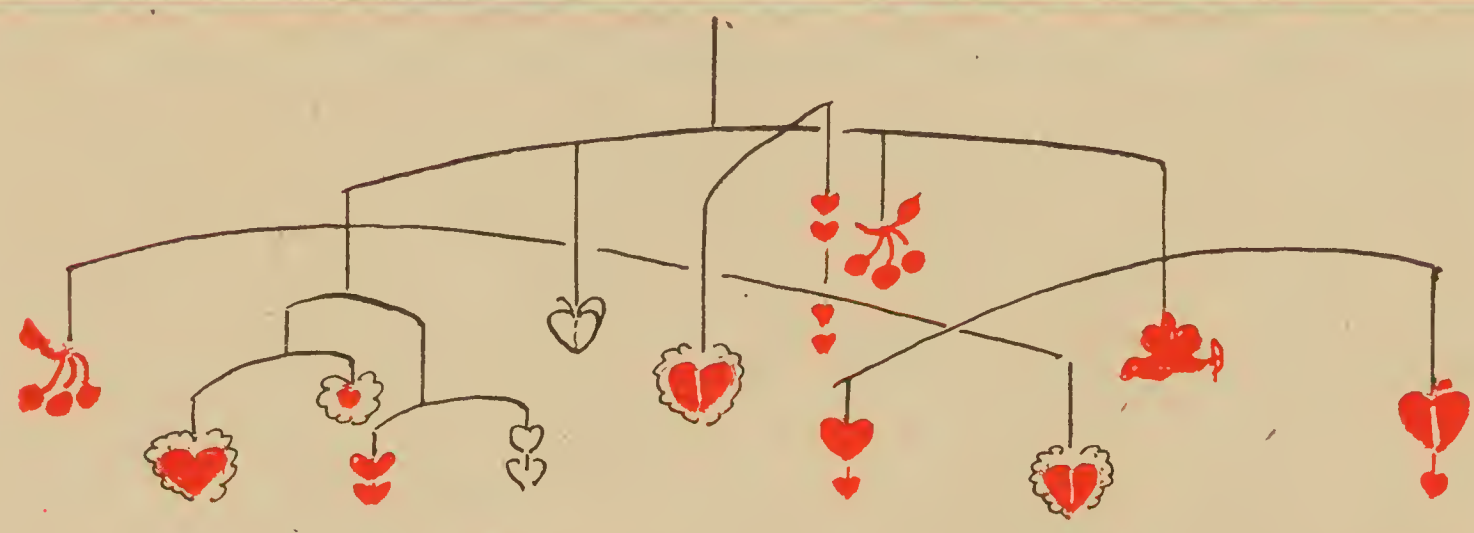
Some 45,000 dairy farmers in New York and Western Vermont have found that the way to bring better living to their family is by breeding their herd to the sires in service at the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc. Daughters of NYABC sires, they find, pay off.

To make your vacation dreams come true, consult your local technician, or write:

BOX 528-A — NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, INC. — ITHACA, N. Y.

A Recreation Recipe for GOOD PARTIES

By BERNICE SCOTT
Cornell Rural Sociology Department



HAVE you ever had a panicky, butterfly feeling when you were asked to put on a get-acquainted party for an organization you belong to, or to be social chairman of your church's family night dinners? Have you wondered how to begin and where to find help? I find that I generally get excited and scared when I don't know what I'm doing or when I haven't stopped to make any kind of a plan for myself.

Planning a recreation program is a little bit like making a cake: Your chances of success are better if you have a good recipe. A recipe for a successful social program or party has these ingredients:

1. **Purpose.** Why do the people come? For fun? To make friends? To share experiences and ideas?

2. **Physical factors.** How many people do you expect? Are they young enough to enjoy being active, or will they enjoy more sedentary activities? What occupational groups do they represent? If you decide to play some kind of a quiz game, that might be a clue for some of your questions. Also, what kind of a room or hall will you be in for the social program? Is there a piano or record player available? Are there outlets for the P.A. system?

3. **Program content.** What kind of activities will you choose, and where can you find good resource materials?

Three Kinds of Activities

There are three different kinds of activities that I would think about if I were planning for Family Night — games, dances, and songs. Within these activities are specific types:

Games: Get-acquainted; social; competitive.

Dances: Singing games; mixers; folk dances; square dances.

Songs: Folk songs; fun songs; patriotic songs; harmony; and cumulative.

After you think about the kind of group you expect to have at your Family Night and what you think they will like, you try to choose your program from these various categories. And, like the ingredients in a cake, you don't use them all in the same proportion.

One or two get-acquainted games, such as String Puzzle and Autograph Bingo, are a lot of fun to use when people are just coming in, or to break up cliques after a meal.

Under the heading of social games, I think of those in which there is a minimum of competition, such as Twenty Questions, charades, and Indoor Scavenger Hunt. As for the competitive type games, there are many such, both active and quiet. An active one is Broken Down Car Relay, which requires teams of at least five players lined up facing a goal. Each player represents some kind of car that needs to go to the repair shop. All No. 1's go only in reverse; No. 2's have carburetor trouble (two steps forward, and one backward); No. 3's have flat tires (they limp along); No. 4's won't run at all and have to be pushed by No. 5's.

Dancing may be frowned upon by some church groups, but there are many singing games and circle mixers that are simple, easy and perfectly acceptable to church groups. Many of the singing games are done to familiar tunes which add to their enjoyment. And, of course, one of the important features for a get-acquainted party is that many of the singing games, such as Circassian Circle, involve changing partners.

Community singing seems to be enjoyed by almost everybody. It is excellent for ending an evening, for it's unifying and can be participated in with a minimum of effort. Songs need to be chosen just as carefully as any game or dance—and be sure to start with a song that everyone is familiar with. Then perhaps later try something new but easy to learn. Such songs as I've Been Workin' On The Railroad, America The Beautiful, The More We Get Together, Tell Me Why, and Row, Row, Row Your Boat are only a few. And don't have the mistaken idea that The Star Spangled Banner is a good one to begin with. Unfortunately, many people don't know it, and it isn't really an easy song to sing.

Some Do's for Leaders

Often the leader's ability to plan and work with a group is the key to successful events. Try to remember these things:

1. Plan the sequence of activities to move smoothly from one to another.

2. Know your activities well. Be able to explain clearly and concisely.

3. Be alert to the mood of the group. Change to a new activity when they are at the peak of enjoyment.

4. Have a sense of humor.

5. Remember the purpose of the evening. If it is a Get-acquainted party, allow plenty of time for getting acquainted, even if you may not play all the activities planned.

Why Have a Committee?

A very important factor in successful parties is to have a committee to plan and carry out the social activities. Pooling of your ideas will result in much better organization and planning. I always think the committee has more fun than anyone else, for they have a good time trying out all sorts of games, songs, and dances to decide

(Continued on Page 26)

Recreation Materials

1. **Free Publications.** The Agricultural Extension Service of your State College of Agriculture has free publications on recreation, and most county agricultural extension offices also have copies of the material.
2. **Public Library Book Loan Service.** If your own library doesn't have what you want, the librarian will write to your State Library, or you can do it yourself.
3. **National Recreation Association.** The National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., has a wide variety of printed program helps at very reasonable prices. It offers leader training in social recreation, crafts, and creative dramatics. Write for list of publications and services. The NRA also publishes a magazine called "Recreation", available in libraries.
4. **Handbook For Recreation Leaders.** (U. S. Children's Bureau Pub. No. 231) Excellent. Price, 30 cents. Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.
5. **Handy Kits.** Games, folk and square dances. Write for catalog. Price, 25 cents per kit. Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio.
6. **Square Dances of Today.** Good basic square dance book with suggestions for leading, calling, and program planning, in addition to square dance calls, directions, and music. Published by A. S. Barnes, 232 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Price, about $3.00 Available at bookstores.
7. **Fun Encyclopedia.** Good collection of recreation materials. Published by Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tennessee. Price, about $4.00. Available at bookstores.
8. **Song Collections.** The Cooperative Recreation Service has many good inexpensive collections of folk songs, including **Joyful Singing, Open Road, Look Away,** and others. Price, 25 cents each. Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio.
   America Sings. Price, 60 cents. Robbins Music Corp., N. Y.
   Everybody Sing. Price, 60 cents. Paul-Pioneer Music Corp., N. Y.
   Merrily We Sing. Price, 60 cents. Leo Feist, Inc., N. Y.
   Sing. Price, 60 cents. C. C. Birchard Co., Boston, Mass.
   Good community song collections are published by most music publishing houses and are available in music stores. They often are available also in book departments of department and dime stores.
9. **Folk and Square Dances.** The Folk Dancer, P. O. Box 201, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., is one of the best leader training, record and service centers in the Northeast. It handles nearly all publications and records for folk and square dances. American Squares, 1159 Broad St., Newark 5, New Jersey, also has a good record service.
10. **One-Act Plays.** Good inexpensive rural life plays, royalty free. Write for list. Price, 35 cents per play, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, One-Act Play Dept., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.
11. **A Limited Supply** of material on games, song leadership, folk and square dances, prepared by the author of this article, is available on request. Write to Miss Bernice Scott, Rural Sociology Dept., 236 Warren Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.



4 delicious food treats

all from your package of Mother's Oats



At breakfast—the wonderful taste of good hot oatmeal is always a treat. What other cereal—hot or cold—tastes as downright delicious as Mother's Oats? Or gives you so much nourishment? And you can cook Old Fashioned Mother's Oats completely in only 5 minutes in boiling water! Yet you enjoy the same delicious, old fashioned flavor that many people think takes hours of cooking.

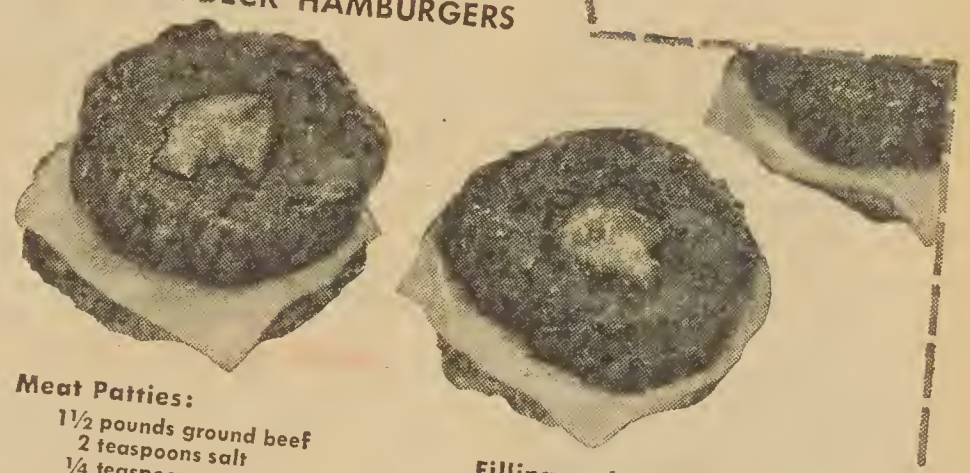
Clip out and try the recipes shown here. Mother's Oats adds an especially good taste to dozens of foods. It makes meat dishes extra juicy. Gives cookies a delicious, nutty flavor. Makes rich, moist muffins.

Discover what a lot of good eating and nourishment you get from high-protein Mother's Oats at breakfast and in delicious recipes.

MOTHER'S OATS

America's Most Popular Cereal...Hot or Cold

JUICY DOUBLE-DECK HAMBURGERS



Meat Patties:

- 1½ pounds ground beef
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup tomato juice
- ¼ cup chopped onion
- ¾ cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)

Filling and Topping:

- 6 slices American cheese
- 6 tablespoons chili sauce

Combine all ingredients for the meat patties. Shape into 12 patties. Pan-fry; put 2 patties together with a slice of American cheese. Serve with chili sauce. Makes 6 servings.

OLD-FASHIONED OATMEAL COOKIES

(Quick One-Bowl Method)

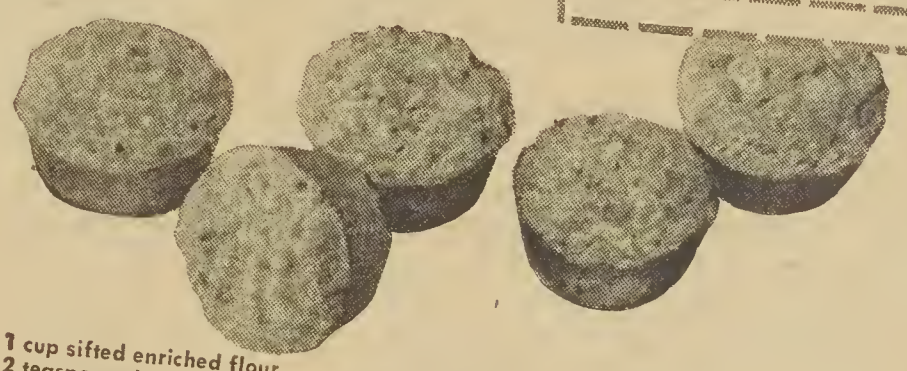


- 1½ cups sifted enriched flour
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1½ teaspoons cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- ¾ cup shortening, soft
- ½ cup granulated sugar
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- ¼ cup milk
- 3 cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
- 1 cup raisins

Sift together flour, soda, salt and spices into a large bowl. Add shortening, sugars, eggs and milk. Beat until smooth, about 2 minutes. Lightly stir in rolled oats and raisins.

Roll dough out on lightly floured board to ¼-inch thickness; cut with large floured cooky cutter. Place on a greased cooky sheet. Sprinkle lightly with granulated sugar if desired. Bake in a moderate oven (375°F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Remove from cooky sheet immediately. Makes 3 dozen cookies.

OATMEAL BUTTERMILK MUFFINS



- 1 cup sifted enriched flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon soda
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup brown sugar
- 3 tablespoons shortening
- 1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 cup buttermilk

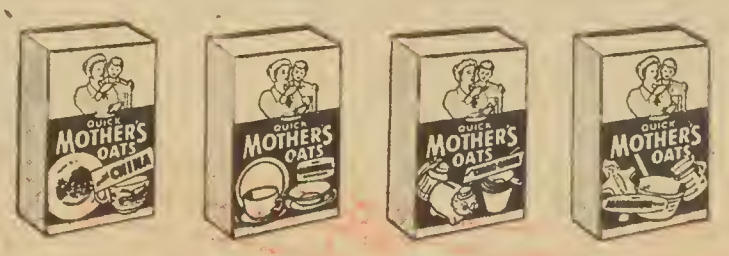
Sift together flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Mix with brown sugar. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles corn meal. Add rolled oats, blending thoroughly. Add beaten egg and buttermilk, stirring lightly. Fill greased muffin pans ⅔ full.

Bake in a hot oven (425°F.) about 20 minutes. Makes 12 medium-sized muffins.

Cinnamon-Topped Muffins: Combine ⅓ cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, 2 teaspoons cinnamon and 1 tablespoon melted butter. Sprinkle over muffins before baking.



LOOK FOR CHINA, CARNIVAL WARE, CUP AND SAUCER, OR ALUMINUM WARE INSIDE MOTHER'S PREMIUM OATS



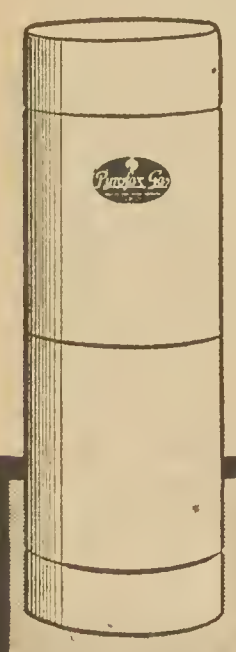


Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
in **New "Thrifty Three's"**

You'll save money every time you buy the new "Thrifty Three's." And you'll get the speediest, handiest yeast you've ever used.

Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast always rises fast—and it keeps for months on your pantry shelf. When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—it's sure to give you grand results.

Fleischmann's is *guaranteed* fresher and faster rising or *double your money back*. It's the yeast that prize-winning cooks depend on, now in handy new "Thrifty Three's."

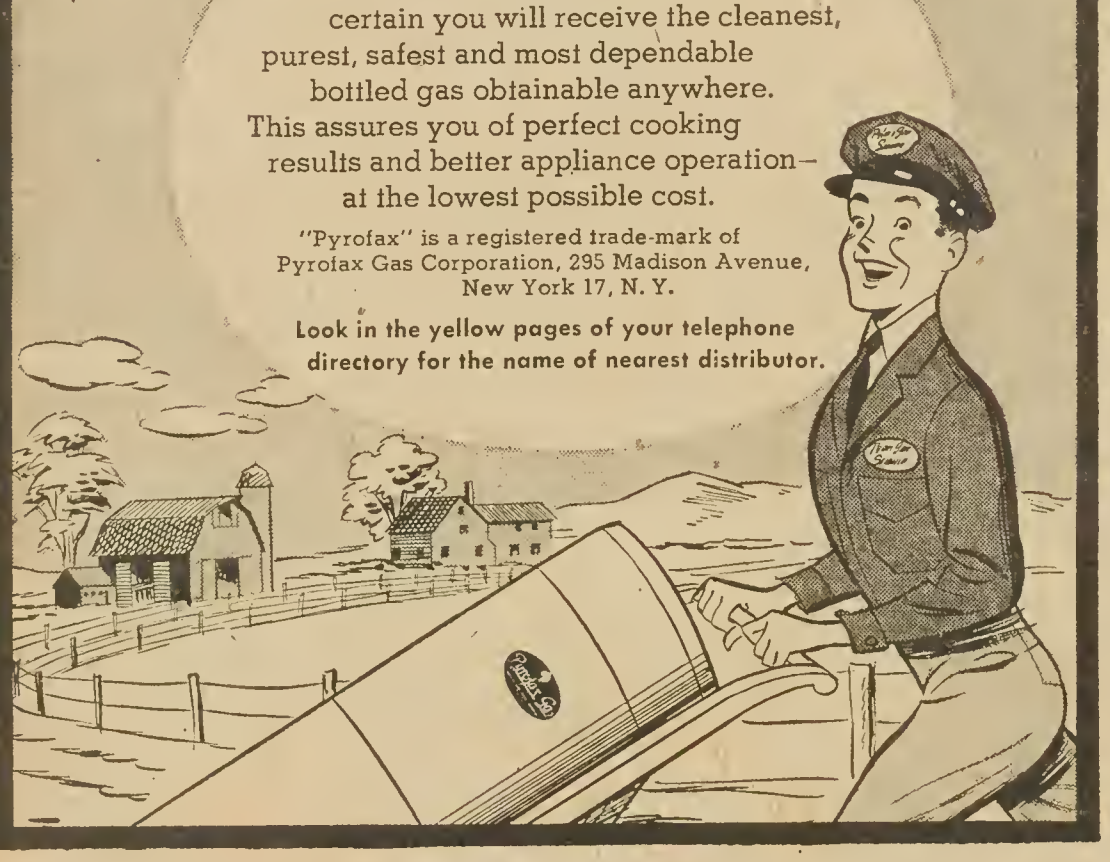


For the best in LP GAS
get Pyrofax Gas
TRADE MARK
it's "Quality Controlled"

Every tankful of "Pyrofax" gas is carefully tested, checked, measured and weighed to make certain you will receive the cleanest, purest, safest and most dependable bottled gas obtainable anywhere. This assures you of perfect cooking results and better appliance operation—at the lowest possible cost.

"Pyrofax" is a registered trade-mark of Pyrofax Gas Corporation, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Look in the yellow pages of your telephone directory for the name of nearest distributor.



Pretty As a Picture



2277. Pretty school-age design with shirred neck, shoulder yokes, pouch pockets, gaily flared skirt. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8: Style shown, 2¼ yds. 35-in.

2310. This charming design for the younger miss of the household has wide skirt with front pleats, sailor collar. So pretty for spring and summer! Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8: Sleeveless style, 3⅜ yds. 35-in.

2307. For those of you who like slimming lines, a flattering dress with scalloped sweetheart neckline, shirring on bodice and on sleeves. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 18: Short-sleeved style, 3⅞ yds. 35-in.

2261. Wonderfully simple cut-all-in-one casual dress has dart-fitted waistline without waistline seam. Make it in a wink! Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: 3¼ yds. 35-in.

2266. Versatile sundress has V-neckline, gaily flared skirt, bolero with crisply contrasting collar and cuffs. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: Dress and bolero, 5¼ yds. 35-in. and 1 yd. 35-in. contrasting material.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for each pattern. Add 25c for our new SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

RECREATION RECIPE

(Continued from Page 24)

which ones will be the best and most fun for the particular group. And with each committee member taking his part in planning, getting materials, and leading activities, it makes the job easier for everyone. Perhaps you will want to have each committee member work on only one or two meetings during the year. That will give more people an opportunity to share their ideas and give more variety to the program.

What Not to Do

It is just as important to use good materials in recreation as it is in cooking or baking. Keep standards high. If there is any game you wouldn't like to play yourself because you think it is embarrassing or not in very good taste—don't ask anyone else to play it.

Some songs are not acceptable in all groups. Like the games, they must fit the occasion and the group. Many adults don't enjoy or appreciate the fun songs that are sung by teen-agers. Dances, too, need to be chosen carefully. I can think of one folk dance that can be a lot of fun, but it demands more knee bends than most nylons will take.

Resource Material

I've purposely left until last the thing you are probably most interested in—resource materials. Where do you go to find books, pamphlets, records, games, one-act plays, etc.?

There are so many publications on recreation these days, with more coming out all the time, that it is difficult even to attempt to make a representative list. Consider the one in the box on page 24 just a beginning. You will find many others, but these are the ones that I have found satisfactory, reliable, and well worth the money.

And now, just remember—what you plan must be the most fun for the most people present. As the year progresses, I know that you and your committee will have a lot of fun, get a lot of new ideas, and have a good variety in your programs. In fact, I'll be coming to you for help!

Party Refreshments

By M. Ellen Sweetland

NEXT time you're chairman of a refreshments committee, how about using delectable milk drinks for something a little bit different? They are a wonderful party pick-up for that grange, church, P.T.A. session, or any of the various executive meetings that are always facing many of us. Farm organizations might well serve these milk drinks at any or all of their meetings—and what could be nicer or easier to prepare and serve for shower parties, Junior and Senior high school proms, and receptions of various kinds?

Below are quantity recipes for the delicious milk drinks and cookies that were served in the women's building at the New York State Fair last year. Try some of them at your next church or organization party and see what a hit they make! Have all the ingredients of the milk drinks cold, and mix shortly before serving. Incidentally, there is nothing more decorative than a table arranged with a gleaming white cloth, silver spoons, flowers in the center, and at both ends of the table huge bowls brimming with luscious looking milk drinks.

CHOCOLATE MINT MILK DRINK

(30 servings)

1 gallon milk
2 cups chocolate syrup
2 teaspoons peppermint flavoring
½ pint whipping cream
Green cherries for garnishing

Add chocolate syrup and flavoring to milk, and beat well. Add to each serving a bit of whipped cream and slice of green maraschino cherry as garnish.

STRAWBERRY MILK DRINK

(40 servings)

1 quart sieved strawberries
1 gallon milk
2 quarts strawberry ice cream

Mix strawberries with milk, add cubed strawberry ice cream.

GINGER ALE MILK DRINK

(48 servings)

1 gallon milk
4 quarts ginger ale

Place cubed vanilla ice cream in punch bowl, add milk and ginger ale.

COFFEE MILK DRINK

(36 servings)

1 cup powdered instant coffee
1 gallon milk
2 quarts vanilla ice cream

Dissolve coffee powder in small amount of milk, add balance of milk. Add cubed ice cream.

ORANGE EGG NOG MILK DRINK

(40 servings)

1 gallon milk
1 cup sugar
16 eggs
8 oranges

Beat eggs and sugar until light and fluffy, add the juice and slivered rind of the oranges. Add milk and serve immediately.

BUTTER BALLS

(60 cookies)

½ cup confectioners' sugar, sifted
1 cup butter
2 cups sifted cake flour
½ cup chopped nuts

Mix the sugar, butter and cake flour thoroughly. Add nuts. Shape in small balls (½ teaspoon dough) and bake 15 to 20 minutes at 300° to 325° or until lightly browned around edges.

PEANUT BUTTER COOKIES

(120 cookies)

2 cups granulated sugar
1 cup butter
2 eggs
1 cup peanut butter
2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon baking powder

Cream together sugar, butter and eggs. Add peanut butter and blend well. Add dry ingredients sifted together. Shape in balls, flatten with fork, and bake 8 to 10 minutes at 400°. The dough may also be shaped in rolls and sliced like refrigerator cookies.

These Peanut Butter Cookies may be made ahead and frozen, either baked or unbaked.

Decorate With "Mobiles"

By DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS

A "MOBILE" is almost any sort of decoration that is suspended in mid-air and moves freely. They are a cheap and effective way to achieve a festive look in a large assembly hall that would otherwise be stark and uninviting for a party. The vibrations produced by people moving about keep mobiles constantly in motion and make them fascinating to watch.

The one illustrated under the heading on page 24 is made from several lengths of stovepipe wire hooked together and decorated with symbols of the February holidays. Red, gold, or silver hearts; tiny white, gold or silver doilies, cupids, hatchets and cherries may be purchased for very little at the five-and-dime stores.

To make a mobile, attach a variety of ornaments to short lengths of wire and bend the ends of wire over and fasten to other longer lengths of wire. String combined with wire may permit freer movement. Hang small groups on still longer wires (at right angles) and finally fasten to one major wire, possibly four or five feet long, depending on how large the hall and how high the ceiling. At the balance point, suspend the whole thing by a strong cord from a light fixture or from a screw-eye placed in ceiling or rafter.

Be sure to hang **securely** and high enough to clear the heads of very tall persons. Each ornament should be able to move freely in its own orbit.

A still easier way to make mobiles is to hang two wire coat hangers at opposite ends and at right angles to a third hanger, and suspend the upper hanger from a chandelier or wire stretched taut across the upper part of a room. The coat hangers may be wound with crepe paper for color. Fasten ornaments to these with threads of varying lengths. Each group of ornaments on any mobile should of course balance. For variety, balance one large

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—Emerson

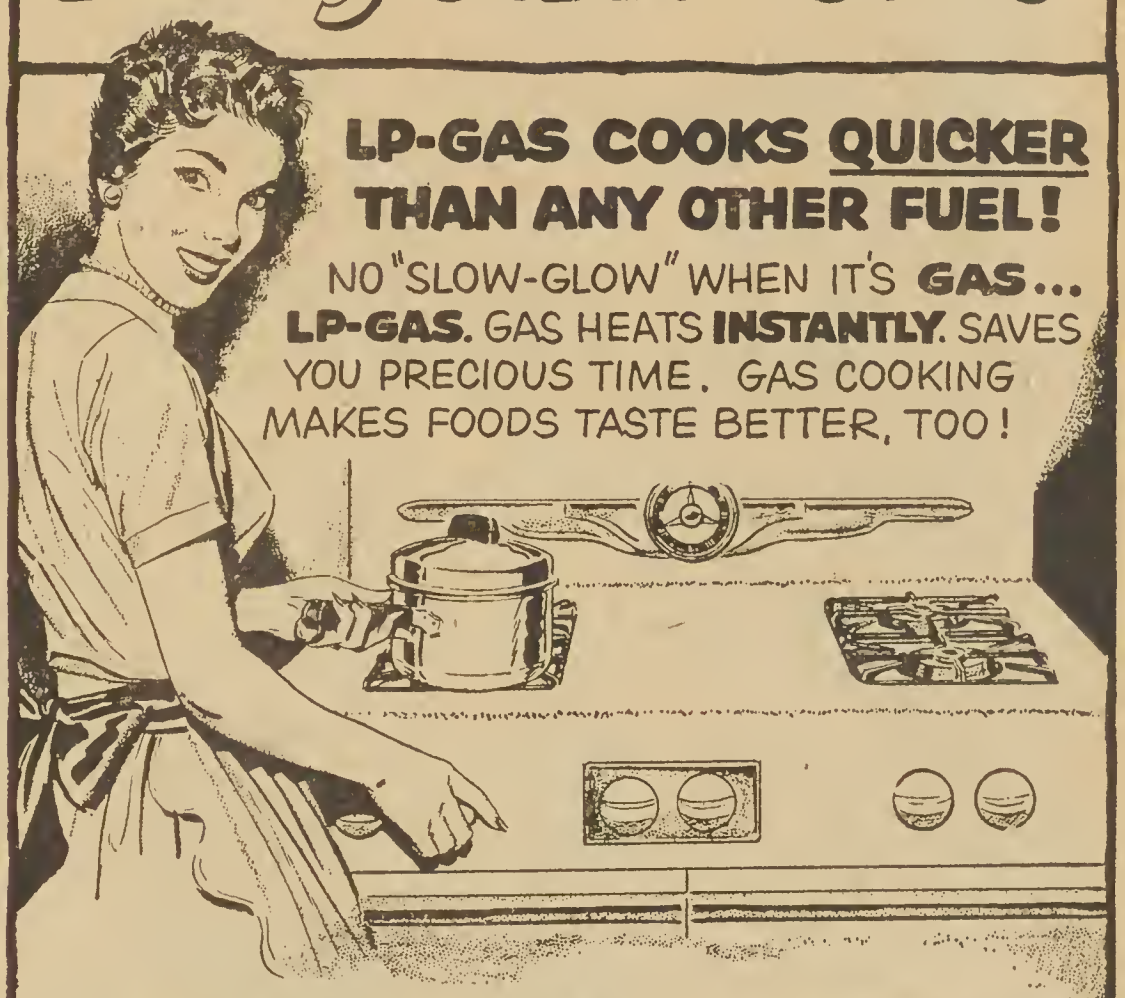
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ornament with three smaller ones on a string.

Another type of mobile can be made by painting a bare tree branch white or whatever color you like and hanging ornaments on these with heavy thread. You may want to devise your own ornaments from paper, cloth, metal or plastic.

Ornaments can, of course, be devised for every season of the year. Geometric shapes, flowers, fish, animals and bits of fur and feathers may add just the right touch to your party atmosphere.

Did you know?



LP-GAS COOKS QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER FUEL!

NO "SLOW-GLOW" WHEN IT'S GAS... LP-GAS. GAS HEATS INSTANTLY. SAVES YOU PRECIOUS TIME. GAS COOKING MAKES FOODS TASTE BETTER, TOO!

LP-GAS HEATS WATER 3 TIMES FASTER!

NO MORE WAITING FOR HOT WATER. LP-GAS IS SO FAST THAT A 30-GALLON GAS HEATER GIVES YOU MORE HOT WATER THAN AN 80-GALLON HEATER OF ANOTHER TYPE. THAT'S ECONOMY.





CLOTHES DRY IN 20 MINUTES WITH FAST LP-GAS!

LIGHT COTTONS DRY IN 20 MINUTES IN AN AUTOMATIC LP-GAS DRYER! YOU CAN EVEN DRY A FULL LOAD OF HEAVIER CLOTHES-READY TO IRON-IN HALF AN HOUR. FOR SPEED AND EFFICIENCY, NOTHING BEATS AN LP-GAS DRYER!

ARE YOU MAKING THE MOST OF THIS MODERN FUEL?

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LP-GAS) has virtually *unlimited* farm uses. The same system that supplies your automatic gas range can also heat your water and your home, run your refrigerator and your clothes dryer and *also* supply more *efficient* fuel for tractors, stationary pumps and other farm machinery. Millions on farms now use LP-GAS. Learn what it can do for you. See your dealer today or write to LP-Gas Information Service, Dept. AA-1, 185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill., for free booklet.

LP GAS

AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE
DEPENDABLE ALWAYS

BUTANE • PROPANE • BOTTLED GAS • TANK GAS



WHEN YOU BAKE

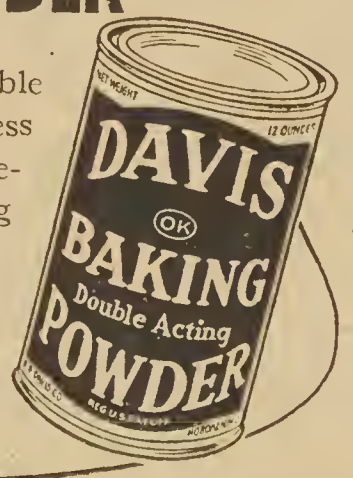
Give Yourself a Break!

USE THE BEST BAKING POWDER MONEY CAN BUY!

Davis

DOUBLE ACTING BAKING POWDER

Baking with Davis "double action" means super-lightness . . . fine texture. You'll be delighted! *Send for* easy baking QUICK-MIX Charts. R. B. Davis Company, Dept. AA-32, Hoboken, N. J.



By the Makers of Cocomalt and Swel

Get This FREE FOLDER on BANKING BY MAIL



Learn all about the safe, convenient Banking By Mail plan of this strong old Mutual Savings Bank. Thousands of out-of-town depositors use it regularly. Mail the coupon TODAY.

Anticipated Dividend 2 3/4% per year Quarterly as of Apr. 1, 1955

MORE MONEY for YOUR MONEY

MAIL THIS COUPON...NOW

Home Savings Bank, Albany 7, N. Y. Dept. 1

Enclosed is my first deposit of $_____. Please mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail folder

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

YOU'D NEVER KNOW I HAD PSORIASIS (S. D.)*



As hundreds of thousands of users have learned, Siroil tends to remove psoriasis crusts and scales on outer layer of skin. Light applications help control recurring lesions. Siroil doesn't stain clothing or bed linens. Offered on two-weeks-satisfaction-or-money-refunded basis. 22 years of successful results. **Write for free booklet.**

*S. D. means Skin Disorder.

My thanks to- SIROIL

AT ALL DRUG STORES

SEND FOR INTERESTING FREE BOOKLET TODAY

SIROIL LABORATORIES, INC.
Dept. AA-11 Santa Monica, Calif.

Please send me your free booklet on Psoriasis.

NAME _____ Please Print

STREET or R.D. _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

Save Money!

GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!



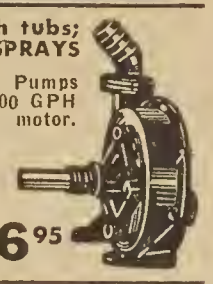
WITH A DANIELS FORCED WARM AIR WOOD BURNING FURNACE

Write To-day for Descriptive Folder!

SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARDWICK, VERMONT

DRAINS cellars, cisterns, wash tubs; IRRIGATES — CIRCULATES — SPRAYS

1,001 uses — house, garden, farm. Pumps 3000 GPH; 450 GPH 80' high or 1800 GPH from 25' well. Use 1/6 to ¾ HP motor. SUBMERSIBLE! Does not rust or clog! Postpaid if remittance with order. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE



LABAWCO PUMPS
Belle Mead 14, N. J.

$6.95

RENEW NOW WHILE THE PRICE IS STILL LOW

Nagging Backache Sleepless Nights

Often Due to Kidney Slow-down

When kidney function slows down, many folks complain of nagging backache, headaches, dizziness and loss of pep and energy. Don't suffer restless nights with these discomforts if reduced kidney function is getting you down—due to such common causes as stress and strain, over-exertion or exposure to cold. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

SPRING FABRICS

Send for FREE SWATCHES, of Fashion's most beautiful, all wool, and part wool materials. Newest patterns, smartest weaves, finest quality, at most reasonable prices. Buy direct from Mill, and SAVE ONE-THIRD. Woolens for the entire family.

HOMESTEAD WOOLEN MILLS, INC.
Dept. A-2 West Swanzey, N. H.

Make Baby's First Meals Fun

By KATHLEEN BERRESFORD
Nutritionist

"MY NEIGHBOR'S baby isn't any older than Betty, and she's eating solid foods now. When can Betty start these, doctor?"

Like many mothers of first babies, you too may be anxious to start adding solid foods to the milk and orange juice diet. Aetually there is no set age to start spoon foods, because no baby is exaetly like another baby.

Maybe one day your baby will let you know in his own way that he's no longer getting enough to eat. Or your doctor may feel he should gain weight a little faster. Or the baby may be thriving but has reached the age when it is easier for him to learn to eat these new foods than it would be a few months later.

In our grandmothers' day most babies did very well on their liquid diet until they were about a year old. They didn't fall apart for lack of solid foods before then. But now doetors have found that babies ean handle solid foods earlier than was previously thought. The exact time of starting the first solid food is of little importance, and it matters little, too, whether this first solid food is eereal, fruit or vegetables.

How is anyone to know, then, when to make the shift? The doctor deeides when the baby is ready on the basis of your baby's partieular needs. Because babies are sueh individuals, each one should be looked over by his doctor about once a month for the first half of his little life. This gives the doctor a chance to wateh and guide his development.

In many communities, clinies are held especially for the care of well babies. If expense would prevent your baby having a monthly examination, you can learn from your local, distriet or State health department if there is a well-baby clinic you can attend.

Now let's suppose your doctor has said to start giving fruit. You ean use either canned baby fruit (strained) or you may strain a little of the fruit you cook for the family. Use a small spoon —smaller than a teaspoon. Remember this is a new experience for the baby. It's a new taste for him to pass approval on. And he has to figure out what to do with that mass of something that just stays where it's put on his tongue —doesn't trickle down his throat like milk does. If you've put it far enough baek on his tongue, he'll probably decide the easiest thing to do is to swallow it. But if the food is nearer the tip of his tongue, he may be more inclined to spit it out. So, before swallowing becomes automatic, there needs to be a period of trial and error.

And here's another suggestion which may make the difference between your child being a fussy eater for years to eome or a person who will eat anything and everything with gusto. **Let eating be fun.** The process of learning to eat is not easy—and it's bound to be messy. So be relaxed and happy during these feeding times. After all, you know that whether this little bit of food is eaten on this partieular day doesn't matter a whit. What does matter (and it matters very much) is that your baby thinks eating is fun.

Before every feeding time, say to yourself, "Now Baby and I are going to enjoy this." You'll want to be understanding and patient all the while. Smile and eneourage his efforts. A little food spilled can't be helped. A food refused? No matter. Plenty of time later for him to get used to it. Life's full of so many problems—let's save eating time for just fun.

CAN YOU GO TO ALASKA June or September?

HAWAII April or July?

If so, you have a bargain. And you will be on a cruise of highest quality, escorted, with friendly companions.



Most travelers to Alaska, you know, insist on July or August, when ships are crowded. They don't realize that June and September, too, are wonderful months in the Northwest, the Inside Passage, Alaska and Canadian Rockies. And, Hawaii, most travelers ask for January and February, but April and July cruises are equally good.

So we offer you choice of departures June 8 or August 31 to Alaska; or for Hawaii, you may leave March 30 or July 6.

Each trip requires three weeks, costs less than ordinary cruises and represents a bargain for a quality vacation. The trips are under the trustworthy auspices of the Agricultural and Passenger departments of the Northern Pacific Railway, and while essentially for farm families, city folks will enjoy them too.

Please send for free folders, "Alaska" or "Hawaii", or both. Address: M. M. Goodsill, Room 813, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, St. Paul 1, Minn.

NEW, HIGHER Anticipated DIVIDEND Payable April 1

2 3/4% PER YEAR

BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, *by Mail*

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with $1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

ASSETS OVER $70,000,000

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank

MAIN OFFICE
100 State St.
Albany 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____

Vacation of A Lifetime May 18--June 28

LATE SPRING, the loveliest time to be abroad, when all Europe is in flower, is the time when our next European Tour will leave New York City to visit Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England, Scotland, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and France. You, like many others, have probably longed to see these fascinating countries, each so different from the other and from our own United States. And now is your chance to go in the easiest, most pleasant way imaginable, with a congenial AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST party.

The other day a woman came into our offices to make a reservation for this tour, and said: "How I wish I had known about your tours before this! I love to travel, and when I heard about the happy times that people have on your tours, I knew they were just what I have been looking for!"

Our fun on this European tour will start on May 18, the day we board the beautiful Cunard liner **Queen Elizabeth,** at new York City and head for England. We'll have 5 glorious days on this palatial ship, and then before we know it we will dock in Southampton and be on our way to London. From then on, our days will be a succession of fascinating experiences, as we see the sights of London, Windsor Castle, Shakespeare's birthplace, beautiful Edinburgh, the Scottish lake country, Norway's enchanting scenery and picturesque cities; fabulous Stockholm; "wonderful Copenhagen" in the land of Hans Christian Anderson; Holland, the country of dikes and windmills, tulips and picture book farms; Germany, where we'll see remains of bombed buildings, as well as romantic Heidelberg, Cologne, Frankfurt, and take a Rhine river trip.

Next comes magnificent Switzerland, and words fail when one tries to describe the four thrilling days we will have in this Alpine fairyland. We'll visit Lucerne and Interlaken and have a day's trip through the famous Three-Pass country. Everywhere we go in Switzerland, we will see flower starred mountain slopes, tidy Swiss farms, cows grazing on perpendicular pas-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Yesterday is a memory,
Tomorrow is a mystery,
Today is the day.
Let's go!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

tures; healthy red-cheeked folk, and high above on all sides the dazzling white peaks of the mighty Alps.

Paris, the most glamorous city in the world will be our last stop—and June in Paris is an unforgettable experience. Sightseeing trips will show us everything from the Eiffel Tower to the gorgeous Versailles palace. And then once again we'll board the Queen Elizabeth for another restful and delightful five-day cruise, headed homeward.

The price of this trip is very reasonable—approximately $1,400, the exact price depending on the stateroom assigned to you. Everything is included in the price of the ticket — even tips on the steamship and your deck chair and steamer rug. You'll have nothing to do on this trip but to follow the leader and enjoy yourself! Our printed, illustrated itinerary contains complete information about the trip; we have only been able to give you just a few of the highlights here. To get a copy of the itinerary, just fill out the coupon below and mail it to us. Reservations should be made soon and accompanied by a deposit of $200 per person. If you find later that you cannot go, the deposit will be refunded.

Don't miss this vacation of a lifetime! Go and you'll find that it is one of the best investments in happiness that you ever made!



HEIDELBERG IN SPRING: While in Germany, our party will visit beautiful Heidelberg, Germany's famous University City, long famous for its wonderful old castle and student resorts.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me as soon as possible, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your European Vacation Tour, May 18 to June 28.

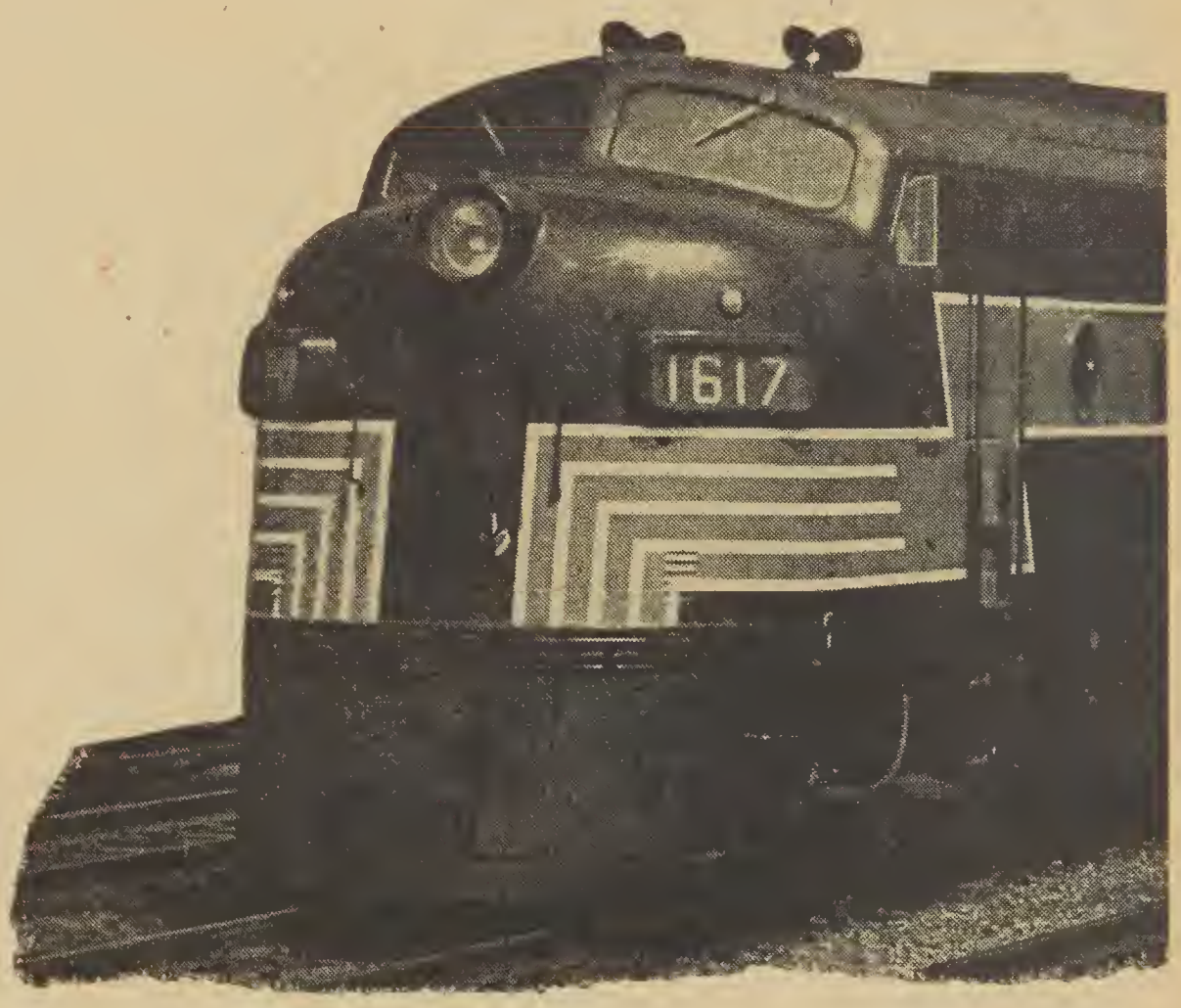
Name _____

Address _____

Please print name and address

BAD WEATHER?

THOUSANDS of successful farmers in the Northeast turn to Rural Radio Network's Weather Roundups for the latest in up-to-the-minute weather information. Each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6:15 p.m. the Weather Roundup is brought to you by the Associated Railroads of New York State, providing dependable transportation in *any* weather. Tune in to Weather Roundup over your local Rural Radio Network station, every morning, Monday through Saturday.



RURAL RADIO NETWORK

ITHACA, N. Y.

THE ASSOCIATED RAILROADS OF NEW YORK STATE:
Arcade & Attica • Boston & Maine • Delaware & Hudson • Delaware, Lackawanna & Western • Erie • Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville • Lehigh & Hudson River • Lehigh & New England • Lehigh Valley • Long Island • New York Central • New York, Chicago & St. Louis • New York, New Haven & Hartford • New York, Ontario & Western • Pennsylvania • Railway Express Agency.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

Northeastern Farmers Make Plans

By W. I. MYERS

Dean, New York State College of Agriculture

REASONABLY free market prices are the best guides for production and consumption that have yet been developed in our free-choice system of private competitive enterprise. In such an economy we must expect moderate price fluctuations down as well as up.

Parity prices of farm products represent a fair average over a period of years. For eleven years, from 1942 to 1952, United States farm prices were at parity or above and in some years averaged 10 to 15 per cent above parity. Similarly, we must expect some swings below parity. We are in one now. U.S. farm prices were 14 per cent below parity in December.

It is tough, but farmers and other businessmen can work out necessary adjustments without disaster if we can avoid real deflation and depression.

In my opinion, the solution of New York dairy problems is not to be found in government price-support programs for butter and other dairy products. Such programs can stabilize prices temporarily by building up government-owned storage stocks, but they cannot raise prices over several years unless these stocks are given away or destroyed.

Many dairy farmers do not realize that price-support programs really mean increasing present prices by borrowing from the future and that they result in further loss of consumer markets on which their future welfare depends. **The only real answer to the problems of surplus dairy products is to move them into the stomachs of American consumers.** The sooner current production of milk and milk products can be moved directly into consumption, the sooner will dairy farmers have a sound basis for the orderly improvement of prices and incomes.

To Meet Problems

My suggestions for meeting the problems of our dairy industry are not new. They fall under two general headings:

Increase the efficiency of milk production.

Improve marketing and distribution so as to reduce costs and increase the consumption of milk and milk products.

Splendid progress in efficiency has been made by dairy farmers over the years and great credit is due them for these remarkable achievements. However, more is needed to meet the price-cost squeeze and these matters are in the direct control of individual farmers. Some of the important factors are:

1. **Enough cows or hens or cash crops to keep the labor force fully employed using established labor-saving equipment and methods.**

Ten or fifteen cows or their equivalent in other enterprises will no longer provide a satisfactory living for a farm family. A reasonable minimum standard to provide a satisfactory income for a farm family is a two-man business, but very large farms are not needed for efficiency.

2. **Increase milk production per cow and eggs per hen by better breeding, feeding, and disease control. Similarly, yields per acre should be raised by using improved varieties and by up-to-date production methods.**

In the years of rising prices, it was profitable to increase milk production by heavier grain feeding even though cash costs were raised. Under present conditions, greater emphasis should be given to obtaining good production at lower cost. As Dr. L. C. Cunningham has shown, the cost of nutrients obtained from pasture, silage, and hay is only a fraction of their cost in grain. There is a real opportunity to lower costs by improving the quality and yield of pasture and forage crops so as to reduce the need for purchased grain. Good liming and fertilizer practices should be continued for both are relatively cheap.

Artificial insemination and better breeding of dairy cattle offer another proven method of increasing milk production per cow at low cost. It is also good business to cull out unprofitable low producers and replace them with better cows.

3. **Increase labor efficiency by careful planning of work and by effective use of established labor-saving machinery.**

Although farm wages have leveled off, labor continues to be the highest priced item of farm operation. Hence, the output of milk per man is even more important than the yield per cow. The first step in obtaining high output per man is to keep as many high-producing cows as the labor force can take care of along with other work. In order to earn good wages, it is necessary for one man to handle at least 15 or 20 cows or 2000 hens or an equivalent in other enterprises.

It is good business to buy labor-saving machines that can be used efficiently. New machines should be purchased with care, making sure that they are adapted to the size and operation of the farm. Careful attention should be given to the care and maintenance of present machines so as to prolong their useful life and reduce the cost of operation.



WILLIAM I. MYERS

Dean, New York State College of Agriculture

William I. Myers has been Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University since 1943. Previously, from 1938 to 1943, he was head of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. Myers, who grew up on a dairy and tobacco farm at Lowman, Chemung County, New York, still lives on a farm north of Ithaca, where the main enterprise is poultry. Except for his five years in Washington, where he was Governor of the Farm Credit Administration from 1933 to 1938 he has been associated with the College as teacher, extension worker, and administrator since he was graduated from Cornell with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1914. He is a member of the American Agriculturist Foundation.



In some states milk is sold in gallon jugs. This is not legal in New York State at present, but it is legal to give a price discount for quantity purchases and to cash-and-carry customers.

Low Returns for Manufactured Products

There is widespread misunderstanding of the problems and costs involved in the marketing and distribution of dairy products, especially milk. Many farmers and consumers look at the spread between the price received by the dairy farmer and the retail price paid by the consumer and assume that there are large wastes or very high profits in the marketing process.

As every dairyman knows, a part of this spread is due to the fact that only part of the milk that he delivers is sold in fluid form, and the remainder is used in other ways at lower prices. Under the New York order farmers in December received 11.7 cents a quart for milk that went to consumers in bottles, but only 6 cents for milk that went into butter, skim powder and cheese.

The decline in the farm price of milk since 1952 is due primarily to increased production most of which went into manufactured dairy products at lower prices.

However, even the spread between the Class 1 price of milk, and the retail price looks big in these times. Repeated careful studies by Dr. Leland Spencer and others over many years have shown that these large margins are due to real costs and that average profits of milk marketing companies are margins prevailing generally in the retail distribution of food.

Distribution Can Be Improved

If milk is to meet successfully the growing competition with other foods, it will be necessary to provide greater flexibility in the marketing system.

Here are some suggestions for increasing the consumption of fluid milk:

1. **Increase consumption by providing milk at lower prices to consumers who wish to save the costs of credit and delivery.**

Consumers who wish to pay cash and do their own delivery should have the chance to do so at a lower price which represents the reduction in costs involved.

2. **Increase consumption by making milk available in bulk packages or by quantity discounts at prices that represent the savings in costs involved.**

In home delivery it costs very little more to deliver 4 or 5 quarts than one, and the delivery cost per quart is much lower.

3. **Increase consumption by making available to consumers, standardized milk of low, medium, and high fat content at appropriate prices.**

Increasing numbers of fat-conscious consumers are limiting calorie intake by changing the type of foods they eat from fats to proteins. There is a definite trend toward drinking low-fat milk, using lighter cream, and eating more low-fat frozen dairy desserts. It even extends to drinking more skim milk and eating more cottage cheese.

One of the basic principles of successful merchandising is to give consumers what they want when and where they want it. New York consumers would increase their consumption if they were given the chance to buy standardized milk of low, medium or high fat content at appropriate prices. This would require amendments to existing state laws.

4. **Increase consumption by use of vending machines to make milk available to more people all the time.**

There is an excellent opportunity to increase the sale of milk as a delicious, cool, refreshing drink by extending the use of milk-vending machines in factories, schools, airports, and other public places. Vigorous action to make milk available to more people all the time would promote the public health and increase the incomes of dairy farmers.

5. **Increase consumption by intensified well-planned programs of consumer education, advertising, and merchandising of milk and milk products.**

Such programs are badly needed in addition to research and education in the nutritional value of milk being carried on as a public service by colleges, the Extension Service, schools, newspapers, magazines, and other agencies.

The research, educational, and promotional programs sponsored by the National Dairy Council and the American Dairy Association are worthy of support by all dairymen. In New York the financing of both programs has been undertaken by a joint agency, Milk for Health, Inc. In several upstate markets, dealers are contributing to the Dairy Council additional funds equal to those supplied by producers.

Over two thirds of the producers in the New York milk shed are supporting these industry programs either individually or through their cooperatives, but a better job could be done if all producers would contribute.

Dairy farmers are entitled to a fair financial return for their hard work and the vital contribution which they make to the health and welfare of the nation. Unfortunately, there is no simple cure-all for their problems in these times. However, by vigorous, intelligent efforts as individuals and through their cooperatives, with appropriate cooperation from the dairy industry and the government, dairy farmers can achieve a rising standard of living fairly related to that of other large productive groups of the nation.

SERVICE BUREAU

WOODLOT OWNER WINS TRESPASS CASE

WOODLOT owners who have lost timber through malicious trespass or through careless logging of adjoining stands can take heart from this story of one farmer who recently collected for timber lost when a logger cut off his neighbor's logs, and took his too.

An award of $3,177.03 was given D. Burton Card, R. 2, Freeville, N. Y. in Tompkins County Court on Dec. 1, 1954, for loss of an estimated 32,885 bd. ft. of sawlogs plus 67 small trees. The timber was valued at $1,059.01. However, the judge awarded triple damages to Mr. Card since the defendant, Alex Ticonchuk, of Owego, N. Y., had pleaded innocent to all charges and maintained he never went over the line onto Card's land.

One of the interesting features of the case was the use of pictures of butt-ends of logs which were matched with pictures of stumps in Card's woodlot. The timber was cut sometime in autumn of 1953, and Card did not discover his loss until April, 1954. He found out some of the logs cut from his neighbor's lot, sold to Ticonchuk, had been delivered to a mill in Cortland. Fortunately, there were still two skidways of logs which the sawyer stated came from Ticonchuk. Card had a professional photographer take pictures of the logs, and later helped him find the stumps to match.

Technical testimony in court by a consulting forester showed the volume and value of timber taken, based on measurements of tops of stumps and ends of tops in the woods, and also proved that the paired pictures of logs and stumps matched. Other testimony showed that the neighbor sold his timber, estimated at 8,000 bd. ft. by Ticonchuk, for $160.00. The defendant admitted that he delivered 16,000 ft. to two mills, and also allowed two other loggers to cut some 6,000 ft.

Woodlot owners who have lost timber can be encouraged by this verdict. Mr. Card was energetic enough to collect sufficient evidence himself to win his civil case.—*James D. Pond*

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

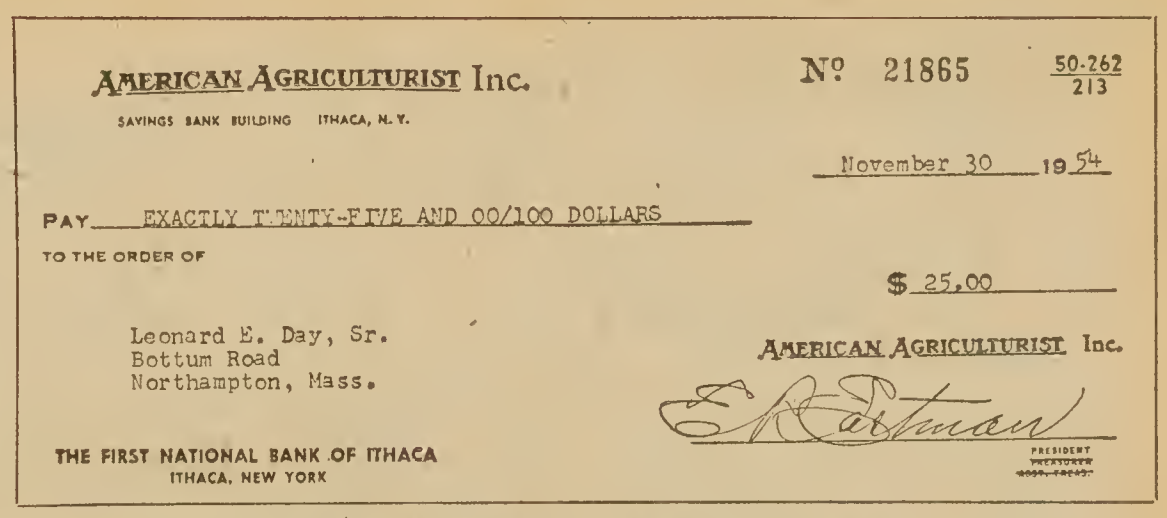
Does anyone know the whereabouts of Jesse D. Wood, whose last known address in 1919 was Saratoga Springs, New York? Because of his wife's death, his daughter, Violet Katryn Wood, was adopted as a baby and has never seen her father. She is most anxious to get in touch with him.

* * *

Does anyone know the whereabouts of Forest Aaron Wade, who was born August 12, 1883 in Rock City Falls, New York? He enlisted June 28, 1911 as a private in Troop F8 Cavalry and was discharged March 7, 1916, in Texas. His mother Myriette Conklin, who is 91 years old and lonely, would like to hear from him.

* * *

One of our subscribers is very anxious to get in touch with her uncle, James Newman Wilson, who as a young man lived at 30 Charlotte Street, Hartford, Conn. His wife's name is Cordie and when last heard of he had three children, Willie, Aneata and Cordie. Our subscriber's mother, Ella Wilson Colley, was his sister, who died in 1925.


AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

No 21865 50-262 213

November 30 1954

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$ 25.00

Leonard E. Day, Sr.
Bottum Road
Northampton, Mass.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

Another $25.00 Reward

AN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST $25.00 reward check has been forwarded to Mr. Leonard E. Day, Sr. of Northampton, Mass., whose efforts led to the arrest and imprisonment of a turkey thief.

Mr. Day found a turkey wandering near his farm. He called Mr. Donald Wade, an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber, who was the only one in the neighborhood raising White Holland turkeys.

Mr. Wade, upon checking, found some of his flock were missing, so he called the police who sent an officer to investigate. Foot tracks were found in a neighbor's pasture. After following the tracks for about ¼ mile, Mr. Day found a slip of paper, a sales slip, which a poultry firm who buys and sells poultry had made out to R. Burns. Recognizing it as a possible clue, Mr. Day turned it over to the officer.

The Sergeant of the Northampton police force and Mr. Wade went to the poultry firm and confirmed the fact that R. Burns had sold them turkeys. They found the man and he admitted stealing the turkeys. He was arrested and given a 6-month sentence in the Hampshire County Jail.

We congratulate Mr. Day and all those who had a part in following up in this case and getting a conviction.

— A.A. —

FREE?

I know a woman who was swamped by letters, sample merchandise, and calls from salesmen, after a teen-age daughter had clipped through magazines, mailing in coupons with the word "Free," never stopping to read the rest of the ad.

The word, "Free", in advertisements has lost its standing and effectiveness. Relatively few reliable firms use the word. Certainly, if it is used, the reader is justified in analyzing the ad carefully to see what is free. It is generally understood that the word free is not used unless something is given without any strings attached.

— A. A. —

BROTHERS UNITED

"I want to thank you for locating my brother, Eugene Ward, also everyone else who sent your ad to him and made it possible for us to get together after twenty-one long years. — *Luman Ward, Cobleskill, N. Y.*

$360,000.00 PAID

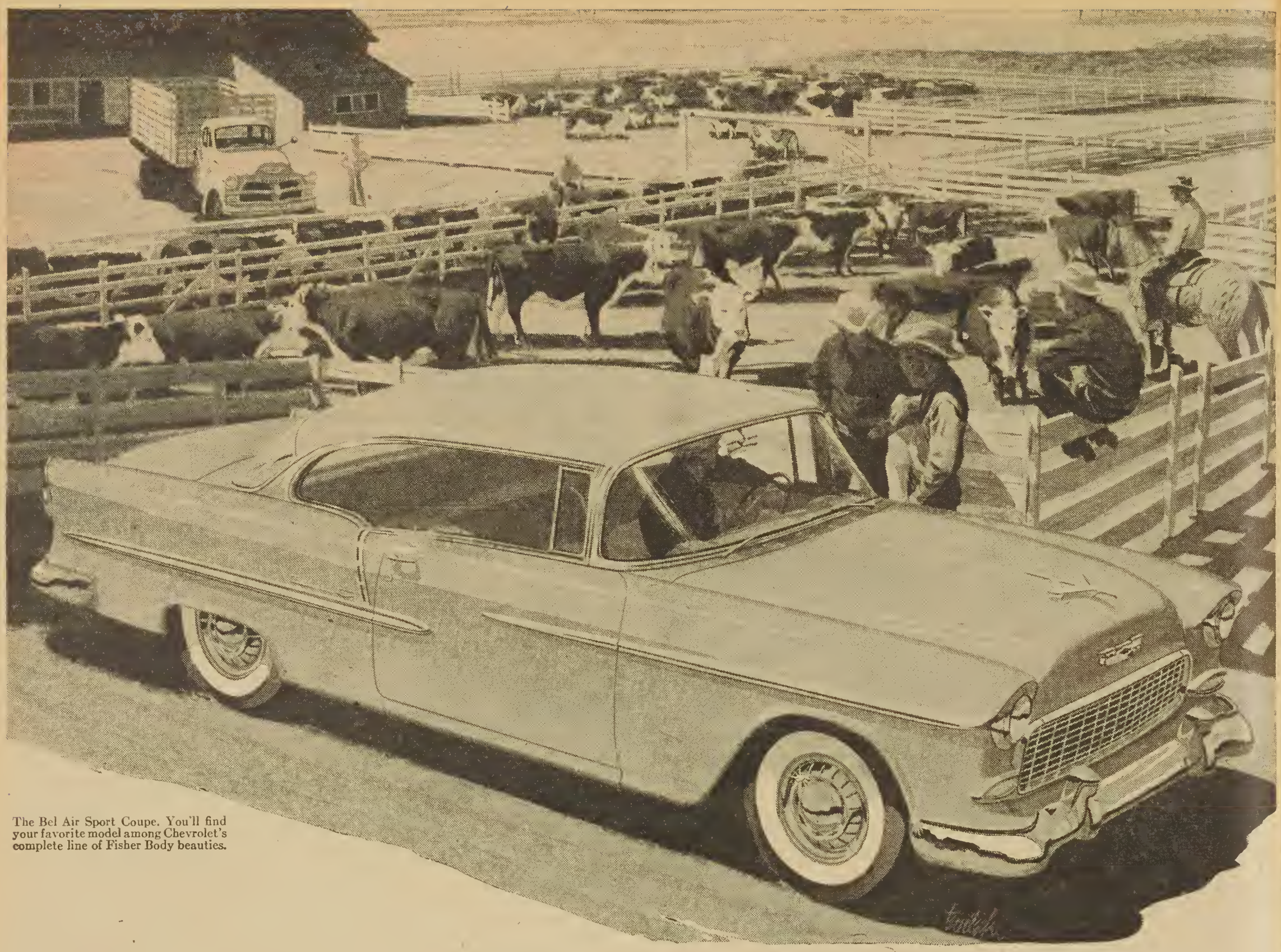
to North American policyholders throughout the Northeast last year.
Protect your family with low cost North American policies.

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID . . . a friend's name may be in this list.

Winifred Gelser, Wiscoy, N. Y. — Fell backwards from chair—multiple bruises	100.00	
Paul Hebner Cattaraugus, N. Y. — Crushed by heifer—fractured rib	81.43	
Vera Jaquish, Delevan, N. Y — Auto accident—bruised elbows, chest, knees	137.14	
James Smith, Port Byron, N. Y. — Auto accident—Death benefits	1650.00	
William R. Holl, Homer, N. Y. — Knocked down by cows—fractured hip	233.33	
Thomas E. Stalker, Millerton, N. Y. — Pinned beneath tractor—loss of leg	675.00	
Carole Blackmore, Akron, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured pelvis, ribs	170.00	
Bennett Harris, Bangor, N. Y — Kicked by horse—fractured leg	210.71	
Emma Rick, South Byron, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured hip	145.71	
Mildred Hotchkiss, Catskill, N. Y. — Hit by bus—multiple injuries	93.57	
Julia Brown, Dolgeville, N. Y. — Auto accident—multiple cuts and bruises	217.86	
Bernard Conley, Brockport, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured arm	189.28	
George Skutt, Burt, N. Y. — Struck by car—cut head, fractured leg	154.28	
Pauline Payne, Rome, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured ribs	138.57	
Dorothy Cummings, Marietta, N. Y. — Auto accident—multiple face cuts	77.86	
Frank Niebel, Clay, N. Y. — Fell in barn—bruised knees, injured back	62.86	
Arthur Pollex, Holcomb, N. Y. — Caught in cornpicker—crushed hand, lost fingers	840.00	
Robert Frisbie, Spencer, N. Y. — Tractor tipped over—loss of eye benefit	550.00	
Bruno Gingras, Salem, N. Y. — Auto accident—bruised head, fractured pelvis	340.00	
John Benedict, Ontario, N. Y. — Crushed under wagon—fractured pelvis	340.00	
Bert L. Bush, Dec., Marion, N. Y. — Auto accident—death benefits	2000.00	
Frank Shepard, Sr., Woodbury, Conn. — Hit by garage door—injured head & shoulders	200.00	
Roland Chapentier, Jr., Lewiston, Me. — Gasoline explosion—burned face, neck, arms	145.00	
Vera Manter, Gardiner, Me. — Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruises	114.28	
Lola Barnes, So. Vernon, Mass. — Fell downstairs—fractured arms, bruises	128.57	
Stanley W. Wisniewski, Dec., Amherst, Mass. — Riding bicycle—hit by car—death benefits	1250.00	
Alton Stowell, W. Swanzey, N. H. — Auto accident—multiple injuries	157.14	
Lucille Malasky, Lancaster, N. H. — Auto accident—fractured hand, multiple bruises	117.86	
James J. Shea, No. Bennington, Vt. — Auto accident—multiple body bruises, concussion	565.00	
Fred Wilkins, Jamaica, Vt. — Tree fell on insured—fractured leg	130.00	
Ralph Schmidt, Paulsboro, N. J. — Fell off dusting machine—fractured wrist	87.14	
Charles H. Oraschin, Flemington, N. J. — Fell from manure spreader—injured back	150.00	
Minnie Baylor, Colts Neck, N. J. — Auto accident—fractured shoulder, bruises	289.28	
Walter Sickler, Woodstown, N. J. — Playing football—injured knee	68.57	
Germaine Christensen, Granville Summit, Pa. — Fell in milk house—fractured knee	102.86	
Ray Estes, Union City, Pa. — Auto accident—fractured spine	315.00	
Donald Seeley, North East, Pa. — Clothing caught in power take off—crushed calf	164.28	
Christian Hafler, Westfield, Pa. — Fell from silo—fractured ribs, injured lung	171.43	
Clifford Erk, Prompton, Pa — Kicked by cow—injured back	430.00	

Keep Your Policies Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO
Ithaca, New York **Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**



The Bel Air Sport Coupe. You'll find your favorite model among Chevrolet's complete line of Fisher Body beauties.

Plenty of beef under that beautiful hood!

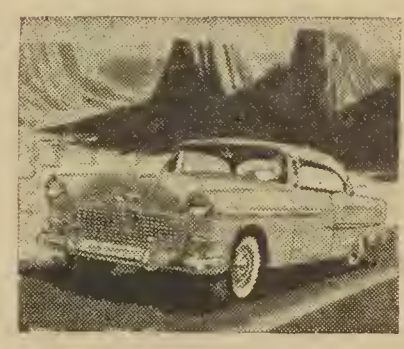
The *motoramic* Chevrolet

Take your choice of three great new engines—the "Turbo-Fire V8" and two new "Blue-Flame" 6's—all three packing plenty of power to match the Motoramic's "let's go" look! Power that adds excitement to Chevrolet's gliding smooth ride! Your Chevrolet dealer is the man to see for a demonstration and all the wonderful details. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



The valve-in-head V8 as only the valve-in-head leader can build it!

The new "Turbo-Fire V8" (delivering 162 h.p. with an 8 to 1 compression ratio!) is available with new standard transmission or with the extra-cost options of Powerglide or Overdrive.



Two new "Blue-Flame" 6's!

The new "Blue-Flame 136" (with Powerglide) and the new "Blue-Flame 123," (yours with either Overdrive or standard shift). All three of these great new engines are sparked by a new 12-volt electrical system.

MORE THAN A NEW CAR...A NEW **CONCEPT** OF LOW-COST MOTORING!

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

MARCH 5, 1955



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

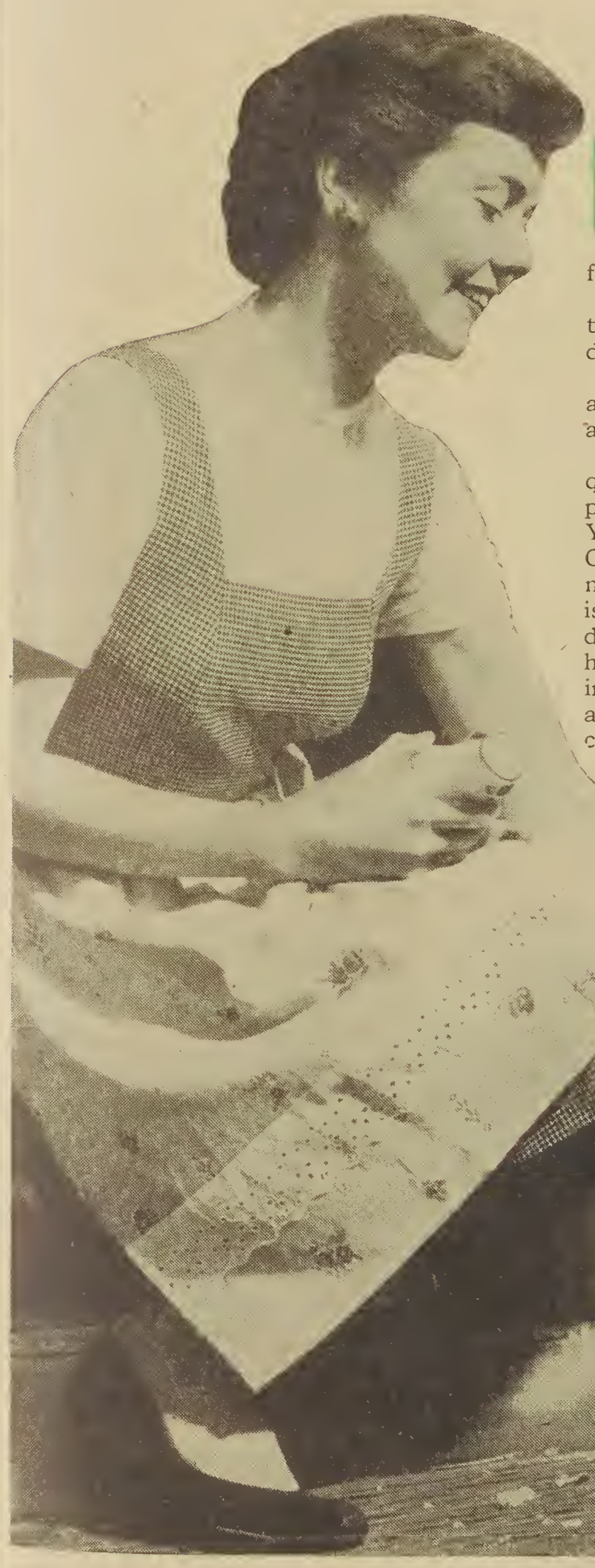
The Dealers' Problems In Marketing Milk

By J. RUSSELL FOX

Executive Secretary
New York State Milk Distributors, Inc.

REGULARLY for many years American Agriculturist has published articles and editorials emphasizing the dairymen's marketing problems which, incidentally, are very acute right now. As a matter of more information on the perplexing problem of marketing, and as a matter of fairness we are publishing on this page an article by Mr. Fox, Executive Secretary of the New York State Milk Distributors, Inc., written from the milk dealers' standpoint.

Some of the views expressed here are not in agreement with our own beliefs, but we do believe that the only way any of these perplexing marketing problems will be solved is by fair, openminded consideration of all the facts; cooperation, and a willingness to give and take between producers and their organizations and those who buy, process and distribute the products.—The Editors.



HERRELL DeGRAFF'S article in the November 20th issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST praised both the production and distribution branches of the milk industry for their past accomplishments.

We commend him for this, since both certainly need to work together so that the industry's problems can be solved more readily.

To this end, the producers should be made acquainted with the distributor's problems and vice versa.

Dr. DeGraff discussed the question of quantity discounts. Here is a subject which practically every distributor not only in New York State, but in the country is studying. Operating on a small profit, a milk dealer must have a certain fixed gross income if he is to run his business in the black. Quantity discounts reduce his gross income and unless he can adjust his selling prices or obtain an increase in his total sales, he will operate at a loss. Another thing, with approximately 300 customers on a retail route, each buying a different quantity of milk and dairy products with varying prices, under a quantity discount plan the bookkeeping necessary to keep the records correct is a serious problem. At the present time approximately nine markets in this state have quantity discount plans of one type or another, others are studying it. It is a matter that requires a great amount of study for one can easily have a wonderful quantity discount plan and lose one's shirt at the same time.

Dr. DeGraff also asked why milk is not sold in gallon containers. The Sanitary Code of New York State requires that bottles or jugs used for the sale of milk must be washed in a sanitary manner and then filled and capped mechanically. Present bottle washing equipment used in dairy plants will not wash a gallon jug because of its size. The same is true for the bottling and filling equipment. The cost of the smallest automatic bottle washer capable of washing gallon jugs is about $4,500 and the cost of the least expensive bottling and capping equipment is about $3,000. Another thing, the milk dealer is using a lightweight glass quart milk bottle. The gallon jug, because of its size, requires a handle so that it may be carried. The result is that in the quantities used by the average dairyman the cost of a gallon jug with its handle is as much as the cost of four single lightweight quart bottles.

Inasmuch as present equipment can not be used for gallon jugs, the average milk dealer would have to set up a new production line with all the attendant costs of equipment, extra help, space, cases, and storage which will increase the cost on this size unit. These costs coupled with the fact that any decrease in the number of single quart units, means that a single half-gallon container will cost the average milk dealer more than two single quarts and a single gallon would cost him more than four single quarts. At first glance the two quart bottle and the gallon jug look like a good method of selling milk cheaper, but when viewed in the light of the added

(Continued on Page 29)

What Can Egg Producers Do to Increase Returns? — See Page 26

For the Best Chicks You Ever Raised

G.L.F. Chick Starter

Even if you can afford it, you can't buy a better starting mash

G.L.F. CHICK STARTER delivers more growth per feed dollar than any other starter mash. That doesn't mean that you can't pay more—it simply means that you can't buy a better mash.

G.L.F. Chick Starter provides everything a chick needs for fast, healthy growth. It's a well balanced combination of 19 different ingredients . . . each put there because reliable research has proved it fills a specific need. The recent addition of Animal Fat to improve feed efficiency and palatability is an excellent example of G.L.F.'s constant attempt to provide a better feed for the money.

The cost of G.L.F. mashes is kept surprisingly low due to volume buying, modern plants and fast, cooperative distribution. This also assures the feed of being fresh when it reaches your farm.

Twenty million chicks were raised on G.L.F. Chick Starter in '54 . . . and thousands of poultrymen are feeding it again this year. So for the best chicks you ever raised . . . and at low feed cost per chick . . . see that your birds get G.L.F. Chick Starter.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



EXTRA SAVINGS: **Switch to G.L.F. GROWING MASH at 8 weeks**

"It's formulated for growing birds" . . . it's $6 to $7 a ton less

From the Editor's MAILBAG

STIMULATING

PERHAPS you will be interested in an insurance agent's point of view. I have read Kernels, Screenings and Chaff ever since the page was originated, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST longer than that. It has always been very stimulating to one's thinking. If you will continue to call on members of the Agriculturist Foundation for their ideas to be presented in the second issue of the month, you can make no mistake and will cover a wider range of ideas and subjects.

Not all of the real thinking people have the ability to set down their thoughts as well as others may be able to, but by calling on all of the members, you are sure of variety. I have heard Mr. Babcock say, "To be sure that you understand a subject, write about it." H. E. was a very stimulating individual with a wonderful foresight.

The reading of good material, such as AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, will never give way entirely to the other means of getting information. I believe each has its own advantages and disadvantages, but the A.A. waits for me to finish rush jobs, whereas programs are scheduled for certain times and when concluded are gone forever.—*Mr. Leonard A. Hager, Germantown, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

HOW BIG?

Dear Editor:

You deserve much credit for your honest and fearless expression in the editorial, "Are You Farming Too Big?"

Farmers are in truth finding themselves the "income victims of their own progress." We have in reality disarmed ourselves by overproduction, even before we can approach a program for raising income. All of which has been brought about by the "big getting bigger." And we find them in every farming area, plus too much emphasis on production and too little on marketing.

Even at the risk of being labeled a crackpot, may I say that from our agricultural colleges to our Farm Bureaus, Extension services, and other relating programs, all emphasis has been on increasing production, and comparatively little on efficient marketing. The cart is before the horse.

If more farmers would farm within their size and make the farm home and farmstead a place to be proud of, they would find values in farming that cannot be equalled in any other occupation.

That I may not be misunderstood, may I say I am not against efficiency in production as such. But to expect to continue production "regardless" is foolish and wishful thinking.

—*H.M.F., N. Y.*

— A.A. —

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

We enjoy the Editor's Mailbag in your paper and would like to see a few letters on the subject—"just who is producing such an adundance of milk?"

I often read of heads of corporations, state executives and others with an outside income who own a dairy farm. These are people who can afford expensive machinery, modern buildings and the best of breeding stock.

They are helping to flood the market and hurting the small farmer who needs a good price for his milk to survive.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This country has prospered and grown because of the absence of restrictions and sometimes it seems to us that we are getting too many rather than too few restrictions at the present time.

A few years back we had a surplus of potatoes. Every time we would go to a meeting of potato growers, the big growers would complain that the little growers grew the surplus and the next minute we would hear that it was the

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.—Bacon

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

big growers who were responsible for growing the excess. This year we have just about the right amount of potatoes without any law **forbidding** anyone to grow them or without any subsidy **encouraging** anyone to grow potatoes. Isn't that the better way?

We would be glad to hear from readers on this subject.

— A. A. —

GUILTY CONSCIENCE

I HAVE been enjoying your serial "The Broad Highway" for several reasons. One of them is that I was born and brought up in Newark Valley.

Some of the people you mentioned I knew real well such as Will Parsons. Other names and incidents were very familiar. My name was Prentice and I lived on what was known as Prentice Hill two and a half miles west of Newark Valley.

I remember the milk strike very well. One day at the beginning of the strike a gang of men including my father was filling silo on the Bert Lawrence farm. The West Newark farmers wouldn't strike and their milk went over to Bordens in one big load. The men filling silo didn't want any violence but they hated to see that load of milk get by. When the driver got in sight and saw that gang of farmers filling silo he was afraid to drive past. He turned around and went back and that night the West Newark farmers decided to strike.

That always amused my father because they had no intention of doing anything except talk.

My husband and I are always very much interested in the articles at Sunnygables and Hayfields. We are going to miss Sunnygables and its occupants. — *Mrs. Harry Aikin, Lockport, New York*



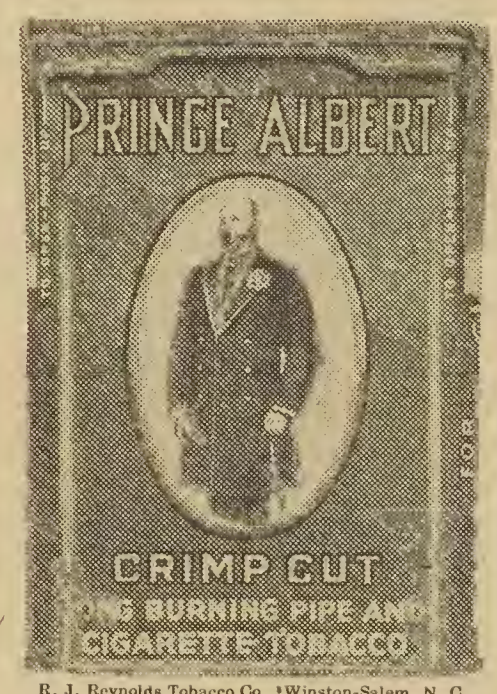
"The lion escaped, Boss. I figure this is the safest place to be!"

Nature *in her own sure way* put the flavor in P.A.





Shop owner has his say about P.A.!



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

"Day after day—I always get real smoking comfort with Prince Albert. P.A. has natural flavor every pipeful!"

—**VIC STARKEY,** *Repair-Shop Owner*

● Prince Albert's exclusive process assures the pipe smoker of cool, long-burning smoking enjoyment. This process *holds* and *heightens* the mellow-ripe goodness of P. A.'s choice tobacco. Prince Albert is *tobacco as Nature meant tobacco to be!*

Naturally mild and tasty! So cool smoking!

Prince Albert

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

MORE LIGHT—LESS HEAT

IN OUR last issue I told how the milk hearing that started in Syracuse on February 8 was suddenly terminated. I said further that responsibility rested on those charged with administering the Milk Marketing Order, both in the USDA and the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, to hold another hearing immediately in order to do something about the critical situation in which dairy farmers now find themselves because of the cost-price squeeze. I am glad to report now that the Federal and State Departments did get together to call another hearing to revise the Milk Order, which started in New York City on Monday, February 21. It is too soon as we go to press to have any report on results, but the responsibility to get results rests both on the public officials having the milk orders in charge and on the dairy leaders and their organizations.

One of the things most needed in this upset milk marketing business is more cooperation, more light and less heat on the part of everybody concerned. Some people, and this goes for some farm leaders, always see only a person's or an organization's faults, never their good points. It is so easy to criticize, so difficult to commend. Such criticism is worse in times of stress like the present.

The four main milk marketing cooperatives have shown what can be done when they exercise teamwork. Let's have some more of it. Let's stop rushing into print and at meetings claiming all of the credit for one's own organization, never giving any to the others. If he must criticize, let the dairy farmer criticize his own leaders if those leaders do not show the same spirit of cooperation with leaders of other organizations that they demand from their own members.

This milk marketing situation is exceedingly difficult and complex. There is no simple answer. But some progress can be made if everyone concerned shows a little more patience and cooperation.

WE MISS HER

IT IS lonesome at our house because Lady, our little black Boston terrier, is dead.

It is surprising, isn't it, how much one can grow to love a nice animal, and Lady was just about the gentlest, most affectionate, and smartest animal I have known. She could do almost anything but talk, and understood the words of quite a sizeable vocabulary. I taught her some twenty tricks. In addition to the usual ones of shaking hands and walking on her hind legs, she would shut an open door, fetch and carry, roll over, and "speak." Perhaps her cutest and most difficult trick was to put her head down between her paws and "say her prayers" when I told her to.

Who says that dogs don't have a sense of humor? Nearly every morning while Margaret was getting breakfast, Lady would go into her bedroom and come trotting out with one of Margaret's shoes, holding her head high so that the shoe wouldn't drag. After considerable effort she would get it up on the kitchen couch, and then jump down on the floor, look at Margaret, and hop straight up and down two or three times to express her glee at the trick she had played.

Always when I returned from the office or from a trip, Lady would be at the door to greet me, silently but with her little body wiggling and her stub tail a-wagging.

Dogs and other intelligent animals are another wonder and mystery of this phenomena we call life. If some of us cantankerous and ornery humans can eventually make the grade and go to Heaven, what happens to a gentle, loveable individual like Lady who never did a really mean thing in her whole life?

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

WE HEAR much these days about juvenile delinquency. We hear all too little about the splendid work that is done by the schools, the churches, and particularly the youth organizations like the Future Farmers, 4-H Clubs, Juvenile Granges, the Dairymen's League Young Cooperators, and the Boy and Girl Scouts. In the United States there are over 3½ million Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and adult leaders.

Since 1910, when the Scout movement was first organized, more than 22,750,000 Americans have been identified with Scouting. Very few indeed of this great army of Scouts have ever been in any serious criminal trouble. The Scout theme adopted by the Boy Scout organization for Boy Scout Week, February 6-12, is "Building For a Better Tomorrow." That is indeed just what all of these splendid youth organizations are doing.

POTATO CONSUMPTION DOWN

WRITING in the January issue of Farm Economics, published by the New York State College of Agriculture, Prof. F. A. Pearson and Dean W. I. Myers say that "potatoes are probably the cheapest food served on the United States dinner table . . . The widely considered cheap foods—bread, rice, navy beans and sweet potatoes—sell for about three times as much as potatoes. Potatoes are also a cheap source of iron and vitamins B and C.

In spite of these facts, the consumption of potatoes has declined about half in the last forty or fifty years. All of you middle-aged or older people can remember with me when we had potatoes regularly for breakfast, dinner and supper every day.

What has brought about this decline in consumption? Myers and Pearson say that it is not so much because people think potatoes are fattening—as a matter of fact they aren't unless you eat too many of them—it is rather because "people eat foods not because they are good for them but because they taste good, and some of the substitutes for potatoes seem to have more appeal to some people than do potatoes."

The problem of staying this decline in potato consumption is a difficult one. In my opinion the remedy that would do more than anything else to help is to improve the eating qualities of potatoes. Thousands of people are turning to substitutes, or paying higher prices for Idaho potatoes, because so many of our locally-grown potatoes are so unsatisfactory.

It is difficult to improve the quality because it depends more on the soil in which the potatoes are grown than on the variety, although there is a big difference in varieties. I have grown our own home supply of fifteen or twenty bushels of potatoes for years. Except for some early ones I am not going to do it any more. I get good yields and it is fun to grow them, but more often than not they turn black and strong when cooked and of course it is difficult to keep potatoes good for long in a warm cellar.

This job of increasing potato consumption is vitally important to you growers if you expect to stay in the business. Have you anything to suggest that you think would help? If so tell us about it, and we will pass it on to other growers.

GOOD WORK

LAST summer the Tompkins County Trust Company of Ithaca, N. Y., taking note of the fact that dairymen were in a cost-price squeeze, put on a milk consumption demonstration in the bank which was visited by hundreds of consumers.

On February 16, 17, and 18 of this year, the bank put on another demonstration, this time for the poultry industry. There was an incubator with chicks just pecking their way out of the shells. Each egg was numbered and visitors were invited to guess, for a prize, when the eggs would hatch. Pictures and tape recordings were made, and the food values of eggs and poultry products were emphasized. Several hundred people saw the demonstration. The Ithaca Journal published a good report.

The Tompkins County Trust Company and other business concerns in increasing numbers are realizing how much their business success depends on agriculture and are trying to do something to help. They are to be highly congratulated and commended.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY FRIEND, Frederick Stevens of Ithaca, president of the Tompkins County Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, tells this true story about Calvin Coolidge. You will recall that when President Harding died, Vice President Coolidge was visiting his father in their home at Plymouth, Vermont. The news came in the night and the elder Coolidge, who was a justice of the peace, dressed, aroused Cal, and administered the oath of office over the old family Bible by the light of a kerosene lamp.

Some years later the Sons of the American Revolution thought that that lamp was a valuable historical antique, so a delegation visited President Coolidge to ask for the lamp.

"Can't do it," said Coolidge. "It's still a pretty good lamp."

Fred has another Coolidge story, too, about the time when Cal was in college. Some of the students, probably at Hallowe'en time, picked up the old potbellied stove that was used to warm the dormitory, and with a great crash and roar sent it rolling all the way down the long stairway and out through the hall at the bottom. When the angry Dean rushed over to investigate, he found young Coolidge studying unconcernedly at his desk, with the door into the hall wide open. The Dean asked him:

"Did you see what was happening to that stove?"

"Yes."

"Why didn't you do something about it?" yelled the Dean.

" 'Twarn't my stove."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 5. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor, A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: **Milk prices to New England producers have recently been higher than last year while producer prices in the Metropolitan New York market have been lower.** One reason is that 54.2% of total milk production going to Boston in 1954 was classified as fluid milk, while only 47.4% of milk going to the New York Metropolitan area was used in class 1. In the Boston market, consumption is up and production is down.

For December, U. S. creamery butter production was 11% below and American cheese production 8% below December 1953.

The value of a ton of hay fed to dairy cows on February 1st as reported by the New York Crop Reporting Service was $22.60 for loose hay compared to $19.80 a year ago, and $26.00 for baled hay compared to $24.19 a year ago.

COW PRICES: Prices of dairy replacements (fresh cows) at Empire Livestock Markets on February 15th were: Caledonia $117.50-195.00; W. Winfield $71.00-110.00; Greene $125.00-170.00; Oneonta $89.00-175.00.

EGG PRICES: Egg price forecasts vary but are becoming more optimistic. One prediction is that the average price for the first six months will be about equal to last year and that **egg prices in the last six months of 1955 may average as much as 16c per dozen higher than the same period in 1954.**

OFF-FARM INCOME: In 1953, total farm income was $20,700,000,000 and of this an estimated 29% came from non-farm activities. Since 1940, the income to farmers from off-the-farm has varied from 21 to 34% of total income.

Farmers sometimes complain of part-time farming because they consider it unfair competition. **Perhaps laborers and businessmen could, with equal logic, complain of the competition of farm income from off-the-farm!** Our belief is that it is an expression of free enterprise and good for both groups.

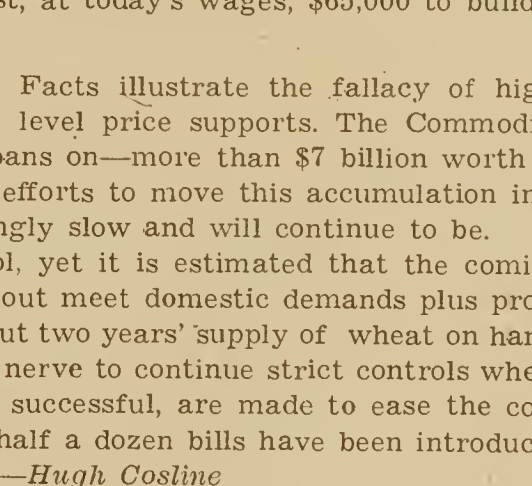
USING FERTILIZER: "Fertilizer Use and Crop Yields in the United States" Agricultural handbook No. 68 contains 75 pages and for 50c can be obtained from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The handbook indicates the possible increase of crops by full use of fertilizer. In the Northeast, yields of corn for grain can be increased 128%, wheat 50%, barley 33%, oats 42%, potatoes 65%, hay 94%.

MACHINES MAKE JOBS: On the theory that machines cause unemployment, the fight by workmen against machines has continued for ages and is being revived now. Recently Benjamin Fairless, Board Chairman of United States Steel, gave figures to prove the fallacy of the idea. Between 1940 and 1950, many dial phones were established, but the number of telephone operators increased 79%; while automatic business machines were being developed, the number of accountants increased 71%; while the use of machinery steadily increased, employees in the auto industry doubled in 14 years. "If", said Mr. Fairless, "all technological progress in the auto industry had stopped in 1908, it would cost, at today's wages, $65,000 to build a present-day automobile".

HIGH SUPPORTS FAILED: Facts illustrate the fallacy of high-level price supports. The Commodity Credit Corporation now holds—or has loans on—more than $7 billion worth of farm products. In spite of concentrated efforts to move this accumulation into consumption, its reduction is discouragingly slow and will continue to be.

Wheat has been under acreage control, yet it is estimated that the coming year's crop on a reduced acreage will about meet domestic demands plus probable exports, at a time when we have about two years' supply of wheat on hand. One weakness is that Congress lacks the nerve to continue strict controls whenever growers complain. Attempts, often successful, are made to ease the controls. Recent example is cotton, where half a dozen bills have been introduced to increase acreage allotments for 1955. —*Hugh Cosline*

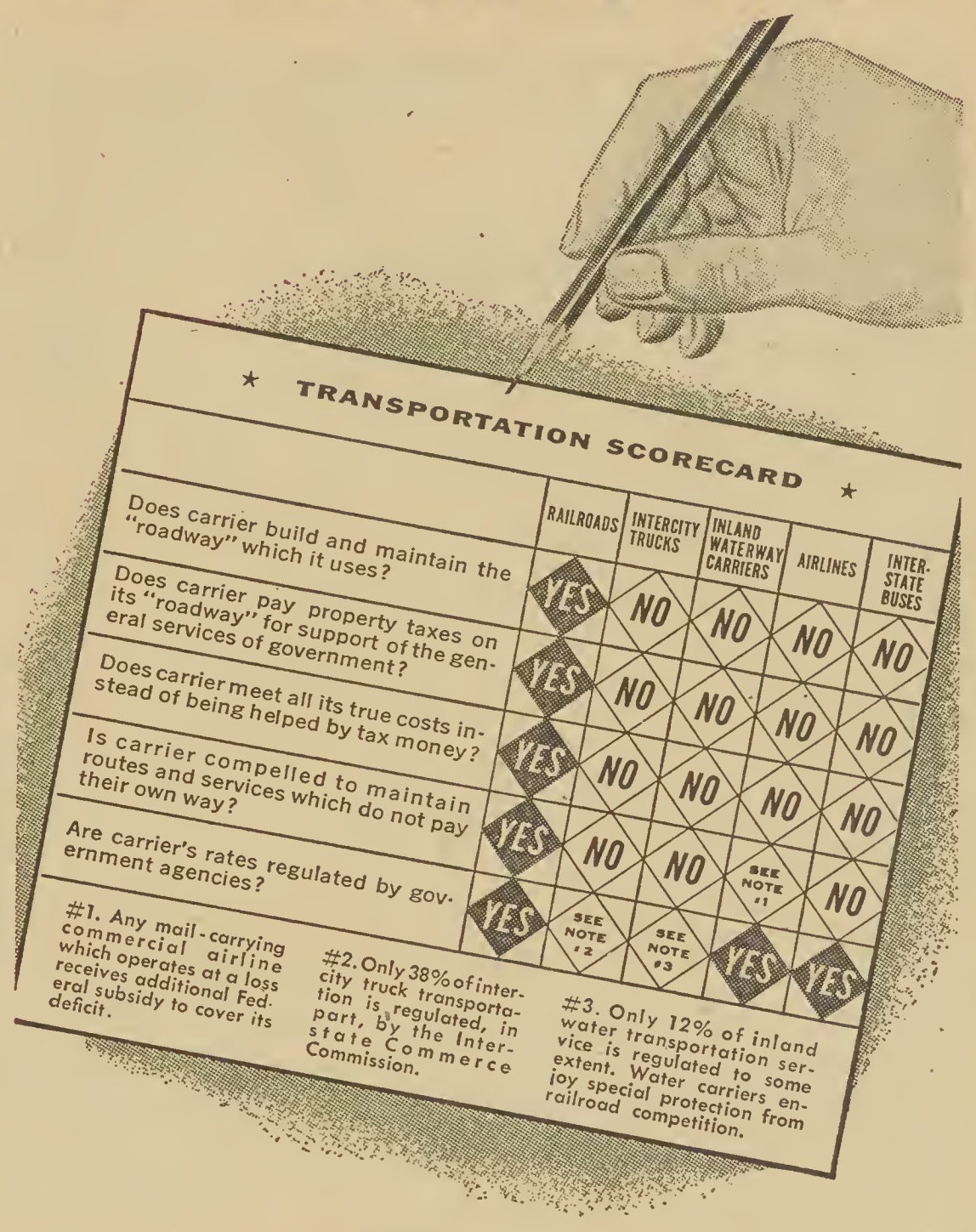
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT'S MARCH, and though the winds may blow and we could still get hit by snow, Mirandy thinks I ought to be well started on spring work, by gee. She points to neighbor, cuss his hide, each day at dawn the guy's outside repairing, greasing, tinkering, so he'll be sure that ev'rything is lined up and prepared to roar the second spring arrives once more. In gales no sane man could endure that boob is hauling out manure, or checking up on soon-due cows and sitting up with pregnant sows; the other day, the low-down louse, he even cleaned his wife's hen house.

The only thing to do, I've found, when nagging season comes around, is get a dizzy spell or two and other symptoms of the flu; with moans about my aching head I stagger weakly into bed. Through long experience I am schooled so that Mirandy's always fooled; and so, for 'bout a week I can escape the spring-work frying pan. The only trouble is that she keeps popping in to check on me; I have to be alert and slick so when she comes I'm looking sick, and it is quite an art to creep on ice-box raids while she's asleep.

Can you spot the BIG LOSER on this scorecard?



Look closely—it's YOU!

Most of the things you enjoy in your daily life—your home, your car, your clothes, the food you eat – are available to you in such quantity because America enjoys the world's greatest system of mass transportation. And the better that system works, the better for *you*.

But when that system is not permitted to work at its best, it is *your* loss.

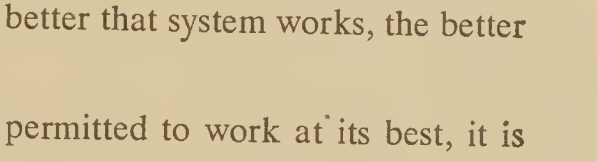
As you can see from this scorecard, only the railroads among these transportation agencies are meeting all their true costs without help from tax money.

And yet, railroads are subject to such laws and regulations, both in their rates and in their services, that they are not allowed to compete with other forms of transportation on an equal basis.

This costs *you* money in two ways – in higher taxes and in higher *real* costs of transportation.

You can help get lower *real* costs – and lower taxes, too – by supporting measures, state and national, which will put all forms of transportation on an equal basis—and which will give America's railroads freedom to compete.

Association of American Railroads
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



Pindar Bros. Named 1954 New York State DeKalb Corn Champs



The Pindar Brothers, of Middleburg, Schoharie County, New York, took the State DEKALB CORN Championship when their selected 5-acre contest plot turned out a crib-busting yield of 156.46 bushels per acre. Formerly, big growers of hops, the Pindar Brothers had a total of 80 acres of DEKALB CORN last year. Their selected 5-acre contest plot was planted May 20th and treated with commercial fertilizer. Congratulations, Pindar Brothers, for a fine job of farming.

89 NEW YORK FARMERS FROM 25 COUNTIES AVERAGE 101.18 BUSHELS PER ACRE IN THE 1954 SELECTED 5-ACRE DEKALB CORN GROWING CONTEST

An average of over 101 bushels of corn, made up of yields from 89 different New York farmers from 25 counties, certainly shows why IT PAID THESE FARMERS TO RAISE DEKALB CORN. Yes, DEKALB is known as a "Great Yielding Corn"...that's why for 15 straight years, MORE FARMERS HAVE PLANTED DEKALB THAN ANY OTHER CORN.

COUNTY WINNERS IN THE 1954 DEKALB SELECTED 5-ACRE CORN GROWING CONTEST

COUNTY	NAME	YIELD	COUNTY	NAME	YIELD
CAYUGA	W. T. Wilson	138.46	ONONDAGA	L. M. Ripley	107.58
CHAUTAUQUA	Lester Ingham	89.84	ONTARIO	White Farm Co.	128.90
CHEMUNG	Ralph Tanner	95.53	ORLEANS	Lorenzo Winkley	98.13
CHENANGO	L. D. Wales & Son	106.06	OSWEGO	Glenn A. Hardcastle	155.20
COLUMBIA	Irving Fleming	133.55	RENSSELAER	Vernon Ketcham	113.82
DUTCHESS	Overbrook Farm	94.00	SCHOHARIE	Pindar Bros.	156.46
ERIE	Robert Consier	95.33	SENECA	W. H. Caple	77.46
GENESEE	Arlon Waite & Son	117.50	TOMKINS	Lawrence C. Howser	88.98
HERKIMER	Elden Brown	96.40	TIOGA	Charles P. Leasure	126.50
LIVINGSTON	R. C. Henderson	141.13	WASHINGTON	William J. Connor	100.15
MADISON	Robotham Farms	108.42	WYOMING	J. Raymond George	119.48
MONROE	Alan Wais	99.89	YATES	Herbert B. Fullagar	89.12
ONEIDA	Browka Bros.	113.87			

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC., DEKALB, ILLINOIS
Commercial Producers and Distributors of DeKalb Seed Corn and DeKalb Chix

DEKALB

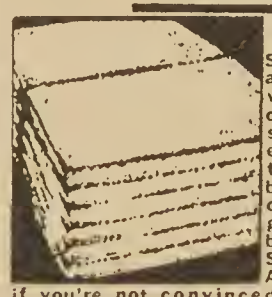
More Farmers plant DEKALB than any other corn

HARDER SILOS HARDER

Before you buy any Silo get the facts about the HARDER CONCRETE STAVE SILO.

Write for complete descriptive literature. Harder Silo Co., Box A, Cobleskill, N. Y.

NEW TURKISH TOWELS



12 FOR $2.

Save to 75% on soft, absorbent Terrycloth Towels in assorted pastel colors. Famous brand—so famous that we can't even give you a hint as to the name. Terrific bargains—surplus from one of the world's largest mills. Brand new but, factory irregulars. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—money back if you're not convinced these are unbeatable bargains. ORDER NOW for immediate delivery. Supply limited—only 3 doz. per customer—rush $2 plus 25c for postage and handling (total $2.25 each doz.—ADD 50c EA. DOZ. WEST OF MISS. RIVER) cash, check or money order sorry no C.O.D.'s to:

TOWEL KING • DEPT. XAA-3
8415 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

"You Can't Make Money Your Cows Are Hungry," ---*John Abbott*

By CHARLES L. STRATTON

IT'S A restful little dip down through a wooded hollow, over a covered wooden bridge, and up a steep grade to John Abbott's place on one of those rolling Vermont hillsides. Though the view is marvelous and the air is clear and Vermont may seem far away from everywhere, John is well known to a lot of U. S. dairymen. He has lectured to more than 4,000 farm audiences, has been county agent, extension agronomist, and a commercial agronomist for 18 years. As a dairyman for years, he has some mightly important ideas on roughage and managing a dairy herd under today's conditions.

This well known dairyman has a milking herd of about 35 head, all registered Holsteins, totaling about 70 head in all. Both the pastures and his roughage program are rotated. He generally starts by planting a section with silage corn, followed by a year of oats for grass silage, followed by a seeding of brome and alfalfa for hay as long as the field holds up. The time element varies with the section and even on his own farm some sections hold hay

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Come, read to me some poem,
Some simple and heartfelt lay,
That will soothe this restless feeling,
And banish the thoughts of day.
—Longfellow

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

longer than others, varying anywhere from three to seven years. At the end of the rotation he finishes up the piece with at least a year of grazing before re-seeding.

He gives a newly seeded piece 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate to the acre in case the inoculation didn't catch. Annually, his Connecticut Valley soil (relatively poor in potash) gets an application of 100 pounds of muriate of potash in the early spring, followed by another application after the first cutting.

The dairyman's experience has been that the weather cannot be depended on for hay drying in June. Thus he puts his first cutting into the silo for grass silage with his August cutting going strictly into prime hay. Loaded onto trailers made from old truck bodies, John swings them under cover in case of sudden showers.

Pastures are rotated whenever necessary. John claims he grazes close, lets it rest a few days, and grazes close again. During the summer when the grazing is sometimes poor and the feed too dry, he feeds out grass silage as a pasture supplement. The main idea is to give good cows plenty to eat. He adds: "You can't make money if your cows are hungry."

Heavy Feeder

He feeds his cows 90 to 100 pounds of top grade roughage every single day, week after week. A daily feeding of corn silage is followed by one of grass and a little hay. Two large silos are filled with grass silage. In addition to



John Abbott looks over some oats are headed for the silo.

heavy feedings of roughage, A adds 18 to 20 pounds of grain da cow.

One of his top cows produced pounds of milk in 305 days. For a ducer of that type he recommen lowing DHIA grain tables. His averaged 13,750 pounds of milk a pounds of butterfat per cow last

His silage capacity is about 30 and sweetened beet pulp is the pr ative. It is spread on top of a loa mixes as it is unloaded. He figu mixing 100 pounds of the pulp to of silage. Although it is rather e sive, he feels it makes a silage the are sure to like better.

Mud-Free Barnyard

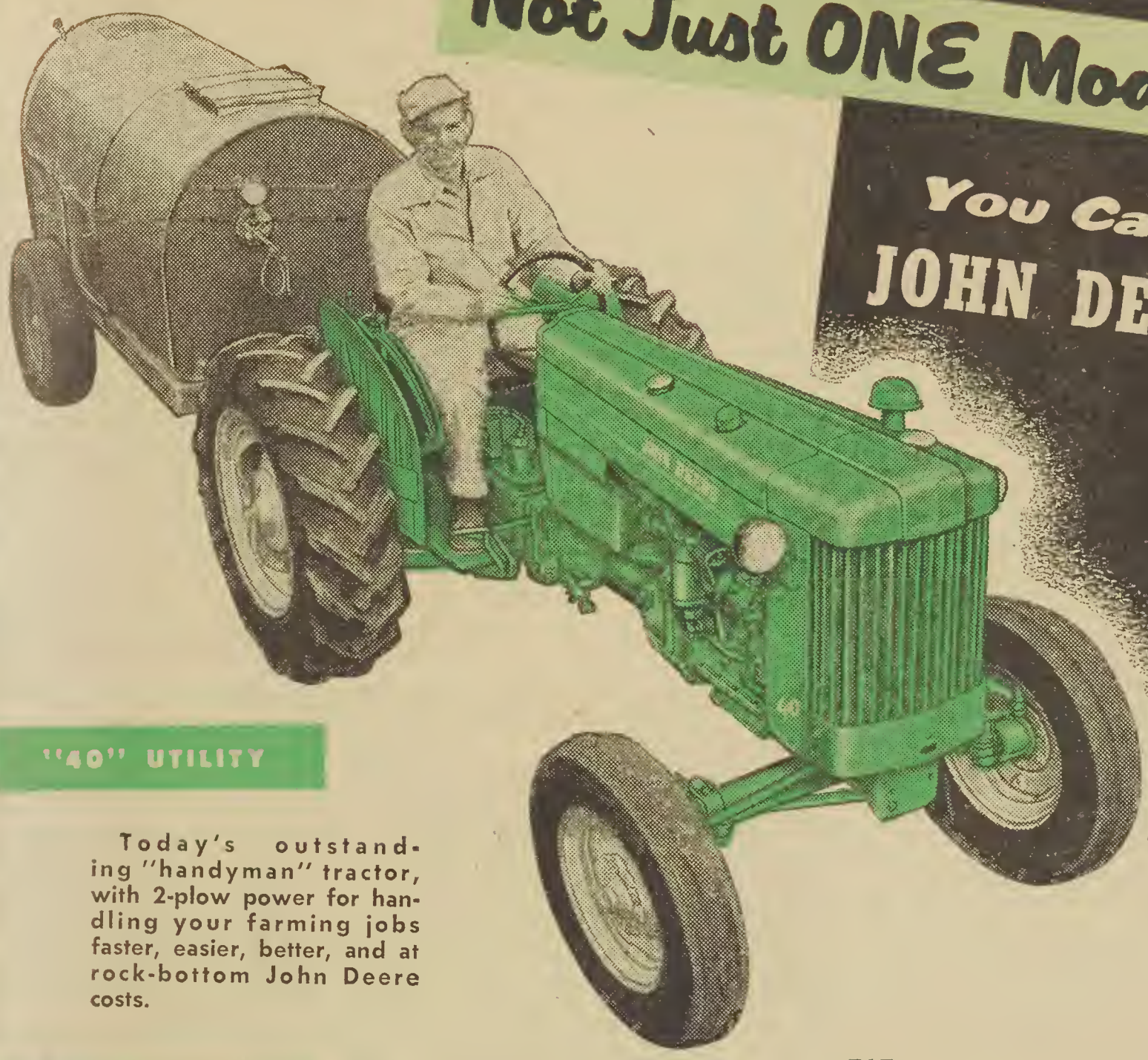
Tired of a barnyard deep with nure and cows taking a chance foot rot, Abbott poured a 4-inch s cement over the entire barnyar didn't worry about the foundatio smoothed it up with gravel and la cement. The cement was left sl rough. If it does get slippery o John sands it. The same scraper for cleaning behind the cows com handy for cleaning the cement yar

This dairyman believes in havin other source of income besides Several thousand layers for a m hatchery is on the Abbott progra has his hatching egg sales, sale o stock, milk, and occasional l sales.

The help shortage is relieved on this farm during the summer help is usually scarce as John freshmen from the agricultural de ment at the University of Mass setts. He's been doing this for the 25 years and he claims this type o wants to learn the practical sid farming and is much better tha he could pick up elsewhere.

Not Just ONE Model...

You Can Choose the JOHN DEERE "40" TRACTOR that fits your needs exactly



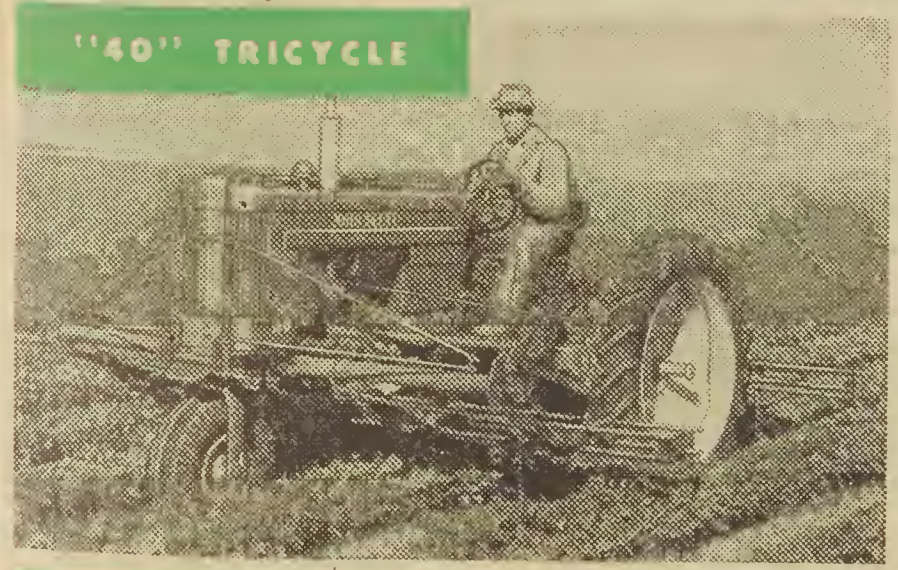
"40" UTILITY

Today's outstanding "handyman" tractor, with 2-plow power for handling your farming jobs faster, easier, better, and at rock-bottom John Deere costs.

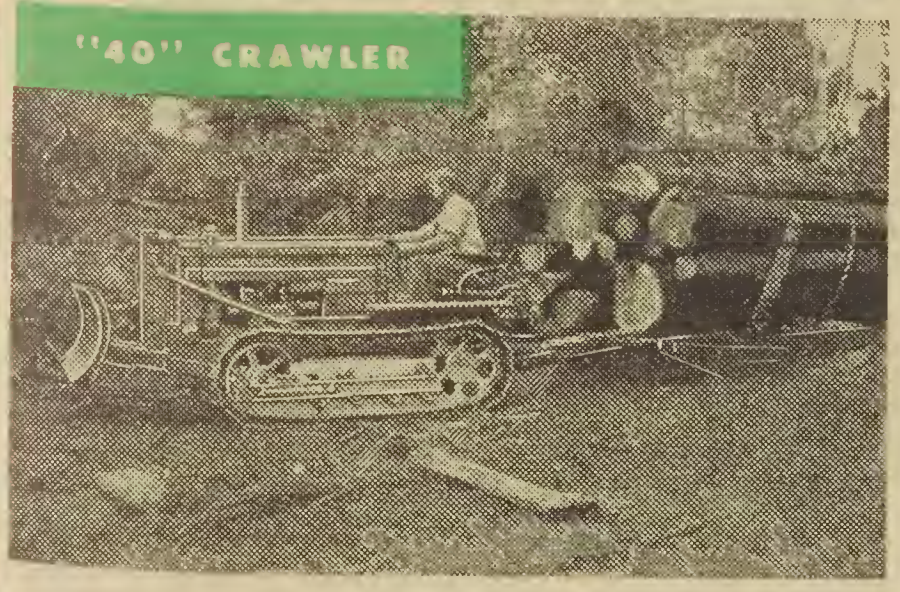
"40" STANDARD



"40" TRICYCLE



"40" CRAWLER



WHAT are the jobs you have to do? What do you expect of your tractor? Do you want to plant and cultivate one row at a time? Two rows? Do you prefer a tricycle-type tractor with single-front wheel? Wide, adjustable front axle? A low-built utility tractor? A light crawler tractor?

Whatever your requirements—whatever the size of your farm—there's a tractor in the John Deere line that will bring you all the powerful advantages of modern John Deere construction *in the design that fits your needs exactly.*

Each of the "40" Series Tractors shown at the left has the famous John Deere "40" engine that is the talk of farmers everywhere for its dependable operation and low costs for fuel, oil, and year in, year out maintenance.

Each of the 2-plow, wheel-type tractors brings you the easy-to-use 3-point implement hitch, Touch-o-matic hydraulic control, exclusive Load-and-Depth Control, deep coil-spring cushion seat, improved steering and clutching, and many, many other features to make your work go faster, easier, and better than ever before. The 3-plow "40" Crawler is available with 4- or 5-roller tracks.

And remember—you can choose your matched working equipment from the big John Deere line—all built to the same high-quality standards as the tractors.

So get set for the coming season and the years ahead. See your John Deere dealer. Write for free folder on the tractor in which you are interested.

New!

REMOTE HYDRAULIC CYLINDER FOR "40" SERIES TRACTORS

Now you can get it—John Deere remote cylinder hydraulic control system for factory or field installation on "40" Series Tractors. It provides two-way control for integral or drawn tools to meet field requirements. See your John Deere dealer.

ASK YOUR JOHN DEERE DEALER FOR A FREE DEMONSTRATION

JOHN DEERE — QUALITY FARM EQUIPMENT

JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Send for FREE Literature

JOHN DEERE ● Moline, Ill. ● Dept. J34

Please send me free literature on the following tractors:

_____

_____

I would like a free demonstration [ ]

Name _____

R.R. _____ *Box* _____

Town _____ *State* _____



Getting Top Results from Your MILKING MACHINE

THE milking machine is a most important labor saver; it is used twice every day in the year. Machines have now been perfected to the point where they are practically indispensable and where trouble is usually the fault of the operator rather than the machine.

The first and perhaps the most important rule in using the milking machine is to understand thoroughly the manufacturer's directions and to follow them to the letter. Let's briefly review some general principles of milking machine operation under three heads, preparation, operation and sanitation.

PREPARATION: When milking time arrives, the mere rattle of milk pails, or any activity of the dairyman indicating that it is feeding time, tends to cause cows to "let down their milk." But in addition cows respond to having udders wiped with a soft clean towel which has been wrung out of water at a temperature of about 100° F.

The milking machine should be attached within a minute after the udder is washed, otherwise the benefit of preparation may be largely lost. Before actually attaching the milking machine, the usual procedure is to use a strip cup to detect the presence of acute mastitis or any abnormal milk.

OPERATION: Doubtless the most common error in milking machine management is to leave the machine on too long. A story is told (and claimed to be true) of a visitor who found units attached to a couple of cows in a dairy barn while the owner was in the house eating his supper!

Most cows will milk out completely in 3 or 4 minutes. However, if the machine is left on longer, the cows are thereby being trained to milk slowly. Obviously the correct procedure is to train them to milk out rapidly.

Rapid milking helps to make hand stripping unnecessary and machine stripping satisfactory. If you leave a machine on for as long as 5 minutes, you will continue to get a little milk, but the removal of the last drop is unimportant, therefore, stripping should be kept to a minimum.

Another common error is incorrect vacuum or pulsation rate. Here, the manufacturer's directions should be followed and the machine checked frequently.

SANITATION: Bacteria cannot be seen, but any neglect in care of the machine will permit rapid multiplication of bacteria to a point where quality of the milk is harmed.

In preventing poor quality milk, the thoroughness of a washing and sanitizing program for the machine is more important than the exact program followed.

Two things are important relative to teat cups. First, tests have shown that neoprene inflations (a type of artificial rubber) will last longer than natural rubber and are easier to keep free of bacteria because they do not crack as readily.

Where rubber inflations are used, they will last much longer if two sets of liners are kept and their use is alternated at weekly intervals. Once or twice a month give all rubber parts a hot lye treatment. Put 4 gallons of water in a large granite-ware or steel kettle containing rubber parts, add one third of a can of lye (4 oz.) and bring the water to a vigorous boil. Set the kettle off the stove and leave it until the water cools, then wash the rubber in hot water and washing powder, rinse it in plain hot water and let it dry.

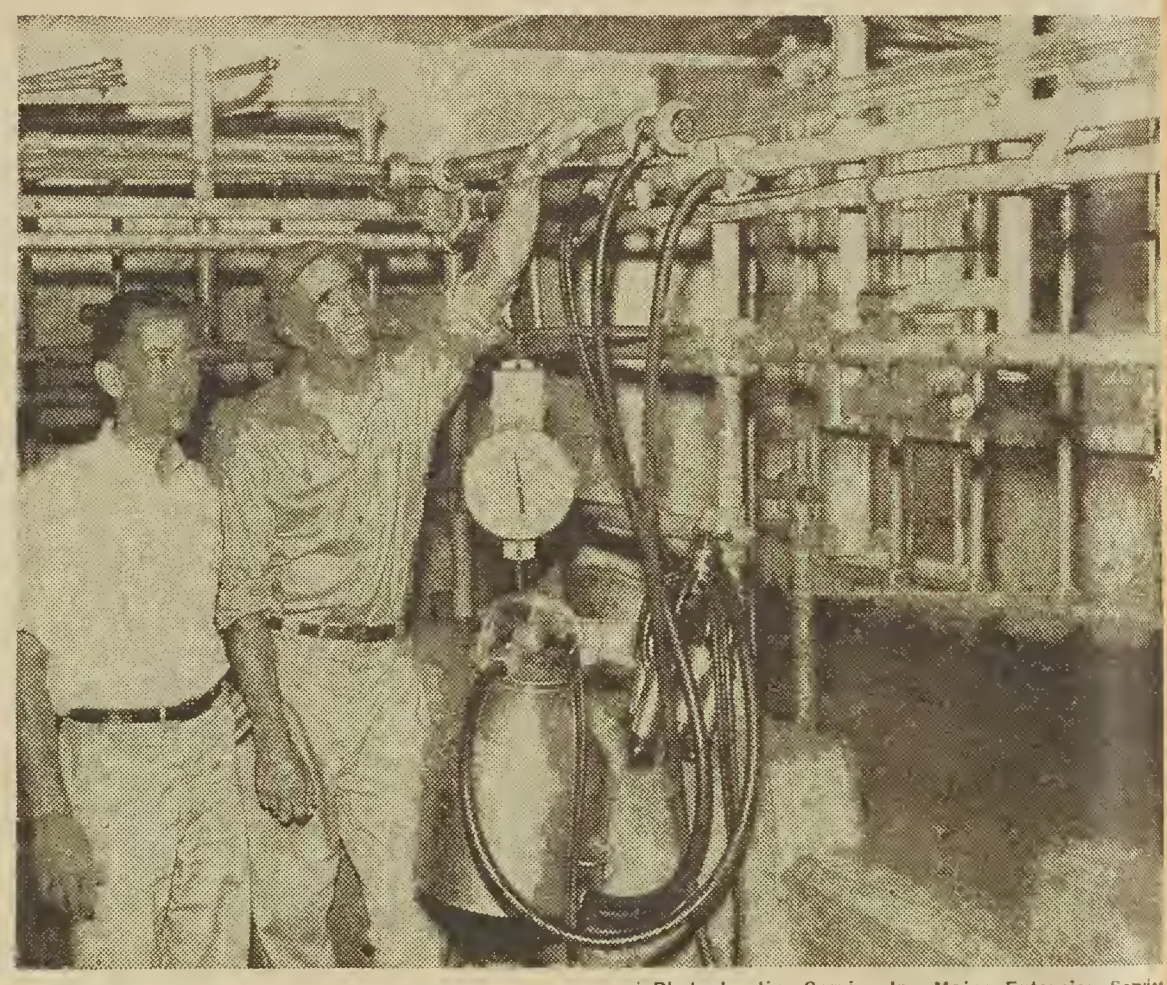
Do not use lye in aluminum, tin or galvanized kettles; do not place plastic hose in boiling water.

There are many good milking machines on the market but naturally, inasmuch as AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST guarantees its advertisements, we suggest that before buying you look into the machines advertised in "The Farm Paper of the Northeast."

MACHINE STRIPPING

Most dairymen find hand stripping unnecessary and strip with the machine. When milking is about complete the udder is massaged with one hand while the teat cups are given slight tugs with the other.

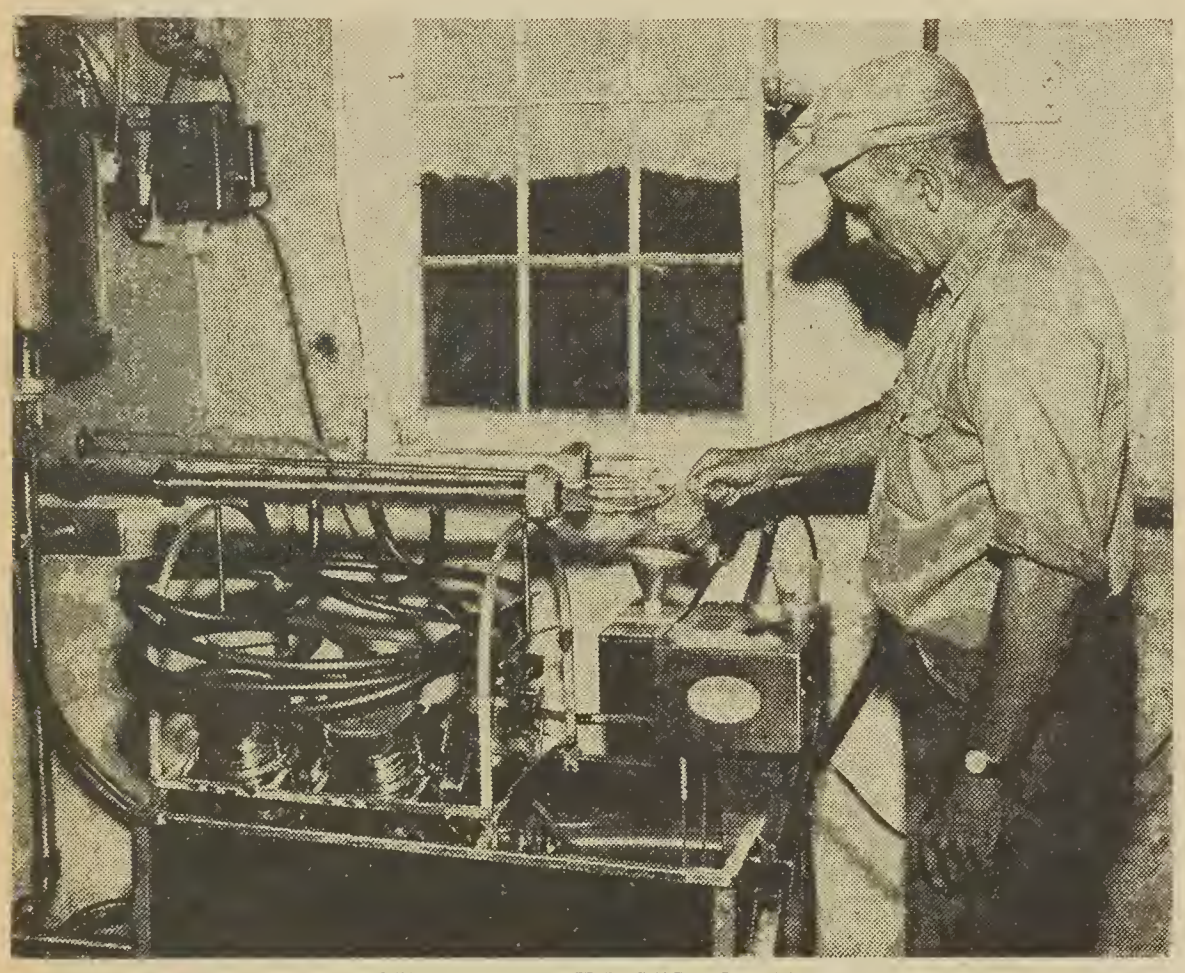




—Photo by Jim Garvin, Jr., Maine Extension Service

VERMONTER IS PLEASED

A DeLaval milker and glass pipe line on the farm of Robert S. Pike (right) of Cornish, Maine. Standing at the left is Dean McKusich, Assistant County Agricultural Agent of York County. Mr. Pike is president of the Maine Extension Association and chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee.



AUTOMATIC WASHER

The "Electrobrain," an automatic washer for milk pipe lines made by Babson Bros. With this new push-button washer, the farmer merely fills two dispensers — one with washing powder and the other with a dry or liquid sanitizer. He then pushes a button and leaves the barn. The "Electrobrain" does the rest of the clean-up job, cleaning and sanitizing not only the glass or stainless steel milk pipe line but the milking machine as well. After a good hour's clean-up job, the washer automatically shuts off.



BUILDING CONSUMER GOOD-WILL

A young consumer inspects a Rite-Way parlor milker exhibit including a "dummy" cow. Mother is explaining the milking process and no doubt telling daughter about the goodness of milk.



See for yourself why

McCormick® Drills

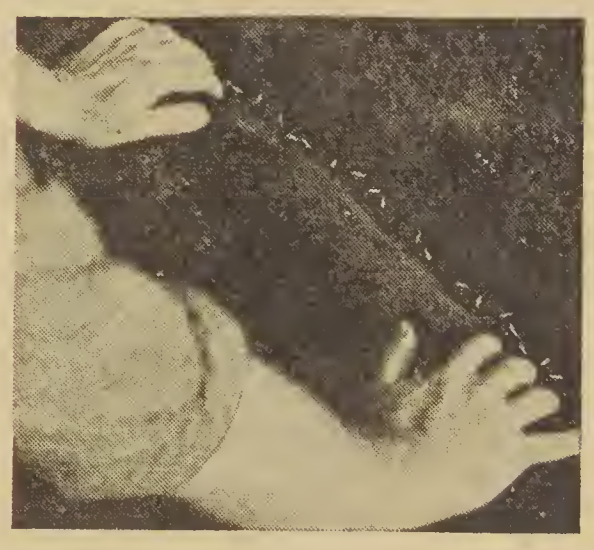
give you even seeding at uniform depth for BIGGER yields

1 **Look in the hopper** of a McCormick drill when it's nearly empty. See the hollows in the grain above each feed opening. Notice their peas-in-a-pod uniformity clear across the hopper. This is your proof that *all* feeds meter out the same amount of seed at *any* given quantity setting. This uniform seed flow helps you get a full stand of grain in the spring . . . bumper yields at harvest time!

2 **Measure seed trench depth** behind a half-dozen furrow openers. Get proof of uniformity that promotes even crop growth! See how seed is tucked into moist soil for fast germination. You can regulate and hold seeding depth *within a fraction of an inch.*

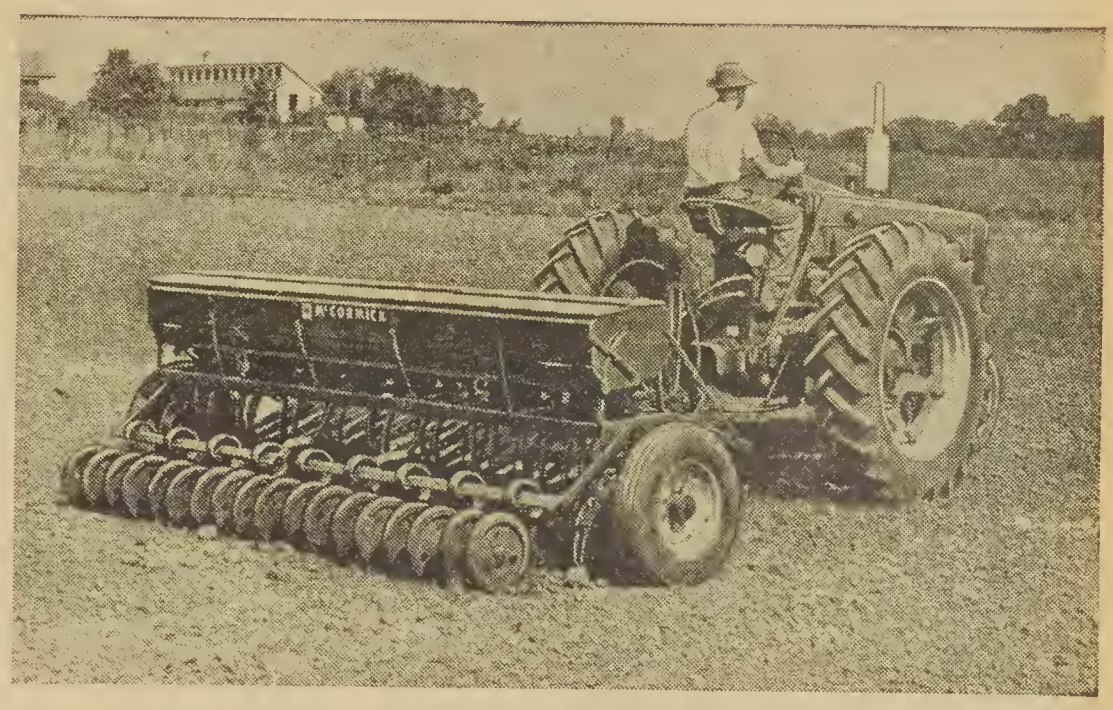


3 **Check seed spacing.** You don't find skips or bunching at any quantity setting. Either fluted feeds or double-run feeds—you have your choice—put seeds in the row like beads on a string whether you're sowing flax, peas or dozens of other crops!

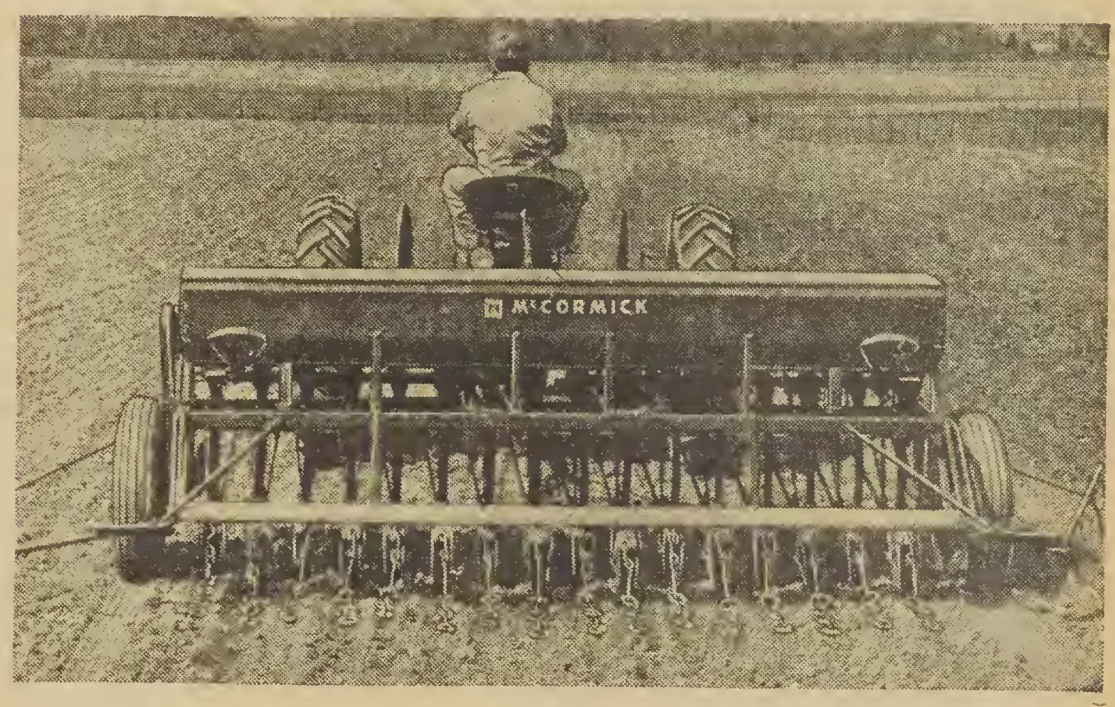


Cut Your Legume or Grass Seed Costs up to 30%

Recent tests show that sowing grasses or legumes over bands of fertilizer can save many dollars worth of seed, yet produce *better* stands! A new rear-mounted grass seeder attachment makes it easy to band-seed with a McCormick grain drill. This precision-built seeder accurately sows as little as 5 pounds of tiny seeds to the acre.



McCormick MF drill distributes fertilizer . . . sows grain and grass in one time and cost-saving operation. You can sow practically any crop with yield-boosting accuracy . . . distribute from 30 to 1,135 pounds of commercial fertilizer as you seed. This MF drill, shown with a new Farmall 400 tractor, has a press wheel attachment that firms soil over the seed.



McCormick Model M drill sows accurately at 5 mph! Rubber-tired wheels improve flotation, absorb field shocks, speed travel. Handy controls and simple adjustments make precision seeding easy. Your choice of accurate fluted or double-run feeds! A fertilizer attachment, markers, and other optional equipment is available. Sizes from 5 to 14-foot.

See your IH dealer for more proof that a McCormick grain drill is your best buy. Ask about the factory test that checks grain drill seeding accuracy . . . the baked-on hopper finish and other *IH exclusives!* Select a new McCormick grain drill, from the widest choice of types, sizes and equipment available anywhere, to suit your needs *exactly*.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois



Send, TODAY, for free catalog

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept. AA-3, Chicago 80, Illinois

Tell me how a McCormick grain drill can help me seed my crops with greater speed and accuracy for bigger yields!

☐ McCormick Low-Wheel Drills
☐ McCormick Press Drills

Name_____ ☐ Student

Address_____

Town_____ State_____

I farm_____ acres. Principal crops are_____

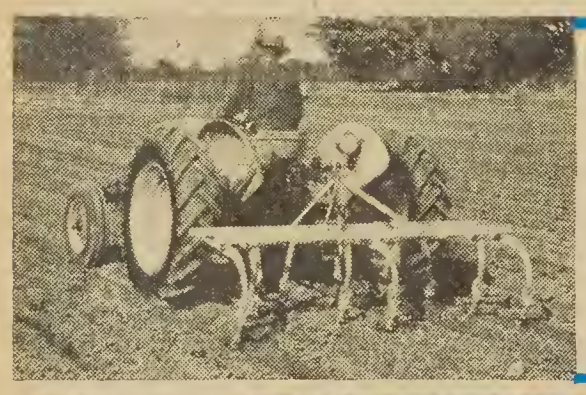
My IH dealer is_____

ONLY THE FERGUSON 35 HAS 4-WAY WORK CONTROL



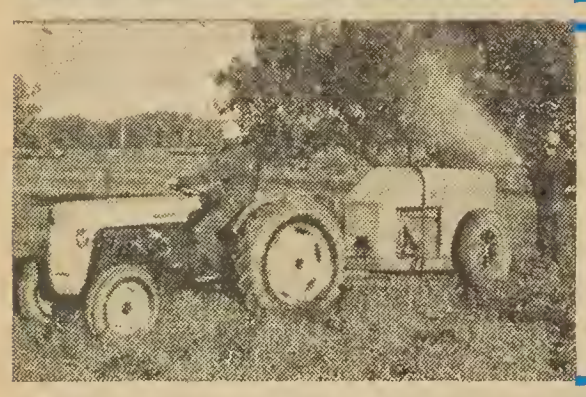
make this test with your own tractor...

then compare!



1





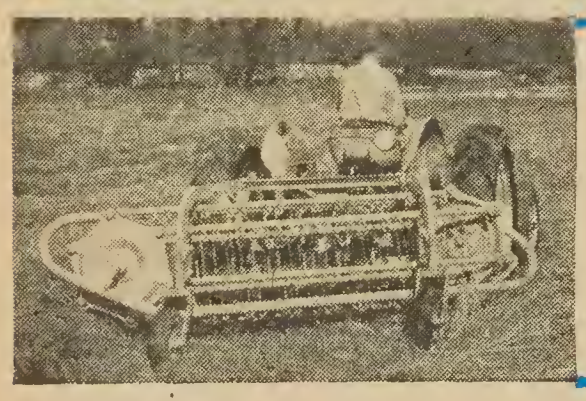
2



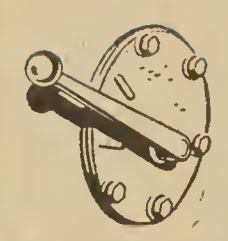


3





4



Here for the first time in *any* tractor is a combination of revolutionary engineering advances that will enable you to farm *more*, work *less*, realize greater profit from your work. But don't take our word for it. Look for *all four* of these work-control features on your present tractor. We believe you'll agree . . . only the Ferguson "35" gives you so much.

1. QUADRAMATIC CONTROL—With just two controls, both on the same convenient quadrant, the Ferguson "35" lets you raise and lower implements, select draft and maintain uniform working depth, adjust the hydraulic system's speed of response, hold implements rigidly at desired position.
Your tractor: Yes ☐ No ☐

2. DUAL-RANGE TRANSMISSION—The Ferguson "35" gives you 6 forward, 2 reverse speeds, built right into the tractor, to allow you to fit the speed exactly to the work, whether you're transplanting, spraying or doing close cultivation in the 35's "creeper" gear. Or plowing or discing in high-range first. Or driving along the highway at rapid transport speeds up to 14 mph.
Your tractor: Yes ☐ No ☐

3. "2-STAGE" CLUTCHING—Means single-pedal control of both transmission and PTO for operating such machines as the baler or forage harvester continuously. Halfway down on the pedal (you don't have to guess, you can feel it) disengages the transmission *only*. All the way down stops both transmission and PTO.
Your tractor: Yes ☐ No ☐

4. VARIABLE-DRIVE PTO—The "35" offers much more than ordinary "live power take-off." With the PTO shift you select either the drive that's in ratio to the ground speed of the tractor, for such jobs as raking, planting or fertilizing—or, the drive that's in ratio to engine speed for harvesting, foraging, baling or other machine work demanding continuous PTO operation.
Your tractor: Yes ☐ No ☐

Call your local Ferguson dealer. Arrange now for a demonstration.

Ferguson, Racine, Wisconsin

WIN
A NEW FERGUSON "35"
FREE
REGISTER WITH YOUR FERGUSON DEALER

Subject to Federal, State and Local Regulations

go years ahead / *GO* **FERGUSON**

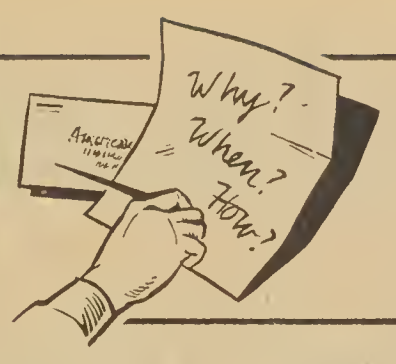
Ask any of these
FERGUSON DEALERS
to show you the Great New
FERGUSON 35
with 4-WAY WORK CONTROL

NEW YORK

Alabama, J. La Verne Ingalsbe
Angola, Weller's Service Garage
Antwerp, Harold A. Narthrop
Arcade, Clinton Capeland
Atlanta, Steuben Farm Supply, Inc.
Auburn, Myers & Atkins
Ballston Spa, A. L. Pettit Sales & Service
Bath, Your Farm Supply Store
Belleville, Carl J. Henry & Son
Bergen, Kaiser-Wilcax Corp.
Blossvale, Jay's Sales & Service
Boonville, C. Hughes
Buffalo, Builders Rental Equipment, Inc.
Canandaigua, Zim's Farm Equipment
Chateaugay, Spellman & Ryan
Chester, Chester B & J Garage
Clinton, Cawley's Sales & Service
Cobleskill, Caans Sales & Service
Croghan, Duflo Sales & Service
Darien Center, Sockett's Farm Service
Deansboro, Claude M. Hinman Sales
Delhi, Rasa Farm Sales
Dover Plains, Dover Tractor & Equipment
East Aurora, Circle Motars
East Randolph, Ed Gumienik
East Syracuse, Northeast Tractor Sales
Ellicottville, Ellicottville Farm & Hame Supply, Inc.
Fly Creek, Farmers Supply Co.
Fonda, Fonda Farm Supply
Frankfort, Hubbell's Farm Service
Franklin, O'Hara Farm Implement Sales
Franklinville, Graham & Garecki
Friendship, Frank E. Bollinger
Fulton, Doty Oil Co.
Gouverneur, Fuller's Sunoco
Grand Gorge, Sauveur's Garage
Groton, Van Marter & Son
Hancock, Charles Stoutenburg
Hemlock, John P. Dooley
Hicksville, William Kroemer & Sans, Inc.
Hornell, S. Hallands' Sons
Ithaca, Maravec's Garage
Kinderhook, Kinderhook Farm Equip. Corp.
Little Falls, Whitcomb Pontiac
Macedon Center, Gordon Camp
Massena, S. P. Faurnia
Middleport, Claytan & Dickinsan
Millerton, Scaland Farm Machinery
Monsey, Monsey Garage
Montgomery, Montgamery Farm Machinery Ca.
Munnsville, Diehl-Kroneck Farm Supply, Inc.
Nelliston, Hawkins Tractor & Implement Sales
New Paltz, New Paltz Tractor & Equipment
Newport, Waller Sales & Service
North Syracuse, Carl H. Tawsley, Inc.
Norwich, Grannis & Stratton
Oneida, Castle Garage
Panama, Panama Farm Supply
Penn Yan, Penn Yan Tractar Sales
Piffard, Parnell Sales & Service
Pike, Pike Garage
Rathbone, Farrand Brothers
Riverhead, William Kroemer & Sans, Inc.
Salem, Gearge A. Jolley
Saranac, Alexander's Garage
Seneca Falls, Masten Supply Ca.
Sheridan, Main Mators
Skaneateles, Skaneateles Equipment Ca.
Thornwood, Stark Garden Supplies
Troy, Rath Bros. Garage
Tyrone, Tyrone Mators
Union Hill, Union Hill Tractar & Sales Co., Inc.
Valois, Sutphen & Whitely
Walton, Benedict Machine Shap
West Albany, Abele Farm Equipment Ca.
Williamson, A. G. Hutchinson, Inc.
Wilson, Thomas E. Brawn
Windsor, Farm Machine Service
Wolcott, A. G. Hutchinson, Inc.

DISTRIBUTED BY
HUB MOTOR SALES, INC.
Syracuse, New York

The QUESTION ? BOX



When should young calves be vaccinated against Bangs Disease?

The New York State law says from six to twelve months. However, the usual recommendation is six to eight months. Some states will not allow importation of calves as "officially vaccinated" if they were over eight months old when the job was done.

How much starter solution should I use per vegetable plant?

Assuming you use one which contains about 50% or more plant food, use 3 to 4 pounds in 50 gallons of water and use half a cup of the solution per plant as you transplant it. If you want a smaller amount it would be at the rate of around half a pound to 8 gallons of water.

How much effect does superphosphate in a stable have in balancing manure?

A ton of average manure contains about 10 pounds each of nitrogen and potash, but only 5 pounds of phosphoric acid. This gives you a ratio of 1-½-1. Using a pound of 20% super phosphate in the stable per cow per day changes the ratio to 1-1-1.

How deep do roots of farm crops penetrate?

Corn roots may go as deep as 8 feet on well-drained soil. The roots of grain crops are not as deep; while claims have been made that alfalfa roots have been found as deep as 30 feet in gravel.

How long a rest should cows have between lactations?

Occasionally, dairymen judge a cow on the basis of how difficult it is to stop milk production. However, rather careful tests have shown that a rest period of between thirty-five to sixty days will bring the highest annual production. The better a cow is, the longer rest period she'll need. These tests showed that a dry period as short as a week will reduce production during the following year by 15 to 25%.

My African violets look healthy but they have not been blooming this past winter as well as some belonging to a neighbor.

Assuming that other growing conditions have been met, it might be a matter of temperature. It has been our experience that African violets bloom best in a rather warm location.

We hear a lot about the advantages of humus in the soil. How much humus or organic matter does a good soil usually hold?

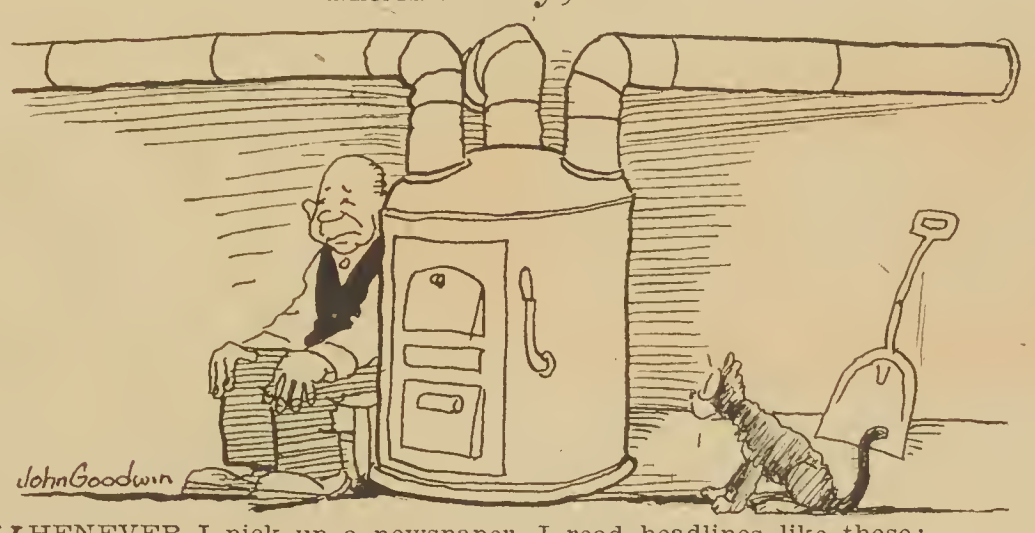
Ignoring muck soils, which may run as high as 80% organic matter, the humus content of upland soil may vary from 1% to 4%. It is difficult to get organic matter much higher than 4% by any practical method. As the percentage of organic matter increases, conditions are made favorable for decay because good soil organisms work on the organic matter and make the plant food which it contains available to growing plants.

This, of course, is fortunate. The mere presence of organic matter does not help plants to grow except as it decays and becomes available to plants. Incidentally, a soil containing 4% of organic matter will actually contain 50 tons of organic matter per acre to plow depth.

Why are some soils red as they seem to be in some southern states?

The red soils indicate the presence of iron as iron oxide.

Matrimony, Etc.



WHENEVER I pick up a newspaper, I read headlines like these:
ACTRESS SUES HUSBAND FOR DIVORCE; ALLEGES HE POURED HOT COFFEE OVER HER BARE FEET.
MAN ATTEMPTS TO PUSH WIFE OUT OF TENTH STORY WINDOW BECAUSE SHE KEEPS FIVE ALLIGATORS IN THE BATHTUB.

It's such headlines that started me thinking. What is wrong with marriage today? I believe I have the answer: it's "apartmenthouseitis." (Couples who live in apartment houses haven't room enough to get away from each other.)

Take the case of a man and wife and his mother-in-law in a crowded apartment. Comes 9 P.M. and Mr. X opens up the day bed for his mother-in-law. Then, when Mr. X is ready for bed, he must walk over the foot of his mother-in-law's bed in order to reach his own bedroom door. Any man who has to step over his mother-in-law's feet and two hot water bottles is bound to put his foot in the wrong place sooner or later.

In contrast we have a couple we'll call John and Mary who live in a nice ten-room house. Mary is weeping and John is angrily clenching and unclenching his fingers. Now if these two people were confined to the limits of a two-room apartment, John very likely would begin choking Mary. Instead, John suddenly turns on his heel, goes tearing down into the basement and pounds the furnace pipes. By the time he has taken down the furnace pipes and cleaned them, he has calmed down to normalcy. By bedtime everything is sweetness and light; John and Mary still love each other.

Cleaning and dusting and scrubbing a ten-room house from basement to garret is good for a wife's nerves. When night comes and she sits down with both hands clasped over a floating kidney, she'll have no interest in a paramour or anything extraneous.

In an apartment a family row ends in the divorce court, but a family squabble in a three-story house isn't nearly so serious. When a husband is tired of his wife's nagging, he goes into the basement, sits down by the furnace and pouts awhile; meanwhile the missus goes up to the garret, reads some love letters from an old sweetheart and then treats herself to a good crying jag.

Another marriage is saved.

I WAS JUST FIGURING...
—by Cy Watkins



Sick chicks are heartbreaking little things . . . aren't they? They stand there and look so miserable . . . and you know that if you don't act fast you're gonna lose a few . . . maybe lose many.

Whether you lose just one, or several, or many, you lose in two important ways. First, you lose your original investment in the chick. Second, you lose the profits you'd counted on.

Little chicks are fragile things and highly susceptible to disease. (I just wish it was as easy to kill flies as it is to kill a new brood of chicks.)

So here's the word of the experts . . . an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. And if worst comes to worst and you need a "cure" . . . it had better pack a wallop.

That's where our Watkins T-V Special is extra important . . . it's a CONCENTRATED Terramycin and Vitamin supplement. You just add it to your regular starter ration to help prevent disease, and often to help cure it.

If you KNOW they're going to be having a hard time, say vaccinations, then start adding T-V Special a couple of days before it happens and continue for 3 or 4 days after.

If it's an accident, say the brooder heater goes off and they get chilled, add T-V Special immediately and continue for 3 or 4 days.

If there are extreme variations in temperatures, use it for a few days until things get back to normal.

If a few of them just look a little woozy or puny, add it for a few days.

T-V Special is handy throughout the entire life cycle . . . even when you're ready to house them in the fall you'll want to add it for a few days . . . any time when a bird is under stress the extra high-level Terramycin-Vitamin concentrate can give a helping hand.

T-V Special is not a cure-all . . . and it won't take the place of your vet. All I want to say is that as a preventative medicine and as a therapeutic medication it's helpful and a good investment. It's effective against Blue Comb Disease (Mud Fever, Non-specific Enteritis), and Chronic Respiratory Disease (C.R.D.)

Whatever you do, don't wait until something happens and then try to buy some. Chances are you won't be able to get it in time. If you're raising poultry you should have Watkins T-V Special ON HAND . . . the brooder may go off tonight.

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Newark, New Jersey

Styled for the Farm of Tomorrow

A Miracle of Driving Convenience

Sensational Performance

You'll get a new feeling of power . . . power you can use to the full at any speed in the complete range . . . when you touch your toe to the throttle of the all-new Case "400" Tractor. You'll find a revelation of riding comfort with torsional rubber seat suspension . . . lots of leg room and space to stand . . . steering wheel in most natural position . . . all controls arranged for easy reach and visibility. You'll find everything new from the ground up—new engines for all four fuels . . . new steering . . . new transmission, hydraulic system and PTO . . . plus all the speedy convenience of Eagle Hitch 3-point hook-up extended to mounted implements of 4-plow, 4-row capacity.



ALL NEW

CASE

"400"

America's Finest Tractor in the 50 h.p. class...

NEW

Powrcel diesel engine starts at push of a button directly on diesel fuel, burns it clean and smoothly from steady idle to full load. Has single-plunger injection pump like the Case "500" Diesel. Six-point filtering system guards fuel from dirt and water.

NEW

Powrdyne gas engine combines high turbulence with high compression—burns fuel swiftly, smoothly, for steady piston-push, lugging power and consistent economy. Built with the same super strength as the diesel engine. Models for gasoline, LP gas, distillate.

NEW

Five-bearing crankshaft with electric-hardened bearing surfaces in both gas and diesel models. Main bearing on each side of every connecting rod. Main, rod, and camshaft bearings are precision insert type. Cylinder heads in pairs make handling easier.

NEW

Powr-Range transmission provides unbroken speed range with engine turning always at or above its strongest pulling speed. Permits full use of engine power on every farm job. Eight speeds forward include two "creepers," besides two reverse speeds. Only one clutch, one shift lever.

NEW

Duo-Valve hydraulic system provides for operation of built-in Eagle Hitch cylinder and portable ram—both together, or separately. New valve position applies limited down-pressure to aid penetration of mounted implements—returns automatically to floating action.

NEW

Hydraulic power steering optionally available. Furnishes fast, effortless turning. Retains "road feel," shuts out road shock. Uni-Thrust "ball point" suspension carries front weight on single flat-faced steel ball, minimizes friction on both manual and power steering.

MAIL

Visit your Case dealer. See the "400"—get demonstration of its unbroken speed range and easy shift-pattern. Send now for inside story of the "400"—check other machines that interest you. J. I. Case Co., Dept. C-115. Racine, Wis.

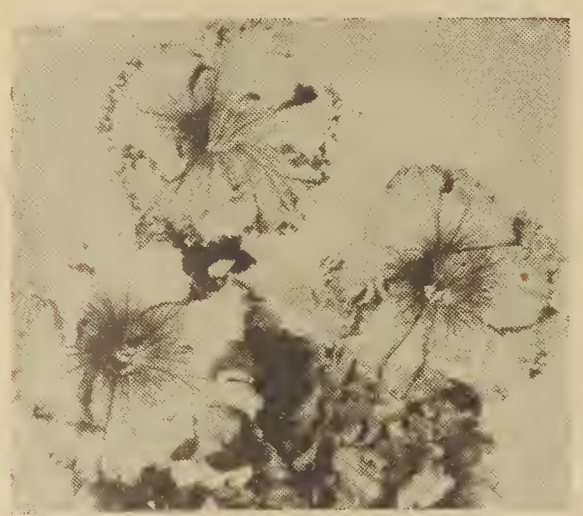
4-plow "400" Tractor
2-plow "VAC-14" Tractor
New "200" Side Rake
5-plow "500" Diesel
New Forage Harvester
New Low-Cost "130" Baler
3-plow "SC" Tractor
New Wheel-Type Disk
New 7-ft. "75" Combine

Name_____

Address_____

Acres you farm_____ Are you a student?_____

NEW FLOWERS *for Your Garden*



PRIMA DONNA: new rose-pink giant fringed petunia. ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

WITH SPRING just around the corner, I feel, as always, a mounting excitement and pleasure at the thought of the garden I am going to have. There will be many old standbys in it, but also some of the new flower varieties that hold such promise of loveliness and good behavior that I can hardly wait to plant them.

This year's ALL-AMERICA flower introductions are, as usual, a temptation to all gardeners. There's an exquisite rose-pink petunia, **Prima Donna,** which I shall want to try. It is a fringed variety and an F1 hybrid, successor to **Ballerina,** a glowing salmon pink petunia that won Honorable Mention in 1952.

A new Celosia, **Celosia (cockscomb) Toreador,** (shown with light yellow marigolds in center picture below), is a bright red version of the oldtime favorite which almost disappeared from home gardens because of its disappointing way of going purplish and dull. This one keeps its color, grows about 20 inches high, has light green foliage, and is excellent for fresh or dried flower arrangements. After last summer's hurricanes and heavy rains here on Long Island, when our softer flowers were beaten to a pulp, we can appreciate something that will stand up for itself!

Aquilegia (columbine), McKana's Giants, the first perennial in 18 years to be named on the ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS, come in clear, bright colors, bear extra large flowers with long spurs on long wiry stems up to 3 feet in height. Colors include primrose yellow, red, pink, deep yellow, blue, purple, maroon and showy combinations of these colors. Seeds planted this spring will bloom next spring. My experience with columbine leads me to suggest planting some new seed each spring for possible replacements in the border—treat it as a biennial, rather than a perennial. Some colors will keep coming up for years, while others last only a season or two.

Probably the most important development towards getting more satisfactory results from our flower seed is in what is called the F1 hybrids. Farmers have known and used such hybrids for some years, especially corn. Now the hybridists are producing F1 hybrids of petunias and other garden favorites which produce plants of greater vigor with larger flowers and more of them per plant.

Instead of waiting for Nature to take her course and do her own pollinating, the hybridist by using a small water-color brush puts the pollen from one plant on the stigma in the flower of a different variety of the same kind of plant. The flowers thus treated then must be protected by finely screened material, such as cheesecloth or glassine bags, in order to prevent pollen from any other source coming in contact with them. All this means a costly process, but the results justify it.

If pollen is brushed on the stigma of the same plant from which the pollen comes, it is called "selfing" or inbreeding, and this was the method used in developing some of the older noted varieties of petunias.

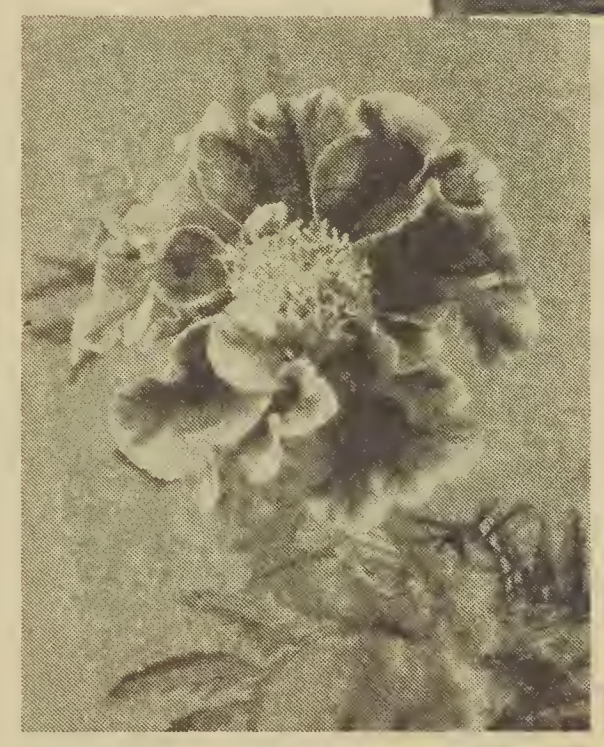
Petunia Fire Chief, a self-pollinated variety, was tremendously popular because of its color, a flashy scarlet red. Yet **Comanche,** an F1 hybrid which used **Fire Chief** as one of its parents, has almost superseded Fire Chief because of Comanche's superior habits of growth and flowering. Other popular F1 hybrids are **Crusader, Tango, Ballerina,** and **Silver Medal,** and now the new **Prima Donna** is expected to add to that list.

F1 means first filial generation, or first children of the parent generations. I notice that a group of petunias called **Crown Jewels** are listed as second generation hybrids of better and brighter color than usual, since the parents were from hand-pollinated flowers. The second generation seeds are cheaper because of less expense in producing.

McKANA'S GIANTS: new columbines in delightful colors. —Photo: Burpee



MARIGOLD RUFFLED RED: curly mahogany-red petals with gold edging. —Photo: Burpee



A new type of **snapdragon** is **Happiness** with light yellow flowers on stems that branch from the base. This color is particularly useful in borders as well as for cutting because it harmonizes with practically everything.

As for marigolds, one could have a garden almost entirely of them, since they come in such a variety of heights, colors and forms. From the dwarf edging plants such as **Yellow Pygmy** with tiny chrysanthemum-like flowers, or **Spry** with its pincushion-like flowers of mahogany with yellow centers, or **Dwarf Scotch** with bright orange single flowers and fern-like foliage, up to the tall chrysanthemum-flowering **Glitters,** carnation-flowering **Real Gold,** or the in-between heights and mahog-

(Continued on Page 20)

SNAPDRAGON HAPPINESS: long tapering spikes of light yellow. —Photo: Burpee



CELOSIA TOREADOR: brilliant scarlet cockscomb that's an eye-catcher against white picket fence. Ruffles forming the huge flower head may be cut apart for corsage combinations. —Photo: ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS



ZINNIA GLAMOUR GIRLS: fluffy and very effective in arrangements. —Photo: Burpee



Get these 2 big benefits

LOW-COST BEDDING MULCH LITTER | EXTRA CASH FOR YOUR SON



with an economical

FITCHBURG CHIPPER

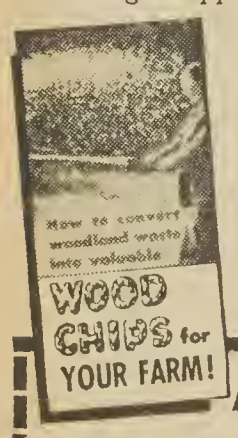
A great many dairymen and livestockmen with woodlands are now bedding down livestock with their own waste wood.

Chips made with a Fitchburg Chipper are absorbent and when manured, provide an excellent sponge-like amendment which aerates the soil, helps grow better crops. Besides stable bedding, you can make poultry litter, mulch for fruit trees, berries, etc., with a Fitchburg Chipper.

YOUR SON CAN EARN $5-$8 per hour right near home. Many boys on farms use Dad's Fitchburg Chipper to help earn their way through college or ag school, custom chipping for neighbors and municipalities.

The Fitchburg Chipper is made by an engineering firm long respected for precision products. It has the exclusive patented Fitchburg Safety Spring for equal ease of operation with various sizes of wood. Each chipper, regardless of size, is designed to be trouble-free — easy to use, and priced as low as $960 for models that will handle wood up to 4" in diameter.

GET THE FACTS TODAY — no obligation. Mail the coupon and learn how valuable a Fitchburg Chipper can be on your farm.



FREE FOLDER

Money-making suggestions, specifications, diagrams, USDA quotes on use of chips for mulch, litter and bedding. It's all in this free folder. Send for yours today!

MAIL THIS NOW

FITCHBURG ENGINEERING CORPORATION
Dept. A-35, Fitchburg, Massachusetts

Send me the new Fitchburg Chipper Folder. I am interested in Wood Chips for (please check):

☐ Fruit tree mulch ☐ Stable bedding
☐ Garden or berry mulch ☐ Poultry litter
☐ Soil enrichment ☐ Farm roads, field lanes

Name _____
Address _____
Town _____ State _____

COLEMAN PRUNERS

For easier, faster, smoother cutting, use this rugged Coleman Pruner. Deep hook prevents slipping. Cuts 1¾" branches. Made of one piece chrome alloy steel. Light, strong, long lasting. 20"—$5.25, 25"—$5.50, 30"—$5.75.

NEW Coleman Briar Hook

Handy for thinning raspberries, roses—cutting suckers on lilacs or fruit trees. Reaches into narrower places. Strong one-piece chrome nickel steel. Priced at only $2. See your dealer. If he can't supply you, order direct—items shipped postpaid on receipt of check or money order for proper amount. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

COLEMAN TREE PRUNERS, Mfrs.
Dept. C Tioga Center N. Y.

BIRDSFOOT—*Empire or Early Commercial*

IF YOU are looking for a long-lived legume for hilly, rough pastures the answer is certified Empire birdsfoot trefoil.

If you want a legume that will give good quality hay when cut late or for a pasture that will be plowed up in a few years, consider early commercial birdsfoot, one variety being Viking. These recommendations have general acceptance by state colleges in the Northeast.

In New York State this year we have a good supply of birdsfoot trefoil seed. Some years ago the Agronomy Department of the State College of Agriculture established a birdsfoot acreage goal. Already the 50% mark has been reached but meanwhile the goal has been doubled, so we still have a long way to go.

First, let's consider birdsfoot for permanent pasture on hilly land. Empire has demonstrated its superiority generally in the way it persists and to be sure you get Empire, buy certified seed. It is a tragic mistake to invest the considerable sum necessary to establish birdsfoot only to find that it disappears in a few years. Certified seed usually costs about 25 cents more a pound than uncertified.

Some Empire that isn't certified is available but the question is how can you be sure. You cannot tell by looking at the seed but you can be reasonably sure if you buy from a concern in which you have confidence. If that company assures you that they know the farm where it was grown and that it failed to pass certification because of a slight mixture of other varieties, you may want to buy that type of seed.

Many New York State farmers have added a source of income while performing a service to agriculture by growing birdsfoot seed. It would be unfortunate if these men should become discouraged with growing birdsfoot seed because of inactive demand.

Do the Job Right

Establishing Empire birdsfoot on hilly pastures costs money. Therefore, follow the methods that have proven successful. Do not scatter seed on unprepared ground. Several tools are available that will tear up sod so that it will die while remaining on the surface to discourage erosion.

Lime will certainly be needed. So will fertilizer, especially potash and phosphorous, and often some nitrogen will help plants to get established. Seed will also need inoculation.

Birdsfoot is a slow starter so seed it in early spring or mid-summer to take advantage of spring or fall rain. Avoid heavy nurse crops. You may want to use a light seeding of oats for grazing or combine the oats for grain or seed in late summer and keep weeds clipped.

Problems are fewer in seeding early commercial birdsfoot for hay or rotating pasture. It is less difficult to prepare a good seed bed on the type of land you will use, and this kind of birdsfoot establishes itself more rapidly. However, it is still important to check on lime and fertilizer requirements.

Understand Birdsfoot Types

As indicated carlier the first step for the man who is growing birdsfoot for the first time is to get a clear understanding of the characteristics of each type. Often a dairyman will say, "I have heard a lot about birdsfoot. I guess I'll try some." But ask him which type he plans to grow and he may show that he does not understand the differences. Let's review them.

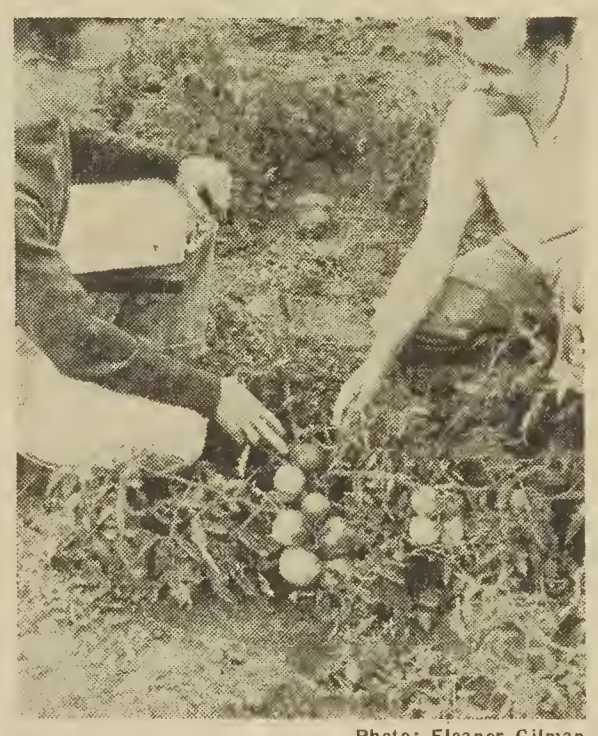
Certified Empire once established will last for years, perhaps forever, under favorable conditions. It does, however, become established slowly. It is less erect than commercial and is a plant to grow on rough pastures where you hope you won't have to re-seed. Also, Empire is excellent for a hay crop where you plan one cutting and that late in the season.

Early commercial behaves more like alfalfa. It becomes established sooner than Empire, will last three to five years and is an excellent crop for hay or for pastures that you plan to plow up and re-seed. Usually dairymen do not try for two crops of hay. Some pasture the birdsfoot early and cut a late crop for hay. Some cut early for grass silage and then pasture later in the season.

In many areas of the Northeast birdsfoot is one of the most useful of legumes. It is worth the study of any dairyman who is not growing it.

— A.A. —

NEW EARLY TOMATO



—Photo: Eleanor Gilman

DO you know Gem, Red Jacket and Longred—the three successful new tomato varieties introduced eight years ago by the New York Experiment Station at Geneva? Well, here's a newer one bidding for popularity. Introduced by Professors H. M. Munger, right, and T. L. York, of the Cornell Experiment Station, it's aimed to make early-bird growers happy.

Called Valnorth, it ripens far ahead of such other earlies as Victor, Valiant and Earliana. One of its parents was Valiant, the other was Farthest North, a variety of little value except for its record-breaking earliness. Cornell sizes up Valnorth—whose seed became available in 1953 — as the only non-hybrid tomato to rank with the more expensive hybrids in early yielding.

Meanwhile, for main-season crops, Gem, Red Jacket, and Longred have just about taken over the state. Last year, they accounted for most of the 50,000-acre canning crop.

CRUSHED HAY DRIES FASTER

The Wyoming Experiment Station at Laramie reports that hay can be dried to 25 per cent moisture in half the time it used to take by running it through a crusher right after it is cut. Other advantages of crushing mentioned by the Wyoming researchers are the reduced chances of losing quality because of rain; preservation of carotene because of shorter exposure to the sun; and the stems, being less harsh and brittle, are more palatable.

COMPARE THE PRICE!
—Buy Blatchford's and SAVE!



NEW

CALF-PAB

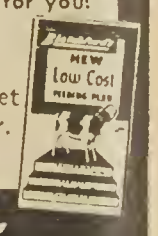
Now Available in Usable Metal Pails as well as 25 lb. and 100 lb. Bags

CALF-PAB Step 1 in Blatchford's LOW COST FEEDING PLAN Step 2 — PABLETS Step 3 CALFADINE

Eliminate "Go-Backs"

Each step is formulated to blend with the next to assure steady calf gains in less time . . . greater savings for you!

WRITE TODAY for Low Cost Feeding Plan Booklet and FREE Gestation Calendar.
Dept. 2235



Blatchford's ESTABLISHED IN 1900

MAIN PLANT & OFFICES WAUKEGAN, ILL. | Midwest Plant Des Moines, Iowa | West Coast Division Nampa, Idaho



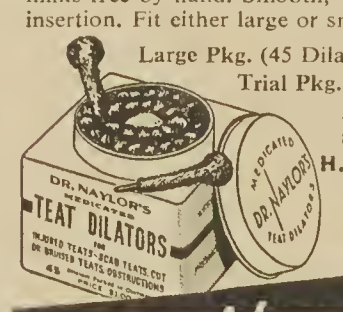
Keep Teat Open
Keep It Healing
Keep It Milking

To maintain unrestricted milk flow and provide antiseptic protection is of first importance in the care of injured teats. Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators act as medicated surgical dressings to the teat canal in the treatment of Sore Teats, Scab Teats, Bruised Teats, Obstructions.

Contain Sulfathiazole

The medication is IN the Dilators and is released slowly for prolonged antiseptic action. Dr. Naylor Dilators provide gentle, non-irritating support to delicate lining of teat canal, keep end of teat open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

EASY TO USE . . . Simply keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in the teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. Smooth, waxed tip for easy insertion. Fit either large or small teats.



Large Pkg. (45 Dilators) **$1.00**
Trial Pkg. (16 Dilators) **50¢**
At drug and farm stores or by mail.
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 9, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

W. W. Gaines, write to Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., before March 12.

TREATING SEED CORN

Dr. Carl Boothroyd of the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell, estimates the cost of producing an acre of corn for grain in New York can be split up into the following percentages.

Interest on investment	3%
Seed	4%
Storage	6%
Land	11%
Fertilizer	24%
Labor	25%
Equipment	27%

He points out that the cost of seed for an acre of corn on actual cost-account farms was $2.04. Treating the seed with a combined seed disinfectant and insecticide costs 35 cents a bushel, therefore, the cost per acre would be only 7 cents.

There are few figures about the actual increase in bushels per acre from treating seed corn in New York State but we do know in some cases that 50% of the seed has decayed or been damaged by wireworms or seed corn maggots. Much of this loss could be avoided by seed treating. An estimate of 5 bushels increase per acre would be conservative and corn valued at $1.75 per bushel, the average net gain per acre, would be almost $10.00.

— A.A. —

WHY LIME FAILS TO GET RESULTS

From time to time farmers complain that the application of lime in accordance with soil tests fail to give the expected increases in crop yields or lowering of the soil acidity as revealed by a re-test of the soil. In most cases the reason for such failures is found to be due to one or more of the following conditions:

1. Lime was too coarse.
2. Lime was plowed under without being thoroughly worked into the soil before plowing.
3. Less than the recommended amount of lime was applied.
4. Neutralizing value of the limestone was too low.
5. There was a lack of available phosphate and potash in the soil.

—O. J. Attoe, University of Wisconsin

— A. A. —

SOIL AIR

Everyone recognizes the importance to crop growth of water in the soil but sometimes we forget that air in the soil is also essential. The air spaces between soil particles make up between 30% to 50% of the volume of soil and the best moisture content is present when about ⅔ of this space is occupied by water and ⅓ by air. One way of incorporating air into soil is by cultivating, but perhaps more important is the fact that as rain water drains through soil it pulls the air in after it.

The best balance between air and water is found in well-drained soils which are well supplied with organic matter and where an adequate amount of water is supplied either as rainfall or through irrigation.

— A. A. —

PRUNE WITH CAUTION

It has often been said that pruning stimulates tree growth. To a certain extent that is true but, nevertheless, a year's growth on a tree that is heavily pruned does not equal the amount of wood removed, therefore, pruning really is a dwarfing process. Tests have shown that heavy pruning of young trees tends to delay production and the trend in recent years has been toward less pruning rather than more.

In spite of this, pruning is a necessary orchard practice. But particularly in the case of young trees, after a good framework has been developed, it is recommended that pruning be kept to a minimum and that a particular branch be left unless there is a definite reason for taking it out.

Obviously old trees can be pruned more heavily than young ones.



Massey-Harris engine-driven Baler and 3-plow 33 Tractor. P.T.O. Baler also available.

Big Capacity? ***Ask the man who does the stacking behind a*** **Massey-Harris Baler**

LOADING a wagon behind a Massey-Harris really keeps a good man on the move. Bales come up the chute fast . . . in a steady parade . . . tied tight for easier stacking, more secure loading.

Massey-Harris Balers have the big capacity to clean fields fast . . . to take heavy windrows in stride . . . coast through slugs without choking or overloading, without pulling your tractor down.

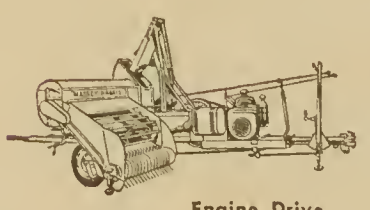
The secret is in the way power moves through the Massey-Harris. It travels on precision cut gears to a heavy, accurately balanced flywheel. The energy stored up in this large flywheel maintains the proper speed in feeding, packing, compressing, whether on grades or on the level . . . in heavy crops regardless of variations of the load.

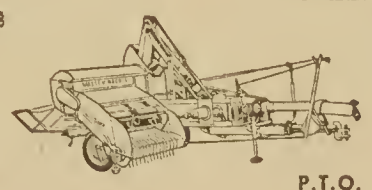
This heavy flywheel is a safety factor as well. It cushions jars — doesn't transfer the shock of slugs to the gears, bearings and shafts of the tractor.

And Massey-Harris Balers tie in more of the leaves. The full-floating vertical elevator levels out bunches — prevents jamming, choking, threshing . . . treats the crop gently. The enclosed body design saves the leaves, assures a high leaf count in every bale. Bales are of a convenient size, 14 x 18 x 37.

Massey-Harris knotters are born of experience . . . years of building precision tying units for binders. They tie accurately — bale after bale.

See your Massey-Harris dealer for complete details. He'll show you these features and the easy adjustments, the simplicity that makes good work so easy with a Massey-Harris. For folder write Massey-Harris, Dept. C-85, Racine, Wisconsin.


Engine Drive


P.T.O. Drive

MAKE IT A **Massey-Harris**

Take a Better Look at a Better Buy

SEE YOUR NEARBY MASSEY-HARRIS DEALER FOR ALL YOUR FARM EQUIPMENT NEEDS

NEW YORK

ALEXANDER.....Wiktor's Garage
ANDOVER....Leon's Sales & Service
BILLINGS.....Francis Ryan, Inc.
BOSTON ..... M. J. Emerling
CANANDAIGUA.....Donald Howard
CHEEKTOWAGA..... Fronckowiak Motor Sales
CLINTON.....George Marsh
COHOES....Emerick Farm Equip. Co.
DAVENPORT..Durward MacCracken
EARLVILLE.....Earlville Farm Sales
EAST AURORA.....Circle Motors
ELLENBURG DEPOT.....S. L. Drown & Son
FILLMORE.....L. L. Babbitt
FRANKLINVILLE.....C. A. Phillips & Son, Inc.
GREIGSVILLE..Parnell S & S (Piffard)
HAMMONDSPORT....Kolo's Sales & Service
HEMLOCK.....John Dooley & Son
HOMER.....W. J. Price & Sons
HORNELL.....Thacher Brothers
ITHACA, Rt. 1.....Moravec Garage
JEFFERSONVILLE ..... Jeffersonville Garage
JOHNSON CITY, Rt. 2..Lloyd Mason
KEESEVILLE.....Thompson's Mach. & Welding
KIRKVILLE..... Mabie Bros.
LEROY.....F. W. Bickford
MILLERTON....Sco-Land Farm Mach.
NAPLES..... .....C. W. Guile
NEW HAMPTON....Sosler Bros. Gar.
NORTH JAVA....Java Farm Supply
PORT JERVIS.....Runnall's Garage
PULASKI....Bouvier's Farm Supplies
RANSOMVILLE..Walter R. Peterson
RICHFIELD SPRINGS....Beadle & Co., Inc.
RIVERHEAD, L. I.....Rolle Brothers
STERLING.....Matson Lumber Co.
STONE RIDGE....George Von Bargen
TROUPSBURG.....Elbert Potter
VALATIE.....Heins Equipment Co.
VERONA..Halder's Farm Equip. Co.
WALLKILL....Wallkill Farm Supplies
WALTON....Benedict Mach. Service
WATERLOO Finger Lakes Equip. Co.
WATERTOWN....Northern Impl. Co.
WEEDSPORT....O. Jorolemon & Sons
WESTBROOKVILLE....Westbrookville Garage

NEW JERSEY

BLAIRSTOWN.....Ruswciler's Gar.
BRIDGEBORO.....Fortnum Motor Co.
DEERFIELD STREET.....Ackley's Gar.
HIGHTSTOWN.....Hight's Farm Equip. Co.
MONROEVILLE..Rudolph J. Franzen
MONTAGUE, N. J., P.O. Port Jervis, N. Y.....William Reinhardt & Son
NESHANIC STATION .... J. S. Covert
PEMBERTON.....J. G. Montgomery
STEWARTSVILLE.....Esposito Farm Machinery
WICKATUNK.....Conover Brothers
WOODSTOWN.....Rudolph Franzen

How to Control the CLOVER ROOT BORER

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

IN AN earlier article, it was pointed out to you how diseases and insects, particularly the clover root borer, are responsible for the early death of red clover, a perennial by nature. Diseases such as sclerotinia, fusarium root rot and anthracnose attack the roots and stems. These diseases together with the clover root borer can and often will destroy as much as 90 per cent or more of your stand after the first harvest year.

Unfortunately, no chemical controls are known for the diseases and no other practical way has been found to control them. A little progress, however, is being made by breeding and selecting varieties resistant to these diseases. For example, Dollard, a variety of red clover developed in Canada, has some resistance to southern anthracnose. Even so, much remains to be done in breeding good varieties of red clover resistant to the important clover diseases.

Unfortunately, none of the new named varieties of red clover such as Dollard, Kenland, Midland, Cumberland, Pennscott, Altaswede and Manhardy are resistant to clover root borer attack. In fact, tests made in 1949 in N. Y. on 20 different named and unnamed source varieties from the United States and Canada showed none to be resistant.

Clover root borers can be controlled successfully with the use of insecticides. But, unlike the treatment for most forage insects, dusts are twice as effective as sprays. Therefore, if you own a duster, use that method of control.

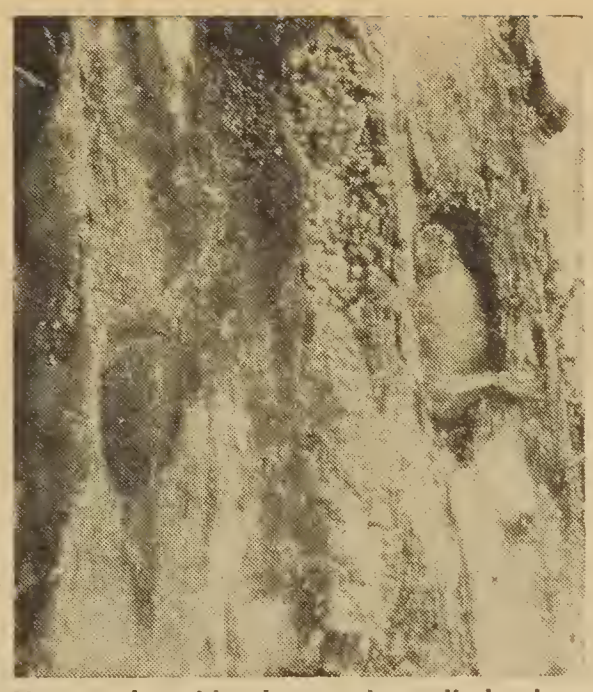
If a duster is not available, a weed sprayer can be used satisfactorily but the amount of poison necessary for good control should be doubled, thus greatly increasing costs. Use no less than 20 gallons of water per acre and apply the spray at 40 pounds of pressure per square inch.

What to Use and How Much

Your choice of material for clover root borer control should depend on when it is to be applied. Some materials as yet have not been licensed for use on hay, as excessive residues may result. Therefore, these should be applied only in the fall, thus eliminating the residue problem on the new growth the following year. The table which follows will tell you at a glance what to use, when and how much.

Insecticide	Amount per Acre of Actual Toxicant As a Dust	As a Spray	Actual Amount of Commercial Formulation
Fall Treatment (On New Seedings Only)			
Heptachlor	1 lb.	2 lbs.	4 qts.
Dieldrin	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5⅓ qts.
Lindane	1 lb.	2 lbs.	4 qts.
Aldrin	1 lb.	2 lbs.	4 qts.
Spring Treatment (On First Harvest Year Stands Only)			
Heptachlor	1 lb.	2 lbs.	4 qts.
Lindane	1 lb.	2 lbs.	4 qts.

With dusts buy them as a 1 per cent material and apply them at the rate of 100 pounds per acre. With sprays the liquid concentrates are best for all purposes. The wettable powders should be used only in high-pressure, high-volume sprayers of the type used for spraying potatoes.



No wonder this clover plant died when borers infected the root.

When to Treat

Spring treatments should be made late in April or very early May on red clover that will be harvested for the first time that year. Do not treat old stands of hay with a few seedlings and old clover plants in them as little good will come of such treatments. Spring treatment for clover root borer will control the spittle bug, too.

Fall treatments should be made on new seedings the first or second week in September. Such treatments will control the clover root borer and will reduce spittlebug and clover leaf weevil the following spring. Of course, fall treatment eliminates the residue hazard on the new growth in spring.

As of this date there is still some question of possible off-flavor to root crops from lindane. Hence it is not recommended for use on forage grown in a rotation with root crops such as potatoes, carrots, beets, etc.

— A. A. —

MORE SWEET CORN PER ACRE

"Think of sweet corn yields in terms of ears per acre," says Andy Duncan, University of Maryland Extension specialist in vegetable crops. "That way you quickly get to one of the basic principles of sweet corn production — getting a good stand."

He points to the state average yield of 2 tons per acre and says, "We should do better than that. I think growers should try for 3 tons per acre. But if we don't get the stand we don't get the tonnage."

There are about 4,000 ears of corn to a ton, or 12,000 ears in 3 tons. That means it takes 12,000 ears per acre to make a 3-ton crop.

How does a farmer grow 12,000 ears per acre?

"The very first thing to consider," says the vegetable specialist, "is variety. We want lots of big, high quality ears and there are several excellent sweet corn varieties which will yield those ears.

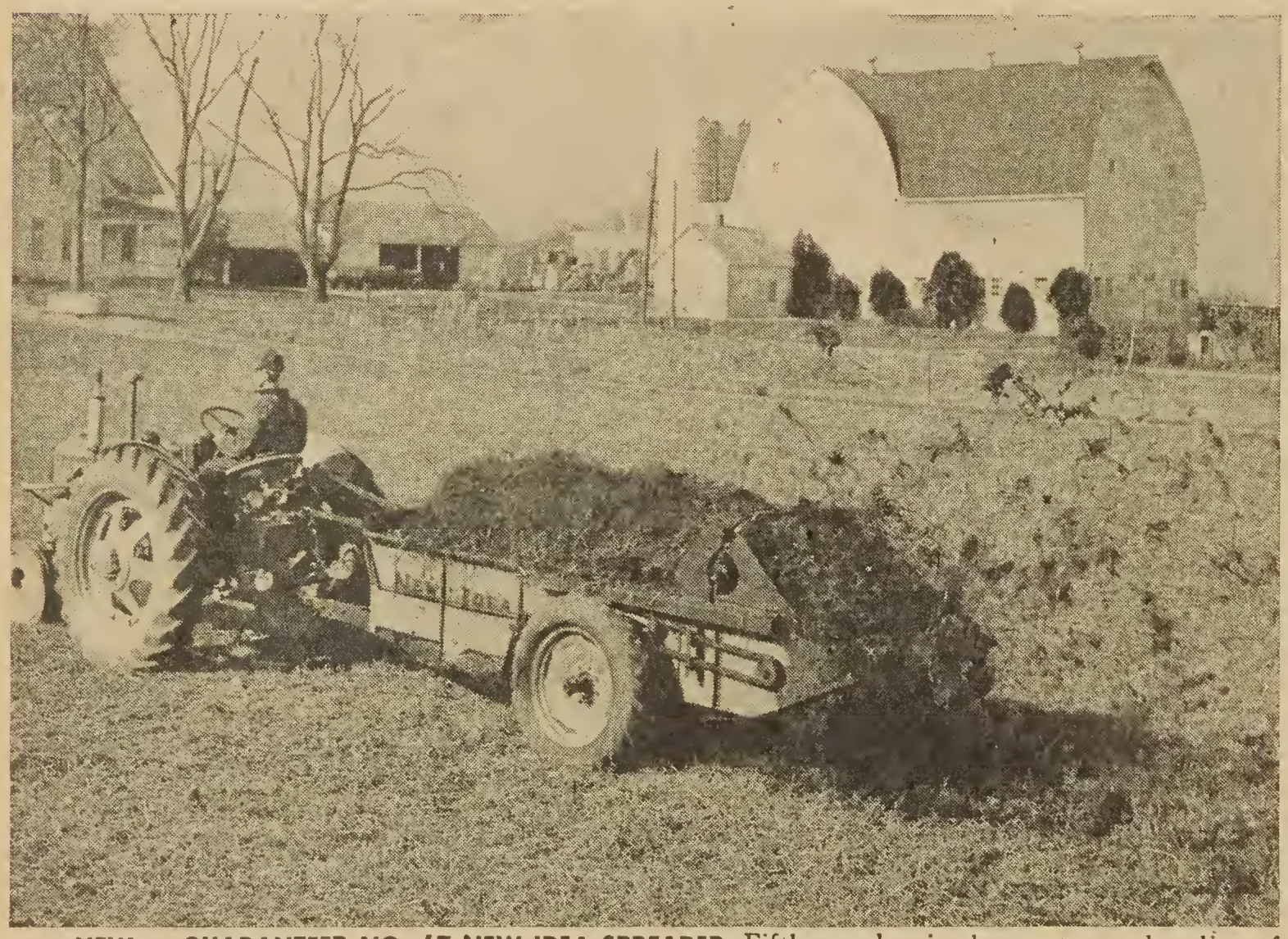
Some stalks won't bear an ear, so it is recommended that growers shoot for 15,000 stalks per acre to give a margin of safety. To get that many plants, the seed has to be dropped 9 inches apart in rows 36 inches apart.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Courage is the price that life exacts for granting peace.
The soul that knows it not, knows no release
From little things.—Amelia Earhart

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A *new* New Idea spreader



NEW — GUARANTEED NO. 17 NEW IDEA SPREADER. Fifth member in the most complete line of spreaders. Especially built to take heavy shocks and strain of mechanical loading. Biggest capacity (95 bu.) ground-driven spreader made. A big step forward in spreading efficiency.

6 new blue ribbon features

1. SLANTED ARCH—out of way for loading. Deflects material more evenly onto lower cylinder and distributor.

2. STEEL FLARES run full length of bed. Steel front endgate.

3. BIGGER UPPER CYLINDER further increases shredding efficiency. Now strengthened with 3 inside support heads.

4. PENTA-TREATED, water-repellent wood sides and bottom insure even longer rot-free life.

5. LARGER, HIGHER SHIELDING cuts down spillage, protects working parts.

6. STRONGER DISTRIBUTOR. Paddles can be removed separately without disturbing others on new tubular shaft.

. . . and more:

- Bigger, longer-wearing cylinder bearings.
- Handy screw adjustment regulates apron tension.
- Stronger hitch actually part of frame.
- Gusset plate frame-to-box reinforcing.
- Pressed fiber bushings wear longer, take less servicing.

Some New York Results In 4-H Dairy Record-Keeping

By H. A. WILLMAN, *4-H Dairy Specialist*

THE New York State 4-H dairy records program involves the use of three different record forms, namely a completion card, a young stock growth record and a cow production record. The completion report is designed to give the county club agent an annual report of all dairy projects as to size and breeds, the use of approved practices and the participation of members in various project activities.

The young stock and cow records are set up to guide members in the feeding and management of their cattle. They enable members to see the kind of a job they do in meeting the needs of their cattle. They also provide a basis of figuring costs and returns and in looking over the results obtained by members. Although entries increased from 882 to 1293 between 1948 and 1954 a gain of over 200 per cent was noted in the records which were rated very good to excellent while the number of poor to fair records dropped 50 per cent.

1954 Winners

Actually the 4-H Record Keeping Program is three contests in one. First, there is the Class I group made up of the 4-H Calf and Heifer Records by which the club members keep feeding and growth records on their calves and yearlings.

Members with 4-H cattle in production enter their 4-H Dairy Cow Production Records in Class II. If their cattle are under the DHIA or Herd Test programs, they enter Division A. Those testing through private facilities such as owner sample and milk plant tests enter Division B.

In each contest there are two state winners chosen—a first and second.

First place in Class I, the young stock feeding and growth record went to **Diana Fisher** of St. Lawrence County. Runner up was **James Sears** of Cortland County.

In Class II, Division A, production records on 4-H cattle in the DHIA or Herd Test program, top place went to **Roy Simpson** from Steuben County with the second spot going to a Montgomery County 4-H member, **Ronald Scott.**

Winners in Private records division of Class II were **Maxwell Fisher** of St. Lawrence County and **Howard Morfon,** Allegany County, first and second respectively.

For outstanding work in keeping useful records on their 4-H dairy animals, the National Dairy Products Company presents to each of these six club members an award signifying efficient production. This award is a beautifully cast bronze plaque mounted on a handsome hardwood shield.

Zone Winners

The State winners were selected from the group of thirty zone winners. For this program New York is divided into ten zones. So with three distinct parts to the record keeping program, it is possible to have thirty zone winners.

To this group of zone winners, the National Dairy Products Company presents a "4-H Handbook", which is published by the Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

Class I, (young stock feeding and growth record) — **Diana Fisher,** St. Lawrence; **James Sears,** Cortland; **John Sterling,** Chemung; **Nancy Nesbitt,** Delaware; **Charles Baase,** Monroe; **Frances Wollner,** Erie; **Frank Russell,** Steuben; **John Newell,** Albany; **Jean Button,** Montgomery; **Betty Garten,** Orange.



Records are an important part of a 4-H dairy project. Shown here is a local 4-H club leader who is giving instruction in record keeping to some of his members.

Class II Division A (DHIA and herd test records)—**Diana Fisher,** St. Lawrence; **Joan Burkert,** Oneida; **Lee Kahler,** Chemung; **Ralph Taylor,** Delaware; **Sylvia Patchen,** Cayuga; **Gerald Wheeler,** Wyoming; **Roy Simpson,** Steuben; **Thomas Kahelin,** Greene; **Ronald Scott,** Montgomery; **Katherine Beneke,** Dutchess.

Class II Division B (Private Records) —**Maxwell Fisher,** St. Lawrence; **Dorothy Baldauf,** Oneida; **Robert Baylor,** Chemung; **Nancy Nesbitt,** Delaware; **Roberta Kuhn,** Livingston; **Norman Kahl,** Wyoming; **Howard Morton,** Allegany; **George Mulford,** Greene; **James Black,** Washington; **Gladys Bullock,** Orange.

The large group of records from which these state and zone winners were selected is by no means forgotten. It is for this group that the program is conducted. These are the most important participants. In fact, the people providing the awards for the 4-H Record Keeping Program must also believe this for they make available over one thousand dollars in cash and merchandise to be divided among this large group of boys and girls.

Besides member companies of the National Dairy Products Company, many of the state breed organizations provide special awards for club members keeping records with their respective breeds of cattle. This group includes the New York Brown Swiss Breeders' Association, the New York Guernsey Breeders' Cooperative Incorporated, the New York Holstein-Friesian Association and the New York Jersey Cattle Club.

joins a famous farm line

FULL YEAR SERVICE GUARANTEE

Added to the New Idea line of four famous spreader models, the new 95 bu. No. 17 brings bigger capacity, extra power and greater speed than ever to your spreading job. It is rugged, long-lasting — will perform like new long after it has paid for itself in savings. And the No. 17 carries a full year's service guarantee. Ask your New Idea dealer to phone you when his first No. 17 spreader arrives. Mail coupon for illustrated literature.

NEW IDEA
FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY
DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.
Dept. 1515, Coldwater, Ohio

Send free, illustrated literature on:
☐ New, No. 17 Manure Spreader

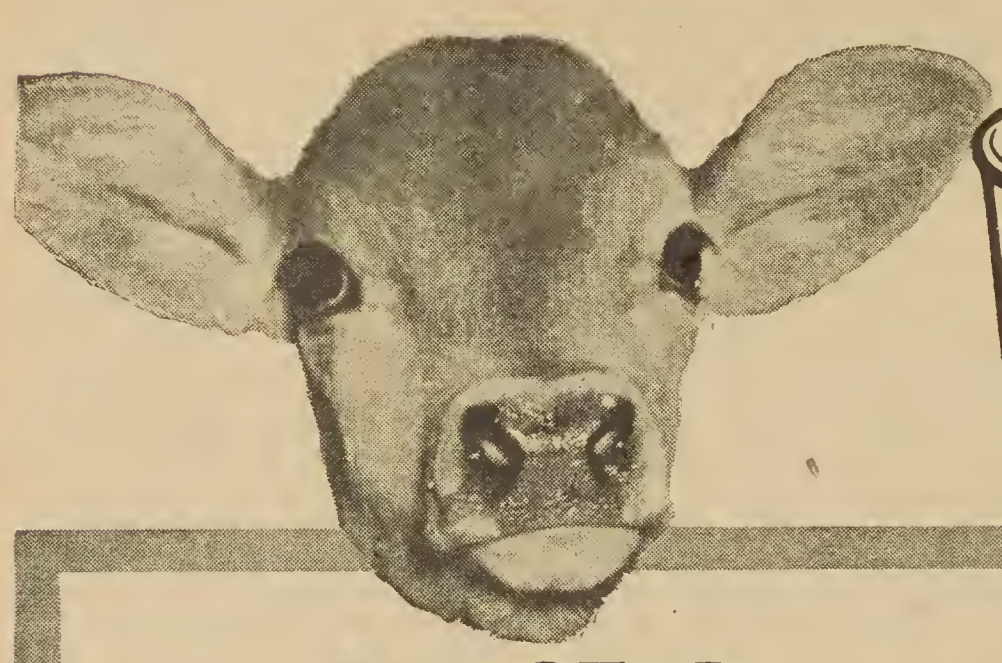
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



THE NEW 95 BUSHEL NO. 17 is a real teammate for a New Idea-Horn loader. Note how new slanted arch allows extra room for swing of bucket and permits better distribution of bigger loads. Sprockets and chain tighteners are stronger. Steel front endgate strengthens entire box.

Get a FREE GIFT!





...RAISE A BEAUTIFUL CALF

with KAFF-A

Big 24 Quart Size

Round metal wastebasket skillfully rolled and turned of thick, sturdy tin. Lithographed in natural flower colors.

Beautiful "Garden Glory"

METAL WASTEBASKET

with 25 lbs. of KAFF-A at regular pail price

NOW while this valuable free gift offer lasts—see what Kaff-A with Hidrolex® can do for your herd. Feed just one calf on Kaff-A . . . note how healthy, how big and beautiful it grows. Don't put it off—because for a limited time you will get this attractive, sturdy wastebasket—at no extra cost with your purchase of Kaff-A, the safe replacement for cow's milk. Nothing to mail! No waiting! Visit your Kaff-A dealer today! Buy Kaff-A . . . and surprise your wife with this colorful gift wastebasket!

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., DANVILLE, ILL.

Division Offices: Des Moines, Ia., Lancaster, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Springfield, Mo., Sacramento, Calif. *Makers of Hidrolex, Semi-Solid Emulsions, Sparx and Kaff-A.* ©1955

JUST BUY KAFF-A IN THE WASTEBASKET PACK AT THE REGULAR PAIL PRICE.



Carton contains—24 quart wastebasket—25 lb. pliofilm bag—measuring cup—feeding instructions.

®T. M. for exclusive hydrolyzed whey ingredient in Kaff-A.



OWN TEST CONVINCES PENNSYLVANIA DAIRYMAN

"We have been farming in Lancaster County for many years. Each year we raise from 16 to 18 head of pure-bred Holstein calves. This past spring we set up our own calf raising feeding test. We had four January Holstein heifers and started one on Hidrolex Kaff-A, two on other milk replacers and one on whole milk.

"The Kaff-A fed calf showed better body development, glossier coat and better weight gain as you can see from this picture. Most important — it gave us the result with less product. It is remarkable that one replacer can make that much difference over another and over whole milk. For my money, I am sold on Kaff-A."

H. LeRoy Welk
STONEHURST FARM, RFD 1, Strasburg, Penna.

Your Veterinarian Discusses . . .

Those Twin Calves

SOME owners believe that when t twins are heifers both will bre with twin bulls always being no breeders. Others hold a belief exac opposite, and say that twin bulls will breeders, while twin heifers will non-breeders. Still others claim that a twins of the same sex will be no breeders, and finally, others swear th they will all be breeders. This lat opinion is correct.

A similar amount of uncertain seems to exist in regard to mixed se of twins where one is a bull and t other is a heifer. As a matter of fa there are no fewer than four comm beliefs in regard to these mixed se

1. The bull will be a breeder, but t heifer will be a non-breeder.
2. The heifer will be a breeder, b the bull will be a non-breeder.
3. Both the bull and heifer will non-breeders.
4. Both the bull and heifer will breeders.

Strictly speaking, some calves w always be non-breeders, regardless whether they're twins or not, b when one twin is a heifer and the oth is a bull, though, the heifer will be non-breeder about nine times out of te

As twin calves develop in the uter of the dam, both the testicles and t ovaries eventually start secreting ho mones that mix with blood circulati through the youngsters. The testicl of the male develop a bit faster a start secreting hormones a little earl than the ovaries of the female. Unfo

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Teach us delight in simple things
And Mirth that hath no bitte springs;
Forgiveness free of evil done,
And love to all men 'neath the sun.
—Kiplin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

tunately, the male hormones have t effect of counteracting the female ho mones and preventing normal develo ment of the heifer's reproducti organs.

These hormones have no effect heifers having a separate circulato system of their own, since the blo of the male twin doesn't enter th bodies, and these females then have normal chance of becoming breede in later life. However, when both twi have the same circulatory system, t male hormones have a chance to cau trouble, and the heifer is then born a so-called "free-martin" that w never breed. About 90 per cent of bovine twins have the same circulato system before birth.

In case you've had one of these mix sets of twins born on your place, the are at least four ways of determini whether or not the heifer has a chan of being a breeder. You may be ab to examine the blood vessels of t afterbirth and tell whether or not bo twins have had the same circulato system.

A better method consists of havi a veterinarian examine the vagina the newborn heifer with a tiny spec lum and a flashlight. As an alternati you can insert the rounded end of small test tube in the vagina. If t test tube can be passed for a distan of about four inches, there is a fa chance that the heifer will grow up bc a breeder.

Finally, you can raise the heifer un she is a year old. If she doesn't ha any heat periods in that time, a grows into a coarse, staggy animal th looks like a steer, you can be pret sure that you've raised a "free-martin The diagnosis can be definitely co firmed by having a veterinarian ins a hand in the animal's rectum to ma an examination of the reproducti organs.

WANTED—EXPERIENCE WITH SELF-FEEDERS

DAIRYMEN, poultrymen and livestock producers are showing keen interest in various methods of automatic feeding. Hens are fed by a chain which distributes feed in a continuous trough and somewhat the same procedure is used to feed silage to cows. We hear of self-feeding tower silos and in some cases cows are allowed to eat their way into a pit silo by the use of a fence which keeps them under control.

We know that some of our subscribers have been experimenting with this type of feeding. We like to hear about it, so that we can pass it on to our readers. If you have had some experience along this line, why don't you sit down and write us a brief letter. For every letter we publish we will pay $2.00, but doubtless your biggest reward will be reading the experiences of other farmers.

Future Farmers Sell Surplus Milk

AT THE suggestion of the Agriculture Department Advisory Committee, the Board of Education of the Cato-Meridian Central School at Cato, N. Y., gave the Future Farmer Chapter permission to operate a milk dispensing machine in the school building. The machine is furnished and the milk is supplied by a local dairy. It dispenses a ½ pint bottle of milk for a dime. The machine is located in the hallway of the high school and the pupils have access to it at all times except during the lunch period when some would spend their money in the machine rather than buy a complete lunch. Demand has made it necessary to supply only chocolate milk in the machine.

The machine is serviced by the members of the FFA Chapter and their margin of profit is four cents per bottle.

The problems of administration of the machine in conjunction with the regular school program have been solved by the following program. Each teacher who has a study hall or other group that can be excused to use the machine, has a special pass. This pass is a 2" by 3" piece of metal about 1" thick on which is stamped the teacher's name and the words "milk pass". A student going to the milk machine with the teacher's permission carries this pass. With this arrangement not more than three or four pupils are at the machine at a time. The possibility of closing the machine when the student body does not use it as ladies and gentlemen has resulted in excellent conduct at the machine.

At the present time the machine is selling 150 bottles of milk per day. A check on the consumption of white milk in the cafeteria shows that the consumption of milk with the regular lunches has not fallen off at all as a result of the sale of milk in the machine. This means that the 150 bottles, or 75 lbs. of milk sold from the machine is all increased consumption. In other words the machine is selling 75 pounds of surplus milk every day.

The faculty of the school, the administration, the board of education, the student body, the dairy farmers of the area, and needless to say the Future Farmers are all very happy with the above situation.

— A.A. —

CABBAGE SPACING

AT THE Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., tests have shown that the size of head, yield and the amount of burst heads in cabbage can be controlled to a large extent by spacing and irrigation.

Four different planting distances were used on a field of Wisconsin All-Season cabbage. The spacing treatments were 36, 24, 18, and 12 inches between plants in rows spaced three feet apart. The fields were irrigated whenever available moisture in the surface two feet of soil dropped below 50 per cent.

"Kraut processors prefer large heads," explains Doctor Vittum who made the test. "In the light of our results, cabbage grown for kraut should be spaced 18 inches in the row for maximum yields of large heads. This spacing gave three tons to the acre more cabbage than 24-inch spacing on the non-irrigated field and 4 tons to the acre more on the irrigated field.

"The housewife, on the other hand, prefers relatively small heads of cabbage. Market growers, therefore, might well consider 12-inch spacing in the row. The close spacing tends to keep the heads small while slightly increasing yield over the 18-inch spacing."

The percentage of unmarketable burst heads increased with wider spacing. Irrigation also led to an increase in number of burst heads. The least amount of bursting occurred where the plants were set 12 inches apart in the row and were not irrigated.

— A.A. —

F. M. SIMPSON HONORED

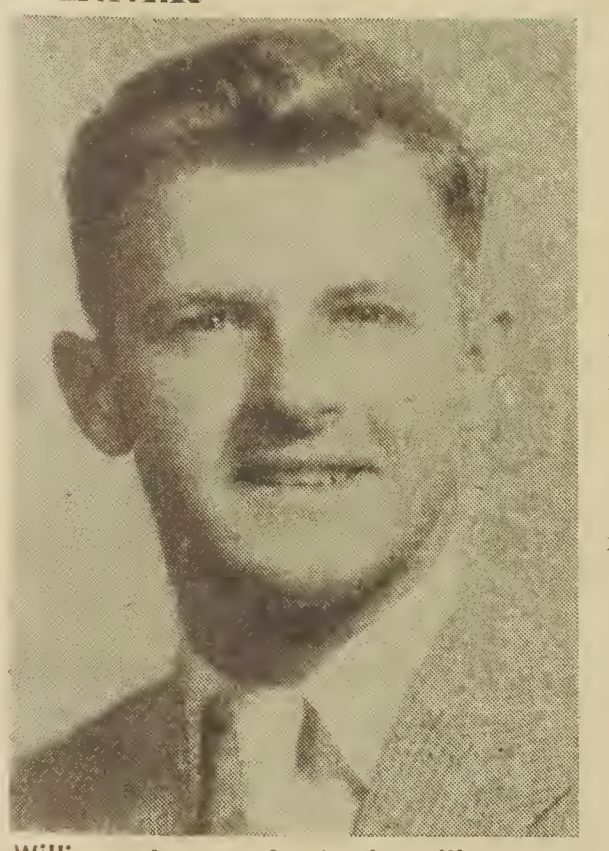
Professor F. M. Simpson, known affectionately as "Fanny", has been honored by the Saddle and Sirloin Club of Chicago. His portrait will be hung in the club gallery along with oil portraits of other outstanding contributors to the livestock industry.

Professor Simpson is now an agricultural economist at the Clemson Agricultural College in South Carolina and for many years was director of the Agricultural Research Department of Swift & Company of Chicago.

— A. A. —

Four scientists at Michigan State College report that an antibiotic effective against bacteria that cause pneumonia, dysentery, and tuberculosis can be extracted from the leaf and stem of the common lilac plant.

NATIONAL SAFETY WINNER



William Jones of Harrisonville, New Jersey. Bill, who is 14 years old and a member of the Harrisonville Grange, N. J., won second place in the 1954 Highway Safety Essay Contest sponsored by the National Grange and Automotive Safety Foundation.

Bill's prize was a $100.00 U.S. Savings Bond.

Make two dollars grow in grass where one grew before



RAISE THE YIELD-STANDARD OF YOUR FARM with PASTURGRO

Give your pastures a new look this year—the kind of new look that means higher income per acre—through your livestock. **Pasturgro**—Swift's special plant food for pastures—makes two dollars grow where one grew before . . . . more and better grass . . . . more months of good grazing.

Pasturgro is different. It is specially formulated for grass and legumes and adapted to the soils of this area. Your soil, plus **Pasturgro**, gives you the right combination of growth elements to grow any kind of grass or legume suited to your area.

There's another big difference, too. **Pasturgro** is Chemically-Hitched—growth elements are fused together by an exclusive process developed in Swift's research laboratory. This assures uniform feeding of your crop, helping to raise the yield-standard of your farm.

Chemically-Hitched **Pasturgro** is easy to handle—consistently uniform and dry—easily distributed with any type of equipment.

This year, use **Pasturgro**—the plant food that is made specially for pastures. See the difference in your fields . . . in returns from livestock.



BUY AT THE SIGN OF THE RED STEER



Rotavation improves soil structure,
increases crop yields

In fewer posses, rotary tillage achieves what the plow, disc and harrow attempt to do in many—and does it *better*. And, on American nurseries, one make of rotary tiller outsells *all other makes combined!* That's Howard Rotavator and here's why:

1. **Hard, compacted soils** with little organic matter don't permit plant roots to get air—slow down plant growth. A Rotavated field is well aerated—permits air penetration.
2. **Rotavated fields quickly absorb rain** and hold snow—store more moisture in their subsoils for dry periods ahead.
3. **Soils low in organic matter won't produce big yields.** Rotavation makes it easy to cut and mix into the soil large amounts of corn stalks, stubble or green manure crops.
4. **Soil that is too finely pulverized** will wash and blow readily, and absorbs water slowly, increasing the amount of water that must run off. Rotavated soil absorbs water quickly and resists erosion.
5. **Too many times over the land** with heavy equipment, too much hard, compact soil — all indicates that present methods of tillage must be improved.

Ask for your FREE copy of soil improvement booklet. Do it today. Dept. 23.

HOWARD ROTAVATOR CO., INC.
Box 38, Arlington Heights, Ill.

NEW FLOWERS
For Your Garden

(Continued from Page 13)

any colors—one could easily have color in the border and flowers for cutting throughout the growing season.

A new marigold for this year is **Ruffled Red** with curly mahogany-red petals edged with gold and plants a foot high. Last year I was well pleased with **Rusty Red** which grows up to 18 inches and has double mahogany flowers, petals edged with yellow. **Butterball,** one of the dwarf marigolds, has its balls of butter yellow and its center lightly tipped with red.

White Marigold Wanted

White is the color still missing from marigolds although Burpee has offered a huge prize to the person providing them with seeds for such a flower. The contest was conducted last year and many seeds were offered; these are being grown for test this year. May some one be lucky! A true yellow is the color still to be provided in petunias; perhaps some backyard gardener will come across with **that.**

That summer favorite, the **zinnia,** also presents itself in a great variety of colors and sizes. The giants which grow about 3 feet tall may be had in bright clear colors as contrasted with the dingy colors of those of our childhood. **Will Rogers** is an intense scarlet, introduced some years ago but still holds its own. **Blaze,** a giant cactus-flowering one selected by the All-America Committee for 1954 introduction, opens a mandarin-red which changes to deep orange.

The other extremes in size are the lilliput, pompons or **Tom Thumbs,** name depending upon the catalog in which they are listed. These small zinnias are highly satisfactory in plantings and in arrangements. The **Fantasy** zinnias are fascinating with informal shaggy flowers of medium size and in a great variety of colors. A new group of large, informal and fluffy zinnias is sold under the name of **Glamour Girls.** All dark and heavy colors have been omitted from this group.

Rose Selections

A list of new flowers would be incomplete if roses were not mentioned. Those recommended for 1955 introduction by the ALL-AMERICA ROSE SELECTIONS Committee are **Tiffany,** a hybrid tea in shades of pink and gold on a plant which grows upright and higher than average; **Queen Elizabeth** of the new grandiflora type with lovely pink flowers which last well when cut; and **Jiminy Cricket,** a new floribunda which starts with apricot-orange color, finishes a lighter salmon-orange, lovely at all stages. It grows about 3 feet high and blooms continuously.

For those who, like myself, adore the miniature roses, I note that **Pigmy Red and Pigmy Gold** have been added to catalog lists. At flower shows last summer I saw that **Fashion** and **Vogue,** both floribundas of former introduction, were popular with the arrangers.

Also at the shows was another old-fashioned annual, **Bells of Ireland,** which has returned to favor because its stems curve in a manner very satisfying to the arrangers. The green bell-shaped flowers are so close together on the stems that foliage hardly shows.

Sweet peas never go out of fashion, and the heat-resistant ones give longer satisfaction. In addition, early planting and keeping flowers picked add to their period of bloom.

A new aster for 1955 is **Scarlet Pyramid,** which grows 2 to 2½ feet high and has 3-inch flowers, semi-double and scarlet with bright yellow centers.

A perennial which caught my eye at the shows was the white **Veronica** subsessilis. My blue veronica has been so satisfactory over the years that I immediately coveted the white one. It blooms a long time and the spikes of clear white with dark green foliage are most attractive. This is listed only in plant form.

A small rock-garden plant, **Sedum lidakense, Rosy Carpet** appeals to me because of its long period of deep pink bloom, from June until frost. Foliage also is decorative on a plant which grows only a few inches high but may spread to 24 inches.

Shasta daisies bloom at a time when early perennials have finished and before the annuals really get going. A new form opens with a golden heart which finishes a soft cream yellow. It is called Shasta Daisy, **Cobham Gold,** which grows 30 inches high, becoming a plant about 30 inches across.

Sunless Garden

At a recent garden club meeting, a member told of her experience last year with a part of her garden which gets little or no direct sun. She found that the annual impatiens, also called **balsam** or **ladyslipper,** provided excellent bloom there. Current catalogs list a new camellia-flowering balsam in many colors. This same garden club member uses variegated **funkia,** or hosta, for the edging. Since this perennial permits dividing often due to its habit of growth, and since the balsam may be grown from seed, this arrangement solved a garden problem for her.

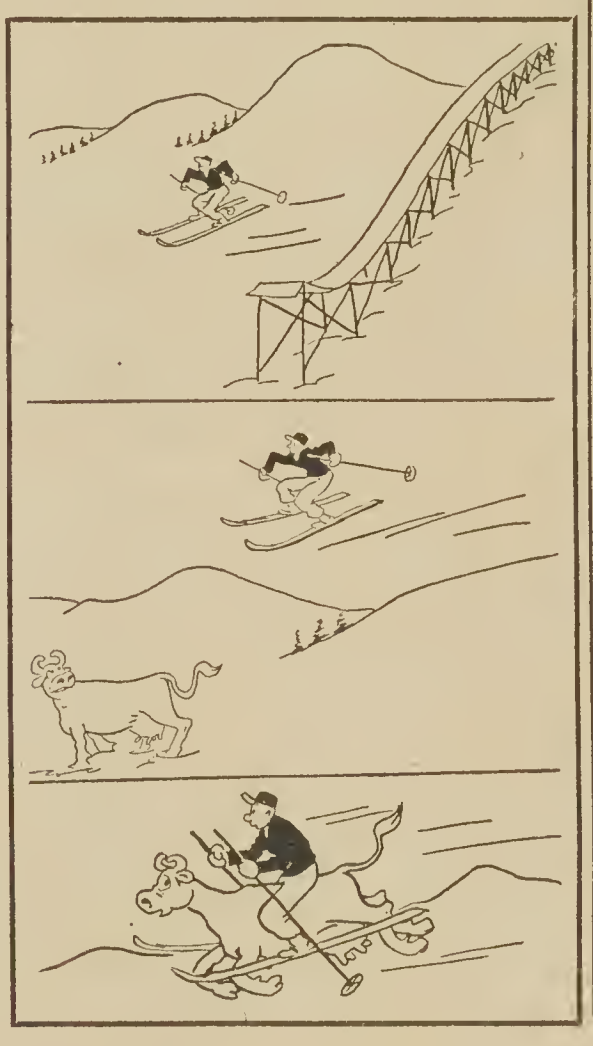
— A. A. —

FERTILIZER CONSERVES MOISTURE

"We have always known that the physical condition of the soil had a lot to do with the water needs of a crop. We have said, for instance, that some soils are "droughty." Now we are beginning to learn the fertility level of the soil also can affect the way a crop uses water.

"Corn grown on a claypan soil requires much less water per bushel when the soil is heavily fertilized than when it is unfertilized. In the experiment that brought out this fact, not only was yield greatly increased but the amounts of water used per bushel were 5,600 gallons where fertilizer was adequate and 21,000 gallons where no fertilizer was applied."

—Ezra T. Benson



Est. 64 Yrs.
DIBBLE'S
CERTIFIED **Seed POTATOES**



Meet Requirements for Freedom from Disease

DIBBLE'S RUSSET

SMOOTH RURAL
GREEN MOUNTAIN
KATAHDIN
SEBAGO
ONTARIO
KENNEBEC
CHEROKEE
CHIPPEWA
RED PONTIAC
IRISH COBBLER
EARLY OHIO
RED WARBA
BLISS TRIUMPH

SEND FOR CATALOG AND PRICES OF ALL FARM SEEDS
•
BOX C

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER
Honeoye Falls · N.Y.

FOR HAY and STRAW
to meet your needs
Roy A. Tuttle
King Ferry, N. Y.
Phone: Poplar Ridge 2452

FRUIT TREES
Berry Plants, Grape Vines,
Flowering Shrubs,
Shade Trees, Evergreens,
Hedging, Roses
Hardy, Thrifty, Fibrous Rooted Trees and Plants
Send for Catalog. It contains a splendid assortment to select from at very reasonable prices.
WILSON NURSERIES
Thomas Marks & Son
Wilson R.F.D. 2 N. Y.
Growing Since 1910
Results Produce Repeat Orders

NO HORNS!
One application of Dr. Naylor's Dehorning Paste on horn button of calves, kids, lambs—and *no horns will grow.* No cutting, no bleeding. 4oz. jar—$1.00 at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid.
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 12, N.Y.



Dr. Naylor's DEHORNING PASTE

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* RENEWED

NEW Smoker "SPECIALS"
LOWEST PRICED ELEVATORS
per foot of usable elevating height

SPECIAL "36" $395.00 Elevates to 31'
SPECIAL "30" $345.00 Elevates to 26'
SPECIAL "24" $295.00 Elevates to 21'

On the basis of actual reach o Smoker "Special" is your best elevotor buy. It will reoch higher without boles tumbling back thon ony other elevator of equol length.



NEW literature gives complete detoils. Mail coupon.

SMOKER FARM ELEVATORS, INC., Intercourse, Pa.
Send me doto on Smoker "Specials"
Name .....
P. O. .....
R.F.D. ..... State .....
PRICES F. O. B. INTERCOURSE, PA.

Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*

What's New in Tractors For '55

THREE more tractor manufacturers have announced "what's new" in their lines for 1955. Illustrated on this page are three new heavy-duty models with more power, speed and other refinements designed to give the high-powered tractor owner more efficient production.

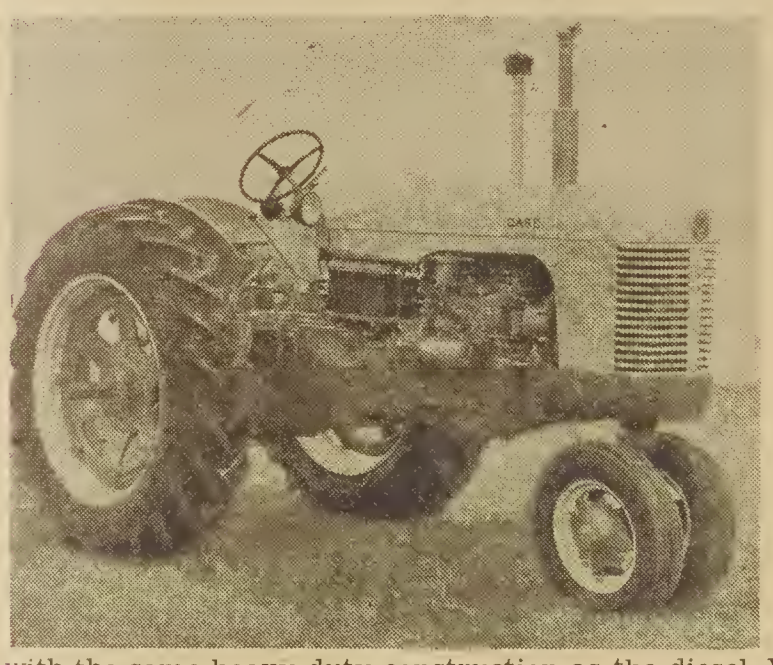
The Case "400" is a brand new model just announced this month. It may be had with either gas or diesel engine and has an 8-forward-speed transmission to give the operator any speed from a "creep" to high for road transport.

The Oliver Super 99 GM diesel is the sixth new tractor brought out by the Oliver Company in as many months. It is powered by a General Motors diesel and is rated to handle 5-6 plows.

The track-type farm tractor shown below is a Caterpillar D4. It, as well as their models D2 and D6, has had both the speed and horsepower boosted.

If you don't have a dealer near you and would like more information about the above tractors, or about seven other makes described in our issue of February 5, just drop us a card. Tractor makers whose new models were described in the February 5 issue were: International-Harvester, Ferguson, Massey-Harris, Ford, John Decre, Minneapolis-Moline and Cockshutt.

CASE ANNOUNCES AN ALL-NEW "400" TRACTOR



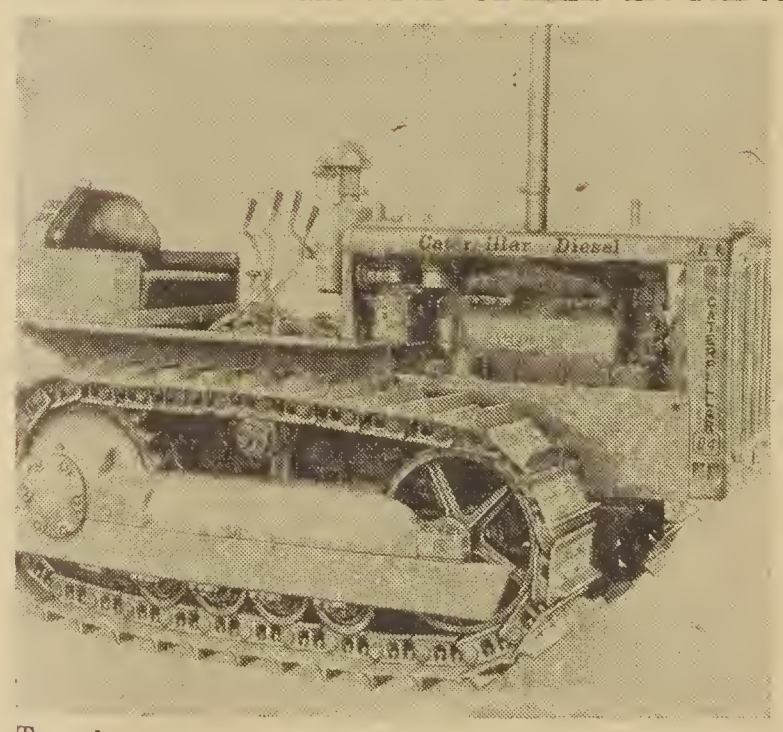
ANNOUNCED just 4 days ago is the Case "400" tractor shown here. The new high-powered model provides any speed from a slow creep to road transport, with no gaps. Its "Powr-Range" transmission has 8 forward speeds which over-lap. Company engineers say this permits full use of engine power at any travel speed, and is especially valuable with power take-off machines. The "400" offers a choice of a new "Powr-cel" diesel engine or "Powrdyne" gas engine with the same heavy duty construction as the diesel. With the Case Eagle Hitch 3-point hookup, the "400" handles rear-mounted implements of 4-plow, 4-row capacity. A new hydraulic system allows simultaneous or independent operations of two rams—the built-in Eagle Hitch cylinder and a remote implement cylinder.

OLIVER SUPER 99 GM DIESEL 5-6 PLOW TRACTOR



POWER leader of the Oliver line of farm tractors is the new Super 99 GM Diesel which has just come on the market. Equipped with a General Motors 2-cycle diesel engine, it develops 72 h.p. on the drawbar and 80 on the belt. It is the sixth in a series of new tractors introduced by Oliver in the last 6 months. The Super 99 diesel has a six-forward speed transmission, a flat, roomy operator's platform and a steering gear that is said to make it as easy to handle as a one-plow tractor. Special units include an independently controlled PTO and a 3-way hydraulic system that permits adjustment of working depth from the tractor seat.

MORE POWER AND SPEED IN NEW CATERPILLARS



GREATER horsepower and faster engine speeds for three Caterpillar farm tractors have been announced by the Caterpillar Tractor Company. The D4 track-type shown here has had the drawbar horsepower increased from 43 to 48 and the engine speed from 1,400 rpm to 1,600 rpm. The smaller D2 has had drawbar horsepower boosted from 35 to 38 and the engine speed from 1,525 rpm to 1,650. The D6 is now 75 horsepower on the drawbar instead of the former 66 and its rpm is also boosted from 1,400 to 1,600. Travel speeds increase according to engine speeds. The higher speeds and power mean more profitable operation, the Company says.



GREAT for GRASS

Airtight! Pressure-tight!
Acid-Resistant! Heavy-Duty!

Grass silage makes great feed. Unadilla dowelled, wood stave silos are great for grass. The Unadilla has new, extra heavy, patented front lugs to hold greater silage loads than ever. Hundreds of steel dowels knit all staves into one sturdy unit. Wood staves are not affected by silage juices, reducing interior repair. Now your Unadilla can be factory-creosoted to stand up against time. Factory creosote forms a permanent exterior finish. Send for catalog and facts on Easy Payment Plan.

Unadilla Silo Co. Box B-315 Unadilla, N.Y.

FACTORY CREOSOTE TREATED UNADILLA SILO

Get the facts on HIGH-YIELDING, BETTER-PAYING

FREE! FARM DATA NOTEBOOK and New 1955 SEED GUIDE



Get yours today!

HANDY POCKET NOTEBOOK contains important information and helpful farm facts for growing better crops—also many pages for your day-to-day notes. FARM SEED GUIDE tells about new seed varieties. Both are FREE. Write today for copies.

Hoffman FARM SEEDS

ALFALFA • OATS • CLOVERS
PASTURES • COVER CROPS

FUNK G CORN

You owe it to yourself to get the complete story on Hoffman *Quality* Farm Seeds and FUNK G HYBRID CORN. It costs you nothing, but could easily be your first step toward bigger harvests of better crops this year. Send for our new 1955 Seed Guide and Farm Facts Notebook . . . and learn how Hoffman's clean, hardy, dependable seed can mean extra profits for you. They're FREE for the asking. Mail post card today.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
Box 43-D, Landisville (Lancaster Co.), Pa.

GUNSON'S VEGETABLE & FARM SEEDS

BUILT FOR THE JOB

Gunson ON THE TAG MEANS Top Quality IN THE BAG!

OATS OUR SPECIALTY

•Certified
•Selected

CRAIG, Ajax, Clinton, Mohawk, Beaver and Swedish Star

Write Dept. A-3 For Prices

Representatives Wanted In Unassigned Territories

L. P. GUNSON & CO. ROCHESTER 1, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 67 YEARS

6 RHODODENDRON and 6 AZALEAS All for ONLY $5.95

Hybrid seedlings from red flowering stock. 2 yr. transplants 4" to 8", in individual plant bands. Abundant roots, large leaves. Postpaid at planting time. Send for our FREE catalog.

MUSSER FORESTS, Box 83-C Indiana, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Spring and everbearing varieties. Catalog free.
W. E. BENNING, CLYDE, N. Y.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* RENEWED



SEND postcard for our FREE Catalog today. Packed with Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs and Trees, Fruit Trees (Dwarf and Standard), Berries, Shade Trees, Roses, Evergreens in all their gorgeous color. Contains a wealth of "HOW TO" suggestions for best results. Our Diamond Jubilee SPECIALS give you More for Your Money. KELLY plants are dependable and top quality.

KELLY Bros. Nurseries, Inc.
220 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.

Plan Now for SPRING Installation

FARMWAY

BARN CLEANER



And it's the chain that counts. Cold-rolled and heat-treated. Won't break, won't wear out. It's guaranteed!

Start saving labor RIGHT NOW with a time-saving, money-saving FARMWAY Barn Cleaner. The cleaner made by the pioneers of the pitless barn cleaner—the cleaner that fits any barn, new or old.

WRITE TODAY FOR FULL DETAILS

Distributor Representative

ARNOLD G. SULLIVAN

R. D. No. 1, A10 Poland, N. Y.

Please send information on Farmway Pitless Barn Cleaners.

Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... State .....

REWARD



WANTED

American Agriculturist is looking for two field men of the character of Floyd Wyman, Bergen, N. Y. (pictured above.) During the last 5 years Mr. Wyman has been very successful in our field organization. His income has been better than average.

If you are between the ages of 22 and 50—have a dependable car—like to meet farmers—want a year-round job with a guaranteed income to start with, write Mr. Harry Ennis, American Agriculturist, 413 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., and claim your reward.

RENEW NOW WHILE THE PRICE IS STILL LOW



Transportation of School Children IN NEW YORK STATE

By CHARLES BRIND

Counsel, N. Y. State Dept. of Education

TRANSPORTATION of school children in New York State is a product for the most part of the last quarter of a century. Prior to the 1930's, it usually did not occur to children that the school district must make transportation available to them, so, over roads in all kinds of conditions and in all kinds of weather, children trudged to school and obtained their education.

In the late 20's and early 30's, however, school districts were commencing to make available, on a voluntary basis, transportation in hardship cases. Where the school meeting refused to provide transportation, appeals were taken to the Commissioner of Education. Where he found that children were being deprived of an education because they were unable to reach the school building, he insisted that the district provide the necessary transportation.

How It Grew

Thereafter, the transportation program expanded rapidly. It became the practice on the part of the school districts to pick up children living along the road who wished to attend schools other than public. Such practice was tested in the courts and the Court of Appeals held that it was illegal to provide transportation for children to parochial schools for the reason that under the terms of the State Constitution, such transportation was in aid or in maintenance of the institution and was therefore unconstitutional.

Thereafter, at the Constitutional Convention of 1938, after considerable discussion, an amendment to the State Constitution legalizing transportation to private and parochial schools was recommended to the voters and such amendment was overwhelmingly passed.

The legislature has interpreted the provisions of the State Constitution by requiring transportation under certain circumstances for children to the school "they legally attend." If transportation is needed to a parochial school under the terms of the statute, the district is required to furnish it even though it may not be providing transportation for children to the public school, under the theory that transportation is unnecessary to such latter school.

The Commissioner of Education wrote a letter to the school boards a year or two ago, in which he called attention to the fact that the obligation is now on the school board to check before the school meeting to ascertain what transportation is needed in the school system. If a school board concludes that transportation is needed, either for public, private, or parochial schools, it is the duty of the board to request an appropriation from the school meeting to cover the cost.

While the statute is mandatory in many instances requiring the district to provide transportation, it must be remembered that the parents still have the primary obligation to see that their children are in school, and because transportation is not being provided they cannot sit back and keep their children out of school. As indicated, the board should present to the school meeting its estimate of the necessary costs, but if parents really want transportation they have the obligation of appearing at the school meeting, and seeing to it that the matter is there presented.

It is their duty to appear at the meeting. If the voters refuse to authorize the requested transportation, then the parents have the right to file an appeal with the Commissioner of Education within thirty days of the date of the meeting at which transportation was refused.

Reasonable Transportation

It also should be pointed out that even though transportation is being provided by the school district parents can only expect reasonable transportation. There is no obligation on the part of the school district to send the conveyance to pick up their children at each door and parents are expected to see to it that their children meet the conveyance at a point on the regular route. It is the responsibility of the board of education or trustee to arrange the details on routing, time scheduling, etc. Buses must be approved for safety purposes by the Public Service Commission and must also conform with the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education.

During 1953-54, the Department records indicate that approximately 450,000 pupils were transported to private, parochial and public schools outside of cities, that such pupils were transported approximately 60,000,000 miles, approximately 6,800 conveyances were utilized to furnish such transportation, that 544 school buses were purchased by school districts and the prevailing capacity of such buses was 60 passengers.

A Board of Education or trustee has no authority to provide transportation without an appropriation having been made in the budget, or without an order of the Commissioner of Education.

Rules on Appeals

In the many appeals which have been decided by the Commissioner of Education, the following general rules have been followed:

Transportation is not required by law to be furnished to schools within the district:

1. In common and union free school districts where there has been no addition of territory since 1913.
2. In city school districts.

Transportation in city school districts is discretionary with the Board of Education. However, if the board is furnishing transportation to some pupils of the district, then they would be required to furnish transportation to all pupils of the district similarly situated.

In other school districts transportation for school pupils is required to be furnished:

1. Where the distance involved is more than two miles in the case of elementary pupils and more than three miles in the case of secondary pupils. In the case of denominational schools, transportation is only required to be furnished to the nearest available school of the particular denomination within these same distance limitations, except that transportation does not have to be furnished to denominational schools where the distance from the home of the pupil to school is more than eight miles.

If there are several non-public schools of the same denomination in the area, the district may designate one of these schools as the denominational school to which transportation will be furnished, provided, of course, that such school is able to accommodate those seeking transportation. However, a district is not required to recognize parish boundary lines.

2. If the district is furnishing transportation to public school pupils for distances less than two miles, as a matter of policy, then the district would also be required to furnish transportation to all pupils similarly situated to the school they legally attend.

As a matter of law a school district is not required to transport school pupils:

1. Where the distance in the case of elementary pupils is less than two miles and in the case of secondary pupils where the distance is less than three miles, or in the case of non-public schools where the distance is more than eight miles.
2. Where the denominational school to which transportation is sought, is not the nearest available school of the particular denomination.
3. Where the denominational school to which transportation is sought, is the nearest available to the residence of the pupil, but the district has designated another school of the same denomination to which transportation is furnished.
4. Where the parents have not presented their request to the annual meeting and sought an appropriation therefor.

It should be pointed out that regardless of the above rules the voters of a district may approve the furnishing of transportation for greater or lesser distances.

I turn the leaves of fancy till in shadowy designs,
I find the smiling features of an old sweetheart of mine.
—James Whitcomb Riley

Reflections of a Country Pastor



PEACE IN THE MOONLIGHT

By Floyd W. Morris

MOONLIGHT lay like daylight over the snow last night. From my window I felt the glisten and beauty of it. The still peace of fields, trees, farm house, and nearby ehureh, all revealed mystically different than in daytime, stirred me awake to the great peace-giving soul of earth. God is so real when we look at nature. Here is quietness, beauty, restfulness of the unhurried.

When we turn to the life men live we find confusion, struggle, hubbub, shrill voices, and elap-trap of sales talk. While peace broods over moonlit hills, half of the world of men plan eunningly to get the better of the other half, even to the killing of them, if no other accomplishes desired ends. The world reeks of misery, selfishness, jealousy, competition, prompting aetivities which inspire anything but peace and love.

While the lives of men are taut with strivings after things to put themselves ahead of others, here is beauty and inexplainable peaee out of my window. There is no strife here and all such struggle seems absurd in the light of the stars. Eternity shines out of the sky. A man has no beginning or end. He is immortal with God. Why the rush to make himself Exeeutive So-and-So or holder of so many seeurities? Why be fretting to own a new house, or the latest model of automobile? Is life valued in its models? Where moonlight sweeps the snow, all the dirt of human desire is driven to the winds and the soul is clean and possessed of great peace.

I love to look out of my window at night. Outlines of things are familiar enough to be friendly yet laeking de-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Go to Church this week
And take a Neighbor

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

tail enough to permit imagination. Covered with snow of a night, these familiar things possess exquisite propensities. The world is my own ereation and God's. Is it too mueh to, cxpeet that men will awake to life? Beauty, love, and goodness are its heart. We are not separate individuals, but one with all of life that breathes through tree, hill stream and the hearts of men. When we fight, kill, eompete with one another, we are fighting ourselves. We stab at the heart of God. We make his soul bleed.

Those who are awake refuse to be murderers. They sit in quietness, strangely aware of the peaee of God. A great love possesses their spirits. They look out of windows where moonlight brings light to shadow. Over against the hill, a path of light glistens on the snow. On it one might walk into the sky. But there is work to do here, and people to see tomorrow.

A PRAYER

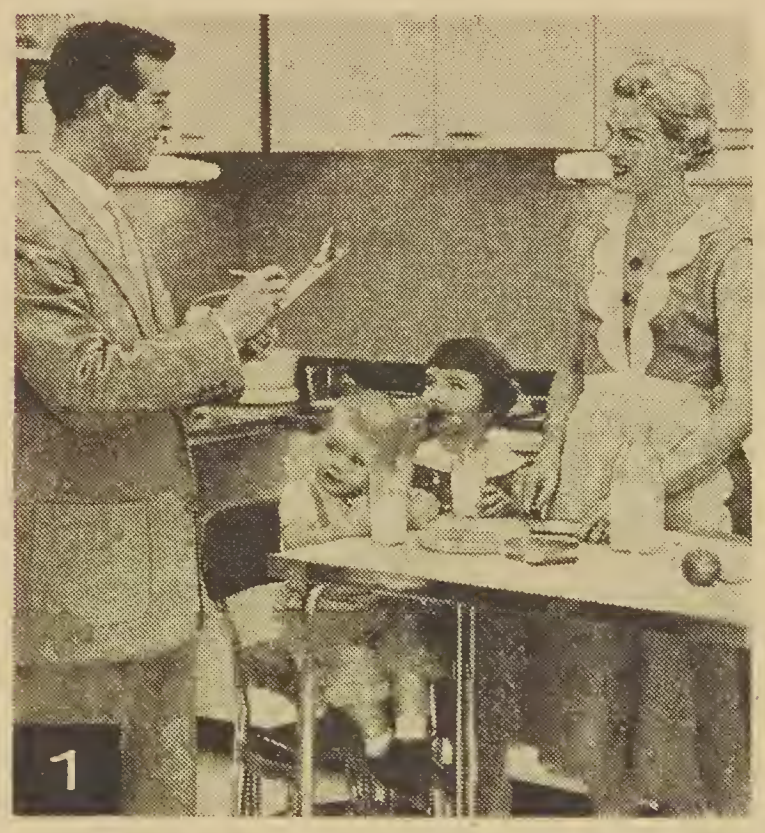
Let my thought run its ehannel
True to noblest aspirations:
Let it gather no refuse of false desire
Nor let it pause to whirl in eddies of self-fear
Caught in the low mud bank of despair-
I would let God direct its eourse
Until the water be as clear and pure
As His own Christ whose well of water
Is the source of all our hope.

Skilled Hands

at work for the dairy farmers of America

Many hands, skilled in special fields work with your American Dairy Association toward a common goal: increased use of dairy products. Skilled researchers learn what people think about your products. Skilled advertising craftsmen create selling appeals that send housewives shopping for your products. Skilled merchandising men work for better store displays *and better sales* of your products. Skilled public relations people build a continuingly favorable attitude and interest in your products.

Through the American Dairy Association program, supported by dairy farmers who invest 2¢ per hundredweight of milk or ½¢ per pound of butterfat marketed, this total sales effort designed to sell more dairy foods to more Americans is moving ahead.



RESEARCH—Here is a housewife being asked about her buying habits and uses for dairy foods. The skilled interviewer is from a research organization employed by American Dairy Association. Digging out the reasons people buy and use dairy foods is the first step in developing persuasive selling messages for radio, TV and print advertising.



MERCHANDISING—Good merchandising brings the product and the customer together at the point of sale. Hands skilled in retail selling are developing new ways to move more dairy foods out of the dairy ease into the family kitchen. This has made your grocer's dairy department space the most profitable in his store.



ADVERTISING—Walt Disney's skilled hands produce the Disneyland TV show, one of the "top ten" TV programs in the nation. This adds real power to American Dairy Assoeiation's well balanced sales program. Through Disneyland, tested sales messages on milk and other dairy products reach 40,000,000 people weekly . . . at a cost of 1/10 eent per person reached.



PUBLIC RELATIONS—Milk was spotlighted on every TV and radio network and in practically all daily and weekly newspapers as a result of Eleanor Maley's flight to Paris to present a gift of milk to French Premier Mendes-Franee. Creating a eontinuing public interest in dairy foods and dairying—America's most progressive industry—is a job being done by skilled public relations people.

The Dairy Farmers' Own

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

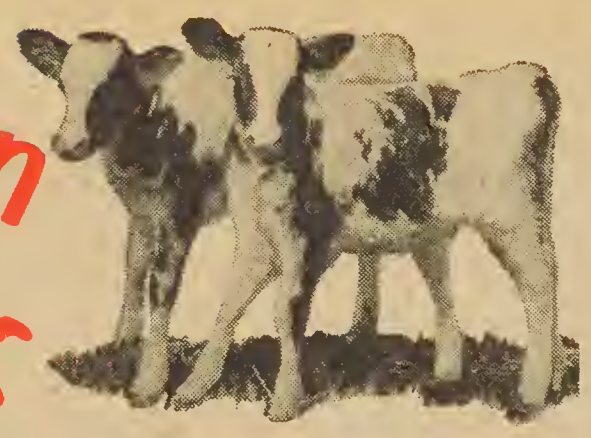
sells more dairy foods to more Americans

20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois



You never outgrow your need for Milk

You gain 2 ways WITH DAWNWOOD FARMS CAF-STAR



1 YOU ACTUALLY SAVE MONEY

2 YOU GROW HEALTHIER CALVES

READ WHAT THESE DAIRYMEN SAY ABOUT CAF-STAR

We convinced ourselves on the value and benefits of CAF-STAR feeding by raising two identical twin Holstein calves, one on whole milk, the other on CAF-STAR. After 3½ months the one raised on CAF-STAR weighed 257 lbs. or 57 lbs. more than the average. With proof like this it's needless to say that we now raise all our calves on CAF-STAR.

C. F. Swenson, Jr.
Dutchess County, N. Y.

After trying several other milk replacements I found CAF-STAR to be the best—giving me the finest results and healthier calves at lowest cost.

Floyd Brown, Jr.
Bradford County, Penna.

Having raised over 100 Jersey thoroughbred calves with CAF-STAR over the past several years, I can recommend it very highly. As a matter of fact, my herdsman and I have tried other feeds from time to time but found CAF-STAR leads them all.

H. J. Eastman
Windsor County, Vt.



BETTER THAN EVER! NOW CONTAINS AVS
rich in health-promoting vita-min, mineral and antibiotic feed supplements.

Anyway you figure it, you're bound to gain when you raise your calves on CAF-STAR. Many experiments with identical twin calves, have shown substantial dollar and cent savings as well as weight gains when CAF-STAR was fed in place of whole milk. Yes, even at today's low milk prices you will actually save money by feeding CAF-STAR.

Made from Eastern milk and fortified with all necessary vitamins, essential trace minerals, and important antibiotics (Aureomycin), CAF-STAR helps calves develop strong sturdy frames, build up resistance to disease and develop into outstanding milkers at the earliest possible age (2 years or less). Calves like its clean fresh smell, its palatability.

MAKE THIS TEST You can prove the economy of feeding CAF-STAR by this simple comparison test. Feed one calf whole milk. At same time put one or two calves on CAF-STAR. Then compare feeding costs as well as weight gains and you'll soon see why it pays to raise all your calves on CAF-STAR.

CAF-STAR is sold by leading feed dealers in 25 lb. bags or pails and 100 lb. bags. It's easy to mix, easy to feed and calves thrive on it. Insist on CAF-STAR.

FREE! *New Calf Raising Program!*

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. A-31
Amenia, N. Y.
Please send me your

☐ New Calf Raising Program
☐ Calf Weight Record Chart & Weigh-Tape

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

DEALER'S NAME_____

Fifty Years of Observations
About Milk Marketing

THE FIRST farm paper I ever saw was the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the date, the late 1800's. I remember going to Buffalo to market with my father, the old Chippewa Market. We were offered 12c a pound for butter but refused to sell; eggs were 13 to 15c per dozen.

We always had to take a load of oats along to get enough cash to do some shopping like groceries, shoes, underwear and other needs. We sold the oats to Loegler & Ladd Co. hardware, who then had delivery horses. The price, 32 cents a bushel. They are still in business. Eggs were 15 to 17 cents a dozen. We also peddled cottage cheese, potatoes, apples, and cabbage in season.

After the Pan-American year, Buffalo grew rapidly and milk dealers had to look further afield for more milk although milk was shipped in by rail from the southern tier counties and

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
. . . . Yours is the Earth, and everything that's in it,
And—what is more—You'll be a Man, My Son!"—Rudyard Kipling

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

some from Michigan and the West. Buyers came out here and offered us the enormous price of seven cents a gallon for milk and we, with many others in this community, began to ship milk.

How happy we were. Unbelievable prosperity lay just around the corner, no more separators to wash or butter to churn. Milk was retailed in Buffalo by peddlers with horses and low slung wagons and was poured from a 3-gallon spout can and sold at 5c per quart.

Many householders would not or could not afford to pay their peddler and he in turn went bankrupt. Then all the farmer got was two or three rusty milk cans for several months milk. Others sold their milk route and forgot to pay the farmer.

Milk cooling equipment was very poor in the country and not much better at the city end and the slow haul by wagon in summer heat was responsible for soured milk. This was also used as an excuse to gyp the farmer when sales were slow.

Shortly a milk cooler was available and this condition was done away, and even more so after milk was hauled trucks.

By 1910 dairy farms increased number as well as size and it got to a prosperous business. More milk used than ever and demand increa We sowed more alfalfa, had lots of c some years nearly 1000 bushels of co Our banner year was 1912.

More and more farmers sold m and wealthy business men from cities became gentlemen farmers most over night. Big barns with latest equipment were erected and owners built up large herds of fine r istered cattle with names that co grace royalty and with a number tached as big as given to a Sing-S convict. The result was a large surplus and prices weakened.

Organization and Cooperation

World War I came and conditi improved, then a large surplus of m loomed up again. The only ans seemed to be organization and coop ation. The efforts of small local gro seemed useless and a large state w organization with businessmen as le ers was the order of that day. But spring a flood of more and more m swamped nearly all human skill effort and a bigger surplus than e was with us.

Sanitary inspection eliminated m farmers but they soon got back the game. The butter-fat test as basis for premiums came about which gave us another banner y Milking machines were perfected more were used which gave us an most nation-wide surplus of da products to be somewhat relieved World War II. Since then an agric ture geared to wartime production no war in sight has looked to the F eral government for price supports.

Our objective should be to put da ing as well as all agriculture back its own feet as price supports are sl ly eliminated. Pyramiding large qu tities of farm and dairy products c not go on forever. No political gr can solve this problem at present without the Nation's full cooperati Mistakes may be made but we m get over them.

The dairy business and equipm has come a long way since 1900 w the three-legged milk stool and 8 g lon cans. The trend is to field chopp trench silos, feed blowers and end belt conveyors, with larger herds, b barns, milking parlors, feed chu bulk cooling and bulk feed delivery a the end is not yet.—*George Schust Lancaster, N. Y.*

LIGHTNING RODS

SPECIAL PRICES & TERMS NOW

127 N. LAKE Ave ALBANY, N.Y. TEL. 4-4149

Why wait until lightning strikes? PROTECT NOW—SAVE NOW—Electra Lightning Rod Systems, properly installed, definitely prevent Lightning Loss.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY—Dpt. EAA
Other Departments: Fire Alarms, Escapes, Extinguishers, Steeple Jack Service— also vanes and markers.

Electra Protection Company, Inc.
Openings for Dealers—Salesmen Now

Acorn Gutter Plow
The Package Barn Cleaner

It is a new idea at a price anyone can afford. It is the fastest, simplest, most economical and easiest to install barn cleaner you ever saw.

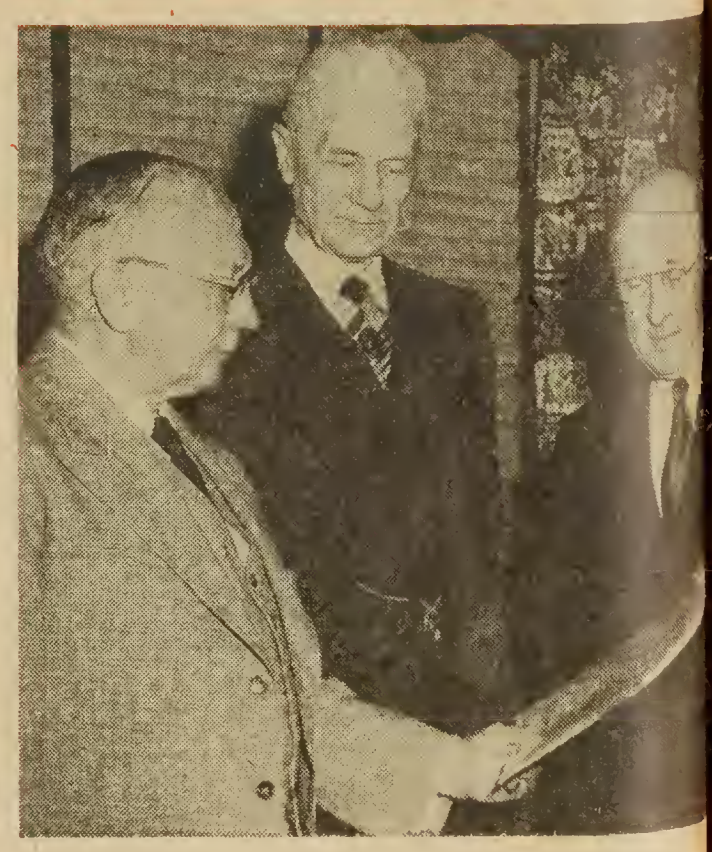
SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED

BAY BARN EQUIPMENT
Box 62, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Distributors of ACORN BARN EQUIPMENT

BESTLAND ROCK PICKERS
PICKS BIG & SMALL ROCK
··7 MODELS··
WORLD-WIDE USE
45 YEARS PRODUCTION OF FARM EQUIPMENT
write
SELF MFG. CO. TWIN FALLS IDAHO

HOMELITE chain saw flexible shaft DRILL and TAPPING attachment. Fits model 26LCS or 5-30. Complete with ½" chuck $39.75. Money back guarantee.

KARL GOULD
BOX 468 NEWARK VALLEY, NEW YORK



At the recent New Jersey Farmers' Week, a citation for outstanding contribution to New Jersey agriculture was presented to T. E. Milliman, left, who as you know, is one of the authors of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff.

Standing in the center is Dr. Frank App of Seabrook Farms who presented the award. At the right is Cliff Snyder, outstanding New Jersey farmer and a member of the American Agriculturist Foundation.

FROM POTATO PLANTER TO FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR



WHEN a new potato planter was purchased at Wayside Farm in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, the discarded machine was converted into a fertilizer distributor. This was done by removing the planter section and affixing an inverted Y attachment to the single fertilizer pipe line. By means of pieces of angle iron, a long-arm lever with shovel handle grip is connected to the shut-off, controlling the feeding down of the fertilizer, and is easily reached from the seat of the tractor. A platform carrier attached to the rear holds extra bags of fertilizer, and the result is a serviceable distributor for all side dressing jobs with little outlay of time or money.—*Mrs. M.S.H., New Hampshire*

— A. A. —

PROTECTS POLISHED FIXTURES

Where plated or highly polished materials such as plumbing fixtures must be held in a vise, there is great danger that they will be scratched or marred. If the work is wrapped with coils of ordinary hemp or cotton cording or small rope and then placed in the vise they can be held quite tightly without danger of marring. Pieces of old tires can also be used for this purpose.

—*B.S.*

— A. A. —

HOW TO POUR FROM CAN

One would think that everyone would know how to pour oil or other liquids from a five or ten gallon can without spilling; but such is not the case. There is not so much spilling if the can is held so that the pour opening is at the top instead of at the bottom, as is the practice of nearly everyone. This is especially true when the can is almost full because the spout will be in position before the liquid starts to flow.—*G.H.*

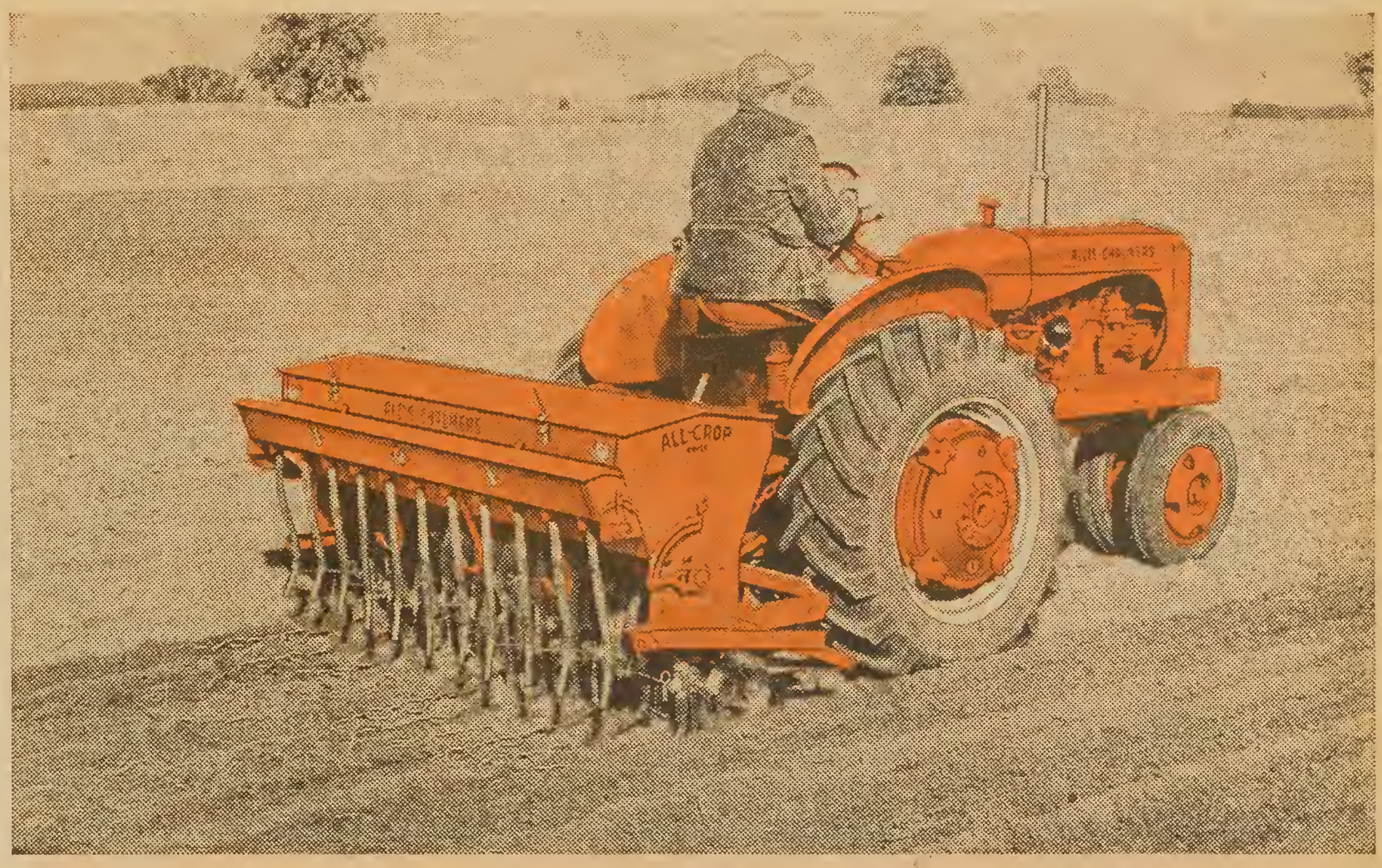
— A. A. —

SAVES YOUR HOG FEED



Burt E. Johnson, swine herdsman at Washington State College has just invented a handy addition to your self-feeder. It will cut waste of precious feed.

Here is how it works: A conventional hopper-typed self-feeder is mounted on a kind of a ramp. The ramp has a heavy screen top. Below the screen is a removable collection box. The spilled feed falls into the box and can be emptied into the hopper whenever necessary. The hogs just don't get a chance to trample the feed into the mud.



WD or WD-45 11-run drill holds 5 bushels of grain and 400 pounds of fertilizer. Grass seed attachment (extra equipment) holds 18 pounds.

ANOTHER ALLIS-CHALMERS FIRST!

Quick-Hitch, Tractor-Mounted

ALL-CROP drill

This is the new quick-hitch, tractor-mounted ALL-CROP Drill . . . another history-making contribution to better farming by Allis-Chalmers!

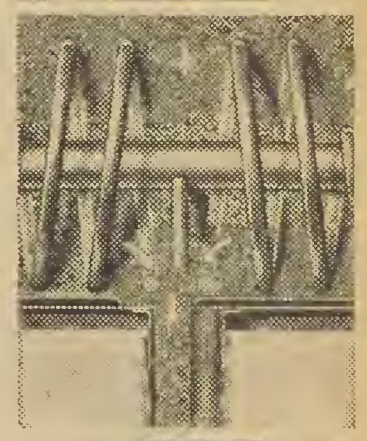
Here is new precision that enables you to seed and apply fertilizer accurately, uniformly . . . *at higher than average speeds!* Mounted on your CA, WD or WD-45 Tractor, the ALL-CROP Drill becomes an integrated unit, with quick SNAP-COUPLER hitching, hydraulic lifting and lowering, plus all the other superior operating features which only these Allis-Chalmers tractors and mounted equipment possess.

Seed and fertilizer are deposited in separate bands, eliminating possibility of losses from "burning" of seed or tender young roots. Depth uniformity is assured by new torsion pressure springs. Seeds are released evenly . . . never cupped out in wasteful bunches. Fertilizer is metered in the exact amount desired per acre.

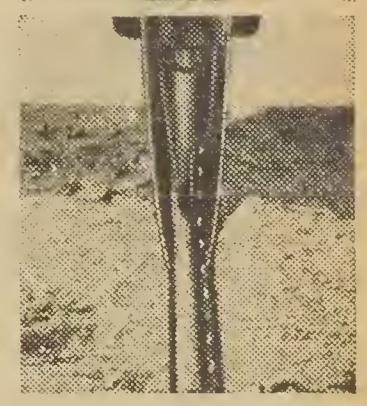
With the low-cost ALL-CROP Drill, you can drill grain, seed grasses, and apply fertilizer . . . singly, or in any combination. It's new . . . it's fast . . . it's *different!* See your Allis-Chalmers dealer today . . . or write us for free illustrated catalog.



New **MICRO-FEED** assures outstanding seeding accuracy, both in the drill row and in rate per acre. Grass seed attachment has fluted feed.



New **FORCE-FLO** fertilizer assembly has spiraled-spring agitators to break lumps and auger fertilizer uniformly. The assembly is easily removed for thorough cleaning.

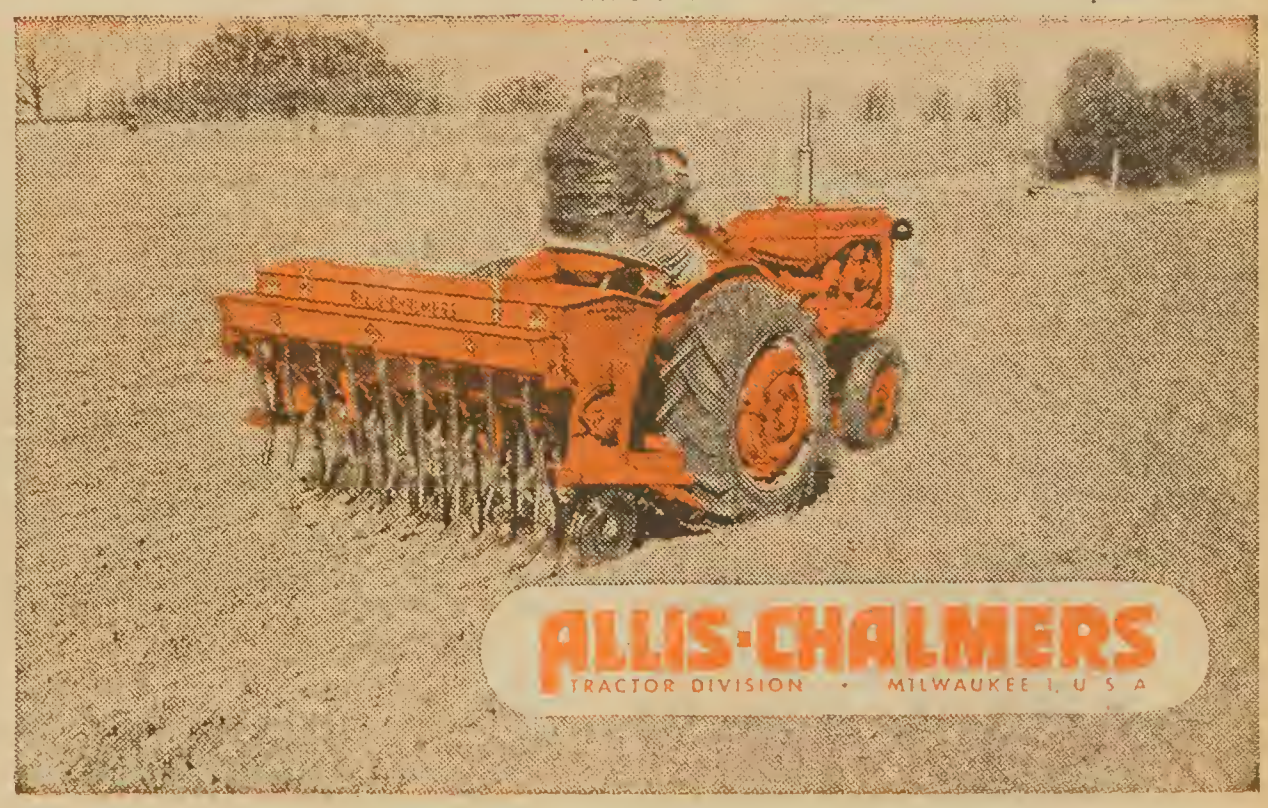


New **TWIN-BOOT** dispensers are used with either single or double disc openers to place seed and fertilizer in separate bands for quick crop response . . . no injury to seedlings.

ALL-CROP and SNAP-COUPLER are Allis-Chalmers trademarks.

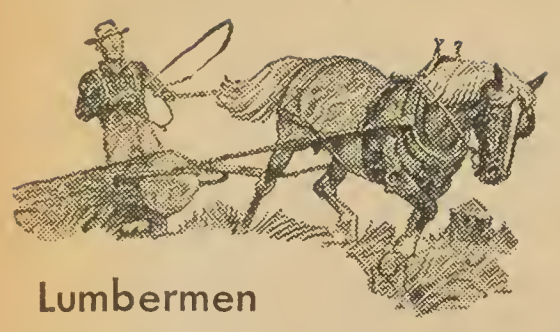
Uniform depth of seeding and fertilizing over uneven ground is assured by Torsion-Spring design working with new "bellows-type" spouts — which allow greater freedom to ground rig movement. Grass seed "bellows-type" spouts broadcast or band-seed.

CA 9-run drill holds 4 bushels of grain and 320 pounds of fertilizer. Grass seed attachment (extra equipment) holds 15 pounds.



ALLIS-CHALMERS

TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.



Lumbermen who depend on horse power...depend on

ABSORBINE

● In the Maine woods, horses con't be beot for yarding logs. And the men who run these operations know there's no liniment for horses more effective than dependoble Absorbine.

A finishing rub with Absorbine con prevent lay-offs due to galled shoulders or sore necks. By treoting bruises and swellings with Absorbine early, it's possible to prevent a more serious case of ringbone or bog spavin. Does not blister skin. Only $2.50 for large bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Moss.

Remarkable Results

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Ia., says: "I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction."

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 60c, $1.20, $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Co. **Waterloo, Iowo**

LIME · FERTILIZER · SEED

BROADCASTER



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!

SIZES 3-14 FT.

FREIGHT PREPAID

Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality, long lasting construction. Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off. Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre. Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors. Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now

AS LOW AS $66

Send for FREE Booklet

MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.

SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

Bulkley's **PROFIT-MAKING LEGHORNS**



Here's How to Profit:

- Buy Quality Chicks, Market Quality Eggs
- Start Chicks Early, Get More Eggs When Prices Are Highest
- New! Free Catalog!
- Early order discount until April 1.

Allen H. Bulkley & Sons

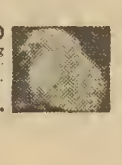
OUR 40TH YEAR

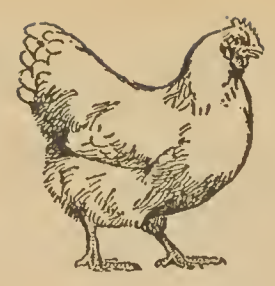
125 Leghorn Lane Phone 30-M Odessa, N. Y.

5 EXTRA CHICKS $2.49 Per 100

Bloodtested, AAAA Surplus, No Culls Cripples, 30 breeds, including Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hampshires, Minorcas, Leghorns, Austra-Whites, Delhamps, $6.96, Pullets, $12.96 Heavies, $8.86, Mixed, $4.86, Leftovers, $2.49. FREE Catalog. f o b alive

CLINTON CHICK STORE, 53, CLINTON, MO.





What Can EGG Producers Do In 1955 TO INCREASE RETURNS?

By L. M. HURD

POULTRYMEN agree that 1954 was a tough year to make any money and most everyone believes that the situation will be much improved by fall or even earlier. To stay in business poultry keepers will have to cut costs as mueh as possible and do a better job of marketing. Probably there never was a time when it is so important to have high production pullets and to raise them with the best of care. The coming season's profits hinge largely on this. What else ean a poultryman do to ease the squeeze? Well, here are 9 points for eonsideration:

1. Cut Cost by Controlling Disease.

This is the number one point on the list. It is impossible, of course, to prevent all deaths in a flock, but it is your job as a good poultryman, now or at any time, to try to keep the death rate under control so that it will not be more than average and, if possiblc, below average. In a laying flock the average loss runs about 15 per eent. A good goal would be 10 per cent or even lcss.

Loss of birds by death is not the whole story. Many times an epidemic of discase will not result in much loss of birds, but will eut production to a standstill for several weeks. Such a situation may kill all chances of a profit during the year, especially if they are not too great anyway. It is surprising how many poultrymen fail to follow a good disease prevention program. Such a program should include the following:

Seeure chicks from pullorum-free stock and rear them away from the old birds. Crowding should be avoided and the rearing range rotated to prevent eontamination from eoccidiosis and worms.

Use other preventative measures, sueh as vaccination for bronchitis, Neweastle and fowl pox.

Keep treatment (muriate of potash) for blue comb on hand. Be prepared to treat coccidiosis, if it appears, quickly.

Aet quickly to have a reliable laboratory diagnosis made if many birds beeome siek at the same time.

Have a disposal pit or other means of disposing of dead birds.

Clean all poultry houses at least once a year and properly dispose of the manure and used litter.

Be careful about bringing stoek on the premises that may be diseased. Avoid carriers of disease, sueh as crates of poultry dealers and other similar ways of earrying disease.

Finally, it is good business to cull out birds that are not physically fit. Be careful about taking out birds that are temporarily out of lay, but healthy.

2. Cut Costs by Stopping Wastage of Feed.

Feed costs real money as every poultryman knows these days. As a matter of fact, in producing eggs as well as meat it makes up about 60 per cent of the cost. Therefore, you need to check its use with care. Don't fill your mash feeders level full. The birds are likely to bill out as much as 25 or 30 per cent of it if you do. Fill the feeders not more than two-thirds full and be careful not to spill any on the floor. It is expensive litter at 5 cents a pound.

3. Increase Profits by Doing More Retail Selling.

When the wholesale price of eggs is low, many producers could well afford to consider more retail selling of eggs, either by the dozen or in case lots. The same is true of the meat birds.

For several years a group of producers in the Syracuse, New York, area have been selling directly to one of the chain stores in Syracuse for a substantial premium. They receive a 9 cent premium for large white eggs at present. However, they have to clean, grade, candle and carton the eggs and, of course, discard the ones with blood and meat spots. Even so, the net premium is a substantial one. There are still many opportunities to do direct selling locally to chain stores, hotels, clubs and housewives, but a quality product must be provided.

4. Increase Profits by Reducing the Breakage in Eggs.

In 1953 J. C. Taylor, poultry extension specialist for New Jersey, reported a study of egg breakage on farms in New Jersey. He showed, for example, that on a farm with 2,000 laying birds as much as $250 to $300 a year may be lost from broken and cracked eggs. He goes on to say that, while such losses are serious with high-priced eggs, it is much worse with low-priced eggs, and may mean the difference between profit and loss on some farms.

There was quite a difference in the number of broken and eracked eggs on the 132 farms studied. It varied from 2 to 13 per cent with an average of 7 per cent. This wide variation shows that much of this loss can be avoided if proper methods are followed.

Breakage occurred in three places, in the nest, during the gathering, and in cleaning, grading and packing. The greatest amount of damage was in the nests where there was crowding because of too few nests (less than 20 per 100 birds), or when there was insufficient nest material or bare-bottomed nests.

A relatively new type of square, wire egg basket in use at the Random Sample Test reduces breakage in gathering and transporting eggs to the egg room. The eggs are placed in filler flats in the basket.

5. Cut Costs by Getting Rid of Rats and Mice.

If you have rats and mice about the premises, you better start doing something to get rid of them because they really cost you money. Three rats can eat and destroy as much feed as two hens. Some poultrymen keep a large family of cats to take care of the rats and mice, which they do very well. Your county agent can help you with a rat control program.

6. Save Money with Mixing Mashes.

Poultrymen who raisc grain or can get a good buy of locally-grown grain may be able to make a considerable saving in feed cost by buying a mixing mash to add to their own ground grain to make mashes. Most commercial feed companies have mixing mashes and local grinding and mixing facilities to mix sueh mashes. The amount of ground grain to add to the supplement in making a mash will depend on the protein content of the supplement. Most mixing supplements contain from 32 to 36 per cent protein. Your feed dealer will be able to help you work out the proper proportions of grain and supplement.

7. Increase Production by Keeping the Birds Comfortable.

A singing hen is usually a laying hen. Hens havc to be eomfortable in winter and summer to lay their best. Try to avoid extremes of temperature. In winter keep the litter reasonably dry

(Continued on Opposite Page)



TAKE THAT TRIP!

THERE IS no more picturesque sight than the Dutch people of Vollendam, Holland, wearing their colorful native costumes. Our European Tour party will visit this romantic seaside town on June 12. For complete information about the wonderful trip we have planned for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST travelers, fill out the coupon below and mail it to us today.

This trip cannot be beat for reasonable price (the "all-expense" ticket includes everything, even tips); fascinating itinerary, carefree traveling, and good company. The dates are May 18 to June 28, and nine countries will be visited: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England, Scotland, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and France. You'll love every moment of it!

Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist, P.O. Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me as soon as possible, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your European Vacation Tour, May 18 to June 28.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print name and address



THE TOMPKINS County Trust Company, Ithaca, N. Y., is showing its interest in farming, one of the most important industries in Tompkins County. Last July they had a Milk Day on which milk was dispensed without cost to visitors. It was a huge success. More recently they paid tribute to the poultry industry by putting on an eggshibition.

In the picture above John Vandervort, representing the Poultry and Egg National Board, is inducting three members into "The Good Egg Club." John, shown at the left, made the presentation to Fred Marshall of Marshall Bros. Hatchery, William H. Burns, President of the Tompkins County Trust Company, and E. R. Eastman, president and Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. In the background is Eggbert, the Talking Egg, who made a name for himself at the New York State Fair last fall.

The poultry industry is to be commended on its "self help" efforts and institutions like the Tompkins County Trust Company for boosting these efforts. Incidentally, the Tompkins County Trust Company presented a dozen eggs to each employee and, as a part of the show, prizes were given to winners of several contests, including guessing the weight of a dozen eggs, guessing when the first chick would hatch in an incubator prominently displayed in the lobby, guessing the percentage of hatch and the number of male chicks that would be hatched out.

A few weeks ago an Egg Breakfast was held at the Clinton House at Ithaca by the Poultry Committee of the Tompkins County Farm Bureau. At that meeting John Huttar, representing the Poultry and Egg National Board, told of the self-help efforts of the industry and a dozen eggs were presented to each of the guests amounting to approximately 30.

At that meeting, John Huttar inducted three members into the Good Egg Club, namely Mayor Ivan Cook, William Waters, Editor of the Ithaca Journal, James Lacy, President of the Ithaca Chamber of Commerce, and Hugh Cosline, Associate Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Every nominee of the Good Egg Club must subscribe to the following oath:

"I promise to eat eggs, to tell others to eat eggs, to be a good egg, but to leave the laying of eggs to the hens."

— A. A. —

WHAT CAN EGG PRODUCERS DO?

(Continued from Opposite Page)

with proper ventilation. In summer open up the windows and doors and provide extra drinking facilities. Check for lice and mites.

8. Save Labor by Providing Enough Equipment.

Are you sure you have enough feeders, waterers, nests and artificial light? The rule today is, provide four 5-foot mash feeders; two 5-gallon water fountains or one Johnson watering cup for 100 hens, or one 4-foot water trough for 350 hens; two linear feet of shell hopper space and one foot of hard grit space per 100 birds.

Provide artificial light to make a 13- to 14-hour day. Best location of bulbs is near the roosts. One 40-watt bulb for every 200-square feet of floor space or 10 feet apart.

9. Save Labor by Using Your Time Efficiently.

Efficiency is important any time. It helps you to earn more money for your labor. You will need more time if you do more retail selling. Be sure to give your birds good care, but study all possible ways to cut out jobs and save time. Have automatic running water in the pens, have large pens (400 birds or more), keep the feed handy in bins or barrels inside the pens, and provide a handy method of cleaning the house.

STILL USEFUL

This is how a modern poultry farm can get mechanization out of horse-and-buggy days. It's a handy labor-saver at the poultry farm near Glens Falls, N. Y., operated by Charles and Leon Nassivera. After a fowl is scalded in their small but tidy dressing plant, its feathers come off at a mechanical picker, then it's hung from this suspended wheel. The wheel which he can turn by hand allows Leon to get assembly-line efficiency while he's applying the torch that singes off hairs and pinfeathers for the Nassiveras' quality-minded customers.

—Photo: Eleanor Gilman



HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

the bird that meets today's need for

PROFITS



...more eggs at less cost

higher livability without pampering

● This year you need proven profit making values in the inheritance of every chick you buy. You need Hubbard's New Hampshires, Balanced-bred for 34 years. They give fast, uniform growth, vigor and vitality, early maturity. They have heavy, steady egg production, large egg size, resistance to leukosis, and low laying house mortality. **WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG.**

We take full responsibility for safe, on-time delivery of healthy chicks. Every chick sold is backed by our Guarantee of Full Satisfaction to 30 days of age.

HUBBARD FARMS

Box 20, Walpole, N. H. Phone: Walpole 78 — Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

CLEMENTS MAINE-BRED CHICKS

Whether you produce MARKET EGGS, MEAT, or HATCHING EGGS —you can increase your profit margin by starting with Clements Maine-Bred Chicks. We offer the breeds and crosses that have proven most profitable.

RED-ROCKS (Black Sex-Link Pullets) famous for stamina, livability, and steady egg production.

WHITE LEGHORNS— efficient egg producers—more eggs per ba of feed means greater net profits.

RHODE ISLAND REDS— favorites for high egg production.

WHITE ROCKS— 1st choice of many commercial broiler growers—fast growth, high livability, efficient feed conversion, top meat quality. Pullets in demand for hatching egg production.

They're backed by 44 years breeding experience and the reputation of Maine's largest hatchery.

Maine-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean

Write (or phone Winterport 190) for information and prices.

CLEMENTS CHICKS, INC.

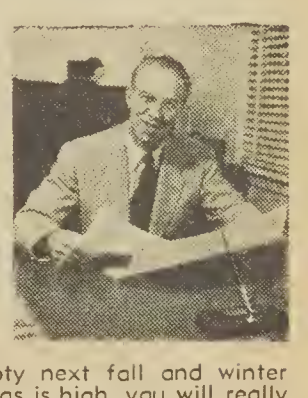
ROUTE 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE

Bred to Increase Your Profits

BABCOCK'S

Healthy Chick News

Your Time is Slipping By Rapidly



If you are going to take advantage of the high egg prices which are almost bound to materialize within the next twelve months, you'd better order your chicks today. If your laying house is empty next fall and winter when the price of eggs is high, you will really be kicking yourself.

I think we have a good bird. We are not 100% satisfied with it ourselves and never will be. We get practically no complaints at all anymore on livability of our birds, either as chicks or in the laying house. We have a bird that will lay for a long time, 15 to 17 months of heavy egg production during the first laying period. Our bird comes up in egg size just a hair too slowly but will usually lay a lot more quickly but fizzle out in the spring and early summer before the price of eggs really gets high. During the period of highest egg prices our birds are laying practically all large eggs and lay at a high rate of speed.

It won't cost you anything to read our catalog. I think you will find it interesting. Please send a card today or if you are convinced you want to raise our chicks, please call us on the phone today and we will book your order and you can send us a check.

Monroe C. Babcock

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.
Route 3G, Ithaca, New York

NEW BOOK *Free!*

Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1955 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.

Write to:



Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

SHELLENBERGER'S WHITE LEGHORNS

Our 29th year breeding White Leghorns. They are bred for heavy production of large Chalky White Eggs. Day Old Pullets, and Non-sexed Chicks. Literature & prices.
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

RATS *kill 'em with*



WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION **warfarin**

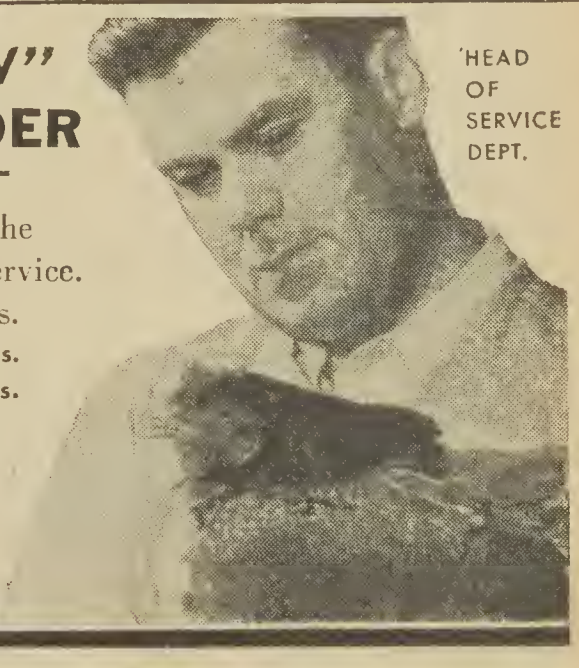


BUSH'S CHICK SALE Rocks, Reds Wyand, Minorcas, Hamps, Legs Austra Whites. Surplus AAAA, Bloodtested $6.95. Pullets $12.95. Heavies $6.85. Mixed $4.95. Leftovers $1.95. No Culls. Cripples. 26 Breeds f o b Free catalog
BUSH HATCHERIES, 52, CLINTON, MISSOURI

MEET "KNOW-HOW" CHARLIE OSTRANDER

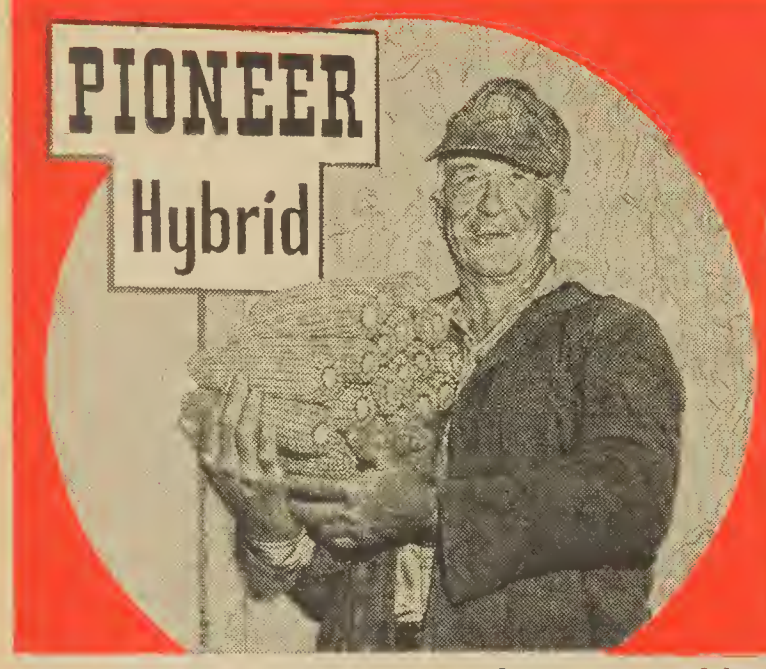
At MARSHALL'S Where you get the Best Strains, Best Methods, Best Service.
Plan Now for Top-of-Market prices.
Babcock-strain and Strain Cross Leghorns.
Contest winning Reds . . . Red-Rock cross.
Buy Marshall Chicks this year.

MARSHALL BROS.
R5-E, Ithaca, N.Y.
Phone 46336



'HEAD OF SERVICE DEPT.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD*



241 Bushels Per Acre and produced with PIONEER

A. J. Custer, Garrett, Indiana, Establishes All-Time Corn Yield Record in 1954 Official Indiana 5 Acre Corn Club Contest

A 40 year old yield record was smashed — when A. J. Custer, Garrett, Indiana, with his field of PIONEER Corn—won the 1954 Official Indiana 5 Acre Corn Club Contest with an unheard-of yield of 241 Bushels per acre.

Over 2,300 fields were entered in the Senior Contest and Mr. Custer's yield—made with regular commercial varieties of PIONEER — topped the nearest competitive yield by 22 bushels.

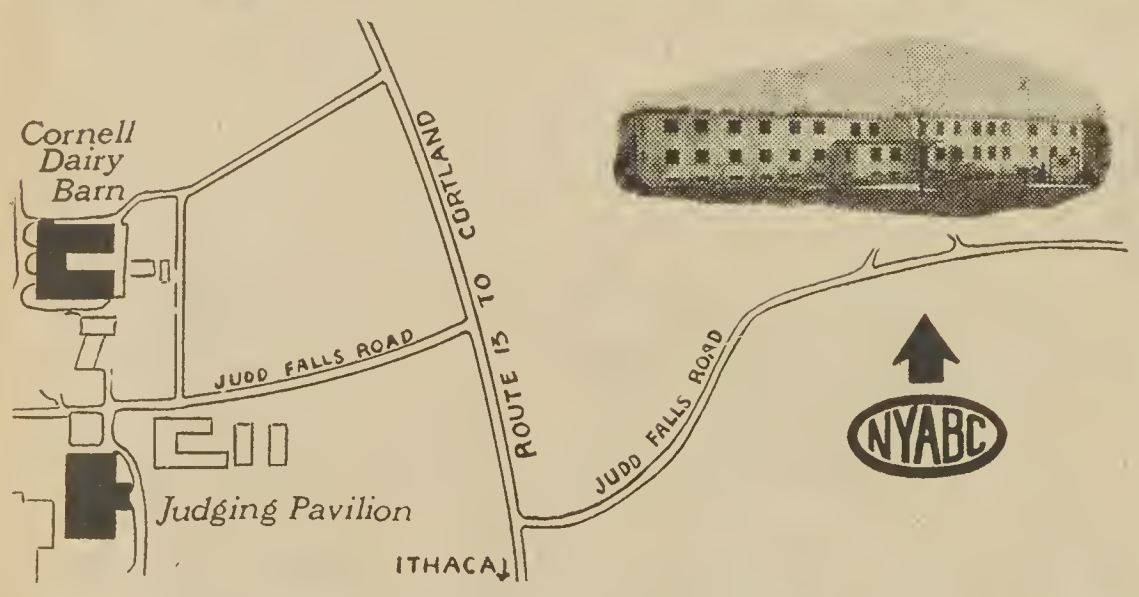
For TOP corn yields in official contests—or in farmers' fields—you just can't beat good, sound cultural practices—plus Good DEPENDABLE Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn. See your PIONEER Salesman TODAY.

Pioneer Corn Company, Inc.
Tipton, Indiana

*As established in the 1954 Official Indiana 5 Acre Corn Club Contest

A New All-Time Record in Yield - A New All-Time Record in Sales

OPEN HOUSE AT NYABC



Farm and Home Week .... March 21-25

A special program — and special exhibits — are planned for visitors at the central headquarters of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., in Ithaca, each day from 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. during Cornell University's Farm and Home Week, March 21-25. (Sorry, visitors cannot be conveniently accommodated until after 1 p.m.)

While you're here, see the sires in service, and several special exhibits. Learn about the latest developments in frozen semen through daily talks at 2:45 and 4:15 by Dr. Henry O. Dunn. At 2 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. daily there'll be talks on the "AB Proved Sire" program by Manager Maurice W. Johnson and semen collection demonstrations.

Farm and Home Week gives you a good opportunity to find out how NYABC serves the herds of 45,000 member-owners in New York and Western Vermont.

BOX 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. ITHACA, N. Y.

Try These NEW VEGETABLE VARIETIES In 1955

By JOHN CAREW
Vegetable Crops Department, Cornell University

AUTOMOBILE and appliance manufacturers do not have a monopoly on new models for 1955. A quick glance through many of the new seed catalogues will soon reveal that the nations' plant breeders are also turning out new and improved varieties. All of these new releases will not prove to be perfect. But enterprising gardeners will want to give most of them a fair trial.

BEANS like automobiles are never perfect. Many seedsmen are trying to improve the popular Tendergreen. Several of the **Improved Tendergreens** are definitely better and worth trial plantings. **Seminole** is a similar type of snap bean, maturing about 3 days later than Tendergreen with good resistance to several diseases.

Badger Market is a second-early domestic **CABBAGE**, maturing after Golden Acre and before Copenhagen Market. It is resistant to the yellow disease and has performed well on many farms in New York. **Empire Danish**, on the other hand is a late variety, most suitable for storing. This variety is yellows resistant and has been bred specifically to meet New York requirements. It is most similar in appearance to a strain commonly referred to Donk's Danish.

Anyone raising pickling **CUCUMBERS** should try **Wisconsin SMR12.** This is a black spine pickling variety with resistance to scab (sometimes called pox or spot rot) and mosaic. Growers often complain of small spots on the fruits which show a yellow ooze. Although long rotations and seed treatments are effective in preventing this disease, the use of this new variety appears to be a highly promising means of avoiding the problem. **Ohio MR25** is another new pickling cucumber similar to Yorkstate Pickling and Ohio MR17, but with more tolerance to mosaic. Although not as outstanding as Wisconsin SMR12 it certainly is worth trying.

Growers wishing a slicing cucumber similar to Marketer, but with longer fruits will want to try the variety **Long Marketer.**

One of the most devastating diseases of **MUSKMELONS** in the northeast is fusarium wilt. This soil borne disease cannot be controlled by spraying. About the only effective means of avoiding it is by the use of fusarium wilt resistant varieties. Until recently the only two varieties available were Delicious 51 and Iroquois, both very popular.

Many growers, however, would prefer a higher quality melon variety similar to Queen of Colorado, Pride of Wisconsin, or Market King. A promising new variety, **Harvest Queen** appears to answer this demand. It is high quality, slightly later than Iroquois with oval, medium sized, firm fleshed fruits. Gardeners and growers who have made trial plantings in New York during the past year have been extremely well satisfied. Anyone raising melons should have at least a small packet of seed ordered for this coming season.

Burpee Hybrid is one of the first hybrid muskmelons and has looked excellent in small trials for the past 3 years. It comes in slightly earlier than Iroquois and also has large, high-quality fruits. Seed costs are high, but represent a relatively small proportion of the value of the crop.

Within the last year 12 new **ONION** hybrids have been named and released jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and several state experiment stations. Since then there has been insufficient time to evaluate these new varieties. On the basis of preliminary reports many of them will prove outstanding. Seed of most of them will not be commercially available for 2 or 3 years. In the meantime it will pay to watch seed catalogues for an opportunity to purchase trial samples of these newer varieties. It appears that hybrid onions will have a beneficial influence in increasing yields.

Seneca Prolific Hybrid is a new improved yellow **SUMMER SQUASH.** It is slightly earlier than Yankee Hybrid with considerably smoother fruits.

Probably the most outstanding new vegetable variety for 1955 is **Golden Beauty SWEET CORN.** It is a first-early variety, maturing about the same time as North Star and slightly earlier than Marcross. Interest in Golden Beauty is heightened by the fact that it has considerable resistance to Stewart's disease or bacterial wilt. This insect-spread wilt has been particularly destructive on early sweet corn varieties during the past two years. Anyone raising early sweet corn, particularly in sections where Stewart's wilt has been a problem, is urged to try this variety.

Another promising sweet corn is **Seneca Super Market.** In trials last year this new hybrid showed considerable resistance to drought and bacterial wilt. It is a high quality yellow sweet corn and matures about the same time as Golden Cross. Many commercial sweet corn producers have liked the variety Iochief. Now we have a strain of this variety with white silks which has been called **Iosquaw.** It is generally more attractive than its close relative Iochief, but unfortunately has less resistance to bacterial wilt. It will be wise to try Iosquaw if Iochief has performed well, but keep plantings small unless Stewart's wilt is not anticipated or control measures will be taken.

An ideal **TOMATO** variety is one that will produce large, smooth, good tasting fruits early in the season and will continue to bear them until frost. Ordinarily, however, we must compromise between earliness and yield. Most first-early tomatoes are small and have insufficient foliage to produce large yields later on. **Fireball** is well worth trying as a first-early tomato. It produces large, mild flavored, evenly-colored fruit earlier than most other varieties. The foliage is sparse, however, and later pickings may not be as good as desired. This is not a main-crop tomato; its merit lies mainly in its earliness and large fruit size.

Moreton Hybrid, on the other hand, is a very promising hybrid tomato both for early pickings and for main season. It matures large red, slightly flattened fruits on large vines in the same season as Valiant (about 70 days). Better than Valiant, however, it continues to produce a crop of smooth-shaped medium to large fruits throughout the summer. Although seed is expensive, many growers already consider it worth the price.

These are but a few of many new and improved vegetable varieties. Growers who fail to make trial plantings are making a mistake. Buy your seed only from reputable seed firms. Except for beans, peas, and other large seeded crops the cost of seed is usually a minor part of your gardening or farming expenses. Additional information on these varieties and others which are suggested for general use may be obtained in Cornell Extension Bulletin 928, "VEGETABLE VARIETIES", which can be obtained by writing to the Mailing Room, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dealers' Problems In Marketing

(Continued from Page 1)

equipment, material, and labor costs, the savings quickly disappear.

The statement might be made that the distributor could build up his sales of multiple quart units. This in many cases could be done but building sales is a slow process. While doing this the dealer would be losing money for an extended period of time due to lack of volume production, and another casualty would be on the books. Since the milk processor's business is such a low profit one, he cannot afford to operate in the red for any long period.

In a rccent study made in the State of Michigan on 154 distributors who used multiple quart containers, it was found that 78 or 55 per cent of those distributors would like to get rid of them because, and I quote ". . . costs were increased without any compensating overall reduction due to greater volume or efficiencies."

The article written by Dr. DeGraff also questioned why processors did not provide customers with milk of varying fat content. They do. In most communities, customers can buy three. Usually high butterfat milk is sold. Then, regular standard grades are available. Also non-fat milks can be purchased in practically every market.

There is no doubt that a few customers might want other types of fat content milk. But the milk distributor cannot produce "all types." He must have volume sales.

The cry has been long and loud to "cut the price of milk". What would those who criticize milk prices say if they knew that the net operating profit of the average milk dealer was less than one-half of a cent per quart?

Indiana University makes annual studies of costs and profits of milk dealers. The latest study made in 1953 on 385 companies located in 44 states and the District of Columbia, showed that the average net operating profit on all these companies was found to be only .0208 cents of the sales dollar. This is just about two per cent of the sales dollar and less than one-half of one cent per quart net profit. This study included the costs and profits of 37 milk plants in New York State.

Let us assume, for the moment, that every fluid milk distributor in the country operated at cost and passed all net profits on to the consumer through price reduction. Based on the Indiana University study, this would mean a reduction of less than one-half cent per quart. How significant would that be? A one-half a cent per quart reduction would put the average milk dealer in the red.

The Indiana University survey for 1953 revealed that the farmer received approximately 49c of every dollar the consumer spent for fluid milk. (In New York State, less than 50% of the milk produced is sold as fluid milk.) What do farmers receive for other products they produce?

According to the government's figures for the month ending September 15, the latest available, farmers received 34⅔ cents per pound for cotton. Today's customer will pay about 98 cents in a store for a small roll of cotton batting (cotton's simplest form), a mark-up 254 per cent.

The customer will pay about 20 cents per pound for bread. Wheat farmers averaged about 3½ cents per pound in September. Here is a mark-up of 571 per cent.

There are other examples. Peanuts, in September, brought an average price to the farmer of 11.4 cents per pound. Customers pay about 48 cents per pound. Pipe tobacco will cost them approximately 93 cents per pound. Return to the farmer—22 cents.

The milk distributor is the sales arm of the milk producer. The producer actually receives a larger cash income from milk than most other major farm products.

The consumption of milk per capita is higher today by 12 per cent than it was before the war. This is the result of selling on the part of all branches of the milk industry and efficiencies that the milk distributor has inaugurated.

Agricultural Statistics 1950-53 U. S. Department of Agriculture, show that the annual average of retail prices per quart of home delivered milk in specified cities was 12.1c in 1940 and 23.2c in 1952, or an increase of 92%.

The milk processor's annual average buying prices per 100-lbs. standard grade milk (3.5% butterfat) for city distribution in the United States was $2.21 in 1940 and $5.46 in 1952, or an increase of 147%. This clearly shows the increased amount which the milk distributors have paid producers over the smaller increase which the consumers have had to pay for home delivered milk. Consider also that the dealers' costs of labor, containers and supplies has risen steadily since 1940.

A recent study shows that the cost of 'all foods' has risen 102% since prewar days. Retail prices of home delivered milk have increased only 92% during the same period. This and other studies show that dollar for dollar the customer is paying less for milk than she has to pay for other foods.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

For there was never yet philosopher That could endure the toothache patiently.—Shakespeare

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It must be admitted that our dollar today buys less food than in former years but the thing that is sometimes forgotten is that the working man today earns more than he formerly did.

Figures from the United States Department of Agriculture show that in 1929 the average industrial worker could buy 3-9/10 quarts of milk for one of his hours' of pay. In 1939 his hours' pay had been increased to the point where he could buy 5-2/10 quarts of milk, but in 1953 the average industrial worker's hour of pay could buy him 7½ quarts of milk! All this has been achieved in the face of increased prices and a lower purchasing dollar than that which existed in 1929 and 1939.

Even in the face of ever-mounting costs, the milk distributor has managed to continue to operate on a narrow net operating profit of two cents or less of each dollar of sales since 1941. Conversely, the operating expenses of the distributor have averaged as much as 98 cents per dollar of sales since that date.

How is the milk distributor able to perform this seeming miracle? The answer is clear. By increased efficiencies in processing and distribution, the milk dealer constantly reduces certain of his costs so that these other increasing costs can be absorbed without being passed on to the consumer.

How does the dealers' profit compare with that of other industries? The Conference Board, a New York corporation, published certain data on "Profits After Taxes" on leading manufacturing corporations in 1953. Their source material was drawn from the National City Bank of New York.

There were 41 of the largest industries in the United States listed, with the highest percentage profit margin on sales made by the cement industry which was 12.3%. The average of all industries was 5.3 per cent. Dairy products ranked 39th from the top with 2.2 per cent margin on sales with only two industries lower, i.e., meat packing and woolen goods. It must be further understood that the 2.2 per cent profit was the average profit made on all dairy products, fluid milk plus manufactured products.

A producer should not be criticized for not switching to bulk tank cooling until he can see a savings over his present can method. Dealers should not be expected to jump into new methods of merchandising milk until they have been proven better than the dealers' present methods.

Every new method proposed for cheaper distribution of milk is given careful consideration by the milk distributor and if found practical and workable it is adopted. The milk distributor is constantly looking for ways and means of getting milk to consumers at the lowest possible prices, for he like the producer, knows that to make more money he has to sell more fluid milk.

We send out Snow Men to keep you cool in Summer!





Every winter and spring, Niagara Mohawk "snow teams" trek up into the Adirondacks and measure the snow depths. They make it possible to forecast the water supply for the System's 86 hydro electric plants when the thaw begins. Long-range planning like this assures a steady power supply all year 'round! Include a cool summer in *your* plans with a room air conditioner that cools, filters, dehumidifies. No matter how hot and muggy it gets outdoors, you'll "sleep in the North Woods". And all the electricity used each night costs less than an ice cream cone! Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

NIAGARA MOHAWK electricity is your biggest bargain!

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P O. Box 514 ITHACA N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
March 19 Issue.....Closes March 4
April 2 Issue .....Closes March 18
April 16 Issue.....Closes April 1
May 7 Issue.....Closes April 22

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot. Leonardsville, New York.

CHOICE Dairy Cows and Heifers. Fresh and close up. Large selection. Inspection invited. Frank W. Arnold. Ballston Spa. New York.

REGISTERED Jersey bull. Born December 1953. Sire's proof, (Commando Beauty Advancer) 18 daughters; 25 records average—9,201 milk — 456 fat. Grandson of highest Superior Sire of breed, Favorite Commando. Dam at 4 yrs.—305 days—11,320 milk—513 fat. Sire and Dam classified Very Good. John Kinyon, Marietta, New York.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, Inc., Fred Emmick, Oxford, N. Y

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Hereford bred and open heifers and young bulls. Famous background, low price. Mack Park Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 5734.

HEREFORD Beef Heifers. 15 Registered Half Sisters. Feb. to June 1954. Excellent foundation Breeding. Priced for quick sale. Also other cows, bulls. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 7111.

2 HEREFORD bulls, good bloodlines, outstanding individuals. Will take feeders in trade. Costie's Canastota Garage, Canastota, New York. Phone 9161.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE: Registered Angus 2 bulls and 7 heifers. Estate of Thompson Scoon, Castle Brook Farm, RD2. Geneva, N. Y.

THIRTEEN head Angus cows bred to freshen starting April 1. Clifford Sheldon, South Hartford, New York.

FOR SALE: Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls from accredited herd. Heckman Farm, Earl Heckman, Bath, New York.

LARGE BONED, fast gaining registered Angus—Sired by $25,000 Bardoliermere II. 15th (⅞ brother to 1953 Chicago Grand Champion Bull), and Gammer Pride Lad (son of Eileenmere 999-35th) some 1954 breeding bulls, 2 bred 1953 heifers, a few bred foundation cows. Priced exceptionally low to beginners and commercial breeders. Hal-MO Angus Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull born March 1954. Dam made 12960-676 Jr2C 2x. C1 Leader Fat 16362-809 Sr4 305C 2x pending C1. Leader Milk and Fat. Maternal sister to granddam now on test has 17013-851 327 days 5 yrs 2x. Sire is desirably proven. Also a few choice heifers. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

HOLSTEINS

12 LARGE Registered Holsteins 3 to 7 years, also first calf heifers fresh and close up. Glenn Nichols, Dundee, N. Y. R.D. 1.

BEEF CATTLE

REGISTERED Beef Shorthorn Cattle. Few choice bulls. Best Blood lines. Inspection invited. Klay-Lohm Farms, Shortsville, N. Y. Phone 5049.

SWINE

SPOTTED Poland China pigs, bred gilts, service boars, all ages. Shipped with Dr. Health Certificate. Grain fed purebreds. C. W. Hillman, Phone 8481 Vineentown. New Jersey.

PIGS — 6-8 wks. Chester-Yorkshire. Berkshire—OIC. A few now ready to ship. Orders booked for later delivery. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel.9-1085.

FOR SALE: Reg. Boars. Open and Bred Gilts and Feeder Pigs, all breeds. For catalog write, Ralph Blick, Sec. New York State Swine Association, Williamson, New York.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Shropshire and Oxford yearling ewes bred to outstanding rams. Reasonably priced. Van Vleet Bros., Lodi, N. Y

HORSES

FOR SALE with or without papers: Shetland pony stud; six months old, black and white; mature at 41 inches. Grace H. Van Horn, Box 386, RD 1, Newton, N. J.

DOGS

REGISTERED Collie Puppies. Beauties. Championship Breeding $30.00, $35.00—Plummer McCullough, Mercer Penna.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slaterville Road. Ithaca, New York. 40849.

LARGEST Beagle Kennel in the country. Pups $15.00, Started $20.00, Broken $35.00. Bred Bitches $35.00. Sold on 6 day trial. Witis, 501 Plain St., Brockton. Mass.

PUREBRED Collie Puppies. Gentle, herding instinct. Rosy Acres Kennels, Phone 9-2443, New Berlin, N. Y.

BACK AGAIN with some of the finest pups ever offered. German Shepherds ever alert, intelligent guards, faithful to owner, do not tolerate prowlers. Don't wait too late. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, N. Y. Phone Port Jervis 3-3861.

SAMOYED puppies, $50.00 either sex. American Eskimo, Spitz puppies, $35.00 either sex. Registered, beautiful, pure white, fluffy. A real treasure. Hanmont Kennels, Attica, N. Y.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd puppies, registered, pure white others black and cream.. Excellent watch dogs, companion for children and shepherds. Original Seeing Eye dogs. $50 up. Valley View Kennels, Baiubridge, N. Y. 3911.

FOR SALE: Saint Bernard puppies, 7 weeks old. Lewis Hammon, Fox Road, Marcy, N. Y.

AIREDALE puppies — Champion Bloodlines, A.K.C. Agnes Leoschke, RFD4, Lockport, N Y.

COLLIE Puppies—Registered—Beautiful sables—Ready to go—Many satisfied customers. Carlru Collies, South Vernon, Mass.

RABBITS

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash Markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

POULTRY

NOTHING BUT BUSINESS BIRDS at Ebenwood Farm. Our white broilers feather fast, grow fast, dress clean and are long-keeled, spelling more meat for the consumer's money. Our long-famous Business New Hampshires are rugged, heavy-laying birds which become plump broilers and roasters. Try them Ebenwood Farm, Box 14, West Bridgewater, Mass.

BALL Red-Rocks and Ball Leghorns (pure, undiluted Babcock strain) are bred for long distance egg production. The sustained high egg production and good livability of these birds really pay off when the squeeze is on egg and poultry prices. Our Dominant White Crosses (mostly Cornish, New Hampshire and Barred Rock) make broad-breasted, white feathered, yellow-skinned broilers with a minimum of feed. Write for free catalogue, telling about our 11,000 bird farm and modern hatchery. Truck delivery to many areas. Ball Poultry Farm, Route A, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

67 RARE Breeds Chicks including Polish; Spanish; Buttercups; Turkens; Australorps; Houdans; Lakenvelders; Andalusians; Cornish; Anconas; Sussex; Hamburgs; Giants; Brahmas; Leghorns; Minorcas; Orpingtons; Vikings; Wyandottes; Rocks. Live arrival all eastern states guaranteed. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free Murray McMurray Hatchery, Box B-70 Webster City, Iowa.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms Wallace H Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y.

KREHER'S White Leghorns give excellent egg production into the second and third laying year. Circular and price list on request. Kreher's Poultry Breeding Farm, Casey Road, East Amherst, N Y. Erie County.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers We believe you will enjoy raising our White Legborn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywbere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns bold most of the top egg laying test bonors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's Healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm Inc., Route 5A, Ithaca, New York.

GET TOP PRICES for eggs and meat. Be ready for better prices in '55. Tie in with top strains best hatching, disease resistance, trained service people. Babcock Leghorns; laying test winning R.I Reds; Arbor Acres White Rocks; famous meat strain New Hampshires. Poultry will snap back. It always has. Our orders show it. Order early. Marshall Brothers Hatchery, R.D 5-A. Phone 46336, Ithaca, N. Y.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS $7.95—100 C.O.D. Reds, Rocks, Hampshires & heavy assorted. No leghorns. Prices at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 7, Pa.

CAPONS 5 wks. old $60.00 per 100 F O.B. Buffalo. Also pullorum clean chicks for eggs and meat, including Ames In-Cross Hybrids, and Peachblow Crosses for both meat and eggs. Full information upon request. Schwegler's Hatchery, 205 Northampton, Buffalo 8, N.Y.

WOODSIDE Chicks, 38 years successful hatching, Dominant White Cross from excellent laying stock. Red Rock Cross Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, Danish Brown Leghorn. David Hammond, Cortland, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Crosses. All heavies, no leghorns. $6.00-100, $11.00-200, plus postage. Ship at once, COD. Kline's Poultry Farm, Strausstown, Pa.

HEISDORF & NELSON "Nick Chick" Leghorns. Flash—First place current Central New York, California and Florida Random Tests. Won all Three and Five Year Awards ever offered in New York and California for highest average production—livability and net profits. Send for 48 page catalog. Weidner Chicks, R-1, Hamburg, N. Y. Exclusive franchised hatchery.

MAKE MORE MONEY from poultry! America's leading poultry magazine tells how. Each issue packed with latest advice, helpful ideas. Bargain rates—9 months 25c; 48 months $1.00. Subscribe Today! Poultry Tribune, Dept. 14, Mount Morris, Illinois.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

STATE-OF-MAINE Quality Poults — Broad Breasted White Hollands. Broad Breasted Bronze. Beltsville Whites. Write for prices and open dates. U.S. Approved Clean. Ralph Sanborn, Sebago Lake, Maine.

McINTYRE White Rock chicks and hatching eggs. Certified or Approved matings, Pullorum Clean. Best strain for eggs and meat. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S Farm-Proven White Leghorns Proven for production, livability, good egg size, first and second generation Mt. Hope; also Weidner, Dryden bloodlines. Details on request. Write to Zimmer's Poultry Farm. Box C, Gallupville, N.Y.

TURKEYS

MEADOWBROOK U. S. Dept. Agriculture Beltsville Broadbreasts. Faster, Bigger growth on less feed. Penna. Pullorum-Typhoid clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

COME To GOZZI'S For Thompson Broadwhites, large and medium strains. Our new Thompson contract permits selling throughout East. We're headquarters too for Broad-Breasted Bronze, Gozzi's Grand Champion Strain. Poults and eggs available in both Thompson Broadwhites and Broad-Breasted Bronze. Sexed Toms a specialty; ask about them. Conn.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Write for folder and new lower prices. Gozzi's Turkey Farm & Hatchery, Box A, Route 1, Guilford, Conn.

PULLETS

WE HAVE thousands of the nicest White Leghorn Started Pullets you have ever seen, 4-6-8-12 weeks o. age—fully featherd out and ready for immediate delivery. The same is true of our Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and Rhode Island Reds. All our breeders are from the leading egg laying strains in America. U.S. Pullorum-Clean—of course. Priced lower than you could raise them yourself. Write, wire or phone us today for prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins $25.00—100. White Runners $25.00, Rouens $50.00. Less than 100, add 2c each. Toulouse, White, Brown China Goslings. Chicks. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

INCUBATORS

INCUBATORS—All sizes. Electric. Hatch goose, turkey, duck, guinea, chicken eggs. Special instruction each. Illustrated circular. Goshen Poultry Farm, Goshen, Ind.

FURS AND GINSENG

FURS AND Ginseng Wanted: Trappers furs and wild Ginseng. High Prices, honest grading. List free. H Metcalf & Son, Alstead New Hampshire.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified Blight Resistant seed potatoes. They beat any others for yield. Also certified Katahdins Thompson Farms. Clymer, New York.

CANOGA, highest yielding potato variety in 1954 Pennsylvania variety trials. Consistently high in yield, mealiness and percentage of salable tubers. We also grow certified Red Pontiacs, Kennebecs and Katahdins. C. W Moore, West Henrietta, N. Y.

HAY

ALFALFA — Clover — Timothy — Straw—Mixed hay. Large or small bales. For a real top quality load at a fair price write or call: Horace W. Bolton, E. Northfield, Mass. Tel. 840.

FOR SALE: Top quality hay and straw. Delivered subject to inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R. D. No. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa hay and wheat straw. Tel Poplar Ridge 3214. C. E. Wilbur—King Ferry, N. Y.

FIRST and Second cutting alfalfa and mixed hay, straw. State your needs. Delivered by truck load. Kenneth Stewart, Maplecrest, N. Y.

WANTED: alfalfa and clover hay. Fred Stoddard, Hop Bottom, Penna.

FOR SALE: good alfalfa hay and straw. Mrs. Mary Hall, Whitaker Rd., R.D. 4. Penn Yan, New York

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

UNUSUAL opportunity; former veterinarian has left vicinity; landlord willing to rent or lease hospital, with kennels, outdoor runs, modern home and garage; reasonable; within 100 miles New York City; practice established over 20 years; clientele needs veterinarian. Box 514-SG, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos — Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION As Working farm manager or herdsman. Four years Cornell University, University of Maryland, 20 years experience with registered dairy cattle, beef, poultry husbandry. Considerable knowledge of soils and soil problems. 37, married, 1 child. 8 years at present position. E. R. Morse, 4204 Loch Raven Blvd., Baltimore 18, Maryland. Apt, 406.

HELP WANTED

SELL LADIES hand loomed 100% nylon bags for church and grange projects. Fast seller—good commission. Write: Josephine E. Gareau, P. O. Box 514. Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

A DRESS Shop in your home. No investment. Liberal sales commissions. Write Beilcraft Fashions, 111-WG Eighth Ave., New York.

MARRIED Herdsman—No fancy buildings. Just a farmer's herd of 45 Guernseys with a fancy future. Eastern New York. State experience, salary, references. Box 511-DS, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

EXTRA Cash Spare Time! Sell exclusive magic cushion shoes. 125 styles. No investment. No experience. Steady repeats. Commissions to $4.00 pair plus bonus, paid vacations. Free outfit. Paragon Shoes, 79U Sudbury, Boston.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 37, New York.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE SYRUP, finest quality. Satisfaction guaranteed Quarts—½ gallons and gallons Prices on request. Wm Lawrence, Hunter, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup. Gallon $6.00, ½ gallon $3.50, quarts $2.00. Postpaid third zone. Armand Desautels, Shoreham, Vermont.

FRUIT

FAMOUS Indian River Citrus Fruit. Extra fancy $6.75 bu. Economy pack grapefruit $5.00 bu. All fruit postpaid Russell Groves Russell Groves, Box 25, Wabasso. Florida.

PLANTS

ONION PLANTS—Choice select yellow or white Sweet Spanish, yellow or white Bermuda. 300-$1.60; 500-$2.10; 1,000-$3.50; 2,000-$5.45; 3,000-$6.90; 6,000 (crate)-$10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas.

SENSATIONAL F2 of Hybrid Climbing Tomato Plants. All the big, red, ripe tomatoes a family of six can eat. Can be planted in flower bed or under kitchen window. They bear until frost. Send $1.00 for 12 of these wonderful plants, postage prepaid by us. State when you want shipment made. Free instructions how to grow. Order today. P. D. Fulwood Company, Dept. 101, Tifton, Georgia.

PLANTS

CERTIFIED strawberry plants. Fresh dug from our muck farm. Premier Dorsett, Empire, Fairfax, Catskill. Fairland Temple, Robinson, Sparkle, Senator Dunlap. $3.00 per hundred, postpaid. Everbearing varieties: Streamliner, Superfection $4.75 per hundred postpaid. Write for quantity prices. Braman Bros., Penfield. New York,

STATE inspected vigorous strawberry plants. Howard, Catskill, Fairfax, Sparkle, Robinson, Temple. 50-$2.25; 100-$3.50 postpaid. Free catalog. Franklin Roberts, Box C, Boxford, Mass.

FOR SALE: State inspected strawberry plants. Write for list. M. Ingersoll, Maple View, New York.

STRAWBERRY Plants. The kinds you like to raise. Spring dug. Free catalog. Rexford Sprout, Sayre, Pa.

SEND NO Money—Pay Postman. Earliest blooming size Tomato plants. 50 plants for $1.00, 100 for $1.75, 500 for $4.00 plus postage. Prompt safe arrival guaranteed. Order now. Free catalog with each order. P. D. Fulwood Company, Dept. 101, Tifton, Georgia.

CERTIFIED Strawberry, red—black raspberry plants Fresh dug. Eureka Plant Farm, Bernhards Bay, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK

EVERGREENS: Seedlings and Transplants; all kinds. Free price-list and planting guide. Flickingers' Nursery. Box 9, Sagamore, Pa.

DWARFED Ming Trees. Japanese Bonsai Method. Seed for 200 trees—10 varieties—evergreen, fruit, flowering. Ancient experts' instructions—fascinating hobby. Make money! Moneyback guarantee Only $2.00 complete. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 24, N. Y

BLUEBERRIES—Giant cultivated mixed named varieties, 3 year, 18 to 24-inch, 4 for $2.95, $8.25 dozen. FOB Volk's Nursery, Browns Mills, New Jersey.

SEEDS

HEALTHFUL—profitable—flavorful. 10 big different packets finest Herb seeds. Growing Instructions—recipes—all complete for only $1.00 North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 34, New York.

WORLD'S Finest Strain—300 African Violet Seeds — only $1.00. Free expert growing instructions — Free starting medium. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 14, N. Y.

CERTIFIED Empire Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed. C. Crowe. Dryden, New York.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS: 100 medium bulbs. Gorgeous colors. 20 prize varieties. $2.00 postpaid. Free catalog. The Elmores, Georgetown, New York.

GLADIOLUS—Gorgeous hues mixed, 100 large $4.50, medium $2.50, small $1.15. Dahlias, Cannas. Box 7, Gladside, Northfield, Mass.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR POSTS and poles all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15 cents at yard. Penta treated poles for pole barns. Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road. Marcellus, New York

WANTED TO BUY

PIGS 50 lbs. to 125 live weight. Veal calves 150 lbs. up live weight. Suckling goats, suckling lambs, lambs sheep and heavy rabbits. Honest prices call or write: Casale Bros., Slaughterers 1660 Taylor Ave., Utica. N Y. Phone Utica 2-1091—2-7609.

RAW FURS—Sheep's wool. Highest market prices paid. Ship direct to: Paul Baratier, Parish, N. Y.

WANTED—New York State Muskrats. Ship small lots by P.P. Will call for large lots. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214. C. E. Wilbur, King Ferry, N. Y.

WANTED to Buy: United States gold coins. A. E. Turcone, 298 Broadway, Providence, Rhode Island.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

REAL ESTATE

NEW STROUT Catalog. Just Out! Mailed Free Farms, Homes, Businesses. 35 States Coast-to-Coast, over 2,750 bargains described WORLD'S LARGEST; 55 Years Service STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

SPACIOUS country home, 9½ rooms, 2 baths, good water, near school, on state highway Route 116, Warehouse (180x45) — Andrew Olanyk, Sunderland, Mass. Telephone—South Deerfield No. -5-3858.

DAIRY FARM—260 acres. Main barn 30 stanchions, water buckets. New Milk House. Young stock barn, 20 stanchions, silo, 4 car garage, 10 room house, wash room modern equipped. All buildings in good repair, excellent spring water. No milk cooler required. Within 3 miles of New York State's greatest ski-slope on macadam road. Excellent state of fertility. Trout stream runs through property. Located in heart of Catskills. Priced to sell. Forrest W. Huggans, Prattsville, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—Nice little gentleman's estate of 117 acres, brand new dwelling of 8 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, central heat (hot water with oil). This house alone cost over $18,000.00. Beautiful oak flooring and woodwork. Cemented barn tie-up for 24 head, silo, 3 car garage, poultry house, work shop, land free from stones, 50 acres of tillable, balance pasture and wood, 4 acre private pond right back of barn, 24 head of stock, 17 cows, good paying proposition, nice set-up, beautiful home for only $35,000.00 including everything. Shown by appointment only. RACINE FARM AGENCY, Dayville, Conn. Phone Prescott 4-8995.

SELLING Retirement homes, gardens, like rent. Details. Parray, Brierhill, Penna.

FARM FOR SALE: 200 acre modern dairy farm, house has 9 rooms and bath with 4 room house for help. All equipped with cattle and machinery, in good cultivation, city water, 2 barns, good milk market, produced $15,000.00 of milk last year. On hard-top road, 4 miles from Augusta, Maine, private owner, $21,000.00. —Kenneth Ballard, R.#5, Augusta, Maine.

FOR SALE: 106 acre Dairy farm, 100 open making 15 40-qt. cans, modern machinery, barn cleaner, write Arthur Lyon, R.D. 2, Putnam, Connecticut, Phone Walnut 87608.

FOR SALE: 160 acre dairy, poultry and potato farm. At present 60 head stock, 1,500 hens, seed potatoes. Nice 12-room house, bath, oak floors, stoker heat, deep well (never ran dry) large drive-thru dairy barn, water buckets, two silos, milk house, double deck poultry house, 6,000 bushel potato storage building. Price bare $22,000. Equipped with stock, poultry etc. at fair appraisal value. Can give immediate possession of farm. Box 677, Sherburne, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

TRACTOR Parts — Large growing stock of new and used parts for all makes. Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N. D.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, have nation-wide reputation for more years of trouble-free operation than any other make. Simple, rugged, inexpensive, long lasting exclusive heavy steel individual hook chain, no welds, no rivets, no weak spots to corrode and break A few trade-ins of leading makes very reasonable Investigate before you invest in any cleaner. Silos and silo unloaders. Easy terms, free literature, no obligation, no salesmen will call. Dealers Wanted. Frank Nold, Rome, N Y

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, North Dakota

FOR SALE: A Centrifugal Fairbanks-Morse pump. Capacity 750 gallons per minute 50 horsepower, electric, one end, 65 horsepower gas engine on other. 250 gallon gas tank and starter, with piping, $1,000.00. Would make a wonderful irrigation pump. Contact: Franklin Water Works, Central Street, Franklin, N. H.

NEW LOW Prices on Tractor Parts as shown in our big Free 116 page (1955) Tractor Parts Blue Book. Lists thousands of parts for most Makes & Models. Big Savings on accessories, farm equipment, tools, etc. All merchandise Brand New, Fully Guaranteed. 27 stores serve the nation: Mail order with money-saving prepayment plan, and counter sales. For free catalog send postcard. Tractor Supply Co., 2705 North Halsted, Chicago 14. Quantity limited! Write today!

WATERPROOFED Canvas Covers — Tarpaulins. Save Direct from factory to you. Double stitched reinforced with leather. 7x9—$5.04; 8x12—$7.68; 12x14—$13.44 Write for complete list of size and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Company, Binghamton New York.

BUY SURPLUS Farm Tools, machinery, feed, trucks from government. List $1.00. Bulletin Box 213K, East Hartford 8, Conn.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale — Monthly Special — 5-row Weedmaster Tractor Sprayer. List $175.50. Sale prepaid $97.65 Tremendous savings, Gov't. and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools. Hundreds of Items. Illustrated bargain catalog free!! Surplus Center, 851 "O" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich N. Y.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Exeellent chicken coop, barn, shop, storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. 1-4357.

LIGHTNING RODS, fire extinguishers, alarms, vanes steeple jack service. Electra Company 127 No. Lake Avenue, Albany, N. Y., 4-4149. N. Y. C. Office Mu-6-8897.

FOR SALE: 2 used Cletrac Crawler tractors, Model HG-68. For Sale: Terratrac crawler, Model 30, 1 year old. For Sale; Used Silver King 3 wheel tractor. For Sale: 1 new Terratrac crawler, with dozer blade, Model 34, will sell at discount For sale: 1 used Cletrac Diesel, Model-A. E. Vincent DeZetter, Prattsburg, N. Y. Tel. LA2-3230.

OLIVER HG Crawler, perfect, $800.00. 49 jeep stake with snow plow, single bottom 2 way plows for Farmall H and Allis-Chalmers C. Corn planter, 4 row onion set planter, huzz saw and snow plow for Allis-Chalmers G. Will trade and deliver. Costie's Canastota Garage, Canastota, New York. Phone 9161.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

NEW 4 lb. fire extinguisher complete with bracket, hose and horn. I.C.C. specification. Tested. Use it for fighting fires or inflating tires. Shipping weight 11 lbs Individually packaged. Money back guarantee. Supply limited. No C.O.D.'s. Send check or money order, Only $13.95 including postage and handling. Don't delay act today! Thomson Surplus, 2660 Berlin Turnpike, Newington, Connecticut, Route 5-15, R.F.D. 2.

SHUR-RANE Irrigation system. Used one season. John A. West, Willsboro, N. Y.

JOHN D. baler & tractor, Forest Harvester, Mower, for Allis-Chalmers tractor. Alton Fix, Alden, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED

BOARD—ROOM. R. Deamer, W. Stephentown, N. Y. Permanents preferred, home raised meats—poultry — vegetables—berries, good beds, pleasant rooms, $55.00 monthly.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

PATENTS

INVENTORS: Information on patent procedure furnished on request, without obligation. John Randolph, Registered Patent Attorney, 252 Columbian Building, Washington 1, D. C.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

MAKE BIG Money At Home! Invisible Reweaving pays up to $10.00 profit in an hour. Make tears, holes disappear from fabrics. Constant demand from laundries, cleaners, homes brings steady earnings. Details Free. Fabrieon, Dept. BA, 8342 S. Prairie, Chicago 19, Ill.

PERFUMED beaded necklace-earring set. Lovely, everlasting fragrance. Available red, white, black, kelly green, light blue, yellow. Perfect for yourself, gift-giving. Special introductory price $2.00 a set. Not sold in stores. Money back if not absolutely delighted. Jir Specialties, Dept. AA, R.D. 3, Kingston, N. Y.

RUG STRIPS Hooking and Braiding, all wool, preshrunk, selvedges that are perfect for hooking. These are from the cutting rooms and are fine cloths, not cheap heavy melton Send for free samples. You only get colors wanted, not a mixture of undesirable fabrics. We service the best teachers. Money back guarantee. Thousands of satisfied customers. Dark colors, 75c a pound, light colors, $1.00 a pound, nudes and beiges, excellent for dyeing and backgrounds, $1.25 a pound. Postage is extra, Connecticut people must add sales tax. When near our factory, come in and see garments made. We have a salesroom where you can save a lot of money. Woolens by the yard only $1.90 a yard. 56 inches wide. Store price up to $5.00 a yard. Good for coats and other garments and rugs. Colors are wine, cocoa, green, rust, cinnamon, gray, tan. Special price for black, $1.40 a yard. Free samples. Postage is extra. Rug strips, hit and miss, a mixture of different colors. All wool, good for braiding only, no samples, 50 cents lb. Minimum order $3.00. No C.O.D., add postage too. Everybody who has had these love them and ask for more. Quality Coat Factory, Elm & Orange Sts., New Haven 10, Conn.

CHURCH or Club Organizations—Raise funds quickly! New interesting plan. Write for free booklet. Brisko. Shaftsbury, Vermont.

DO YOU Wear Sizes 38 to 60? Buy direct from manufacturer. Slips, gowns, half-slips, bloomers, pajamas, panties and girdles. Write for Free Catalog. Royal Fashions, 1227-6 Avenue, Dept. AA, New York 19, New York.

QUILT Pieces! Beautiful Patterns! Finest quality. 1½ lbs., $1.00; 3 lbs. $1.79. Satisfaction or money back. Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

WOMEN'S quilted, satin lined, vinyl jackets. Beautiful in color and design. Water repellent. Ideal for work or play. Choice of five colors, gold, white, flamingo, rose and red. Sizes 12 to 18. Only $8.95. State color and size. Send check or money order to: Charles LaCota, Box 196, Owego, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA Dutch Cook Book Containing 260 Plain Recipes. $1.00 Postpaid. Bailey Shields, P. O. Box 168, Huntingdon, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRANDFATHER Clocks. Importer has few modern German grandfather clocks, fully guaranteed. Price $275.00. Will deliver anywhere. Write: Importer, 16 Post St., Haledon, N. J.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular Berlew Mfg. Co., Dpt. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

OUTDOOR Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing, safe, harmless powder. Easy, economical to use. Saves digging, pumping. 150,,000 customers guarantee satisfaction. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

BUY WHOLESALE. 50% discounts on gifts, appliances, etc. Free Catalog. Write Pollack 12 Cedar St., Akron, N. Y.

MAGAZINE Subscriptions all publications. Lowest rates. 8 issues Reader's Digest, $1.00. Booklet free. Tebele, 6402 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAINT, Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil. Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, special factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample, Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio.

CHAIR CANE and Basket Material. Liberal discount to Home Bureau groups, Churches, schools. Genuine chair cane. Round basket reed. Bases in stock. Seat weaving instructions and catalogue $.35. Basketry Instruction Book $.60. Fogarty's, 207 River St., Troy New York.

SALES & Order Books, envelopes, statements, business forms, carbon forms. E-R Press Lithography, Bronx 72, N. Y. Free samples.

ARAT. mulnfer-sa feud: Know your forefathers, Colored copy of old map from Ireland showing unusually large number of family name locations. $1.00 postpaid. G. F. Callahan, P. O. Box 221 Eastwood Station, Syracuse 6, New York.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

Beef Raising In Western New York

A recent letter from a subscriber in the State of Washington asked a number of questions about raising beef cattle in southwestern New York. The questions will become evident as you read the answers below as sent to our subscriber by "Doc" Roberts.

Dear Folks:

You have asked ten questions which I will try to answer for you, probably adding some comments, too.

1. Average number of acres per steer?

In that county or any hill county in N. Y. State you should have an acre or two of hill pasture coupled with an acre of valley land for hay, fall feed, winter feed, etc., per steer.

2. What is the average cost for calves?

I do not think you should figure on buying good feeding calves weighing around 500 pounds for less than $100.00 to $125.00 per head — you can raise them to that weight cheaper than that if you have an abundance of rough feed. You can also buy heifers which will gain faster, at less than that.

3. What is best, Hereford or Angus?

This is, of course, a debatable question, but I like Herefords the best for any more-or-less "rough" farm. They average larger, therefore gain faster and I believe are naturally stronger and thriftier.

4. Is any grain feeding necessary up until a few weeks before marketing?

Yes, under practically every condition, even if you plan to sell as feeders.

5. If so, how many weeks before?

Steers and growing heifers should not have less than 3 pounds of grain a day from the time they are weaned, and before that the cows should have it. If you plan to market as beef, they will eat on up to 15 pounds or more as they mature. Since they should be marketed when not much over a year old, you can use grain feeding as a continued process, increasing with each month.

6. Do you believe the beef market fairly well established?

Yes, I doubt if cattle sell much, if any, lower than for last 18 months—but we are on the down cattle cycle, so cannot expect much advance either—and we could have some depressing periods in the next year or two. I think we are in for a decade or more of prosperity, so I believe the cattle market is well established.

7. How many head would need to be raised to make a steady flow to markets?

I am afraid that's your stopper. Profits per steer are small now and will continue to be. I do not think you can figure over $10.00 or $15.00 per head profit under present costs of producing the animal—so you can see, unless you can work out a rapid turnover by buying and selling regularly and often, that you would have to have facilities and feed and money for a pretty big operation, and unless you have had a lot of experience and "know-how", this can prove very costly.

8. How are markets from there?

There are marketing facilities available too, anywhere in New York State —some like Buffalo, some local auctions, some dress and sell to shops or consumers—but remember you cannot get more than they are worth anywhere, or anyway you market them.

9. Would it be necessary to furnish one's own trucking?

Not necessary anywhere, in fact, most everywhere there are trucks going by most farms on the way to market that will pick up your animals and do it cheaper than you can haul them.

10. We believe raising beef to be the best income for acreage and work involved, leaving one time for other types of work!!!

Right and wrong. Right for the farmer who has his business and has a farm and buildings suitable—wrong as a bare statement applying anywhere to anyone.

Finally, unless you can earn good money in a job off the farm and start in the cattle business slowly and without dependence upon it, or have a barrel of loose greenbacks, or know the business, forget it.

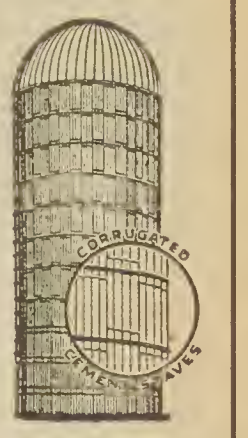
Cordially, "Doc"

Get the Best in Concrete Silos COROSTONE

- STRONG — T-Beam Action for maximum strength.
- LONG LIVED—Staves are corrugated and vibrated in individual molds for long life.
- SAVE MONEY — Save up to 25% with a Corostone.

Trained crews erect.

Send for FREE descriptive folder TODAY.



UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
Box 528-A Weedsport, N. Y.

Please send me free booklet on Universal Silos.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

—Sale of—

45 YORKSHIRES 45

March 26th, 1955

Eastern States Exposition

West Springfield, Mass.

A Chance to Buy Production Registry Stock. A Few Choice Young Boars. Bred Gilts of Finest English, Canadian and American Breeding.

For Catalog Write

EASTERN YORKSHIRE CLUB

95 Elm St., West Springfield, Mass.

Hilltop Farm Brown Swiss DISPERSAL

Saturday, March 19, 1955

Sale to be at the farm, ½ mile South of Churchville, N. Y., on Rt. 36, 19 miles Southwest of Rochester, New York.

60 REGISTERED BROWN SWISS 60

T.B. Accredited — Calfhood Vaccinated — 30 Day Blood Test

A COMPLETE DISPERSAL OF THIS FAMED BROWN SWISS BREEDING EST.

Featuring two outstanding herd sires, CITY VIEW HARLO, son of the Colonel Harry of J. B. whose Natural Daug. av. 544 Fat; and HILLTOP REUBEN whose dam has several 500 lb. records. Several offspring selling. 20 fresh cows or due soon.

LARGE HEATED TENT — CATALOGS AT RINGSIDE — LUNCH AVAILABLE

KOHLMAN and BOICE, Owners, Churchville, N. Y.
HARRIS WILCOX, Sale Mgr. and Auctioneer, Bergen, N. Y.



When You Sew SYNTHETIC FABRICS

By ADALINE SNELLMAN and JANET REED
Cornell Extension Clothing Specialists

Ready for the Cornell Farm and Home Week fashion shows (March 21-25) are these two students, Miss Jo Simchick, (at left) Cutchogue, N. Y., and Shirley Dean, Pittsburgh, Pa., wearing dresses they designed and made in clothing classes. Two more student models are shown on page 34.

WHEN I finished stitching these seams they looked smooth. Now look how they've puckered! What in the world has happened to them?"

That's the question Mrs. Edward Keys of Bluff Point, New York, asked us, and it's probably what you have asked yourself the first time you sewed on nylon.

Mrs. Keys said she knew that the tension on her sewing machine should be looser than for fabrics made of natural fibers, like cotton, and she adjusted it until she thought it was loose enough. Right after stitching she was able to press the pucker out of the seams—but the next day the stitching looked puckered again and pulled up on the seams! As Mrs. Keys found out, **you cannot press the pucker out of a puckered seam.**

Mrs. Keys' question is one frequently asked us as we work with rural women in New York State Extension Service. In answer we suggest these things to avoid puckered seams when sewing on nylon and other man-made fibers:

To Prevent Puckering

1. Loosen both the upper and lower tension on your sewing machine. You can't expect excellent results sewing on synthetics unless you know how to do it and are willing to loosen both tensions. A machine on which the tension has been adjusted for ordinary sewing is often too tight to sew on synthetics. Begin by loosening the upper tension. If your results are still unsatisfactory, the bobbin tension also must be loosened.

The manufacturer's book of instructions for your machine will show you how to loosen the tensions. If your book has been lost, try to get another, or get a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1944, "Sewing Machines: Cleaning and Adjusting." This is an excellent bulletin, with drawings which make it easy to follow instructions. It costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

2. Test stitch by sewing on the lengthwise of a piece of the fabric folded double. Lengthwise seams have a tendency to pucker more than bias seams.

3. Let your test stitching "relax" for several hours. If it puckers then, more tension adjustment is necessary.

4. Try various kinds of thread. **Nylon** thread is very elastic and has a tendency to give a puckered seam unless **both machine tensions are extremely loose. Dacron** thread has more stretch resistance, which helps eliminate puckers. **Silk and mercerized** threads come in a wider variety of colors and can also be used. Nylon and Dacron thread are very strong even though fine, so they will make a strong seam and give attractive top stitching.

Length of Stitch

There is a difference of opinion as to a desirable length of stitch to use on synthetics. Our experience has been that if the tension is properly adjusted, the length of the stitch won't make any difference. If you have trouble adjusting the tension on an old machine, maybe using a shorter stitch will help. As a last resort, you might try stitching over tissue paper, especially if the fabric is sheer.

When Edges Curl

Mrs. Keys' dress was a woven nylon fabric, but working with a knit or tricot fabric presents some of the same problems along with some new ones. One of the major problems in a tricot is curling of the edges of the fabric. It is maddening to try to work with garment pieces only to have them curl out of place. Here are some suggestions that will help you:

1. The less you handle the fabric the better.

2. When pinning, place pins at right angles to cut edges.

3. To control the curling in seams, make a second row of machine stitching ¼ inch from the seam line. Trim away fabric close to the second stitching.

Sheer Fabrics

Many nylon tricot fabrics are sheer and the underneath construction will show through. For that reason a neck or sleeve edge finished with a tiny French or double binding will be more attractive than one finished with a facing.

Better-Looking Buttonholes

Most blouses call for buttonholes. If you have a buttonhole attachment, you will find machine buttonholes are easier to make and look better than self-fabric ones. Use a piece of lightweight material such as lawn, organdy, or nylon mesh basted to the back of the garment. Cut away the excess material when buttonholes are finished so it will not show through.

Some nylon tricots are crisp enough that collars, cuffs and facings will not need interfacing. If you wish to give a little more body by the use of interfacing, try using nylon net of the same color as the garment.

Skipping of Stitches

Skipping of stitches is a problem in some fabrics. This may be due to the needle having difficulty in penetrating the fabric, and to accumulated static. Try using a fine needle such as a number 9 or 11, and stitching more slowly. If this is a problem with your fabric, avoid top stitching.

Permanent Pleats

"Can I make permanent pleats at home?" is another question homemakers ask us. The answer depends upon various factors. Fairly permanent pleating is possible in a combination fabric. A combination fabric has yarns of one fiber in one direction and yarns of another fiber in the other direction.

Perhaps your fabric is a combination of cotton and Orlon, with the Orlon yarns running lengthwise. Then you will need to cut your skirt on the crosswise grain of material, because the pleats will stay better if the synthetic fibers are the ones that have been bent in the pleating. (If you don't know which way the synthetic yarns run in your fabric, put a test pleat in on the crosswise and one on the lengthwise using a scrap of material. Then dip in water to see which one stays in better.)

If the skirt is cut on the crosswise the entire garment should be cut crosswise, instead of lengthwise as pattern directions usually state. Natural fibers like cotton, take dye more readily than synthetic, so two different color effects are obtained if the pattern pieces are not all cut the same direction.

Gathers

If your pattern calls for gathers or easing of fabric, remember that the natural fibers will gather more softly and ease more smoothly. Therefore, for gathers in an Orlon and cotton combination with Orlon yarns running lengthwise, the pattern pieces would be cut with the lengthwise grain as most directions indicate.

Dacron and Wool Suits

The experience of Mrs. Doris Stoddard of Geneva, New York, may help you if you're planning to make a suit.

Mrs. Stoddard was given a piece of Dacron and wool mixture out of which she wanted to make a suit for herself. She selected a pattern of few pieces. Although the jacket had set-in sleeves, Mrs. Stoddard told us, "I didn't have any trouble sewing the suit. The sleeves eased in real well."

Had the fabric been 100 per cent Dacron, however, Mrs. Stoddard might have had trouble. Since 100 per cent synthetic fabrics do not shrink or stretch, it would have been difficult to ease in the fullness across the cap of the sleeves. If you have had difficulty easing the fullness of a set-in sleeve in such fabric, next time try cutting the sleeve cap with slightly less fullness or the armhole slightly larger, or choose a design with raglan or kimona sleeves.

Orlon and Nylon Interfacings

Mrs. Stoddard used regular hair canvas for interfacing in her jacket. If she had planned to launder her suit, the interfacing would have had to be washable too. There are several Orlon and nylon interfacings on the market especially made for synthetic coatings and suitings.

Low Temperature For Pressing

All synthetic fibers require a low temperature for pressing. Too hot an iron may produce a shine due to fusing of fibers, and this can never be removed. Be sure your Dacron garment fits before you press seams and darts

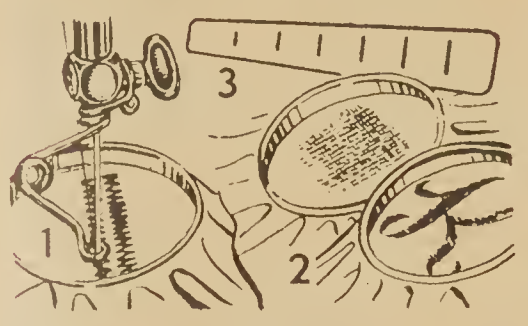
(Continued on Opposite Page)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Habit is a cable; we weave a thread of it every day, and at last we cannot break it.—Mann

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

NEW BUTTON HOLE MAKER & DARNER only $1



A triple value! (1)—Button Hole Maker: a new easy way to make button holes, sew on buttons, quilt, etc. Attaches to any sewing machine. (2)—As a darner: it mends, attaches, zippers, makes monograms, etc. (3)—Dressmaker button hole guide and rule shows at a glance the proper size and spacing for all button holes from ¼ to ⅞".

FREE of extra charge — a foolproof rapid needle threader. Threads sewing machine and common needles without fatigue, eye-strain. A terrific buy! You get both attachments, the guide and the needle threader —all for just $1 and to top everything we pay the postage and offer a money back guarantee! ORDER NOW! Send $1 cash, check or money order (sorry, no C.O.D.'s) to

THIMBLE HOUSE, Dept. AA-10
8415 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio

Kidney Slow-Down May Bring Restless Nights

When kidney function slows down, many folks complain of nagging backache, headaches, dizziness and loss of pep and energy. Don't suffer restless nights with these discomforts if reduced kidney function is getting you down—due to such common causes as stress and strain, over-exertion or exposure to cold. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

WALL PAPER

FREE—Big New Catalog

Want lovely home? Do it yourself — Easy! Big selection, designers' colors, smart new 1955 patterns. Complete instructions for measuring. Save ⅓ to ½. Wholesale prices. We pay postage. Write now. Supply limited.

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 76 47th Year Phila., Pa.

SPRING FABRICS

Send for FREE SWATCHES, of Fashion's most beautiful, all wool, and part wool materials. Newest patterns, smartest weaves, finest quality, at most reasonable prices. Buy direct from Mill, and SAVE ONE-THIRD. Woolens for the entire family.

HOMESTEAD WOOLEN MILLS, INC.
Dept. A-3 West Swanzey, N. H.

25 for $5. TREES ..

3 to 5 yr. healthy, selected trees, 6" to 16" tall. 5 each of: Colorado Blue Spruce— Norway Spruce — Austrian Pine — Scotch Pine — Concolor Fir.

Postpaid at planting time
Write for Free Evergreen Catalog

MUSSER FORESTS Box 83-C **Indiana, Pa.**

One-Act Plays!

HOLLOWAY'S HIRED HAND
HENPECKED
THE NEW HIRED HAND
WHAT MEN THINK OF THE HOME BUREAU
MONEY FOR COLLEGE
THE ELECTRIC FENCE
WHO IS WELLINGTON?
OH DOCTOR!
CHRISTMAS ON THE FARM
THREE CHEERS FOR WOODY

TO ORDER PLAYS, write to *American Agriculturist Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 35 cents for each play wanted. Send coins, money order or check. No stamps, please. Add 3 cents for complete list of plays.*

Flatter--- Your Figure



2284. Proportioned to flatter the shorter, fuller figure, this smart two-piece has gently flared skirt and collared, short-sleeved jacket. Sizes 12½ to 24½. Size 16½: 4½ yds. 35-in.

2305. Little girl's button-front dress can be made in puffed or wing sleeve versions, teamed with matching playsuit. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2: Dress and playsuit, 2½ yds. 35-in.

2270. Smart, simple casual with V-neck, interesting bodice cut, flared skirt, cap sleeves. A really basic wear-everywhere style. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: 3½ yds. 39-in.

2281. Proportioned for the shorter, fuller figure, this attractive button-front style is simple to sew and practical. Sizes 12½ to 24½. Size 16½: 4 yds. 35-in.

2314. This easy, flattering style for all ages and sizes has flared skirt, square neckline, interesting bodice cut. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 18: 3½ yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for each pattern.

Add 25c for our new SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK, which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

When You Sew

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Once a crease has been pressed into Dacron, it's there to stay.

How are you going to apply these facts to the synthetic fabric you have chosen? Remember that all fabrics are different and the only way you can tell what to do is to experiment and ask yourself these questions:

1. **Does it ravel?** Pull it slightly along the cut edge. If the threads fray easily, you will need a seam finish.

2. **How will it ease?** Pull the fabric lengthwise, and crosswise, and on a true bias. If there is considerable "give," it will affect the style and the fit of the dress you make.

3. **How does the fabric stitch?** Test stitch. Press and allow to stand for several hours. If it puckers, you will have to adjust machine tensions, use a shorter stitch, a smaller needle, or a different kind of thread.

4. **How does the fabric press?** Will it hold a crease when pressed dry or with steam? How hot an iron will the fabric stand before showing shine? Does the heat or steam cause the fabric to pucker? If you want pleats, experiment with pressing pleats both crosswise and lengthwise of a small scrap of the fabric and wash samples to see which is retained best.

It's not difficult to get good results in sewing fabrics of man-made fibers. The wearing qualities and ease of care of garments made of these fabrics will repay you for any effort it may take to get good sewing results.

CAN YOU GO TO ALASKA
June or September?
HAWAII
April or July?

If so, you have a bargain. And you will be on a cruise of highest quality, escorted, with friendly companions.

Most travelers to Alaska, you know, insist on July or August, when ships are crowded. They don't realize that June and September, too, are wonderful months in the Northwest, the Inside Passage, Alaska and Canadian Rockies. And, Hawaii, most travelers ask for January and February, but April and July cruises are equally good.



So we offer you choice of departures June 8 or August 31 to Alaska; or for Hawaii, you may leave March 30 or July 6.

Each trip requires three weeks, costs less than ordinary cruises and represents a bargain for a quality vacation. The trips are under the trustworthy auspices of the Agricultural and Passenger departments of the Northern Pacific Railway, and while essentially for farm families, city folks will enjoy them too.

Please send for free folders, "Alaska" or "Hawaii", or both. Address: M. M. Goodsill, Room 813, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Get This FREE FOLDER on BANKING BY MAIL

Learn all about the safe, convenient Banking By Mail plan of this strong old Mutual Savings Bank. Thousands of out-of-town depositors use it regularly. Mail the coupon TODAY.

Anticipated Dividend 2¾% per year Quarterly as of Apr. 1, 1955

MORE MONEY for YOUR MONEY

MAIL THIS COUPON...NOW

Home Savings Bank, Albany 7, N. Y.
Dept. 1
Enclosed is my first deposit of $_____.
Please mail passbook to address below.
☐ Send Banking by Mail folder

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

'Round the Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Good Lenten Dishes

Salmon Fondue: Combine 1½ cups hot milk, 4 slices stale bread cut in cubes, 2 eggs slightly beaten, 1 tablespoon grated onion, ¼ teaspoon salt, and 1 can (1 pound) salmon flaked. Place in a greased 1-quart casserole set in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) for 45 to 50 minutes or until center is firm. Serves 4 to 5.

Fish Chowder: Fry ¼ pound salt pork (diced) and 2 small onions (chopped) in a deep kettle until lightly browned. Add 1 pound raw fish (fresh or frozen cod, haddock, halibut) diced, 6 small potatoes diced, ½ cup cut celery, and 3 cups boiling water. Simmer until the potatoes are tender. Add 3 cups hot milk, salt and pepper to taste, and simmer 5 to 10 minutes. Serves 4 to 6.

Rarebit with Shrimp: Melt contents of an 8-ounce jar of one of the pasteurized processed cheese spreads in 1 can hot tomato soup and ½ cup milk. Add ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon mustard, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, ¼ teaspoon paprika, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, and 2 egg yolks. Mix and fold in 2 egg whites beaten stiff and 2 cups cleaned cooked shrimp. Serve on rice or crackers. Serves 4.

Other Lenten Dishes: Egg Cutlets; Jelly, Spanish or Mushroom omelet; Cheese Souffle; Deviled eggs heated and served on toast with a well seasoned sauce or on top of a mixture of rice; Cream of Celery Soup (diluted) and peas in a casserole; Creamed Codfish on baked potatoes, rice, or noodles; Codfish Balls; Baked or Fried Fish Fillets; Casserole with tuna, salmon, or shrimp.

How Does Your Breakfast Rate?

Does the breakfast you serve your family provide at least one-fourth of the daily food needs of each? If it does, each member will be working more efficiently during the morning, whether at home, at school, or on the job and will not experience that mid-morning slump. Even for those who are trying to lose weight, breakfast is important to prevent indulging in big snacks during the day.

What is a good breakfast? Some fruit; Vitamin C, especially as citrus or tomato juice; egg and milk or some other protein food; either whole grain or enriched cereal or breadstuff, or both, with butter; and a hot beverage if desired.

Frozen Beef

Fresh steaks and beef roasts will keep well at 6° F. or lower for 8 to 12 months; ground beef 4 to 6 months; beef liver 3 to 4 months—but for **best quality and economy** use them up before the maximum storage time is up. A shorter cooking period is required, and more even cooking is obtained, if frozen meat is thawed before cooking, especially the large cuts. If you cook it without thawing first, a meat thermometer is about the only sure method of testing for doneness. Let meat thaw in the original wrapper so no moisture is lost by evaporation. If you like to freeze **meat stews,** it is best to add the fresh vegetables after thawing and cook just until tender. Freeze meat pies unbaked.

Meal Planning

"Meal Planning the Easy Way," Cornell Extension Bulletin 921, gives practical hints on this important job. Free to residents of New York State; 5c to others. Write to Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Marjorie's Delicate Lemon Pudding

Mix 1½ cups sugar, 6 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons melted shortening, and 7½ tablespoons lemon juice. Add 5 well beaten egg yolks and 2¼ cups milk. Fold in 5 egg whites which have been beaten very stiff and pour mixture into a 2-quart baking dish set in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) for 45 to 50 minutes or until set. Serve hot or cold. Serves about 6. Comes out spongy on top and creamy underneath. Delectable!

Another Good Chicken Dish

Chicken Pot Pie can be made with freshly cooked fowl and gravy or with left-over pieces. Remove the larger bones from the meat and place pieces in the bottom of a kettle with a tight cover. Almost cover the meat with gravy or water. Slice some potatoes thin—about 2 cups, and wash and drain. Make a dough with 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 level tablespoon shortening, 1 egg, and enough milk to make a stiff dough. Roll dough out thin and cut in 2-inch squares. Season chicken in kettle with salt and pepper, and some chopped onion if desired. Place a thin layer of the sliced potatoes over the chicken, then a layer of the dough squares, but do not allow edges of dough to overlap. Sprinkle with fresh parsley flakes. Continue with potatoes and dough until all are used, ending with the dough. Cover tightly, bring to boil and cook 20 to 30 minutes. Remove carefully to a platter. Other meats may be used in place of chicken. Serves 6 to 8.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A little bit of humor, a little bit of song,
Are the very best of tonics when everything seems wrong.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MY WORLD IS WHITE

By Maud D. Mickelsen

Gray trees scraped wintry branches
Across a grayer sky
Which pressed its heavy bosom
Against an earth drained dry.

Then tons and tons of snowflakes
Were poured with lavish hand
Upon the trees and gardens
To make a fairy land.

My somber mood has left me,
I laugh in sheer delight;
At first it was a gray day,
But now my world is white!

The Versatile Onion

For a tasty **Onion and Green Bean duo,** make 1½ cups well seasoned cream sauce (use juice from vegetables for part of liquid). Combine with about 1½ cups cooked small onions and 1½ cups cooked, cut, green beans and place in a 1-quart casserole. Butter bread, cut in cubes and place around edge of dish. Bake about 20 to 30 minutes in a moderate oven (375°) or until cubes are brown. 5 to 6 servings. Good made with canned onions and canned beans.

Broil and glaze onions by placing cooked onions on a flat baking dish or pie tin. Pour melted butter over onions, sprinkle generously with sugar, and place under broiler until onions are brown and bubbly.

Another onion casserole: Melt some cheese in mushroom soup, thinned as necessary, add cooked onions, place in casserole, cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until heated and browned. This dish may be prepared ahead of time and slipped into the oven at meal time.

Add peanuts, celery seed, poppy seed, mushrooms, grated raw carrot, or peas to creamed onions for variety.

Before Grapefruit Season Passes

Broiled grapefruit starts a meal well. Halve and prepare as for serving raw. Sprinkle with brown or white sugar, dot with butter and broil until brown and hot. Place a bit of currant or mint jelly in center. Use grapefruit juice in place of vinegar in Roquefort French dressing for greens or fruit salad, and add some of the chopped grapefruit segments, too. Mold canned or fresh segments in lime-flavored gelatine. **Fresh grapefruit juice is very refreshing.**

New Items

Strawberry junket powder has been added to the six flavors already available. Why not serve junket oftener, plain or dressed up? Grown-ups like it, too, and it's a quick, easy, and nourishing dessert.

Have you used **meat tenderizers** to make that less tender cut more palatable and to cook with less shrinkage and loss of flavor? They contain a specially processed enzyme made from tropical papaya melon which acts on tough connective tissue. Two kinds are available — seasoned and unseasoned (both have salt). Some like it for beef liver, too.

New **canned tomato aspic** gels with almost no cooling and holds its shape at room temperature. Try it now, and also remember it when you go on picnics next summer and want a tangy salad.

Lemon and orange crystals to which water is added to make into juice are news. In some areas, freshly reamed orange juice in wax cartons is delivered with the milk.

There's a new **ready-mix** requiring no baking or cooking for a **Fluffy Angel Pie** consisting of egg white filling and graham cracker crust.

Cornell Farm and Home Week Coming

USING Today's Opportunities for Better Rural Living," is the theme of Cornell University's 44th Farm and Home Week, March 21 to 25, in Ithaca, N. Y. Besides the events on the agricultural program, 55 demonstrations and 25 different exhibits, movies, and conferences have been planned just for homemakers.

"Fashions Today" is the title of the popular daily fashion show this year, with Home Economics students modeling the dresses, suits, and gowns they have made in their clothing classes. (See picture at right and on page 32.) Twice during the week there will also be a fashion review of women modeling clothes they have made in Extension classes. This will be on the program under the heading, "Fashion, Fit and Figure."

If you have a food freezer or hope to have one, you won't want to miss Dr. Faith Fenton's talk on what's new in food freezing, nor the exhibit, "The Miracle Your Freezer Can Perform," with Mrs. Lola Dudgeon there to answer your questions on selecting, processing, packaging, and storing food in the freezer. There will also be food demonstrations galore, including several on baked goods.

New laundry appliances will be in the spotlight, with daily demonstrations by Mrs. Lucille Williamson. Her talk on "Your Money's Worth in Washers, Dryers, and Ironers," is sure to draw a large crowd, so plan to get there early for that one. Kitchen planning, use of color in planning your wardrobe, synthetic fabrics, attitudes in bringing up children; talks for teen-agers on marriage, dating, spending money, and vocational opportunities—these are just a few of the fascinating and helpful things on the homemakers' program.

A special treat for hooked rug enthusiasts will be a talk by George Wells, well known designer and craftsman, on "New Ideas for the Home Rug Weaver and How to Create Your own Designs." He will speak on Tuesday and Wednesday in Van Rensselaer Auditorium. Hand weavers will find a demonstration of special interest to them in Stone Hall, in connection with the York State Craftsmen's exhibit and information center.

It will be a wonderfully stimulating week. Don't miss it!



To be seen at the coming Cornell Farm and Home Week Fashion Show: Mrs. Marcella Ellett (at left) of Ellettsville, Indiana, in a black silk taffeta and velveteen party dress, and Miss Nancy D. Cole, Teaneck, New Jersey, in an emerald green linen dress.

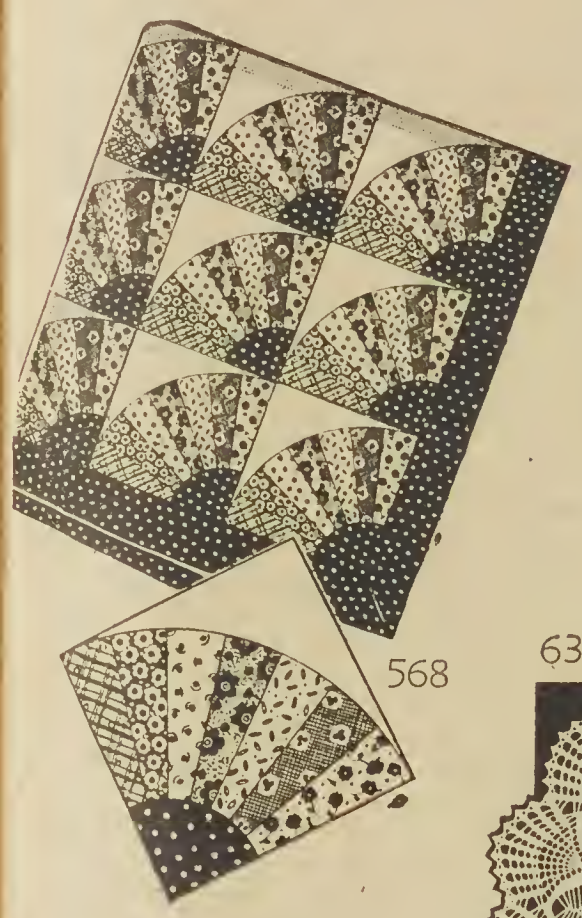
March Needlework

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for Needlecraft Catalog.



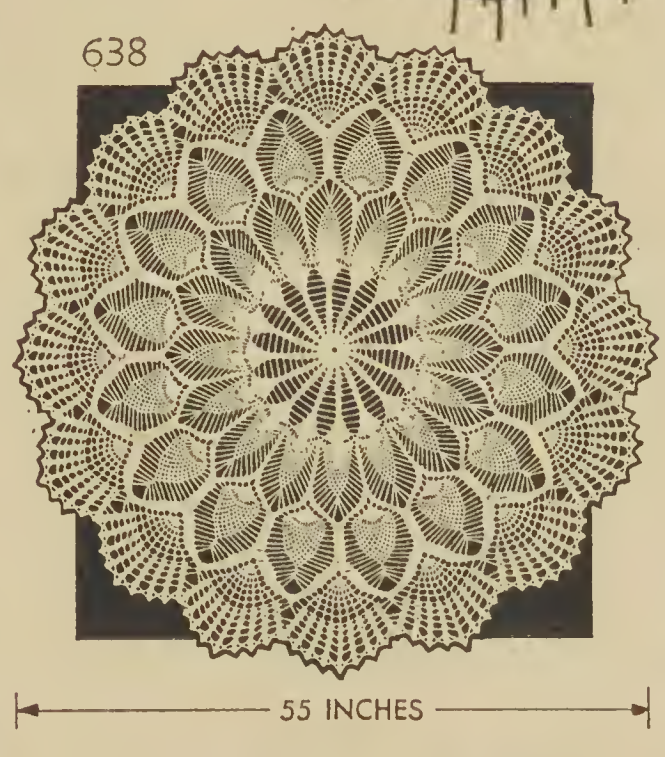
7301. Just two main pattern parts to this gay, cool maternity top! Make two of them — trim one with embroidery; the other with rickrack. Maternity misses' sizes 12 to 20. Tissue pattern: transfer. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.



568. Only THREE pattern pieces! Extra-easy quilt! Trade scraps with other quilt fans. Each block will remind you of old friends. Pattern pieces and directions for Friendship Fan Quilt. 25 cents.

638. Crochet the new round tablecloth. Fascinating pineapple design in a 52-inch circle. Use mercerized crochet and knitting cotton for cloth; fine cotton for centerpiece. Complete crochet directions, 25 cents.









7213. Match a new handbag to a dress! Make several — this totebag is quickly made. Pop everything into it! Directions for two sizes; the larger one is 10 x 12 inches. 25 cents.



7045. Keep baby cool in easy-to-sew and launder play sets. Use remnants. Flower embroidery for girls, ducks for boys. Pattern pieces in sizes to fit 6-month, 1-year, 18-month babies. Transfer included. 25 cents.

WEATHER ROUNDUP

on

Rural Radio Network

Each Weekday at 7:15 A.M.

is a SERVICE

brought to you by

ATLANTIC

MONDAY
WEDNESDAY
FRIDAY

G.L.F. Quality

TUESDAY
THURSDAY
SATURDAY

Hear

WEATHER ROUNDUP

On Your A M Radio

Binghamton	WNBF
Buffalo	WKBW
Elmira	WELM
ITHACA	WHCU
Jamestown	WJTN
Massena	WMSA
Newburgh	WGNY
Niagara Falls	WHLD
Olean	WHDL
Plattsburg	WEAV
Poughkeepsie	WKIP
Rochester	WHAM
Schenectady	WGY
Syracuse	WHEN
Utica	WRUN
Walton	WDLA
Watertown	WWNY
Scranton	WQAN

On Your F M Radio

Bristol Center	WRRE
Cherry Valley	WRRC
DeRuyter	WRRD
Ithaca	WRRA
Massena	WMSA-FM
Niagara Falls	WHLD-FM
Olean	WHDL-FM
Scranton	WEJL
Troy	WFLY
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM
Watertown	WWNY-FM
Wethersfield	WRRL

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXVI

BEFORE I get away from the subject of writing, I would like to say a word about the way most textbooks are written. When I was a teacher of agriculture at Interlaken the textbook in farm management which we used was written by George F. Warren, long-time head of the Department of Farm Management in the State College of Agriculture at Cornell. With considerable experience as a teacher in the use of all kinds of textbooks, and later as editor of textbooks, I can say that Dr. Warren's book was the best of them all. It was so interesting, so down-to-earth practical, so well written, that when the boys in my agricultural class took the books home for an evening's study they frequently didn't bring them back next morning because their dads had kept them to read.

Many times I have wondered why most textbooks for school and college have to be so deadly dull, why it is not possible for an author to dramatize a little more, to use more interesting sentence and paragraph structure, in other words, to "sugarcoat" the facts so that they are more easily digestible to the young mind. Warren was able to do just that.

But his textbook wasn't Dr. Warren's chief claim to greatness. With the exception of J. S. Kingsley, whom I have mentioned earlier in these chapters, Dr. Warren was the most interesting teacher I have ever known. As with Socrates, hundreds of boys sat at his feet and received something in the way of learning and philosophy that had a permanent influence on their lives. Just the other day I was visiting with Dr. W. I. Myers, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, about Dr. Warren. Bill was associated with him for many years both as a student and as a fellow teacher in the Department. He knew him probably better than anyone else outside of his family. To me Bill said in effect that many of Warren's students now hold important positions in economic leadership throughout America, and so effective was Dr. Warren's teaching and influence that nearly all of these men are carrying on and preaching his philosophy, a philosophy which not only includes sound economics but right and wise living. The work and the spirit of a leader like that never die.

* * *

In the early 20's, shortly after I joined AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I was elected president of the New York State Agricultural Society. This organization, founded in 1832, is one of the oldest in the United States. For many years after the organization of the Society it was prominent in the leadership of rural affairs in New York State. Many of the great men of the times had served as officers, and the Society had helped or was largely responsible for the organization of local and county fairs, the New York State Fair, and the Geneva Experiment Station. In short, the work and history of the New York State Agricultural Society were outstanding.

But at the time I was elected president the Society had gone downward until it was of little account. Mr. Charles H. Baldwin, then one of the executive officers of the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, was secretary of the Society. He and I agreed that we either ought to rebuild some of the glory of the old Agricultural Society or give it a grand funeral and bury it. After talking the matter over with leaders, Charlie and I agreed that there was still work to be done by the Society, so we started out to do it.

For the annual meeting we organized a banquet where only New York State-grown food products were served. In addition to the business program where the problems of the day were discussed, we emphasized many of the ancient and honorable practices of our farmer forefathers. Among other projects, the Society was responsible for getting a farm museum set up and going on the State Fair grounds. Since we revived the interest in and work of the Agricultural Society, attendance at the annual meetings has been excellent, current problems of the day are discussed by political, economic and farm leaders. For several years now the Society has been searching out and honoring families who have lived and worked on the same farm, one generation after another, for a hundred years or more. America is a young country and we have been a pioneer and a moving people. It is not surprising, therefore, that there are relatively few families whose roots go back a hundred years on the same farm.

That was the beginning of my partnership, teamwork, and lifelong friendship with Charlie Baldwin. Later Charlie became the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, where he did an excellent job. For many years now he has been the quiet, efficient executive secretary of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, with headquarters at Syracuse, New York. Because of his ability to work with people, his intimate knowledge of milk cooperative organization and of human nature, Charlie has been able more than almost any other one man I know to contribute to the welfare and happiness of the farmers of the New York milk shed.

* * *

As you know, reaching out from the heart of New York City in every direction for many, many miles are thickly populated suburbs from which millions pour into the city every work

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I want a ship that's westward bound
to plough the rolling sea
To the blessed Land of Room Enough
beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and
the flag is full of stars.
—Henry Van Dyke

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

day in the year. When you go down there to work and don't want to live in the city proper, you can take your choice of Long Island, New Jersey, or Westchester County. We had about all we wanted of living on Long Island before we moved to Utica, so on our return to New York to begin work with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST we located in Yonkers, Westchester County. Among our reasons for so doing were the excellent schools there.

No one can raise a family of children without having many adventures and misadventures with them. One afternoon we started out to do the Saturday afternoon grocery shopping, taking small Bobbie along. When we got home with the groceries we suddenly realized that there was no Bobbie. We had completely forgotten and left him in a store. We rushed back and soon found him.

Did you ever have an experience in your family with sleepwalkers? One night when I was a small boy I woke up howling to find myself on a high shelf in a clothes closet, where Mother kept her quilts. Half asleep, I evidently had realized that I was cold, had started after a quilt, and climbed up onto the shelf. My yells woke brother Fay, who disgustedly came to help me down. In Yonkers something roused me from sleep one night. Investigating, I found son George had left his bed, gone out of the open window, and was all set to walk off from the end of the porch roof when I grabbed him. Before and since, whenever anything bothers him too much he shouts and yells in his sleep. Hereditary tendencies are strange phenomena, for George's son Dickie does the very same thing.

* * *

I was sitting on the porch of our Yonkers home one warm evening just at dusk when a neighbor walked slowly past on his way home from the day's work. The next-door neighbor happened to be doing some repair work on his

READ THIS INSTALMENT AND LAUGH

IN THIS chapter of "Walking the Broad Highway" Ed Eastman pays tribute to two great leaders, Dr. George Warren and Dean Carl E. Ladd, and then retells some of the funny stories that Carl and Ed told in the book which they wrote together called "Growing Up In The Horse and Buggy Days." This instalment also will remind fathers and mothers of the adventures and misadventures that all parents have in raising a family.

While all of the chapters of "Walking The Broad Highway" are related, each can be enjoyed even if you haven't read the preceding chapters. And don't forget the letter contest that will come along after the completion of "Walking The Broad Highway."

roof. Just as the first mentioned man came in front of the next-door house the man on the roof growled in a deep voice, "G'wan home!" The first man paused, looked surprised, but after glancing around and seeing no one, started on again. Again the man on the roof said, "G'wan home!" Once more the first man stopped and looked around, completely baffled. When he started on again the man on the roof repeated his remark. This time the other man got the idea, looked up, and exclaimed:

"Oh, go to h---!"

Of such small incidents is life made up. The amusing things stick in my memory more than those that at the time seemed more important.

One reason for owning a home — even if it isn't paid for—is the pride one can take in constantly improving the property. I did plenty of painting on that Yonkers house. I wish I had a dollar for every gallon of paint I have put on. Paper-hanging is something else again. So far as I am concerned that is a good thing to leave alone, for the two or three times I have tried it I was left with more of it hanging around me than on the walls. Get one end up and down comes the other end!

But paint is wonderful stuff. Even though it covers a multitude of building sins, you can really look back on a day's work of painting with a sense of accomplishment. I used to think that I could spread paint pretty well. But I've had my setbacks, too, or perhaps we could call them upsets. As I was standing on a stepladder one day reaching higher than I should have, the darn thing tipped over and man and paint descended in an unsightly mess. Naturally Belle was around, and just as naturally, when she was sure that nothing was hurt but my feelings, she went into a fit of laughter. I grabbed what was left of the paint and the dripping brush and started toward her. But she was too quick for me and got away.

We had a beautiful pear tree in the Yonkers yard, and believe me, a fruit tree that would really bear in a city yard was something to be treasured. Among the neighborhood children was an obnoxious youngster who persisted in climbing on that tree every time he came over to our yard. One day the best limb of the tree came down with the boy on it. He got up and started for home on the run, bellowing like a calf. Then I had to laugh, for instead of being worried about the kid, who might have broken his neck, Belle was much more concerned over the limb being broken off the tree.

Across the road from us was Van Cortlandt Park, one of the largest and most picturesque parks in all suburban New York. But you should have seen that park after a weekend, littered with papers and trash. I have never been able to figure why so many people have so little regard for their own self-respect or so little consideration for others in the way they litter up the highways and the parks that are maintained for their benefit. Such people are well named "litter hogs." I wonder what their homes look like.

One day when George was perhaps ten or twelve years old he was playing in the park and fell on a broken bottle which gouged a hole in his leg so that by the time he got home his leg was covered with blood and he was a frightening sight. As luck would have it, I was at home and immediately rushed him to the doctor, who sewed up the wound without giving him either a local or a general anesthetic. During the operation George held on to my hand so tightly that it was lame afterwards, but he never let out a peep. Sometimes children show more courage under strain than adults.

Speaking of pain, I am reminded of what a doctor friend said to me only last night. "Individuals," he said, "vary greatly in their ability to manage pain." That doctor knew what he was talking about, for not only does he have a large practice, including considerable surgery, but he served in the Pacific during the Second World War and there dealt with the wounded and suffering every day. Yes, all of us will agree with his statement. Some people begin to whine with the slightest ailment. They seem to enjoy their own discomfort. Others—and I think this includes the majority of humanity — take pain in their stride and sometimes go too far for their own good and that of their families in trying to make light of it.

It is strange, too, how some of the minor things connected with an illness will bother one more than the real ills. While living in Yonkers it was my misfortune to have a serious bout with rheumatic fever, followed by acute arthritis. Day after day for many weeks I ran a temperature. Finally my joints began to swell, I couldn't open either hand, and I had to be fed. The only time that I became really discouraged during that long illness, gave up, turned my head to the wall, and wept, was when after looking at my swollen hands I concluded that I never would milk a cow again. How absurd that was! I hadn't done any milking in several years, and there was little likelihood that I would do any in the future unless occasionally when visiting my brother Fay's farm. But my point of view and common sense were so far out of balance during that illness that thinking that I would not be able to milk again loomed much more important than getting back to my regular job.

Incidentally, my hands finally did mostly straighten out, we moved onto

(Continued on Opposite Page)

WALKING THE BROAD HIGHWAY

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the farm where we now live, and for years I did more or less of my own milking both by hand and by machine. How foolish is worry!

The friends who stand by when one is down and out are the ones you never forget. By the time I had rheumatic fever, Carl Ladd had gone ahead rapidly and was Dean of the great New York State College of Agriculture. As soon as I was able to talk on the telephone Carl began calling two or three times a week, ostensibly to ask my advice, actually to make me feel that I still was a part of things and that my advice was valuable. Thus does a man show the stuff of which he is made.

After AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST moved to Ithaca and for as long as he lived, whenever both of us were in

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Be comforted, little dog
Thou also
At the last day, shalt have
A little tail of gold.

—Epitaph on a dog, by Martin Luther

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

town Carl would call me on the telephone. He always opened the conversation with the salutation: "Hello, Ed! This is Carl!" No man outside of my own family has meant more to me. For many years Carl and I served on the Farm Credit Board for District No. 1, comprising the northeastern states, with headquarters at Springfield, Massachusetts. Almost every month over a long period of years we traveled back and forth together from Ithaca to Springfield. Time and again on those trips we solved all of the problems of the world. The only trouble was, they didn't stay solved, and next time we'd have to do it all over again!

On some of our trips to Springfield we started visiting about events in our boyhood years on the farm. Carl was born and raised on a farm near Freeville, New York, not far from the city of Cortland, and I grew up on hill farms in northern Tioga County. Like all farm boys of our generation we had many similar experiences, and it was fun to swap them in our visits. Finally it occurred to us that maybe some of the tales we told would interest others, so we wrote a book together which we called "Growing Up In the Horse and Buggy Days." This was published first serially in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The book had immediate popularity, and the edition was soon sold out. Each of us wrote about half of the book, but we mixed up the chapters so that it was difficult for even our close friends to tell who wrote which. Carl made me promise not to tell the name of the writer of any particular chapter, because then he could write more freely. I suppose as Dean of the College he felt that he had to preserve some dignity. Both of us certainly "let our hair down", kidding each other in these stories.

Let me repeat here a few of the things Carl said in "Growing Up In the Horse and Buggy Days." "I still chuckle," he wrote, "at memories of hired men I have known, how they could eat and drink and work, and what fun they were to a farm boy with their dry speech and their shrewd wit. How some of them could brag about their experiences that lost nothing in the telling. And boy, oh boy, how they could swear!"

Then Carl goes on to tell about some of the funny characters he knew as hired men. There was, for example, Gene, who was helping to carry 60-lb. crates of potatoes into the cellar after a long day of digging them in the field. Gene said:

"Why go so often?"

So, to show off he placed one 60-lb. crate on top of another, raised them against his belly, staggered a minute to get his balance, and started down the steps with a double load. "I was the runt," said Carl, "and admitted defeat sorrowfully, but John shook down a crate, placed the next on top, and repeated Gene's feat.

"Bill came next, and we all watched, for he never was one to take a dare. He called you and raised you one—if you get what I mean. So Bill took a fresh bite from his Ajax plug, disdaining to cut a chaw with a knife, placed one crate on the ground, put another carefully on top, and then with a scornful 'Let me show you boys what a man can do' put a third 60-lb. crate on top.

"With a grunt the whole load was lifted against his chest, but the top crate was above his eyes. Staggering and with wide-placed feet, he started for the hatchway; shuffling and scuffing, he found the first step—down one, down two, the crates wobbling but still riding. Dad and the other men watched. I stood with my mouth wide open. Would Bill get under the low-hanging sill above the bottom step?

"Down the third step, and the next one. Then a little forward bend and stoop to get under the sill. All was going fine. Then—was the step slippery, did those big arms weaken a little, did the crates unbalanee, or was Bill just over-confident? Crash went the crates, not the top one, but all three like a tree falling in the forest, onto the hard earthen floor. And Bill, sticking to his load, took the fall too. Flat on his stomach across the crates, potatoes and floor went Bill in a dive that took him across the cellar and bang against the potato bins."

(To be continued)



Frozen Baked Apple Pie

RECENTLY a friend asked me if I had ever frozen baked apple pie. She said she had frozen one, and that when she served it, it was terrible. The crust was so soggy, they could hardly eat it. She said she had thawed it at room temperature.

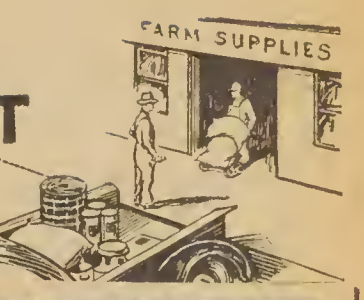
I have frozen both apple and berry pies which were first baked. I bake and cool them and freeze them the same day they are baked. I wrap them well in freezer foil. When we want one for dinner, I heat the oven to at least 450°, and about one-half hour before dinner, I take the pie from the freezer, unwrap it, and put it *immediately* in the oven. If the top crust starts browning too much before the pie is thawed, I lay a piece of aluminum foil over it. Depending on the size of the pie, it takes from 15 minutes to one-half hour to thaw it thoroughly. When the center of the tin begins to feel warm on the bottom, the pie is thawed.

I have read that pies that have been frozen unbaked have a flakier crust and a fresher flavor than those baked before freezing. However, our apple and berry pies, frozen after baking, are first rate—and are a jiffy dessert when unexpected company arrives! We find that they are at their best if served as soon as they are taken from the oven. —*Margaret Roe, Freeville, N. Y., R.* 3

— A. A. —

If you are self-employed, you can arrange with your bank to buy a SAVINGS BOND for you each month, deducting the amount from your account.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



The JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, Syracuse 1, New York, has a "John Deere Handy Farm Account Book" which you can get without cost. Income tax returns, social security and other developments make it more and more necessary to keep accurate accounts of your farm business.

The SMALLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, recently announced a new Mix-All attachment for making livestock rations. With this attachment, complete rations can be ground and mixed in one operation on the farm.

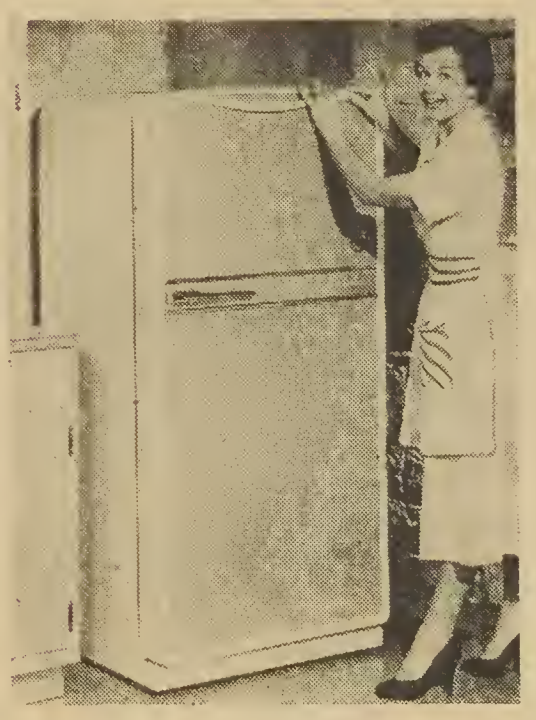
A post card to NEW HOLLAND MACHINE CO., New Holland, Pa., will bring you a copy of "Stacking Baled Hay." It is a 12 page booklet loaded with tips which will help you stack your baled hay in the mow, in the field or on your wagon or truck.

The INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., is backing the milk promotion idea. Recently, they served milk to about 1000 employees at a Harvester Club Luncheon. They have directed that milk be served at all company functions; that a milk vendor be installed at "Harvester Press" and that a short message on dairy products be inserted in Harvester advertisements.

"Quonset Farmstead News" is the title of an interesting publication of the Stran-Steel Division of the GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION, Detroit 2, Michigan. It will be distributed by Quonset Dealers.

In 1954 THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA registered 195,964 animals, the highest yearly total in the Association's history. The Association also set a mark by registering over 51% of all purebred dairy cattle registered in 1954 in the United States. Currently, 69,224 Holstein cows are being tested in Herd Improvement Registry and 22,991 cows were classified for type.

Clipped cows stay cleaner and if your clipper is a "Sunbeam", a grooming brush attachment is available. For details write SUNBEAM CORPORATION, DEPT. 2, 5600 W. ROOSEVELT ROAD, CHICAGO 50, ILL.



Refrigerators that can be decorated to match your kitchen's color scheme are being offered by INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois. A colored plastic covering is held in place by a Vinyl trim, which the homemaker (see picture) can put on and change at her pleasure. All models of upright freezers in the 1955 International Harvester line also have this "Decorator" feature.



The new Model 33A one-man chain saw, recently announced by McCULLOCH MOTORS CORPORATION, Los Angeles, is the first gasoline-powered chain saw in the history of the company to sell nationally for less than $200, according to C. F. Breer, McCulloch vice-president.

The saw weighs only 20 pounds complete with 12-inch blade and chain, ready to cut. Blade lengths of 16 to 20 inches are also available, giving the new saw ample capacity for any timber up to and including medium size.

"On-The-Farm Crop Drying" is the title of an informative bulletin which is available for 25c from MARTIN STEEL PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Mansfield, Ohio. It contains illustrations with a wealth of information on drying grain.

In reporting a 10 per cent decrease in earnings despite increased sales over a six-months period, the COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y., states that the decline is a planned result of low margins in a move to aid hard-pressed Northeastern farmers.

The Portland Cement Association, 250 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., will be glad to send you a bulletin "Rural Concrete Builder". This is one of several bulletins and gives detailed information about pen type stables, concrete floors for hogs, repairing old barns and building concrete mow floors.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY and THE AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION are joint sponsors for an advertising campaign to popularize pancakes made with buttermilk and swimming in maple syrup and butter.

"Care of the Soil" is a 64-page booklet which is yours for the asking from A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., BOX 41R, LANDISVILLE, PA. When writing, why not ask also for their Farm Seed Note Book?

"Out of the Mailbag", a booklet available from MASSEY-HARRIS, DEPT. B-85, RACINE, WISC. gives the experiences of owners of Massey-Harris equipment in their own words. A post card to the address above will bring you a copy.

The 1955 edition of "MODERN FARMING" is now available. It is published by Deere & Company of 3300 River Drive, Moline, Illinois. You can get a copy either from your John Deere dealer or by writing directly to the company.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT Hayfields - - - By TOM MILLIMAN

WHAT IS A COW?

A COW IS AN angular feminine bovine with four legs, a mournful voice, a well established milk route, and a kindly, confidence-inspiring face.

A cow's husband is a bull. A cow's child is a calf, and has an enormous appetite for milk. Because of this bull calves generally get killed at age one week and go into chicken salad, etc. Calves brains can't be distinguished from scrambled eggs. When part of a calf gets breaded it is called a "cutlet."

A cow has four stomachs. The one on the ground floor is a storehouse for grass, hay and weeds, silage, the cow's bedding, grains and the neighbors' cabbage. When her storehouse begins to bulge, she reclines in the stanchion or in the shade of a tree and proceeds to belch like Henry VIII at a royal banquet. This social error on her part causes the miscellaneous contents to do a return trip from the storehouse, back again to the cow's countenance for second milling. This is quite a chore, because a cow's face has no upper front teeth.

After this once eaten meal has been sufficiently reworked, she sends it on to other stomachs, from whence it travels the milk route or is turned into cow meat.

A cow has a tough time of it. Foster mother of the human race, in the end she gets skinned by those she has benefited.

A slice of the cow's rear end, far from being prime beef, is still very valuable to a cow, yet brings only a dime to the farmer, 26 cents to the meat packer, 56 cents to the retail butcher, and $1.75 in a restaurant, not counting the tip. — *Anonymous, with tinkering by T. E. M.*

CHAFF

When is a dairy steer ready for slaughter? He presents a more difficult problem for decision than is found in beef cattle. They generally show finish in the right places on the anatomy; not so a dairy steer. We've been fattening a big lummox of a dairy steer by having him stay with the bred heifers. The latter get very little grain. Lummox takes his place with the heifers at the feed bunk and a man goes in beside him and dumps an extra dish of feed. Unscientific yet effective. We had this fellow before starting on half blood Angus, one of which we are now eating and enjoying. Neighbor Johnny McCready, a beef raiser and buyer, has been asked to call the turn on Lummox. Having made the mistake of raising dairy steers, we'd like to have the next to the last one about right.

* * *

Those who believe climate is becoming a little milder, myself included, have just had an upset in their thinking. The really stiff winter belies the measurements of scientists, who show in many ways that northern hemisphere temperatures are slowly rising, the Arctic ice cap gradually retreating, and the tree and grass lines creeping northward almost year by year. Nature is never mild, and is apt to revert to her old ways as though to remind us of her power. We know that climate has changed several times before and should therefore accept the view that those who live on the earth today are seeing the early and uneven manifestations of another change. Let it be slow.

* * *

Donald Cameron is working at Hayfields. He is a native of nearby Caledonia, and grandson of Alex. Cameron, who with Don's father hauled Hayfields milk for about 25 years. Don applied for the job, there being a vacancy, and announced that although only 19½ years of age, he would be married on February 19. The house assigned him was left in untidy condition, and Don and the bride-to-be have been working nights and Sundays to make it ready. They invited me to the wedding, which is tomorrow, and I shall make a journey of 100 miles to attend. We have at Hayfields three men of good will, energy, honesty, and a high degree of interest in making a success for the farm and themselves.

* * *

Bold thinking is not confined to the young. My friend of 40 years standing, C. P. Clark of Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N. Y., poultryman and farmer, declares "A farmer has no business with a garden if he has to work in it after a day in the fields and evening chores are done. He might better sit on the lawn and look up at the stars." This is heresy. Those who disagree should write him.

My own platform is that a farmer should have a garden of no greater size than his wife will look after! If she will not, then let the garden be planted in 36 inch rows to permit tractor cultivation, and never mind the weeds in the row. Clarky does make an exception—sweet corn grown by tractor. It can't be bought fresh anywhere.

* * *

Narragansett alfalfa has come into its own. For much of the Northeast it is the highest yielder. Wherever sown it has shown itself to be less intolerant of damp feet, which is another way of saying that the seed won't be wasted when placed on soil slightly too damp for other varieties. Its great yielding ability is counter-balanced by the fact that Narragansett is not wilt resistant and will, after 4 years, show a poorer stand than Ranger. We tried a seeding of Narragansett in 1952 with the result that all of our alfalfa seeding in 1955 will be to that variety. In New Jersey I would use Atlantic.

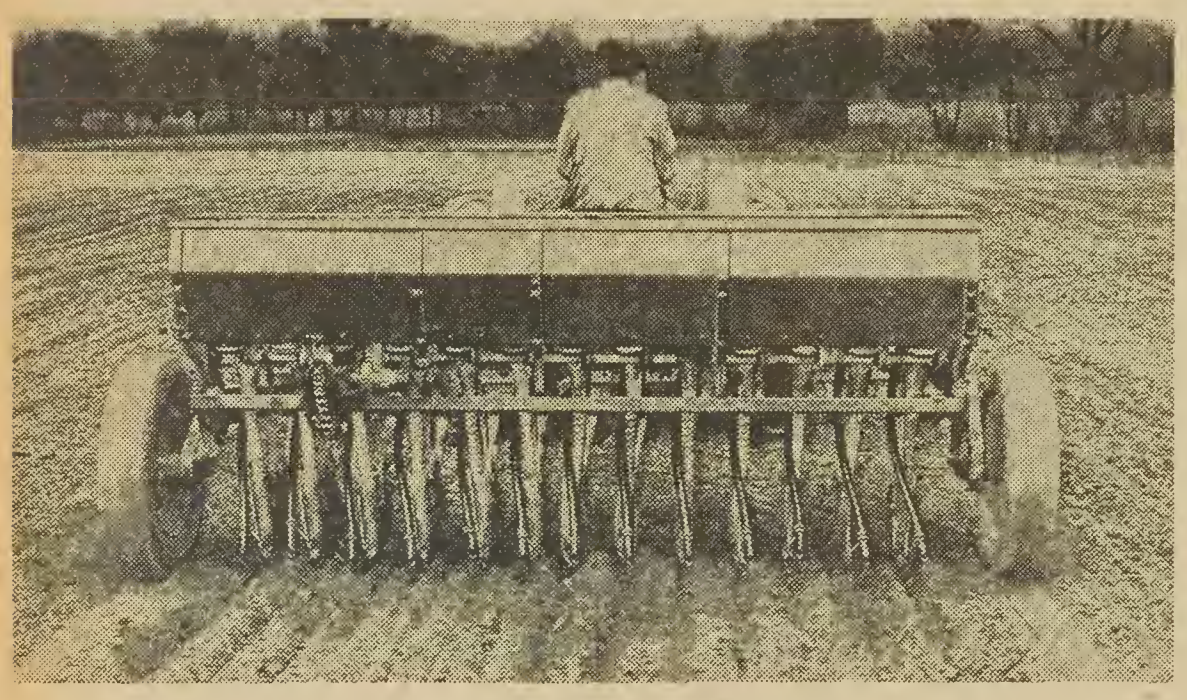
* * *

Throughout the winter for the second year we have fed dried apple pomace once a day at the rate of 1 lb. to each milking cow. Our location is about 40 miles from the apple juice plant where the pomace is dried. The cost is about 2½c a lb. It is sweet to the taste and cows like dried apple pomace which has about 80% the feeding value of dried beet pulp. For the second winter we have had no trouble from ketosis, although we are still unwilling to credit the sugars and other properties of apple pomace as the reason.

HOW YOU THINK

Think good thoughts
And you'll be surprised—
There are more good folks
Than you'd realized.
Think the good.
In yourself, and then
You will see the good
That's in other men.
Think bad thoughts
And you'll bring them out
In the folks you meet
Or just see about.
Think the bad
And you'll feel that way;
Think the good
To enjoy each day.

—*Carl C. Helm*

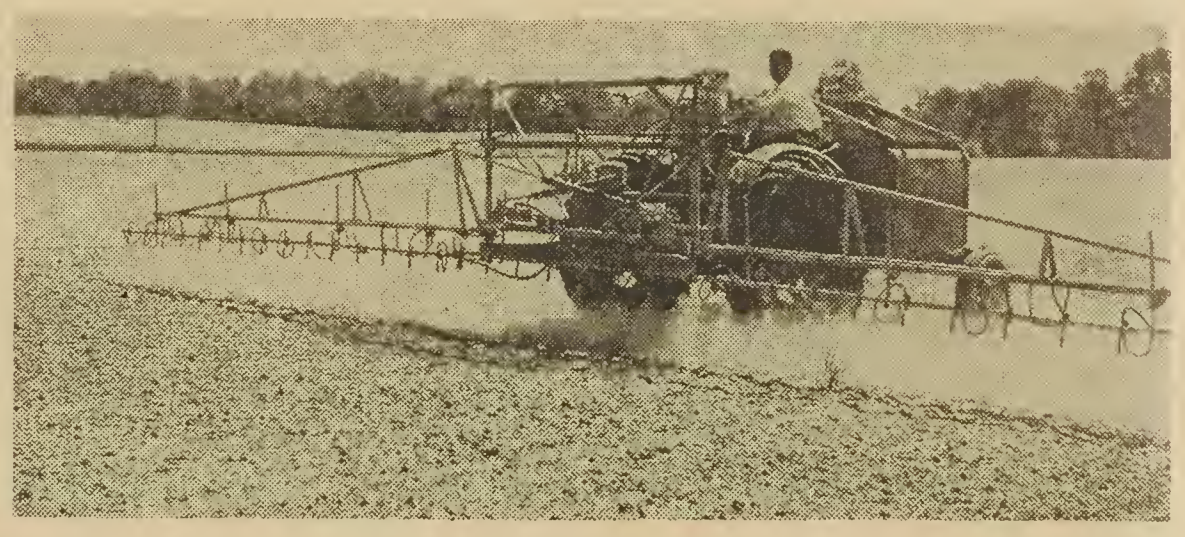


BAND-SEEDING ATTACHMENT

EXCEPT that our drill has tall wheels, a foot board and 15 teeth 8" apart instead of the 13 shown here, this could be the Hayfields grain drill with band-seeding attachment for placing legume seeds exactly above the band of fertilizer. Band seeding of legumes and grasses, too, is one of the best money-saving practices to come along in years. Research in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, etc., shows that at least 20% less legume seed is required to get an equal stand. In fact, band seeding is the surest way to make certain of a good stand.

In this picture the seed tubes are of rubber compound and are fastened to each drill tooth by a strong bracket of steel rods. Band seeding kits are available at around $1.65 a unit for almost any make of drill. Farm equipment makers are beginning to equip new drills with band seeders.

Take note that the seed tube should be attached to and extend back from the drill tooth as illustrated, to make sure that when the tooth oscillates in uneven ground the seed tooth must do the same. As we found out at Hayfields, band seeders attached to the foot board are no guarantee that the seed will be placed exactly above the fertilizer. We took off and threw away the tubes attached to the foot board and now have our drill equipped as above.

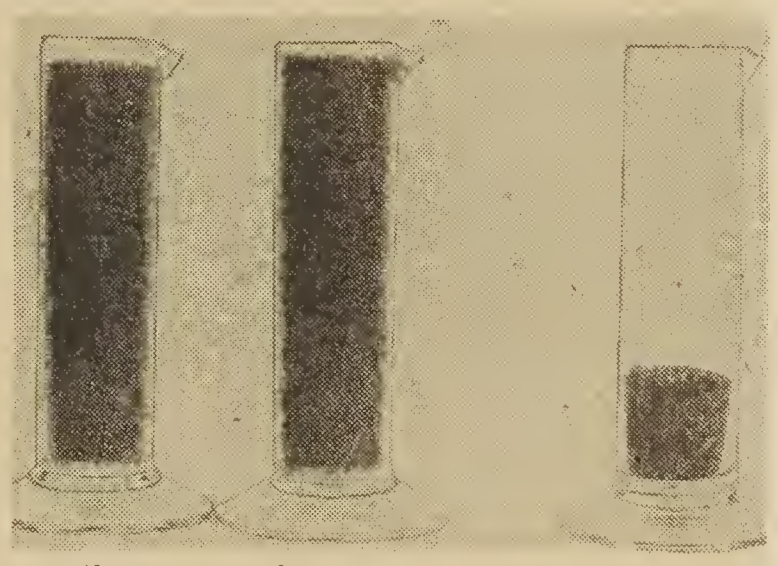


WEED SPRAYER

THIS is an ordinary 3-plow tractor with spray tanks hung from brackets on each side of tractor, power take-off pump, and a 42 ft. hinged spray boom mounted on rear. Driver's seat is turned around and the rig is run backward to insure full view by driver at all times. Here Seabrook Farms carrots are being sprayed with Varsol at 1 lb. per acre, in water.

Carrot plants do not show in the picture, although visible on the scene at the 2 to 4 true leaf stage. Weeds were very small. Weed spraying in carrots is a tremendous saver of labor as compared to hand hoeing later on. Cost of the impressive looking boom sprayer is surprisingly low for these times. We have a smaller rig at Hayfields for peas, alfalfa, ladino, and field corn.

EVIDENCE



IN THE glass tube on the right is the amount of weed seed recovered from 96 sq. feet of sprayed peas at Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, N. J. The spray used was 0.6 gal. Sinox W in 60 gal. water. The other glass tubes contain the weed seeds recovered from an adjoining 96 sq. feet of unsprayed peas. In a dry year, pea yields were 2337 lbs. to the acre on the sprayed, and 1781 lbs. on the unsprayed.

Peas from the sprayed area were larger, graded higher and brought more money per lb. It should be added that Seabrook Farms Co. sprays nearly all its pea acreage, first for weed control and then for insects. It pays. The weed seed shown is mostly lambsquarter.

SERVICE BUREAU

EXPENSIVE!

I recently received a proposition which looks like a fake to me so I am passing it along to you. They wanted me to send them $100.00 and they would send me 12 entries to contests during the next year and all I would have to do would be drop them in the mail. However, if I won, I was supposed to pay them a commission.

There are many legitimate contests offered by commercial firms, and worthwhile prizes are offered. It is a type of advertising. Some people enjoy competing in these contests but, of course, there are thousands of entrants and only a few win, so the chances of winning are relatively small. Therefore, it seems obvious to us that a concern that is sending out answers by the mail bag is no more likely to hit on a winning answer than you are yourself.

It is our feeling that including a requirement for a commission on money won is a clever way of getting your confidence in your chances of winning in this way. Frankly, we would hold on to the $100.00. That is quite a lot of money, especially when you have worked hard to earn it.

— A. A. —

PLIABLE GUARANTEE

Two years ago I bought a set of knives for my wife from an agent that called. He said they were guaranteed for life, that he would be back to check them. We received the set. One knife tip was broken and they were all dull.

The salesman did call, said that they were not tempered right and that he would write the company. We never hear from them.

Last spring a different salesman for the company came through. He said he would write the company and he was sure they would make an adjustment; but again we don't hear anything from the company.

As we have said before on this page, a guarantee is only as good as the company that makes it. In this particular case, our subscriber doesn't even know the name and address of the company that made the knives!

House to house selling is a legitimate sales method, especially when the salesman is handling a nationally advertised product, but, as the above letter indicates, there may be difficulties when you deal with an agent for a firm about which you know absolutely nothing. One of the advantages of dealing with a local store is that you know where to find it if the product is unsatisfactory.

— A.A. —

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Leonard Boothe, Perry (refund on refrigerator)	$242.00
Mrs. Chester Koloski, Laurel, L. I. (refund on dress)	10.98
Mr. Bernard Weatherbee, Gainesville (refund on tax)	41.80
Mrs. Dorothea Ross, Roscoe (refund on merchandise)	23.79
Miss Helene Harris, Bath (refund on merchandise)	5.98
Mr. Carl Odell, Hornell (adjustm nt on dog)	7.00
Mrs. Oscar Schneider, Theresa (refund on doll)	3.98
Mrs. Russell F Benson, Groton (insurance for wind damage)	111.58
Mr. Howard Fay, Wellsburg (refund on merchandise)	5.15
Mr. Maurice De Blaere, Marion (partial adjustment)	100.00
Mr. Elton Gustafson, Brooklyn (partial settlement)	53.34
Mr. Clarence H. Gillies, Clemons (refund on merchandise)	3.95
NEW JERSEY	
Mr. Samuel Hannah, Ringoes (refund on merchandise)	3.90
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mrs. James R. Warren, Framingham (refund on merchandise)	8.95
Mr. John Czepiel, Chicopee (payment for guinea pigs)	84.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. William Nadeau, Northwood (adjustment for damage to car)	15.00
Mr. E. T. Chamberlain, Gilmanton (refund on tire)	8.00
MAINE	
Mrs. Mabel Byers, Bethel (refund on book)	3.00
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. Glenn O. Ross, Wattsburg (refund on dresses)	3.98

ADDRESSES WANTED

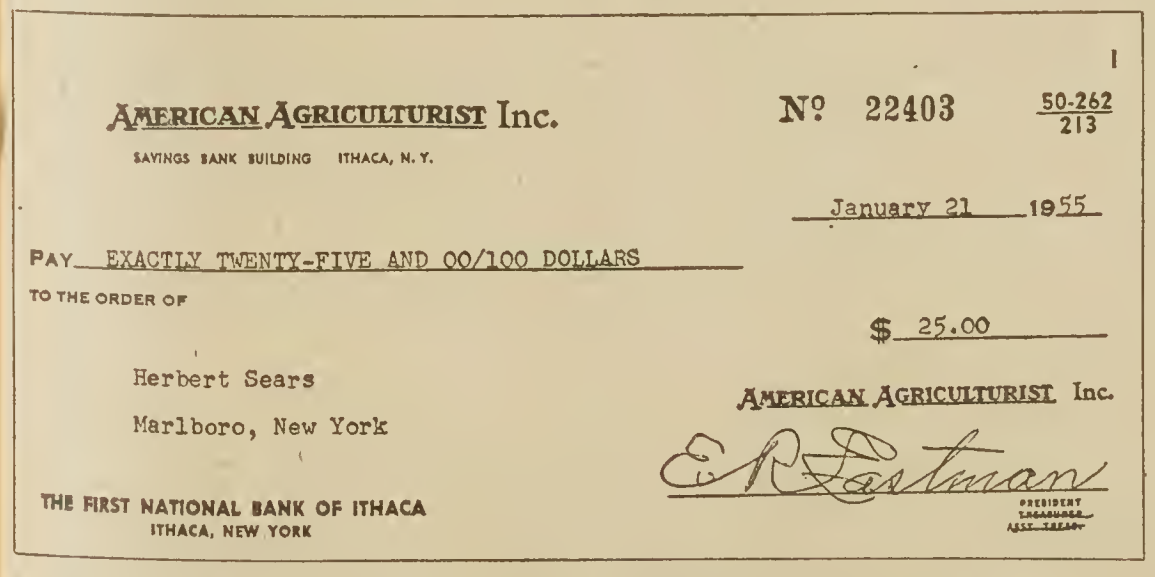
A school friend would like to locate the Allison family. There were two girls, Viola and Darlene; twin boys, Lee and Hugh; and a younger boy, Andrew. We understand Darlene married Ralph Peck. When last heard from they were in Thompson Falls, Montana.

* * *

If you know the whereabouts of Mr. James Worden, a traveling office equipment repair man, formerly of Gloucester, Mass., would you kindly let us know?

* * *

Thomas H. Smiley, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland 65 years ago, is trying to locate his sister, Elizabeth (or Bessie) whom he hasn't seen in 50 years. There are 2 brothers, Thomas and Joseph; and 2 sisters, Elizabeth and Catherine. In Scotland the name is spelled Smillie.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

No 22403 50-262 / 213

January 21 1955

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$ 25.00

Herbert Sears
Marlboro, New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
E. R. Eastman
PRESIDENT

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

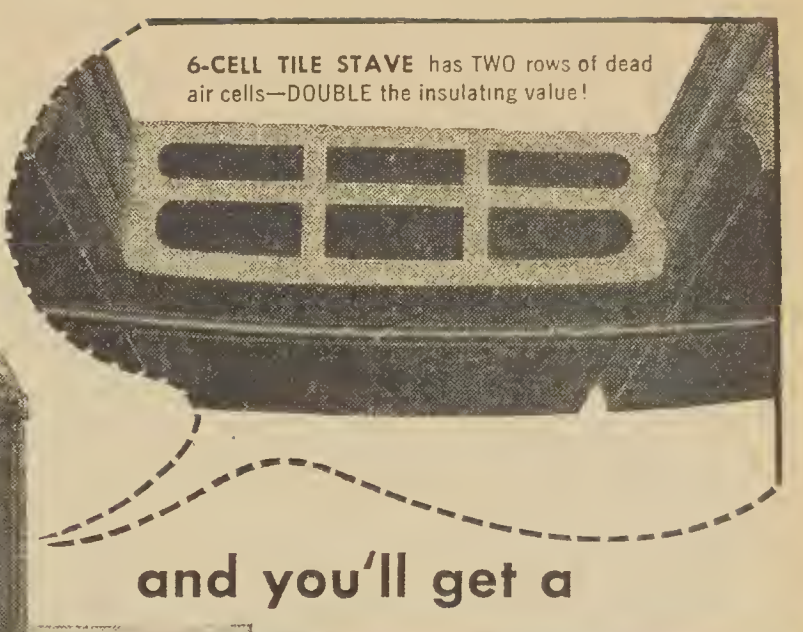
REWARD GOES TO ULSTER CO., N. Y.

AS A result of the arrest and imprisonment of David Thomas and Townzo King for stealing chickens, our Service Bureau $25.00 reward check goes to Mr. Herbert Sears of Marlboro, New York.

The chicken thieves visited Mr. Sears' farm three or four times. After the second time, Mr. Sears notified the State Troopers, and he also did some investigating on his own. After inquiring around, he was able to learn the first names and the address of two suspects. He gave this information to Troopers Lisman and Bundschuh of the Highland State Police Barracks, who, together with Detectives Stanton and Wheeler of the Newburgh City Police, went to the address and arrested the two men. They were taken to Milton where they were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Woolsey on charges of petit larceny, and after pleas of guilty were sentenced to jail terms of thirty days each in Ulster County Jail.

We congratulate Mr. Sears for the part he played in their arrest, and we are happy to send him our check for $25.00. We hope this will serve as a warning to prospective chicken thieves.

Get the INSIDE story...



and you'll get a

CRAINE 6-CELL Tile Stave Silo



See for yourself . . .

—why no other silo can equal the new Craine 6-Cell Tile Stave! Let your Craine dealer show you these advantages. Greater strength—actually a **third** wall in the center of each stave! Greater insulating effectiveness—a **double** row of dead air cells in each stave to keep natural heat in—weather out!

Absolutely ACID-PROOF!

The Craine 6-Cell Tile Silo is absolutely unaffected by the corrosive juices found in all silage. The tile stave is acid-proof in itself—and a special asphalt caulking compound seals all joints—to produce a silo that can never be damaged by silage acids.

Write for FACTS . . .

Full details, photos and prices on the new 6-Cell Tile Stave Silo—and the **complete** line of Craine farm-proven silos!

Craine, Inc., 315 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

Beautiful? YES—and never was beauty more **practical** than in the Craine 6-Cell Tile Stave Silo. All the famous features that only **tile** can give—plus Craine "exclusives" that mean longer life, better service, more **profitable** feeding on your farm!



CHOOSE FROM CRAINE'S "FAMOUS FIVE"

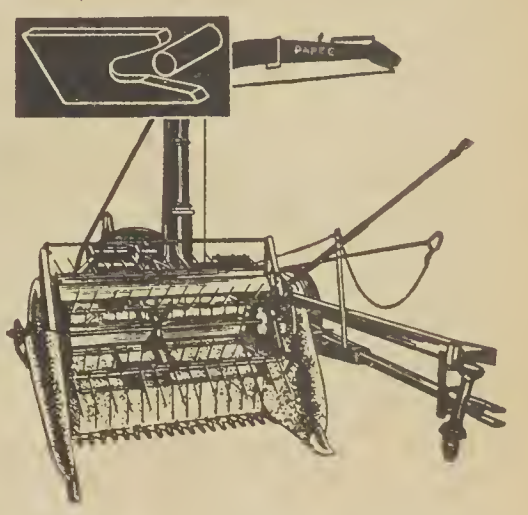
CRAINE SILOS

MINUTE MISER!

PAPEC'S *NEW* QUICK COUPLE

Saves most of the time and labor involved in attaching and detaching direct cut, hay pick-up and row-crop attachments. Eliminates heavy lifting. Makes positive, rigid couple with forage harvester base units. Standard equipment on all 1955 Papec Forage Harvesters.

Only Papec gives you patented Finger Feed Roll, Heavier Cutting Wheel, patented Silage Shelf, Better Knives, Bigger Tires. Yet with all these features Papec Forage Harvesters cost less fully equipped than any other comparable make! Full information from your Papec dealer or send name on margin of this ad. Papec Machine Company, Shortsville, N. Y.



PAPEC FORAGE HARVESTERS

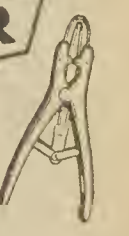
COWPOX*–RINGWORM
Gall Sores, Skin Abrasions

*Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection. Germicidal, Fungicidal, protective wound dressing. Quick drying . . deep penetrating. 4 oz. bottle $1.00 at drug and farm stores or write:
H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N. Y.

PAINT IT ON
Dr. Naylor's BLU-KOTE

Ask for HANFORD'S
SINCE 1846 ORIGINAL
BALSAM OF MYRRH
THE SOOTHING ANTISEPTIC for CUTS, SCRATCHES
also MINOR BURNS, MUSCULAR ACHES

USE ONLY THE ORIGINAL GENUINE
"SURE BEATS THE OLD WAY"
ELASTRATOR
PAT. T.M. REG.

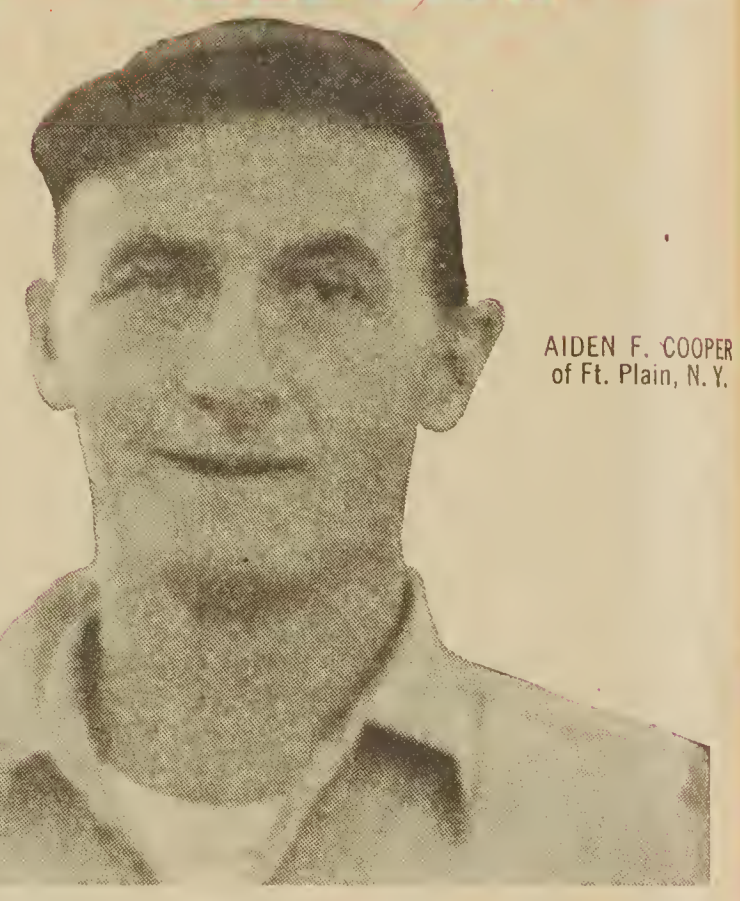


and ELASTRATOR rings with yellow mark. BLOODLESS dehorning, castrating, docking. $12.50. Rings extra: 50, $1.00; 100, $1.80; 500, $7. *AT DEALERS* or postpaid.
CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.
Dept. T-2, 151 Mission St., San Francisco, California

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

"AGRICO Cuts Feed Costs in HALF!"

Topdressing 8-Acre Pasture Pays $979. Return



AIDEN F. COOPER of Ft. Plain, N. Y.

MORE and better home-grown feed can do a lot to put milk profits up where they belong, and to this end one of the most profitable moves any dairy farmer can make is to topdress his better pastures with Agrico—now. Says Aiden F. Cooper, of Ft. Plain, N. Y.:

"I had an 8-acre legume-grass pasture that was pretty far gone after 3 years of heavy grazing, so I topdressed this field last Winter with AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, 700 lbs. per acre. The pasture came back in great shape and my 36 milkers grazed it for 50 days—15 days MORE than the previous year.

"While on this pasture, milk production increased by 3.1 lbs. per cow per day, or 5,580 lbs. EXTRA milk for 36 head in the 50 days' grazing, giving me $212. MORE milk than the previous year.

"In addition, topdressing cut feed costs in half, because I saved $2.32 in grain, $4.40 hay and $1.62 silage each day the herd was on this pas-. ture, or a total feed saving of $417. for the 50 days.

"The big pay-off came when I also cut 1¼ tons of hay per acre, or a total of 10 tons, worth $350.—as against no hay the previous year.

"*All this adds up to a return of $979., from an investment of $140.22 in topdressing 8 acres, or $838.78 increased NET profit, thanks to the plant-feeding efficiency of Agrico.*"

$56. EXTRA HAY PER ACRE



HUNTING C. WINANS (left) and son, HUNTING C. WINANS, JR., of Pine Plains, N. Y.

Farmer after farmer reports increased profits by topdressing pastures and hay fields with Agrico, and now is the time to do it. Hunting C. Winans & Son, of Pine Plains, N. Y., say:

"In Fall '53 we topdressed our new Spring seeding of alfalfa-brome grass with AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, bulk-spread at 400 lbs. per acre, and on one strip we had the spreader truck put an extra 400 lbs. per acre.

"Where we applied 800 lbs. per acre, we cut 5.1 tons per acre for the season—1.6 tons MORE hay than we got where 400 lbs. was applied.

"This quality hay is worth at least $35. a ton, so the 1.6 tons EXTRA hay per acre was worth $56. EXTRA per acre. *Using a little extra Agrico pays the farmer plenty of extra money!*"

Renovating Run-Down Pasture Pays, Too!



JAMES DOWD, of Knoxboro, N. Y. with his daughter, NANCY

"In 1954," writes James Dowd, of Knoxboro, N. Y., "I renovated 6 acres of rundown pasture, plowing down 500 lbs. AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH per acre, and planting oats as a nurse crop with a legume-grass seeding, using 300 lbs. AGRICO FOR GRAIN per acre when seeding on May 18, 1954.

"On June 18, one month after seeding, I put my 52 head of cattle on this pasture for 5 days. A month later the 52 head again grazed for 5 days. On Sept. 27th, I put the 52 head of cattle on these 6 acres for 8 days.

"Each time the cattle were taken from the old regular pasture to this improved pasture, milk production went up 2 lbs. per cow per day. This increased milk production meant $65.78 MORE milk, at a feed saving of $99, or a total increase in income of $164.78, enough to pay 75% of the renovation cost, and with regular Agrico topdressing, this pasture will pay off for years to come!"

THERE'S AN AGRICO FOR EACH CROP

—NOTE THESE TYPICAL EXTRA PROFITS:



EDWARD R. SWARTZ of Castleton, N. Y.

POTATOES: "$50. Net Gain Per Acre!"

Every year, farmer after farmer reports extra profits with Agrico in side-by-side checks, and there isn't any fairer way to judge a fertilizer than that. Edward R. Swartz, of Castleton, N. Y., says:

"When I planted potatoes in 1954, I fertilized part of the field with a well-known 8-16-16 fertilizer, 1700 lbs. per acre, and part with AGRICO FOR POTATOES 5-10-10, 2800 lbs. per acre, thus equalizing total plant food units per acre.

"Agrico produced 37 bu. MORE No. 1's per acre than the higher-analysis goods. It cost $7.12 more per acre, but Agrico grew enough extra potatoes to pay the difference in fertilizer cost plus $50. extra NET profit per acre."

CORN: "$16.79 Net Gain Per Acre!"



LAWRENCE W. SCULLY, of LAWRENCE SCULLY & SON, Geneseo, N. Y.

"Last Spring ('54), we decided to see if extra fertilizer on field corn would pay off," writes Lawrence Scully, of Lawrence Scully & Son, of Geneseo, N. Y.

"In the center of one field to be planted to corn, we plowed down 425 lbs. AGRICO FOR TOPDRESSING 10-10-10 per acre. Then, with the planter, we put 240 lbs. AGRICO FOR CORN 5-10-10 per acre on the entire field.

"Where we plowed down Agrico in addition to our regular corn application, we got 86.84 bu. per acre of dry shelled corn—an increase of 22.34 bu. per acre over the corn without plow-down. This extra corn, worth $31.28 EXTRA per acre, paid the cost of the plow-down fertilizer plus $16.79 extra NET profit per acre besides.

"Now we know that extra Agrico pays off, even in a dry season."

ORDER EARLY! Cash in on the all-important DIFFERENCE Agrico makes in extra yield, extra quality—EXTRA NET PROFIT. There's an Agrico for each crop—great crop-producers, all! Get Agrico NOW—see your A.A.C. Dealer.



Produced only by **The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**

Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J. • Three Rivers (Phoenix), N. Y.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

MARCH 19, 1955



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

How To GROW MORE OATS PER ACRE

By GEORGE H. SERVISS



Both tests and experience show that oats put in early always outyield those sown later. Also that a light seeding of a bushel and a half per acre will yield about as well as heavier seedings and will give less competition to grass and clover seed.

OATS, for centuries, have been a highly prized food for both livestock and human beings. Farmers have felt that oats had some "extra" value not shown in the conventional feeding standards. Oatmeal is a highly prized item of diet for many peoples.

During the thirties when the prices both of what farmers had to sell and to buy were low, cost account figures on oats did not look very favorable. It was probably the need of straw for bedding plus the desirability, in the farmer's mind, of a nurse crop for his hay seeding that kept oats going. Yields had been practically stationary for years and not very satisfactory. If any substantial amounts of fertilizer containing nitrogen were used for the varieties then in existence, lodging was almost certain.

Rust Resistant Varieties

Oats as a crop received quite a boost with the advent of rust-resistant varieties in the mid 1940's. These varieties generally have shorter and stiffer straw. Lodging is not nearly the problem it once was and the shorter straw should make them superior to the older varieties to seed with. The first of the rust-resistant varieties was Vicland. It took over faster than any other oat variety had up to that time. It also went out fast, not because it became rust susceptible, but because of blight.

Vicland was replaced by Mohawk and Clinton and more recently Craig. These varieties also appear to be slated for the ash can as they are susceptible to one or more races of rust that are now widespread, but which were not common when the varieties were introduced. The oat of 1956 appears definitely to be Garry. (See February 19 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST). There will be no commercial seed of Garry for 1955. How long it will last is anyone's guess. But it will no doubt give way after a few years to a newcomer having resistance to rusts or blights that Garry is susceptible to, but which are not now prevalent.

Rust resistant varieties boosted yields. Since they did not suffer from rust damage and were more resistant to lodging, farmers harvested more per acre, even with the same fertilizer and cultural practices. Farmers found, too, that they could profitably use more fertilizer under them than they had been in the habit of using for oats.

Saving Freight Cost

One other factor helped to bolster the Northeast's oat crop; the increased cost of moving mid-western grain to the Northeast. Recent New York cost accounts show a profit margin for oats where yields are above average. During the 1930's cost account figures generally showed oats to be grown at a loss.

We have no definite recommendations on varieties except to say that most farmers will be just as far ahead by sticking to the variety they have been using for the past few years.

The best advice on cultural practices that can be given is to sow oats as early in the spring as the ground is fit to be worked. Oats like cool weather. The early sown oat also has a good chance of ripening before rust becomes severe. Late sown oats always suffer more from rust in years when it is prevalent.

Feed Them Well

In fertilizing, it is well to consider any hay or pasture seeding made with them. College recommendations take this into consideration. For instance, Pennsylvania suggests a broadcast application of 300 pounds of 0-20-20 disced in ahead of sowing plus 300 pounds of 5-10-10 or 4-12-12. New York modifies their recommendations for various conditions, but the one that fits more fields than any other is 600 pounds of 6-12-6 for oats that will be seeded with a grass legume mixture. For unseeded oats, the suggestion is 300 pounds of 10-10-10.

We know some growers who, in addition to the mixed fertilizer at planting time, have top dressed with ammonium nitrate after the oats were three to four inches high with good results. These cases have been on unmanured land and it is not a general recommendation.

Chemical Weed Control

A heavy weed infestation will take its toll from the yield. Chemical weed control with 2,4-D is usually profitable on unseeded oats unless a neighbor has a nearby field occupied by a sensitive crop such as grapes. Where the weed situation is really bad, it may pay to spray even seeded oats with MCP. There is, of course, a hazard to the seeding in doing so, but it has been successfully done. One must wait, though, until the weeds form a canopy over the seeding and be prepared to take the risk.

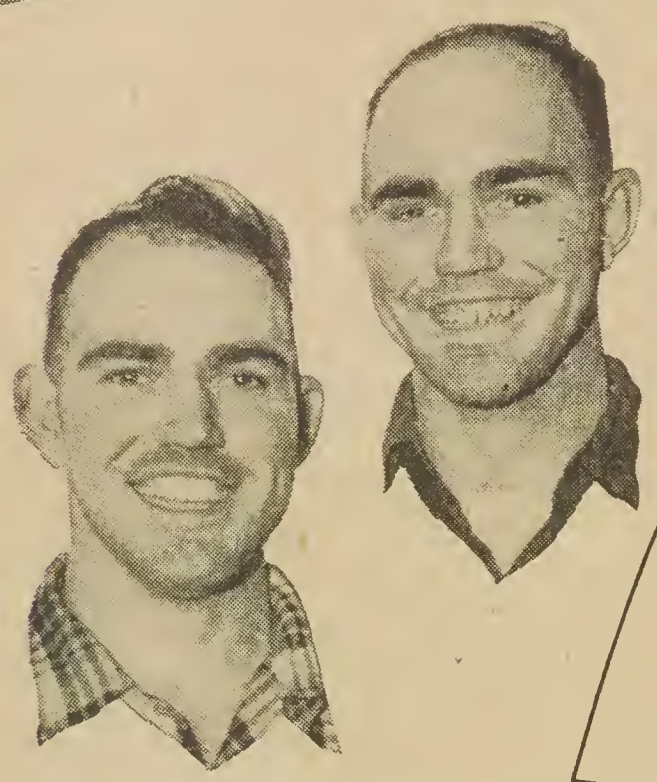
Considerable interest appears to be developing in winter oats. They, of course, are sown in the fall. There are no varieties that are sufficiently winter hardy to recommend in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory. Quite a few farmers in Southern New Jersey and Southern Pennsylvania do grow them. They frequently winter kill, even in Southern New Jersey, but when they come through the winter with little injury, they yield very well.

Here's hoping for a good oat year, but if we get it, we will need help from the weatherman so that the bulk of the acreage can go in early and beat the peak of the rust period.

Should All Farms Be Posted? — See Page 10

This Is The Kind of Service That Won G.L.F. PETROLEUM

7,000 New Patrons in the Past 6 Months



Clint and Clyde Cotterill farm about 1,000 acres near Dryden, N. Y., with their father, Ernest Cotterill, well known dairyman.

Cotterdale Farms
DRYDEN, NEW YORK

February 21, 1955

Mr. Bucky Carl
Cortland G.L.F. Petroleum Service
Cortland, New York

Dear Bucky:

This is just a note to thank you for coming over so promptly last Tuesday and fixing our gas pump. We would have been in a tough spot if you hadn't answered our call when you did.

Service like that makes us more satisfied than ever with G.L.F. gasoline and you folks who take care of us so well. In the fourteen years we've bought from you we've never had to worry about having a supply of gas. That is quite a record considering we use 13,000 gallons a year.

Thanks again,

E. R. Cotterill & Sons
Clinton E. Cotterill

To: G.L.F. Petroleum

During the past 8 years we have been using G.L.F. petroleum products exclusively.

We have four tractors, one truck, two automobiles and numerous other farm power machines. In addition we heat two farm homes with G.L.F. Fuel Oil.

We have never been without product in our busiest season or coldest winter weather. We depend on G.L.F. because of its quality and dependable service.

Sincerely,

M. P. BURKE & SON



Mr. James Rice, Jr., co-owner of Rice Bros. Farms in Trumansburg, N. Y., has been using G.L.F. Motor Oils for eighteen years. He says—

"Our mechanic, who has been with us for five years, is convinced that G.L.F. Motor Oils are the best on the market. We use them in everything . . . car, truck, and tractor, and have had no trouble at all, other than normal wear."

Night or Day . . . Call the G.L.F. Petroleum Service Nearest You

NEW YORK
Amsterdam VIctor 2-3617
Arkport 7611
Auburn 2-1461
Batavia 1473
Brewerton, ORleans 6-4166
Campbell 2701
Cobleskill 659
Colliersville, Oneonta 2501
Conewango Valley
Cherry Creek 4271
Cortland
SKyline 6-6851
Dundee 154
East Aurora 1056
Ellenburg Depot 2001
Fort Plain 4-6863
Geneva 2811
Gouverneur 1094
Grand Gorge 4911
Greene 195
Greenwich 2723
Guilderland Center
Altamont 2836
Hemlock 435
Heuvelton 3781
Hicksville HI 3-0407
Hinsdale 4141
Ithaca 4-6032
Liberty 1431 or
Jeffersonville 324
Lockport 4-3240
Lyons Falls 2411
Malone 1004
Mayville 2906
Middletown 8094
Milton 2581
Minoa 77-2509
Newburgh 600
Norwood 57
Owego 132
Perry 199
Pittsford, Rochester
BRowning 7271
Poestenkill, Troy
AShley 6-8180
Plattsburg 161
Pulaski 53
Riverhead PArk 7-3012
Sherburne 7-4381
Sodus 5871
Stottville, Hudson 8-3419
Utica 4-4416
Verbank, Millbrook 3492
Walton UNderhill 5-4700
Watertown 1685
Waterville 69
W. Charlton,
Galway 4171
NEW JERSEY
Bridgeton 9-1373
Clarksboro, Paulsboro
8-1004-J
Flemington 283
Freehold 8-2073
Hightstown 8-0543
Newton 313
Washington
MUrray 9-1280
PENNSYLVANIA
Bloomsburg 1095
Corry 2-6725
Dalton 3-3461
Edinboro 3363
Honesdale 367
Hughesville 142-A
Mansfield 86-R
Meadville 2-4372
New Milford 79R-21
Towanda 483-R

Service You Can Count On . . . **G.L.F. PETROLEUM SERVICE**

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

Dad and His Mill

By DOROTHY MERSELIS HESS

WHEN DAD told the English girl he married that his ambition was to have a mill run by water power, she said she would work to help him have it. She kept that promise and always gave him a hand, together with constant encouragement.

Giles Merselis found his mill four miles south of Amsterdam, New York on the Chuctanunda Creek.

It was a struggle. They worked hard and long before the mill, and finally the mill-house, were theirs. Dad was happy! In his heart, what happened to farmers was always of greatest concern. Although he disliked working in our small garden about as much as anything he ever had to do (with the result usually that mother ended up with the weeding), he would be downright miserable if the farmers had crop worries due to lack of rain, a super abundance of it, or an unseasonal frost.

First he ground flour but he had to give this up because of the harmful effect the dust had upon his lungs. As a small child I can remember seeing him covered with white dust—like a ghost!

Log sawing in the spring and cider making in the fall were his busy times. In the winter and summer he would

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

To make a happy fireside clime
To weans and wife;
That's the true pathos and sublime
Of human life.—Burns

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

do woodworking and all kinds of repair work. He even made yard and garden furniture.

In the early days after a full day's guiding, he would take a barrel of cider to Amsterdam in the evening to sell on the street at 5c a glass. Late at night, barrel empty, the horse would bring his weary master back home, turning in without fail at his stable, often with Dad fast asleep on the seat.

What excitement cider making was! An unbeatable combination: autumn leaves and the smell of cider in the air! The mill was at the foot of a curving hill and I can remember apple-filled wagons pulled up behind each other and extending on up the hill on busy days. Sometimes the loads would be topped with children and it was hard to tell which was redder at times, the apples or the cheeks of the children glowing in the crisp fall air.

The power problem loomed large. The creek gave only enough water for an undershot wheel and Dad needed some extra power at times. At one time my mother did the stoking of a huge boiler with slabs of wood. Nearby she kept track of me—a small baby.

A couple of times the dam went out with the spring freshets. I remember as a child my prayers always had the ending plea:

"Please God—may the dam not go out and may there be no more fires!" (There had been a bad fire near us—and some horses were burned—a never forgotten catastrope.)

Lack of water made Dad turn first to gasoline engine power and, eventually, to electric power when they ran power lines out from the city. How proud he used to be to throw the switches for the planer, the big band saw, the cider press! He never seemed to be afraid of machines even though one had severed the ends of two fingers and another had ripped his clothes from him. Rather, he seemed to handle the machines affectionately—as we do a much loved pet.

Gradually he branched out with the cider to sell retail and built up a good following of cider-craving people who came to drink Minaville Cider by the glass—and tote it home by the gallon or more. Dad took much pride in his cider, using only the best apples which he picked out and bought himself. He even earned the title of "Cider King" in the area! At night the cider cloths would be washed and hung out to dry. He invested in a huge apple washer so the fruit would be clean. Dad fed in the apples himself—carefully throwing out any defective fruit.

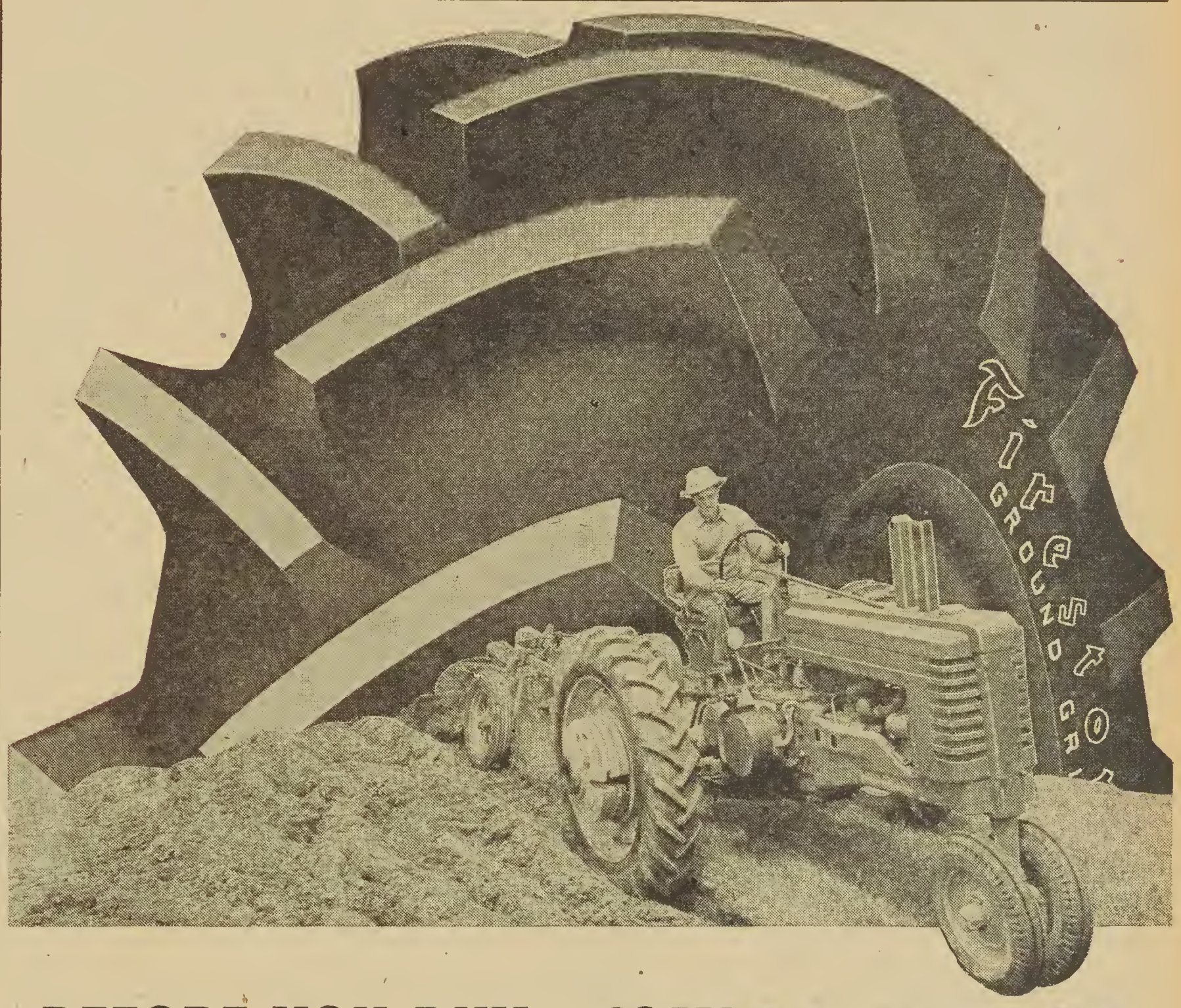
Then, just when things started to get better, that bitter night came with no plausible explanation! Fire! The mill was doomed; the mill-house across the road threatened by the flames. Living in the country, with no fire protection insurance rates were very high and Dad carried none at all! A total loss!

But the hardy nature of Dad came to the fore! It wasn't easy to think ahead—Dad was in his middle 60's when this blow came. (He is 83 now.) He noticed that some of the tin roof of the mill looked as if it could be salvaged. He pounded the warped, twisted tin out and, building his courage from that, or so it seemed, he built a small shop so that he could continue serving the farmers, if only in a very small fashion.

Last year my husband and I were home on a visit. While there he threw the switch for the last time before the buyer of his few machines moved them out. It was a sad day for us all but Dad seemed pretty philosophical about it and, late in the day, took his usual place in his chair in the doorway of the shop as if nothing had happened of great significance.

We were glad that he had gone there freely. It used to be that way in the old mill. On Sundays, in the winter, after supper, evenings you would find him in the mill—in his rocking chair. He was finding peace among his beloved machines, belts and pulleys.

I think Dad's idea of heaven would be to have a mill by a rushing fall with with a huge overshot wheel propelled by the constant, abundant flow of water and farmers everywhere—especially Montgomery County farmers — each with a particular job to be done. He would be very much at home!



BEFORE YOU BUY..COMPARE WITH THE

Firestone DEEP TREAD

NO OTHER tractor tire gives so much for so low a price.

A simple comparison between the Firestone "Deep Tread" and other tires in its price range will tell you why. You can easily see that the Firestone "Deep Tread" has more tread rubber for longer tire life . . . deeper curved and tapered bars and big powerful shoulders for maximum drawbar pull . . . and flared tread openings for positive cleaning in any soil condition.

You can save money and get more work done with the Firestone "Deep Tread" Tractor Tire. The price of the Firestone "Deep Tread" is only $46.80 plus tax, size 9-24. Other sizes are proportionately low.

Compare before you buy. Get the low price for your tire size at your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store.

ALWAYS BUY TIRES BUILT BY FIRESTONE, ORIGINATOR OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL PNEUMATIC TRACTOR TIRE

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC

Copyright 1955, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

HERE IS THE MILK SITUATION TO DATE

By E. R. Eastman

THE FOLLOWING summary of statements and facts relative to the present unsatisfactory milk marketing situation come from many different sources. These facts and conclusions are not necessarily ours of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. They are the result of reading many letters from farmers, talking with dozens of dairymen and their leaders, and studying various reports of the recent hearings on the New York Milk Order.

1. Consumers are emphatically opposed to raising the retail price of milk, particularly on May 1, at the beginning of the summer season.

2. There is general belief that the dealer spread is relatively high.

3. Those close to the situation are not too hopeful that $6 a hundred to dairymen can be secured for Class I-A milk, but they do think that some raise can and should be secured.

4. Milk production has increased in both the Buffalo and Rochester milk sheds faster than it has in the metropolitan New York marketing area, because of the higher prices to producers who sell milk in Buffalo and Rochester.

5. There is general agreement by bankers, feed dealers, machinery dealers, Farm Credit Administration officials, and farmers that dairymen are in a serious price squeeze. There is no doubt that while milk prices to farmers have decreased, farmers' costs of production have increased.

6. As a result of the cost-price squeeze, whole farm communities where dairying predominates are much upset.

7. There is general agreement that the milk pricing formula must remain in the Order, but examination and study to make it meet present-day conditions is long overdue.

8. The milk marketing situation in New Jersey is very much upset. There is a price war. and some chance that New York plants will be removed from the pool to find a market in New Jersey.

9. New Jersey dairymen are asking the USDA for some kind of a Federal marketing Order. But New York dairy organizations are asking the USDA for a comprehensive Order to include both New York and New Jersey.

10. No conclusion was reached at the milk hearings on how to adjust prices for Class III, that is manufactured milk. The four leading dairy marketing organizations in New York—Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, and the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency—are working together to come up with a suggestion for pricing Class III milk.

11. The four dairy groups mentioned above are nearly united on the need for a milk advertising and promotion campaign that can be financed by deductions through the Order, but they insist that farmers should control these advertising expenditures.

12. These same four dairy organizations have appointed a committee to study the possibilities of quotas to discourage over-production. (Note: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has always been opposed to limiting the farmer's right to produce milk or anything else.)

13. Evidence at the milk hearings, fairness to farmers, and common sense indicate that a floor should be placed under Class I milk beginning May 1, and be continued until the whole milk marketing Order, including the milk pricing formula, is properly revised and put into operation, and until it is decided whether or not New Jersey should have a separate Order or be included in the New York Order.

TO MAKE MONEY IN 1955

IF YOU were to be asked what you thought would be the four or five best farm practices from which you are likely to make the most money in 1955, I wonder what your answer would be? Here is my guess. What is yours?

If you are a dairyman, I would say that the ways to make the most money in 1955 are:

1. To cull and sell your poor producers now.
2. To grow more corn for grain.
3. To make at least a start in improving pastures.

If you are a poultryman, ways to make more money in 1955 are:

1. Raise more and better baby chicks, and start them early.
2. Cull to the limit.

Fruit growers could make more money by:

1. Following an exacting spray schedule.
2. Promoting their products.

If you are a potato grower, you will probably make more money by:

1. Cutting your acreage.
2. Farming the smaller acreage better.

The Department of Agriculture warns potato growers not to over-plant. There are no controls, so the problem is to keep the acreage down on a voluntary basis.

Any farmer can make more money by:

1. Using more lime. Ninety per cent of the Northeastern farms need more lime. No one thing will improve crop production so much.

2. Using more fertilizer. Fertilizer is the lowest priced commodity of the things a farmer has to buy. In terms of plant food it has advanced in price only 13% since 1935, while prices of other items farmers buy have increased 125% in the same period.

Last but not least, to make more money in 1955 grow more of your own food stuff—more meat, use more milk and, in particular, raise a bigger and better garden and freeze or can the surplus.

PLAY SAFE

MORE THAN a thousand children in this country die each year from accidental poisoning. Thousands of others get more or less permanent injuries from the same cause.

Almost always child poisoning is the result of a mistake or carelessness. These tragedies are more likely to happen on the farm than anywhere else because it is necessary there to use various kinds of poisons to control vermin, and for spraying purposes.

According to the Pennsylvania Medical Society, poisoning may be caused through absorption through the skin as in an analine dye, mercury, or boric acid. Incidentally, don't use boric acid. It is dangerous.

All children like to put things in their mouths. That's the way most poisoning occurs. Children are naturally curious and they cannot read poison signs or labels.

Prevention of such tragedies is obvious. Keep all poison material carefully marked, labeled and out of reach of children.

PLEASE GIVE US A REST

BEFORE the New York State Legislature this year are 6,400 bills. That is an all-time record. Add to this the great number of new laws passed by Congress every year, including thousands of new government regulations, and then add all of the local laws, and we have some understanding of what poor John Citizen is up against.

Is it any wonder that the average citizen has less and less respect for law? The most conscientious person cannot get through one day without breaking one or more laws. No wonder the cost of government rises. No wonder we are losing our freedoms.

ARE THEY ALL WORTH IT?

THE CONGRESS of the United States has just voted to each of its members an increase in salary of $7,500. At the same time Congress defeated a bill which would have reduced the income taxes for each taxpayer and his dependents $20.

I am not saying that either of these decisions is wrong. But after listening to the disgraceful McCarthy-Army row on the floor of the U. S. Senate last year, and after reading or listening to the antics of some members of the House of Representatives, I am sure you will agree that some of them are not worth a two cent salary, to say nothing of $22,500 a year.

Let them give us a break now by reducing government expenditures, thereby cutting our costs.

JUSTICE LAGS

IF YOU have ever had any experience with the courts—and I hope you haven't—you know how badly most of them are in need of more efficient procedure. Think of the worry that one must undergo in waiting for a case to come to trial. In many instances calendars are so crowded that it takes up to four years before a decision can be reached. Think how that adds to the cost!

What is needed is not more judges but improvement in the administrative procedures, such as standardized regulations and size of staffs, clerical methods, salaries and qualifications of court personnel, in short, better management. Not the least of the bad results from the inefficiency of the courts is the loss of respect of the general public.

The Temporary State Commission on Courts is sponsoring a bill in the New York State Legislature to create a judicial conference. Such a conference would set a policy and select an administrator to introduce modern business management into the judicial system. It is to be hoped that members of the Legislature this year will give attention to this badly needed reform.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

Before You Louse Something Up—

THIMK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 6. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman, of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

LIVESTOCK POPULATION: Total numbers of livestock on U. S. farms on January 1 were 3% above last year, but 7% below the peak of January 1, 1944. **Cattle and calves** on farms and ranches showed a slight increase from the low point January 1, 1949. **U. S. dairy cows and heifers over two years old** numbered 1% less than a year ago and 3% below the 10-year average. Number of **dairy heifers 1 to 2 years old** was down 1% compared to last year, but **heifer calves under 1 year** were up 1%.

Horses continued to decline in number, being 9% below a year ago. **Hog** numbers were up 13% from the relatively low point of last year. **Sheep** numbers were less than 1% below a year ago, but 15% below the 10-year average. **Hens and chickens** (excluding commercial broilers) were up 1% but were 6% below the 10-year 1944-53 average. **Turkey** numbers were up about 3% but were 6% below the 10-year average.

ELECTRIC POWER: The following figures show the tremendous increase in the use of electricity on farms. On the average for July 1947-52, U. S. farms averaged to use 227 kilowatts, in July of 1953 the average was 317 and in July 1954 the use had grown to 363 kilowatts per farm. **At the same time cost per unit was down.** This past July, farms averaged to pay 2.61¢ per kilowatt hour compared with 2.77¢ a year previous and with an average of 3.03¢ in July 1947-52.

DRAFT: There is no such thing as **permanent deferment** for a farm worker or owner. He is subject to the draft until he is 35 years old.

Therefore, a young farmer can well consider getting his army service over with while he is young and single.

PRICES: Farmers are naturally watching for signs that the cost-price squeeze is easing. In Mid-February the average of U. S. farm prices was up 1 point from the previous month. Farm costs remained steady and the parity ratio was up 1 point, **the first increase since August 1944.** Average U. S. farm prices were at 87% of parity, compared to 91% a year ago, and a high of 123% of parity in October 1946. The cost-price squeeze will continue but the worst of the adjustment may be over.

POTATOES: U.S.D.A. has announced a starch diversion program for 1954 potatoes now in storage. Length of program will depend on developments but a subsidy of 25 cents per cwt. will be paid for U. S. No. 2 potatoes, 2 inch minimum, that are made into starch after specific authorization by State Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Committees.

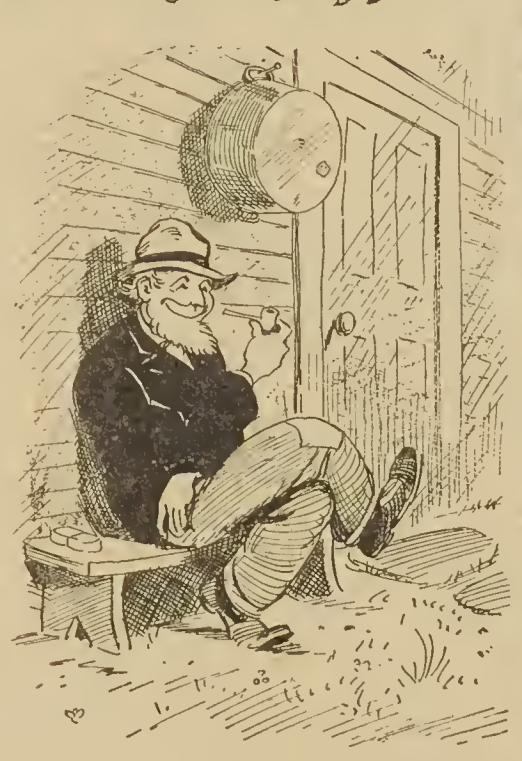
CUSTOM WORK: Farm machinery is one of the big reasons for the decrease in the cost of production per pound of milk or per bushel of wheat. Modern farm equipment is almost a must, yet considerable investment is needed and machinery must be used enough to pay its way. It is worthwhile to study the comparative cost of owning machinery with hiring the work done on a custom basis. It also pays to study hiring out your own machinery on a custom basis if your own acreage is too small to make it profitable. **If you do custom work, be sure to charge enough.** AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or your State College of Agriculture will be glad to suggest rates of charge.

FARM INCOME: A mere recital of the decline in farm income in recent years does not tell the whole story regardless of whether the figures are gross or net. **Income per farm tells a better story** because the present number of people living on farms declined from 25 million in 1950 to 21.8 million at the present time.

COOPERATIVES GROW: Almost twice as many farmers now belong to a cooperative as belonged 10 years ago. Because many farmers belong to more than one cooperative, the actual number of farmers involved is about 3 million. Farm products to the value of $7 billion are marketed cooperatively each year. —*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

DESPITE the chores that it will bring, I'm mighty glad to welcome spring; it's great to reach the season when a guy can get outside again. I've often wondered 'bout the folk who live in city fumes and smoke and don't know what a thrill's in store when life begins to stir once more. They've never had a chance to laugh at antics of a new-born calf; they can't believe, 'cause they don't see, how high a lamb can jump, by gee; and think of all the kids there are who know the sound of train or car but never hear a litter's squeals or baby chicks' high-pitched appeals.



Apartment dwellers prob'ly think that country smells are mostly stink, but that's because they've never sniffed the pleasant perfume that will lift when rich black soil is overturned; and those poor souls have never learned the joy of watching leaves unfold when springtime warmth replaces cold. The sight of brown fields turning green is something they have never seen; they'd think me crazy to suggest it's fun to watch birds build a nest. I even think it's awful sad that there are folks who've never had to go to work 'fore dawn, by heck, or wade in mud up to their neck.



Now you can sleep, and dairy, too!

Believe it or not, before-sunup milkings are old-fashioned.

Farmers used to believe that 12-hour-interval milking was necessary to get maximum gallonage. But the experts say 10 and 14-hour intervals, even 8 and 16-hour intervals, produce just as much milk as the old schedule, and on the same rations, too.

This research comes from the University of Minnesota's Dairy Department. The report follows two solid years of experiments.

So if you want to sleep in, friend, the milking can wait.

What's best in maintenance?



One all-purpose lubricant does all the work!

Here is a high-quality gear lubricant, perfect for all conventional transmissions and differentials. It eliminates the problem of keeping several different lubricants on hand. *Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant* is non-corrosive. It is available in 5-gal. cans, 14- and 55-gal. drums; SAE grades 80, 90 and 140.

Go Gulf all the way!



Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease saves you the expense and bother of keeping many separate greases on hand.



Gulfpride H.D., the high-detergency motor oil, keeps engines extra-clean, greatly reduces engine wear.

GULF

Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf

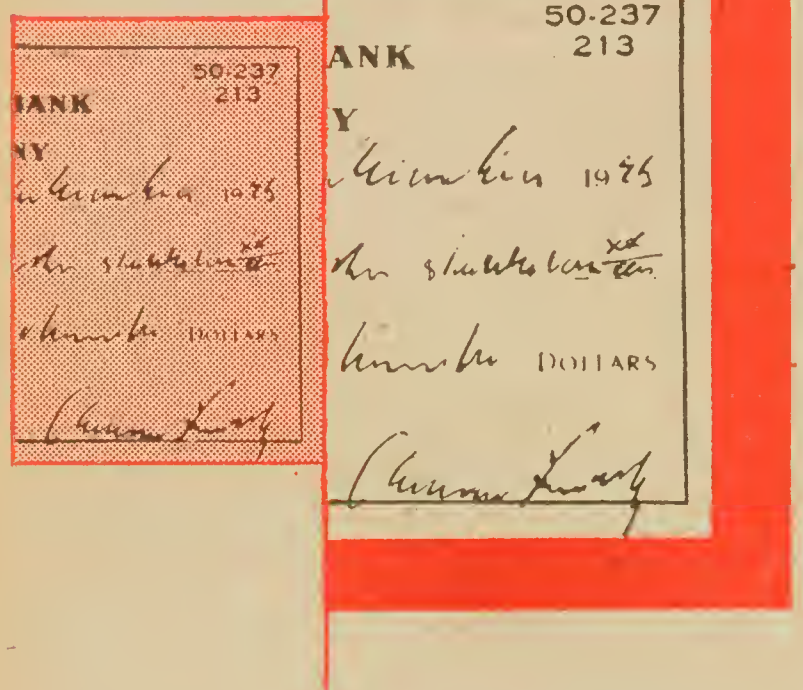
WE ARE LOOKING

FOR DAIRYMEN

WHO WANT

BIGGER MILK

CHECKS!



The direct way to *more milk,* produced at *lower cost,* is a De Laval Milker. The direct way to prove this to your own satisfaction is to make the De Laval

FREE COMPARISON TEST

You'll see for yourself . . . right on your own cows . . . that the De Laval milks faster, milks cleaner, is better liked by cows than any other milker you ever saw or heard of.

Make the FREE De Laval Milker test *now.* It doesn't obligate you in any way: The De Laval Direct Comparison Test is *absolutely free.* Call your nearby De Laval Dealer . . . or mail coupon *today.*

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
427 Randolph St., Chicago 6, Ill.
61 Beale St., San Francisco 5, Cal.

The De Laval Separator Company Dept. Q-23
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I'm willing to be shown. Please send me the name of my nearest De Laval Dealer and tell him I'd like to try a De Laval Sterling Milker on my present pipeline.

Name_____

Town_____ RFD_____ State_____

Name of Present Milker_____ I milk_____ cows

DE LAVAL

MILKERS

FREE TO TRY...EASY TO BUY

SIMPLE Grass Seed Mixtures Are BEST

EVIDENCE is multiplying that the old "shot gun" method of seeding meadows does not often work out as intended. The idea, of course, was that using from four to seven different kinds of grasses and legumes and seeding heavily (sometimes as much as 30 pounds to the acre) would insure a crop. The theory was that if one grass or legume didn't grow, perhaps the others would.

Some actual tests were reported by Dr. H. A. MacDonald of the Department of Agronomy of the New York State College of Agriculture in FARM RESEARCH, a publication of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

The table below shows the results of different rates of seeding timothy.

Rate of seeding timothy (lbs./acre)	Yield of dry hay (lbs./acre)
2	3620
4	4250
8	3940
16	3470
32	2860

Note that the best yield was obtained by seeding four pounds of timothy per acre. Note also that it was a good yield. One possible reason for the old practice of heavy seeding was that the seed bed was inadequately prepared and a good proportion of the seed was covered so deeply it couldn't possibly germinate and grow.

A similar test was made with Ranger alfalfa seeded at rates of 2 pounds to 40 pounds per acre. Here are some results:

Alfalfa seeding rates (lbs./acre)	No. plants per square yard		Yield of dry hay per acre (lbs.)
	Fall of seeding year	After harvest 2nd year	
2	50	26	3,220
4	90	35	4,360
6	134	42	4,470
8	156	40	4,710
12	200	46	4,800
16	232	49	4,860
20	262	53	4,830
40	346	67	4,750

Dr. MacDonald points out that in most cases, combining a grass with a proper legume will give better yields than where either one is grown alone. The grass supplements the legume and the legume provides nitrogen for the grass. However, any benefit from including additional grasses or legumes is likely to be non-existent. In fact, there is often an actual reduction of yield if the one grass and one legume are put on at full seeding rates. The following is a direct quotation from Dr. MacDonald's report.

"In all instances the combination of a grass with a legume gave the highest yield. The addition of red clover as a second legume increased the yield of hay in the first year, but severely reduced the stand and yield of the perennial legume used. The use of a second grass did not contribute to the yield in this study under hay management. In other trials where one of the seeded grasses failed, the presence of a second productive grass increased the yield, however.

"With good establishment and favorable growing conditions, moderate rates of seeding gave best results, both for single species and simple mixtures. In all instances, the dominant species suppressed the less aggressive ones in the early stages of growth. Where there was merit in including a persistent but nonaggressive species, such as white clover or Kentucky bluegrass, in a mixture, its value was only realized where the competition of the dominant species was reduced by low seeding rates, early clipping, or by grazing.

"Early or frequent clipping to protect an inferior species resulted in a reduction in total yield during the early years of the stand. In many instances, the less competitive species were completely eliminated in trials where the seeding rate was high. Optimum soil fertility favored simple mixtures of strong compatible species.

"Where Ladino white clover or birdsfoot trefoil was added in alfalfa-bromegrass mixtures, little advantage was found in the early life of the stand. The addition of these species did increase the yield where the alfalfa seeding rate was less than 5 pounds to the acre, or where it established poorly. Ladino white clover depressed the alfalfa stand in the year of seeding in moist situations, but increased the aftermath yield.

"The addition of red clover at rates of 2 pounds to the acre, or above, reduced the stand of alfalfa or birdsfoot trefoil. Thus, even in simple mixtures, the habit of growth of the included species, and its competitive ability under a particular management practice must be well known if the best return is to be achieved.

"The more complex mixtures may be used to advantage on soil low or very variable in fertility, and in pasture seedings to be extensively grazed. In such instances the species must be adapted to the particular condition or use for success."

Number of Plants Required for Each Acre at Different Planting Distances

Plants Spaced	Rows Spaced	Number of Plants
12 inches	18 inches	29,040
12 inches	30 inches	17,424
15 inches	18 inches	23,232
15 inches	30 inches	13,939
18 inches	30 inches	11,616
18 inches	36 inches	9,680
18 inches	42 inches	8,297
21 inches	36 inches	8,297
21 inches	42 inches	7,112
24 inches	36 inches	7,250
24 inches	42 inches	6,223
24 inches	48 inches	5,445

The bulletin "Cornell Recommends for Field Crops for 1955" suggests a number of simple mixtures. For example, for hay, or silage and aftermath grazing (figures are in pounds of seed per acre).

Alfalfa, 8; smooth bromegrass, 8; or timothy, 6.

Empire birdsfoot trefoil, 5-8; timothy, 5 or smooth bromegrass, 8.

— A. A. —

"Under the present procedure of each shirking his responsibilities and then calling on Washington for aid, we can only become increasingly socialized and thus economically dependent upon centralized authority. By this means the time is not far distant when we will be cared for like cows and chickens on a national farm called the Socialized State of America." — *Dr. Walter R. Courtney, pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn.*



"Been waiting long?"

Here's how to get the jump on weeds and weather with the job-speeding, work-easing features of a . . .

NEW McCORMICK® FARMALL® TRACTOR

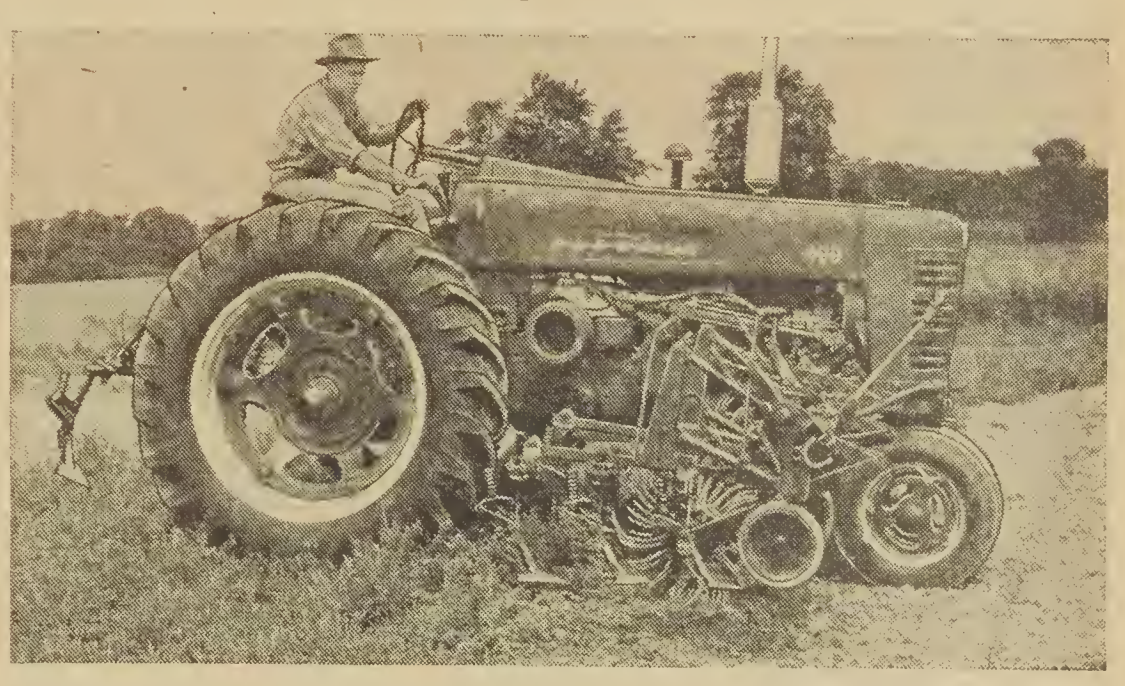
Just back . . . click . . . and go with a new Farmall 200 and McCormick Fast-Hitch planter! Raise it hydraulically . . . transport it in high . . . switch jobs *seconds-quick* to stay ahead of wet ground and bad weather during the spring rush! Fast-Hitch allows instant control of every implement action for work quality second to none! Try the *look-ahead* view of the row . . . the sensitive steering . . . the sure-stopping disc brakes that make precision work easy! Feel the pull-power, unmatched in the 2-plow class, that speeds heavy work . . . that keeps all field and chore jobs ahead of schedule.



Quick as a click, you're hitched and precision-planting to fertility level for bigger yields! This 2-row Fast-Hitch planter for the new Farmall 200 is *interchangeable* on new Farmall 300 and 400 tractors. There's also a 4-row Fast-Hitch planter for the 300 and 400.



Work faster with new 10-speed Torque Amplifier. It provides time-saving in-between speeds for this McCormick 4-row planter and other big-capacity Fast-Hitch or trailing equipment for the Farmall 300 and 400. Torque Amplifier also boosts pull-power up to 45 per cent *on the* go to farm tough spots or steep slopes, non-stop!

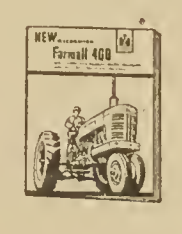


Gain cultivating time with new Hydra-Touch for Farmall 300 and 400 tractors, or Touch-Control for the Farmall 200—the most useful of all tractor hydraulic systems! "Live", 2-way hydraulic power controls left-right, or rear cultivator gangs *individually* or all together. Mount new 4-row cultivator in 7 minutes!

Now, precision plant or cultivate faster and easier than ever with a new Farmall! Ask your IH dealer to demonstrate Fast-Hitch and other major Farmall advantages, too! Learn how easy the liberal IH Income Purchase Plan of buying makes it for you to own a new Farmall and equipment right NOW!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois



Send for FREE Catalogs

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept. AA-3, Chicago 80, Ill.

Please send me FREE tractor catalog checked:

☐ New Farmall Cub® (1-plow) ☐ New 300 (3-plow)
☐ New Farmall 100 (1-2 plow) ☐ New 400 (4-plow)
☐ New Farmall 200 (2-plow)

Name_____ ☐ Student

Address_____

Post Office_____ State_____

I farm _____ acres. Principal crops_____

My IH dealer is_____

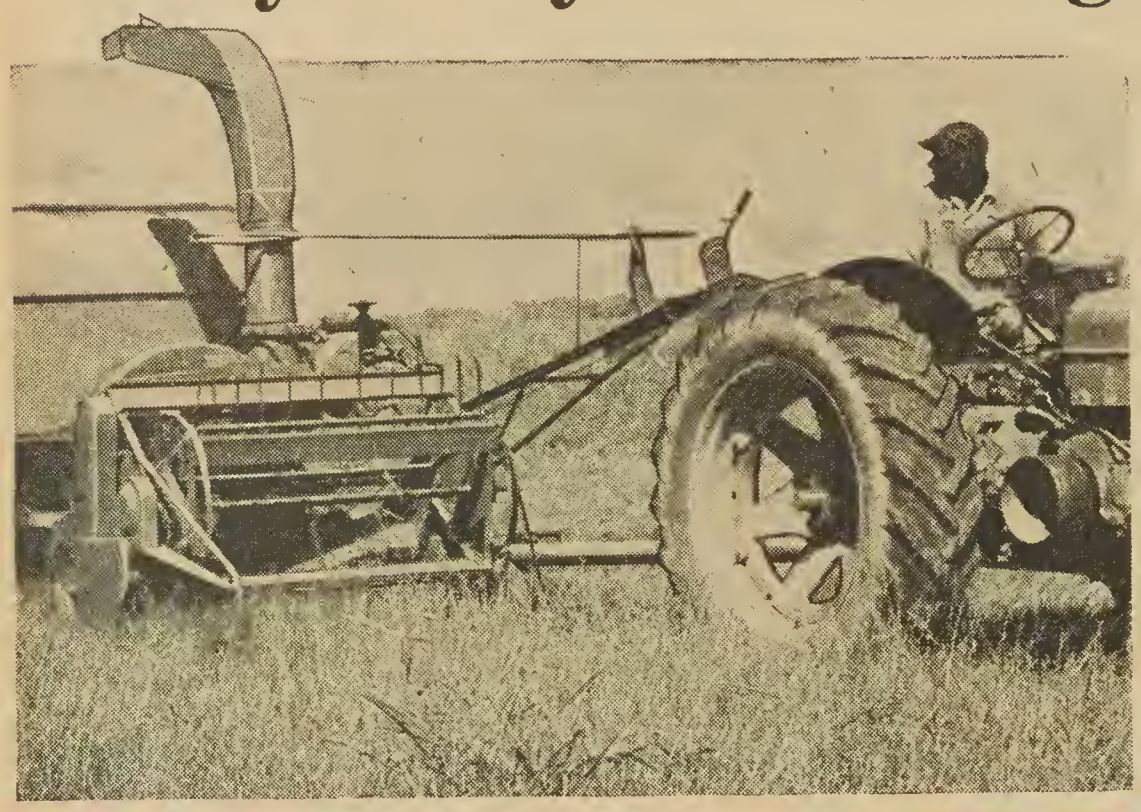
FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE—DRINK 3 GLASSES OF MILK EACH DAY!

CASE

America's Lightest Running Chopper

Owners of Case Forage Harvesters often tell how fast they can chop with the tractor power they happen to have. That's because of light weight with strong, welded construction, simple design with few moving parts, and low friction with ball and roller bearings. Six-knife models operated at low wheel speed save still more power and get still greater capacity, especially at the longer cuts for which they can be set.

...Chops Forage to Fit Today's Way of Feeding



TODAY'S WIDEST CHOICE OF ATTACHMENTS



Row-Crop



Short-Corn



Windrow Pick-Up



Draper Cutterbar

The 60-inch "green-chop" cutterbar unit (above) is designed especially for fast cutting and chopping of grass for green feeding. Draper cutterbar handles full-height hay for silage. Regular and "short-corn" row-crop units suit varied silage-crop conditions. Windrow pick-up handles hay for barn finishing, or fully cured. They are quick-change units which one man can put on or take off in a few minutes.

The same base machine also takes the Corn Harvester unit. It picks the ears, saves shelled kernels, chops the stalks and blows them into truck or wagon for making cornstalk silage. Six-knife models . . . "220" for PTO operation and "225" with engine . . . chop full range from extra-short for silage to extra-long for hay or green feed. Economy Model "210" has 4-knife wheel, regular range of cut. See your Case dealer for full details.

MAIL FOR CATALOGS

Check here or write in margin any kind of farm machine, any size tractor that interests you. Address J. I. Case Co., Dept. C-115, Racine, Wis.

☐ Forage Harvesters ☐ Low-cost "130" Baler
☐ Corn Harvester ☐ Big-Tonnage "140" Baler

Are you a student?_____ Acres you farm_____

Name_____

Address_____



Dunloggin Mistress Ruth, first place winner among purebreds. She is 15 years old and has a lifetime production record of 7,683 pounds of butterfat from 233,958 pounds of milk in 9 lactations. She is owned by St. Joseph's Abby of Spencer and is held by Brother Dominic.

Long Life and High Production

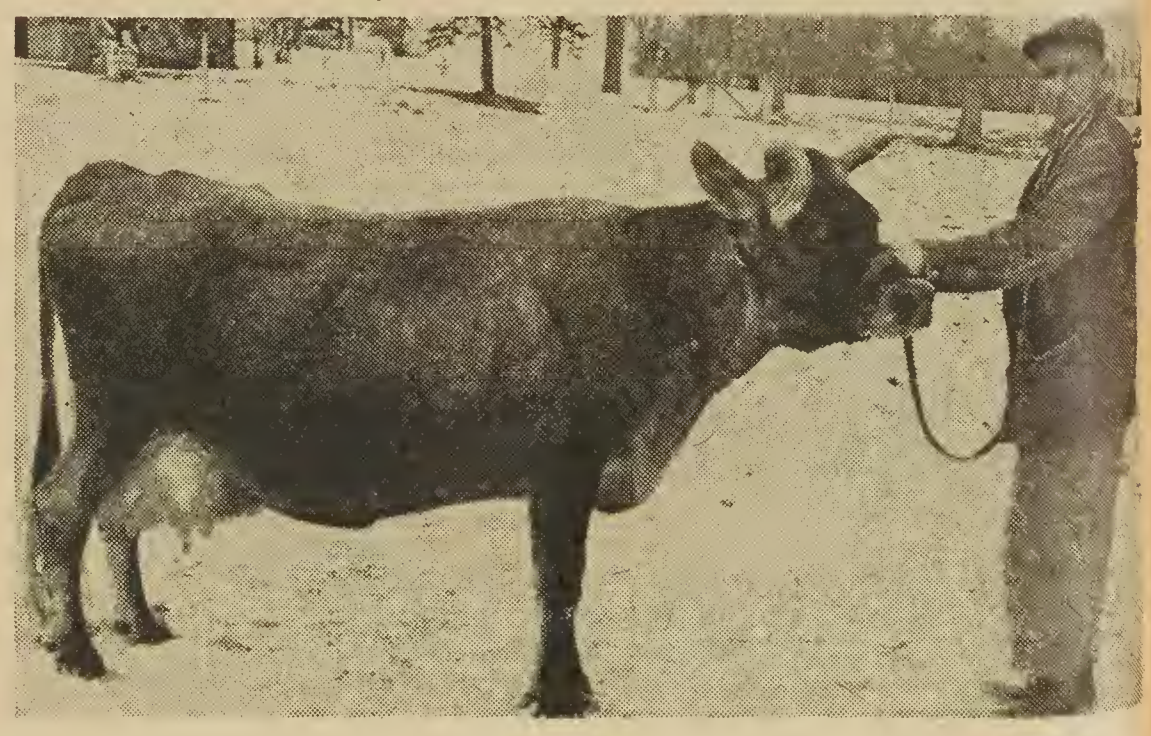
AT THE recent Dairy Farmers' Seminar at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, one of the events which attracted much attention was a Lifetime Production Contest for cows. There were two divisions in the contest—for grades and for purebreds, with 30 entries in the division for grades and 95 purebreds in five dairy breeds.

On this page you will find pictures of some of the winners and others will appear in an early issue. They were judged on the basis of butterfat production.



This group of 3 cows was entered by the Waverly Farm in the grade division of the contest. With 6 entries this farm placed animals 1, 2, 3, 9, 19 and 21. At the right, held by William Jackson, manager, is "125", the No. 1 grade cow 17 years old, with a lifetime record of 6,732 pounds of butterfat from 178,267 pounds of milk in 14 lactations. The center animal held by Lester Batchelder, herd manager, is No. 291, who placed third and is a daughter of No. 125. The cow at the far left placed 19th. She is held by Cecil Griffin, herdsman.

Advance Brunhilde, winner of third prize for purebreds, is a 17-year old Jersey, bred and owned by Col. and Mrs. H. George Wilde of Highland Farm, Lenox, Mass. Her lifetime production record is 6,978 pounds of butterfat from 178,130 pounds of milk in 15 lactations. She has had 15 calves, 8 heifers and 7 bulls and her 16th calf is due early in June.



WHAT ABOUT TRACTOR SAFETY?

TRACTORS, used more than other farm machinery, will have the heaviest use during the spring months. Seventy-five per cent of recent fatal accidents with farm machines, involved tractors. The annual total is increasing at a rate of 40 per year.

These accidents fall into the following classes: overturning, 55%; falling from tractors, 16%; running over individuals, 8%; crushed between tractor and some farm machine, 5%; entanglement in power take off, 3%; and other causes of accidents with tractors, 13%. There are 75 non-fatal accidents to each fatal accident.

What can we rccommend not to do?

1. Never refuel or service the tractor or other farm machinery while the motor is hot, or while it is running. Do not add oil to moving or stationary parts of the tractor while the motor is still running, otherwise, you may be injured or your equipment damaged.

2. Do not run your tractor inside a building, carbon monoxide gas cannot be tasted or smelled; you may be the next fella to get it.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Gentleness is the flower of intelligence. It is expressed in what the world calls good manners. These are nothing more than the gestures of kindness one makes to ordinary people going about their ordinary affairs.
—Patri

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

3. Never allow riders to occupy your tractor. Ask yourself, 'Why only one seat on a tractor?' "No riders" is a safety must.

4. Don't walk back on the drawbar and step back on the other machine to make any adjustments. You are taking your life in your hands, or putting your foot in it.

5. Keep your feet clean. A muddy foot makes for slippery control. Keep a brush or scraper handy in the tool box to clean the tractor before and after using.

6. Never use any loose clothing or loose gloves when trying to make any adjustments on the machine. There are fingers in the gloves and the first thing you know, there are no fingers.

7. Always hitch to the drawbar when pulling a stump or tying to a stone. Hitching to the axle is too high, and just as sure as shooting, the old tractor will rare up and throw you. Use your head to save your hide.—*Robert B. Parmenter, Massachusetts Extension Forester.*

— A.A. —

SOLDERING IRON ACCESSORY



A DISCARDED hand scrubbing brush makes a handy accessory for cleaning off the top of your soldering iron. Mount the brush, bristles up, on a piece of plywood. This can then be quickly fastened to the wall or top of the workbench convenient to where you do your soldering. It need not be permanently mounted as it may be more useful as a soldering kit accessory for on-the-job use.

When the iron is hot the bristles of the brush clean the dirt off the copper tip with one swipe and it saves the trouser leg and a possible burn.

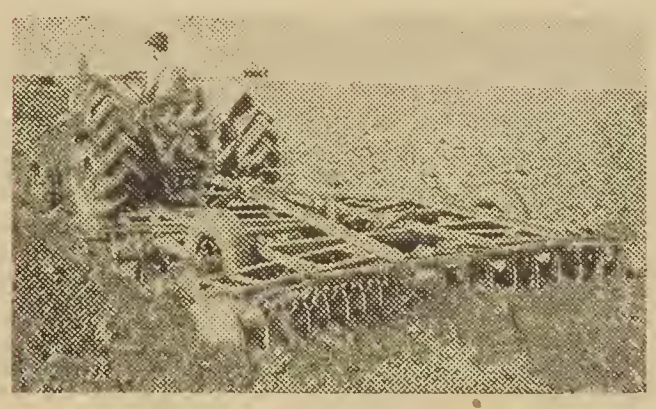
the DIESEL TRACTOR more farmers are buying!



Low cost
FORDSON MAJOR
DIESEL



3-POINT HITCH lets you "hook up and go" in only 60 seconds. Then just touch a lever and you hydraulically raise and lower rear attached implements.



EXTRA LUGGING POWER for the heaviest loads—reserve power that pulls through tough spots with ease. Yes, the Fordson Major Diesel has power to spare!

Here's why...

SAVE ON INVESTMENT. The Fordson Major Diesel is priced hundreds of dollars lower than some other 3-4 plow diesel tractors. Actually, its price is about what you would expect to pay for 3-4 plow gasoline tractors comparably equipped!

BIG FUEL SAVINGS, TOO. In many areas, fuel costs have been cut as much as 60%. Think what fuel economy like this could mean on your own farm.

EASIER STARTING. Press the starter and watch the Fordson Major go! The Fordson Major has proved its dependable starting in all seasons, including cold, wet weather.

LONGER LIFE. Just a glance will tell you the Fordson Major is built husky and strong. But there's much more inside . . . through-and-through dependability proved the world over.

So see and try the Fordson Major Diesel. Check it feature-for-feature and dollar-for-dollar with other diesel tractors. You'll soon know why more and more farmers are finding the Fordson Major the top buy in diesel tractors! Tractor and Implement Div., Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Mich.

Ford Farming
GETS MORE DONE . . . AT LOWER COST

Sudden Death to Weeds!



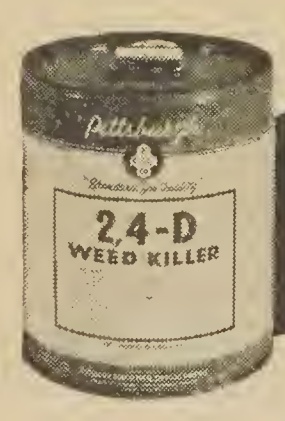
Pittsburgh 2,4-D saved the Profit in the Crop!

High yield-per-acre is more important than ever this year! So don't let weeds rob you of profitable corn income. Eradicate them the easy, economical, *proven* way with *Pittsburgh* 2,4-D Weed Killer.

During the past several years, many corn growers in this area have actually saved their crop with 2,4-D, after weeds had gotten such a toe hold that they were considering plowing up their corn.

You can avoid this trouble by starting your *Pittsburgh* 2,4-D weed control program early and carrying it out according to the recommendations of your Pittsburgh agricultural chemical dealer.

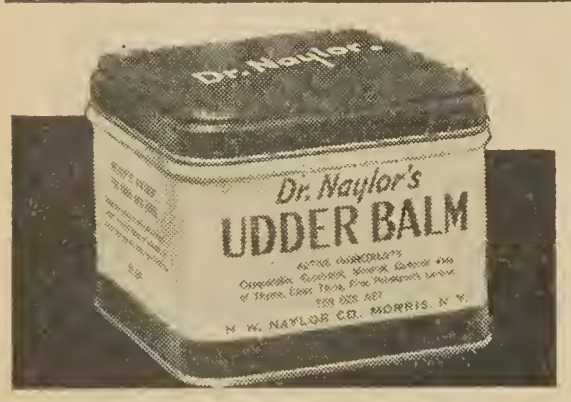
Don't make your corn crop compete with worthless weeds this year. They'll rob you of dollars just as surely as they rob your corn of water and nutrients! Your *Pittsburgh* dealer is now carrying a good stock of *Pittsburgh* Weed Killers that have been field-tested in this area. As a big step to higher corn income this year, why not visit him *today!* Our District Office will send you his name.



Pittsburgh
Field-Tested Weed Killers

W&D 4984

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIV., PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.



Antiseptic Ointment for Udder and Teats

More SOOTHING
More SOFTENING
More PENETRATING

Dr. Naylor 10 ounce tin — $1.00. At drug and farm stores or by mail postpaid.

H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y.

YOUR BEST BUY

The many features of a HARDER CONCRETE STAVE SILO make it your best silo value.

HARDER

Write for descriptive literature. Harder Silo Co., Box A, Cobleskill, N. Y.

SILOS

Walter M. Fard, R. I, Taunton, Mass.

PAINT 10,000 GALLONS BATTLESHIP GRAY Exterior Paint, suitable for metal or wood, perfect condition, packed in five-gallon steel cans. Cancellation on large Marine order. Price $1.00 per gallon. Check with order. F.O.B. RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY. COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL CO., RAHWAY, N. J.

Should All Farms Be POSTED ?



By E. R. EASTMAN
Editor, American Agriculturist

SOMETHING must be done about the farm trespass problem. Constant and increasing complaints from farmers show that it is getting worse. There must be better and closer cooperation between constructive sportsmen's clubs and groups and farmers and their organizations, and better enforcement of the trespass laws, or else every farmer will have to resort to complete posting of his lands.

A principle that even the State authorities and constructive sportsmen apparently have not fully accepted is the fact that the farmer's land as well as his home is his castle, and that basically no one has a right on that farm except by the consent of the owner. The purchase of a hunting or fishing license does not give any person the unrestricted right to set foot or make a single step on any privately owned land. License or no license, no stranger has any more right on farmers' property without permission than he has in a city home or place of business. Failure to recognize this principle will prevent any real cooperation or progress in solving the trespass problem.

The Problem Grows Worse

Why are so many thousands of farmers angered over this trespass problem? Why has it reached a critical stage?

It is because there seems to be a growing feeling on the part of some hunters and fishermen that they can—

1. **Roam at will and without permission over farm property.**
2. **Leave gates open or break down fences, thereby allowing cattle to escape into crops or onto the highway.**
3. **Trample and more or less destroy grass and cultivated crops.**
4. **Shoot off shotguns or high-powered rifles without regard to the nearness of buildings, farm animals, or human beings.**

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST receives many letters indicating that farm people are actually afraid to venture out into their fields during the hunting season. On top of these troubles, some trespassers are defiant, insulting, and even threatening when they are asked to leave the farmer's land. Some years ago I experienced this myself with an obnoxious trespasser who refused to leave my lands when asked to do so.

Are Officers Indifferent?

Many farmers are further incensed about trespassing because of the seeming indifference on the part of many enforcement officers to enforce the trespass laws, or on the part of local justices and courts adequately to punish offenders after they have been arrested. The increasing number of injuries and deaths among sportsmen themselves because of reckless hunters should be reason enough why enforcement officers and sportsmen's clubs should take steps to control the irresponsible trespasser.

What can be done about the problem?

Let's start with the idea that many farmers like to hunt and fish and would be against too strict or unnecessary laws that would completely eliminate hunting and fishing on private lands.

Let's agree also that in general it is good and proper for constructive, responsible hunters and fishermen to have the privilege of getting outdoors and coming close to nature in the woods and fields.

However, it cannot be over-emphasized that those privileges will be lost to good citizens unless both the authorities and the sportsmen themselves do more to safeguard their own and the farmer's rights in this matter of trespassing. Many farmers, completely disgusted or fed up with irresponsible trespassers, have posted their farms. Should all farmers do so?

Posting is one measure to take against irresponsible trespassers. In New York State the law says that a hunter or fisherman who steps on legally posted property is violating the law and can be arrested and fined. The law provides that the fine can be stiffer for a second offense and can even result in a jail sentence for repeated violations. The trespasser can also lose his license.

The Posting Law

But to post a farm and keep it properly posted is something of a job. In New York State the signs have to be 11 inches square, posted on each corner of the farm and not farther apart than 40 rods all around the boundary. The entire farm must be posted and signs that have been removed or that have become illegible must be replaced at least once a year during March, July, August or September. The posting law varies in the different northeastern states. For most other states it is less severe on trespassers and in some cases is covered by the general law on trespass.

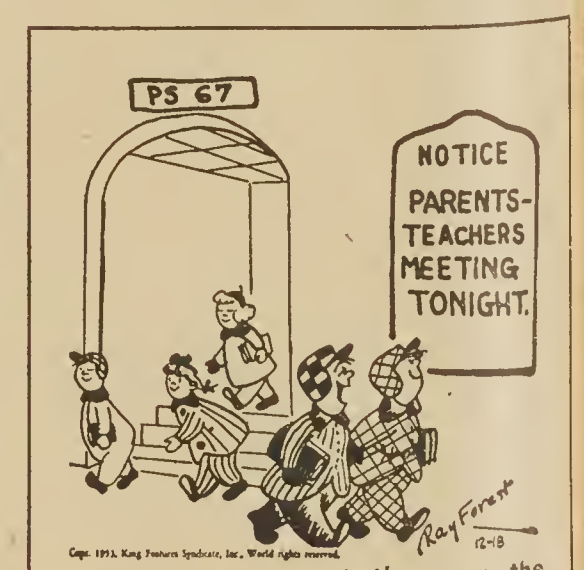
It seems to me that milder methods short of actual posting should be tried first. Such measures could include:

Frequent discussion of the problem at meetings of sportsmen's clubs, in an effort to educate every member in his duties and responsibilities when on the farmer's land.

The officials of the New York State Conservation Department and in other states are conscious of the trespass problem, but could do more to educate and to warn license holders as to their responsibilities.

The New York Conference Board of

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"I guess we've got them on the run, when they have to unite to match wits with us."

Should All Farms Be Posted?

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Farm Organizations is this year asking for legislation requiring that all hunters in the Empire State wear a number, as is now required of deer hunters. That would help some. As it is now, there is no way for a farmer to identify most trespassers unless he can find their automobile and get the license number.

Another practice that would do more than anything else to improve and increase the privileges of hunters and fishermen is a matter of just plain courtesy in asking permission to hunt and fish on a farmer's land. You

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

That familiar, undefinable lump in the chest—the going-away lump .... What did they call it in New England when they felt this same thing, "Journey-proud."—Anne Lindbergh

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

wouldn't think of invading anybody else's property without asking permission. On my farm, which is not posted, I go out of my way to tell my neighbors and my city friends that I am glad to have them hunt on my lands, and I have never yet refused anyone who asked for the privilege.

On the other hand, there have been dozens who have not asked permission, who time and again have let our cattle onto the highway, have trampled down our grass and crops, not even realizing that wading back and forth through a heavy field of clover or timothy causes real damage. And there have been those strangers who, without permission, have taken Christmas trees from our woods, thereby showing a total lack of the real Christmas spirit. One city man and his family shot holes through our barn roof when shooting at pigeons.

One thing that both enforcement officers and hunters should take note of is the increasing amount of illegal hunting. There is no question that conservation laws are frequently violated. So tough are some of these lawbreakers that farmers have sometimes been hesitant in giving information, because of fear of reprisal.

What Do You Think?

Next to constant education and cooperation, the most important remedy for the trespass problem is better enforcement of the conservation and trespass laws. Unless the authorities and the constructive sportsmen realize—and soon—that farmers are not fooling about this situation and make more of an effort to arrest and convict the trespassers without putting all of the burden on farmers, all private lands will soon be posted, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be the first to urge farmers to take this step. I hope that this will not be necessary.

If you have solved the trespass problem, we will be very glad to have you tell us how you did it, in particular what success you have had in getting enforcement. If you know where trespassers have been arrested and fined, we will publish such cases in order to increase respect for the trespass laws and improve this annoying situation.

In the meantime, and until further notice, we will pay a $25 reward for conviction, fine or prison sentence of any hunter or fisherman who trespasses on a legally posted farm owned by an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber. The reward will go to the person or persons who give the evidence leading to the arrest and conviction. A fine must be paid by the convicted trespasser. A suspended sentence does not meet the requirements. The reward offer will be continued until further notice.

— A. A. —

NEW BLOOD TEST INTERPRETATION

A recent change in interpretation of blood tests for brucellosis will help to clear up the disease. In simple, everyday language, careful tests have shown that the blood tests can be interpreted more liberally without in any way affecting the spread of the disease. To put it another way, the test has been read and interpreted in a more stringent manner than is necessary.

Generally, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, this new interpretation will prevent discrimination against cows that were vaccinated as calves. Ordinarily, these calves will react when vaccinated but the reaction disappears in time. However, in some cases a slight reaction persists and in many cases in the past these animals have been labeled as suspicious. Now they will no longer be labeled as positive reactors or as suspicious.

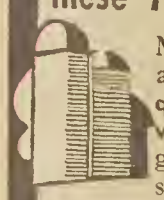
In the northeast this new interpretation will greatly increase the number of herds classed as disease-free and will speed up the addition of other herds to the disease free group.

Dairymen:

SAVE with GRASS

SAVE with GRANGE

Act NOW to give your herd these YEAR-Round benefits



More and more farmers are discovering how **high quality grass silage saves work and dollars.** Grass gives you 3 to 4 crops a summer ... cuts amount of concentrate and supplement needed per animal. Your silo makes a difference, too. Satisfied users find **Grange Silos keep moisture out** ... insure highest possible food value from silage. Grange's 9 exclusive construction features make your job easier. **And Grange is built to last** ... proven under actual field and weather conditions. Backed by the Uniform Silo Warranty, your assurance of complete satisfaction. It will pay you to investigate Grange advantages. **Then order your new Grange in time for the first grass crop.**

Write NOW for FREE FOLDER



GRANGE SILO CO. INC.

Red Creek, New York

Dept. AA 3

Name_____

Address_____

How to eliminate side- and top-dressing with AGRICULTURE'S MOST USEFUL FORM OF NITROGEN

This is only one of the many ways you profit by plowing down crop wastes or cover crops with AERO® CYANAMID, Granular. Cyanamid turns plowed-down organic matter into crop-building, money-making humus ... and you get all these benefits:

Lower production costs. By using Cyanamid you can eliminate the trouble and expense of supplementary fertilization through side- or top-dressing.

MORE valuable humus—FASTER! Cyanamid *speeds up* the rotting of crop wastes or cover crops. You get maximum amounts of good, rich humus to improve the condition of your soil and supply the following crop with a steady source of nitrogen. Result: better stands, sturdier plants, higher yields.

20% of the right kind of nitrogen. The nitrogen in Cyanamid resists leaching ... is available to your crops *from plow down until harvest.* This "staying" quality of Cyanamid permits plow down *at any time of year.*

70% necessary lime. Cyanamid contains not only 20% nitrogen, but each ton supplies the equivalent of one ton of ground limestone. You *need* this active calcium to neutralize soil acidity. It's one of the big bonuses you get in Cyanamid.

Deeper rooting. Plow down with Cyanamid puts nitrogen down in the root zone where it can be used by the plants. This encourages deeper rooting, helps your crop withstand drought.

And you avoid lower yields which so often follow plow down of crop wastes and mature cover crops *alone.*



WRITE FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET. Contents include recommended rates of AERO Cyanamid per acre for building humus in terms of the material to be plowed under and the crop to be grown ... approximate weights of crop residues for plow down in terms of yield per acre ... what sort of fertilizer to use at planting time when Cyanamid is plowed under or disced in before planting. See your dealer or write for your copy today.

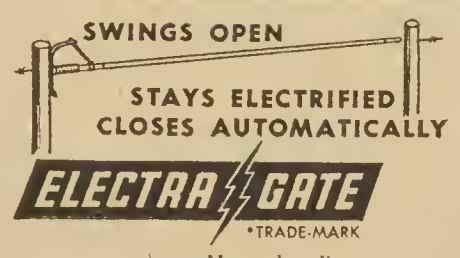
AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

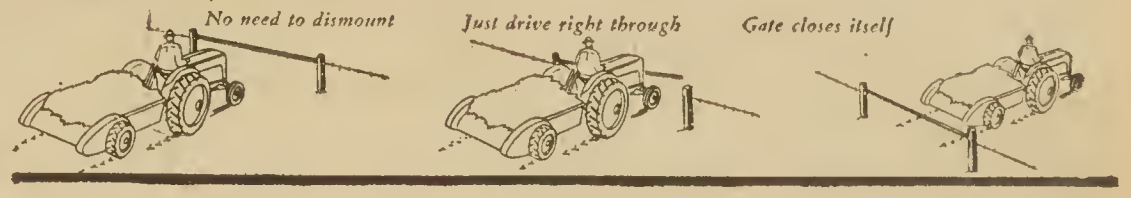
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

YOU CAN DRIVE RIGHT THROUGH THIS NEW ELECTRIC FENCE GATE

Patent applied for



The ELECTRA-GATE* is lightweight ... electrified from end to end when connected to any charged fence. Fits gateways to 14'. Acts as an effective barrier to animals. The ELECTRA-GATE* opens easily when pushed. Closes itself or can be held open. Has insulated safety tip. Weighs 7½ lbs. Send check or M.O. for $16.95 to Small Enterprises, Inc., Box A, Moravia, New York. (We will pay shipping charges if you send us names and addresses of active dealers in your vicinity who should be selling ELECTRA-GATES*).





DIFFERENT, that's the six-knife, "open-face" flywheel cutter on the John Deere No. 8 Forage Harvester—totally different in design . . . far superior when it comes to making better feed faster at lower cost.

Designed for Bigger Profit

John Deere engineers had one thing in mind—*bigger profits for you*—when they designed the "open-face" flywheel cutter. To prevent leaf-shattering rubbing, permit unrestricted movement of the crop, there's a full 5-1/2 inches from the edge of the stationary knife to the cutterhead plate. Knife supports, and all but the keen cutting edges of the knives are slanted back 30 degrees to reduce the possibility of snagging the incoming crop. Knife supports are curved and cut out to allow the chopped crop to fall freely to the gentle-handling air stream created by the adjustable blower paddles.

Solid Mounting . . . Cleaner Cut

To aid further in boosting your profits . . . and to assure cleaner cut and lighter draft, both the heavy-duty flywheel cutter and the stationary knife are mounted on the extra-rugged "Mono-Mount" casting. No matter how heavy the material being cut . . . how rough the field . . . no twists, jolts or strains can destroy the close-cutting register of the rotating and stationary knives on the John Deere No. 8. The flywheel cutter cannot spring away from the stationary knife to cause ragged cutting . . . cannot spring in to nick the knives. You get a clean cut with every stroke of the blade, closer-packing silage that keeps better.

Harvests All Forage Crops

With your own No. 8, you'll handle every forage harvesting job efficiently at low cost, thanks to the *three* interchangeable harvesting units—mower bar and windrow pickup that feature power-strip feeding, and the extra-wide row-crop unit. With the No. 8, you get 11 different lengths of cut—the *right cut* for best preservation, easy handling and economical feeding—without having to buy and install any extras. To these, add the uniform-speed feed rolls, the overrunning clutch in the cutterhead drive, the "quik-switch" discharge spout, the rugged, quality construction, plus many other features, and it's easy to see why the No. 8 leads the field.

See Your Dealer

Your John Deere dealer has all the facts on the No. 8 Forage Harvester. See him soon, get all the details and when the harvesting season rolls around, be ready to make better feed faster with *your own* John Deere No. 8

See your John Deere Dealer

JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Send for FREE Literature

John Deere ● Moline, Ill. ● Dept. K-34

Please send me free literature on the John Deere No. 8 Forage Harvester.

*Name*_____

*R.R.*_____ *Box*_____

*Town*_____

*State*_____

Black Potatoes

I READ the article in the May 1st 1954 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and also the one in the February 5, 1955 issue about blue potatoes. It seems that quite a few people have seen or known them, but I doubt if anyone living has seen a black potato.

I have heard my mother say that when she was a girl her father raised some black potatoes. The name of these potatoes was "Black Hill Surprise." It must have been over eighty years ago.

A long time ago one of our old neighbors raised a varicty of potatoes that he called "Parker's bugless." They were an extremely late maturing potato. The tops were taller and the leaves smaller than those of most potatoes and the tops and leaves were rather tough. The color of the skin was a dirty brownish. These potatoes were big yielders, but their cooking quality was not the best.—*Irving Sweet, Lexington, New York.*

— A. A. —

ONE WAY TO SPREAD BLIGHT

One way in which late blight is spread is by diseased sprouts from culled potatoes which have been piled and allowed to grow. It is believed that spores from this blight can be carried by the wind for at least a quarter of a mile.

There are several ways to prevent this. If the potatoes are spread on the ground during the winter where they will freeze, the disease will be killed. You can bury them at least 2 feet deep; you can burn them by spreading with fuel oil, but each tuber has really got to be cooked. Finally, you can use a weed killer on the pile as soon as sprouts appear.

— A.A. —

SOIL STRUCTURE

The structure of a particular soil is just as important as the size of the soil particles. For example, it has been pointed out that the same soil under different conditions can have a structure as different as the structure of dough and bread. In fact, working some soils with enough moisture brings a product as sticky as dough.

Two things which make soil structure deteriorate are continued cultivation year after year and a lack of organic matter and lime.

One of the practices which goes far to improve soil structure is proper crop rotation, particularly where the rotation includes a couple of years of grasses and legumes. The chief change when soil structure improves is that many soil particles come together as "crumbs" which makes the soil friable and tillable and which also improves drainage and aeration.

In addition to crop rotation, soil structure is improved by good drainage, by the addition of lime and humus and by cultivating the soil only when moisture content is favorable.

— A. A. —

MORE "FRENCH FRIES"

The quantity of potatoes being eaten as frozen French fries is jumping by about 25% a year, says A. E. Mercker of the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service. He goes on to say that frozen French fries are a good buy.

The use of potatoes as potato chips has also grown. In 1952, 25¼ million bushels of potatoes were used for making chips and this jumped to about 28½ million bushels in 1953. For all processed food forms, nearly 32 million bushels of potatoes were used in 1952—about 12 pounds per capita compared to 2½ pounds in 1940. In 1953 the amount jumped about 15 pounds per capita, and in addition, about 2½ million bushels of pre-peeled potatoes were used mainly in restaurants and institutions.

The QUESTION ? BOX



Where alfalfa has suffered from winter injury what can be done to help it recover?

Two suggestions have been made. One is to set your mower a little higher than you normally do when it is cut. The second is to delay the first cutting until the alfalfa has reached the full bloom stage.

What material can be used for killing lice on cattle and how should it be used?

Probably the simplest material is a 1½% rotenone powder which can be dusted over the cow's back and brushed in.

A good spray is two pounds of lindane powder to 100 gallons of water, sprayed on cows at the rate of 2 to 3 gallons an animal.

If I buy strawberry plants that are virus-free, can I keep the disease out of my strawberry bed?

Not necessarily. Tests have shown that virus-free plants will yield much better than those affected by virus disease. However, the virus can be carried by aphids and growers who intend to use their beds for plants for the next year are advised to spray or dust to control the aphids.

Where maple trees are topped early, does it cut the amount of sap you get later in the season?

At the Michigan State College some experiments were actually performed to determine the effect of early tapping. The conclusion was that a tree tapped early in mid or late February will still produce the same amount of sap later in the season as a tree which was not tapped at all for early runs.

Broken eggs make a big hole in our returns. Has anyone succeeded in cutting down the loss?

No one has eliminated it entirely, but here are a few things that help. Have plenty of nests, keep the litter as dry as you can, gather the eggs often. Eventually it is likely that breeders will produce hens that will lay eggs with harder shells.

Why doesn't *American Agriculturist* print regular market reports?

The principal reason is our belief that they are too old by the time they reach our subscribers. We could not do much better than to report prices which would be 10 days old by the time they reach most of you. With most readers having radio or TV or both, it is our feeling that that is the source of timely market reports and that we can help best by giving long time trends such as we do in the "Dollar Guide."

How thick should sweet corn be planted for biggest yield?

The Geneva Experiment Station recommends 14,500 plants to the acre which you get by placing 12 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart.

Some checking has shown that most sweet corn fields have less than this number of stalks. The size of sweet corn seed varies widely from 1,500 seeds to the pound to as many as 4,000. This makes it important to make a trial run on a driveway to see how the planter is working and adjust it so you get about the right spacing.



In the picture above the group of cases and cans at the left represents one day's delivery of 1300 half pints to one school, while the collection of cases and cans at the right represents the delivery last year to the same school before the Special School Milk Program.

SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM GETS RESULTS

A SPECIAL School Milk Program was announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture September 10, 1954. Before it was announced, Congress had made available $50 million in Commodity Credit Corporation funds each year for two years for the specific purpose of increasing milk consumption by school children. All 48 states had signed up for the program within two months and in each State the program is being administered by the State Department of Education. These departments have also been administering the National School Lunch Program.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture tells us that in one month under the new program, 5 million children drank 90,135,000 half pints of milk, an increase of 55% over the normal consumption for a month.

In New York State, children in 2,835 schools are drinking more milk. School lunch supervisors have made the following observation about practices which have successfully increased the consumption of milk in schools.

1. Reducing the cost price to children.

2. Offering milk to children more frequently during the day than previously.

3. Encouraging children to include a second half-pint container of milk with the noon lunch.

4. Serving milk in one-third quart in place of half-pint containers.



FIRE can't get far on a Concrete farm

Far out from the nearest fire department . . . what will happen if fire breaks out in your house or barn?

Protect your family and the livestock and equipment on which your livelihood depends. Make your farm firesafe by building or remodeling with concrete. *Concrete can't burn! It keeps fire from spreading.*

Concrete farm homes and buildings are moderate in first cost, need little maintenance and last a lifetime. If you need help with your building or remodeling plans see your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer soon.

PASTE COUPON ON BACK OF POSTCARD AND MAIL TODAY

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

250 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York
20 Providence St., Boston 16, Mass.
1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

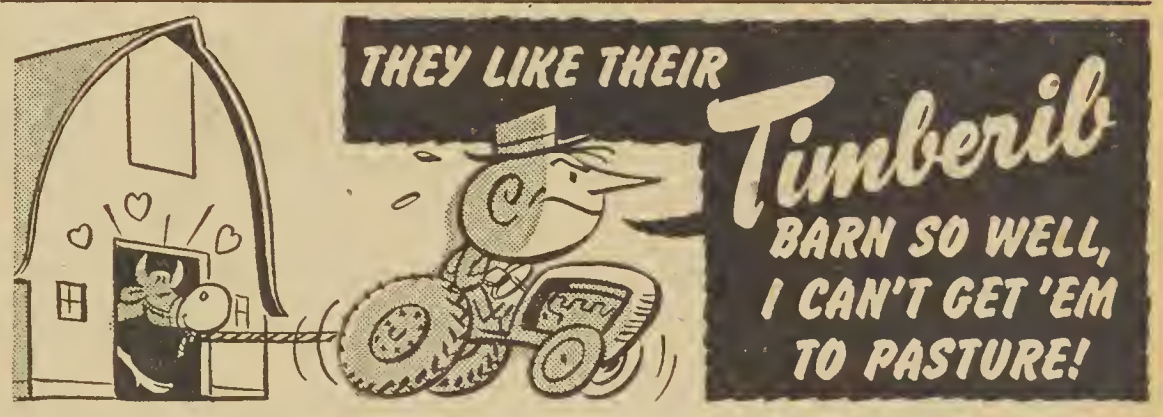
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work

Send booklet on concrete improvements (list subject): .....

Name.....

..... *St. or R. No*.....

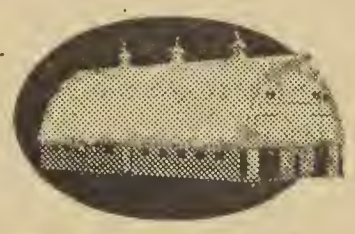
..... *City*.....*State*.....



When you consider the snug, permanent construction and post-free space of the Timberib barn, you'll agree it's the best buy for the dairy farmer.

Compared to any other well-built barn, Timberib costs less to build and less to own. Timberib rafters are pre-cut, pre-fitted and pre-drilled for easy, fast erection—with your regular farm labor if you wish. These rafters eliminate bearing partitions, plates, studding and ridgepoles, yet give far greater strength than the old-fashioned construction. Barn chores are easier because you can use labor-saving machinery without interference of posts.

If you are planning a new barn you are invited to consult your Timberib dealer or write us for a free catalog of farm buildings.



An Engineered Product of TIMBER STRUCTURES, INC.

Available in New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania at

G. L. F. FARM SUPPLIES

P. O. BOX 285, ITHACA, NEW YORK

CUTS · CALKS · SPRAINS

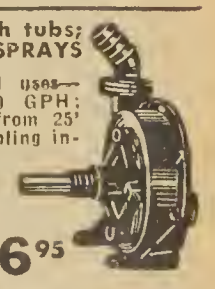
EXTERNAL ANTISEPTIC

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

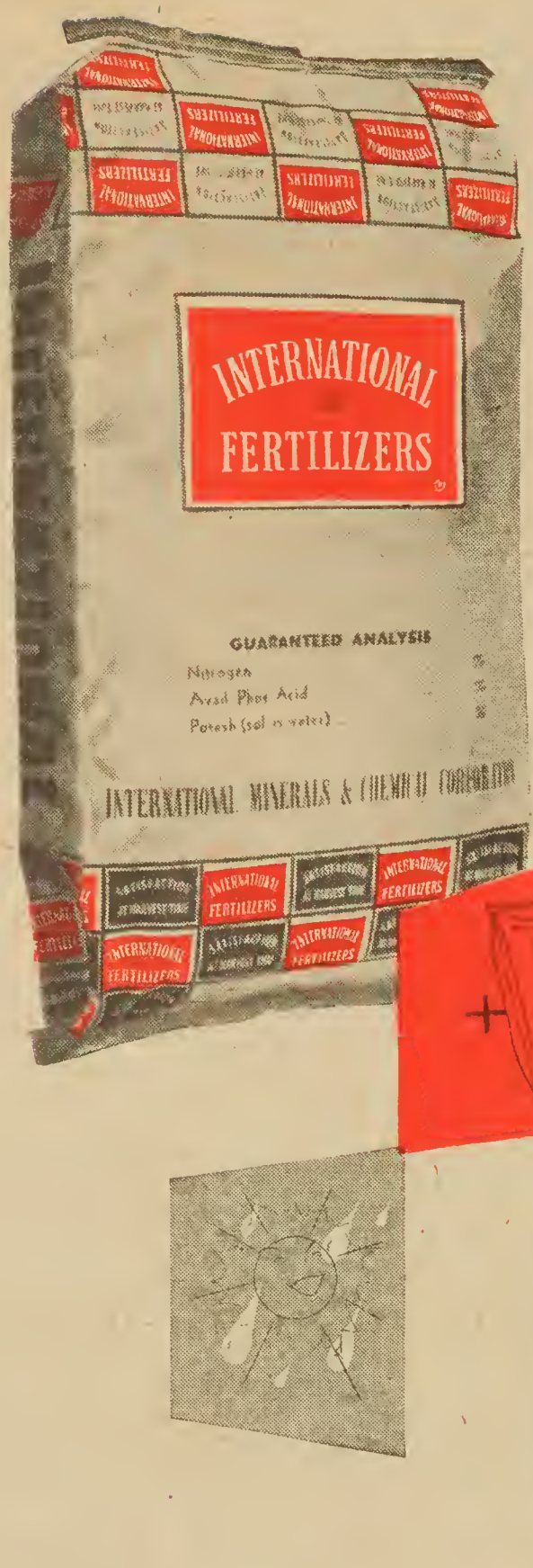
NO BARN SHOULD BE WITHOUT this first-aid treatment. Be safe, get it today. 8½ oz. bottle at all drug and farm stores, or send $1.50 to G.C. HANFORD MFG. CO. SYRACUSE, N.Y.

DRAINS cellars, cisterns, wash tubs; IRRIGATES — CIRCULATES — SPRAYS

Original Type "P"—pump of 1,001 uses—house, garden, farm. Pumps 3000 GPH; 450 GPH 80' high or 1800 GPH from 25' well. Use 1/6 to ¾ HP motor. Coupling included. SUBMERSIBLE! Won't rust or clog. Postpaid if cash with order. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE



LABAWCO PUMPS Belle Mead 14, N. J. $6.95



IN
REGULAR ANALYSES
AND MULTIPLE
STRENGTH GRADES

10-20-10
10-10-10
10-5-10
8-16-16
8-16-8
5-20-20
5-10-15
5-10-10
0-20-20
0-15-30

plan your

PROFITS

Your harvest-time profits are in the making right now. How big they'll be depends a lot on the amount and quality of the fertilizer you use.

Plan now for a bigger cash return from every acre by using *International Multiple Strength Fertilizers* this spring on your fruit, vegetables, pasture grasses and other crops. You'll find an *International* multiple strength grade that is right for each crop. Use it generously to stimulate early growth, to produce high yields and to get maximum profit.

So get the best, get *International* . . . proved effective by almost 50 years of profitable use. Call your *International Fertilizer Dealer* for the recommended grades and amounts you need for *Satisfaction at Harvest Time.*

Plant Food Division
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6
District Sales Offices and Fertilizer Manufacturing Plants at Buffalo, New York and Woburn, Massachusetts.



The large spots in this field of wheat which appear flooded are areas killed off by the European chafer grubs.

THE EUROPEAN CHAFER

A Dangerous New Pest of Pastures, Meadows and Winter Grains in the East

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

IF YOU are a dairy farmer in Central and Western New York, your winter grains, meadows and pastures are seriously threatened by a new annual white grub known as the European chafer.

During the destructive grub stage (the adults feed little if any) the larva feeds on the roots and root hairs of all the common clovers, pasture and meadow grasses such as Kentucky blue grass, timothy, orchard grass, wild white clover, ladino clover and also to limited extent on alfalfa, red clover and birdsfoot trefoil. Winter wheat is a favorite host plant. Such grains as oats, rye and barley are eaten readily, and the grubs also feed on weeds, flowers, lawns and nursery stock.

Spotting the Damage

After large numbers of grubs have been feeding for a considerable period, the grass roots are so severely pruned that you can roll up whole sections of turf like a rug. The first visible injury usually appears after a dry spell as small brown or dead areas in an otherwise green field. These patches become larger and larger until whole hillsides may be completely dead. Washing and erosion usually follows often resulting in permanent injury.

In fields of winter wheat, dead areas a rod or two square can be found in the spring particularly on small knolls. At times, injury may be so severe that little or no grain is harvested. Sometimes growers attribute these killed out areas to standing water or poor comeup but if you dig in these dead areas you will find the real culprit—the European chafer grub.

You should examine any unthrifty areas of pasture sod or bare spots in winter wheat for grubs. Dig square foot samples of soil with a shovel to a depth of 3 to 5 inches in late fall or early spring. Sort this soil carefully on a sheet of canvas or newspaper. If more than 7 to 10 grubs are found per square foot you are in for serious trouble unless control measures are started at once.

If you are not sure that the grubs are those of the European chafer contact your local county agent or mail a few of them to me at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. in a small bottle of rubbing or denatured alcohol. Never send live grubs in the mails.

Known Areas of Infestation

The European chafer, an imported pest from Europe, was first discovered in North America in 1940 in the vicinity of Newark, New York. It has continued to spread until now it is known to infest a continuous area of about 650,000 acres in Wayne, Monroe and Ontario Counties. Later isolated infestations were located in Meriden, Connecticut in 1951 and Camillus, New York in 1952.

Further scouting in 1954 by the several state and federal agencies working on the pest showed the insect to be present in Buffalo, Liverpool, Syracuse, Niagara Falls, Elmira, Geneva, Rochester and Greece, New York as well as Capon Ridge, West Virginia. All of the spread in these widely isolated areas was traceable largely to shipments of nursery stock prior to the volunteer quarantines on such stock that now exist. Others undoubtedly were spread by the movement of gravel, top soil or by being carried accidentally on cars, other vehicles or on people's clothing.

What They Look Like

The larva or young is a greyish white, C-shaped grub about an inch long when fully grown. It has a brown head with a large, strong set of jaws as well as 3 pairs of long powerful legs. You can recognize it from other white grubs by its characteristic Y-shaped anal opening.

The adult is a yellowish, buff beetle with undersides heavily covered with dense golden hairs. It looks like a small-size June beetle.

Life History

The insect overwinters as a full grown grub in the soil at different depths varying with the temperature of the soil but usually just under the frost line. If there is no frost in the soil, the grub will be within 1 to 3 inches of the surface of the soil. In late May the grub pupates in the soil and the beetle emerges about the third week in June.

The beetles have a strange habit of emerging only in the evening, precisely at sunset, and flying in very large swarms about trees and other tall objects. In about 20 minutes, they settle down to mate, returning to the soil at dawn. These swarming beetles are often mistaken for honey bees because of the noise they make with their wings and the way they swarm.

Each female lays her egg singly, totaling about 20 eggs in the soil. These are laid particularly in sod which she definitely prefers. Each egg hatches in about 2 weeks into a tiny white grub. It feeds for about 3 weeks before shedding its skin for a new one. It again feeds for 4 to 5 weeks before molting for the last time, about mid-August or early September. As a fully mature grub, it now continues to feed and pass the winter. There is only one generation each year.

How to Control Them

You can control grubs of the European chafer by the use of sprays, dusts or granulated insecticides. Weed sprayers applying 20 gallons of spray per acre containing the necessary amount of insecticide at 40 pounds of pressure are ideal to use with liquid type insecticides (emulsifiable concentrates) for

(Continued on Opposite Page)

DIBBLE'S

TESTED FARM SEEDS

FOR HIGHER YIELDS AT REASONABLE PRICES

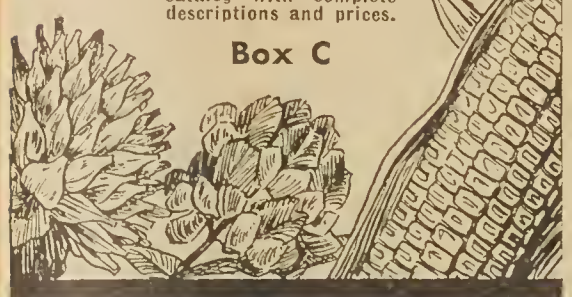
Alfalfa • Grass Seed
Corn • Clover • Trefoil
Barley • Oats • Potatoes

Featuring—
Cert. CORNELL M-4 CORN
Cert. CRAIG OATS (New)
Cert. NARRAGANSETT ALFALFA
Cert. RANGER ALFALFA
Cert. ERIE BARLEY

SHIPPED DIRECT TO YOU

Write for FREE color catalog with complete descriptions and prices.

Box C



EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER
Honeoye Falls • N.Y.

FRUIT TREES

Berry Plants, Grape Vines,

Flowering Shrubs,

Shade Trees, Evergreens,

Hedging, Roses

Hardy, Thrifty, Fibrous Rooted Trees and Plants

Send for Catalog. It contains a splendid assortment to select from at very reasonable prices.

WILSON NURSERIES
Thomas Marks & Son
Wilson R.F.D. 2 N. Y.

Growing Since 1910
Results Produce Repeat Orders



SEND postcard for our FREE Catalog today. Packed with Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs and Trees, Fruit Trees (Dwarf and Standard), Berries, Shade Trees, Roses, Evergreens in all their gorgeous color. Contains a wealth of "HOW TO" suggestions for best results. Our Diamond Jubilee SPECIALS give you More for Your Money. KELLY plants are dependable and top quality.

KELLY Bros. Nurseries, Inc.
221 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.

BLUE SPRUCE

COLORADO: excellent 6 year transplants, 8 to 12 in. tall Blue-green to marvelous blue color. Compact and sturdy.

5 for 3.50

Postpaid at planting time. FREE Evergreen Catalog

MUSSER FORESTS, Box 83-C Indiana, Pa.

EVERGREENS
CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTING STOCK

Many Varieties—Pine, Spruce, Fir, etc. Seedlings and Transplants. Quality Stock—Low Prices.

WRITE Today For Free CATALOGUE and PLANTING GUIDE

SUNCREST EVERGREEN NURSERIES
Dept. AA BOX 305, HOMER CITY, PENNA.

CHRISTMAS TREES

Turn wasteland into profit. Our famous Christmas Tree Growers' Guide tells you how. Write for free copy.

OR FOREST TREES

FREE Catalog

MUSSER FORESTS, Box 83-C Indiana, Pa.

E. B. Reed, write to Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., before March 26.

THE EUROPEAN CHAFER

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the control of grubs on pastures and meadows. Potato sprayers which use high pressures and high gallonages are excellent if a good supply of water is available because these sprayers can use wettable powders as well as emulsifiable concentrates. Bean dusters can also be used with good success.

You can buy dusts as pellets or "granular formulation." These granular insecticides are excellent for use on steep hillside pastures as they can be applied by "Cyclone Seeders", wheel barrow seeders or with hand-operated fertilizer spreaders. They can be mixed at home with fertilizer, lime or Superphos and applied with a fertilizer drill. Even if no equipment is available you can apply granular insecticides in the same manner as you sow grain by hand.

Materials to Use with Low Volume Equipment (Weed Sprayers)

Insecticide	Dosage Per Acre	Amount of Commercial Formulation
Dieldrin	2 lbs.	5⅓ quarts
Heptachlor	2 lbs.	1 gallon
Aldrin	2 lbs.	1 gallon
Chlordane	10 lbs.	2½ gallons
DDT	25 lbs.	12½ gallons

With high volume equipment (potato sprayers), wettable powders may be substituted using the same amount per acre of actual chemical or toxicant given under "dosage per acre" above.

With dusts, use a 5 per cent dust and adjust your duster to apply the proper amount of chemical per acre, as given under "dosage per acre" above. For example, 40 lbs. of a 5% dieldrin dust gives you 2 lbs. of active dieldrin per acre. If the dust is 10% dieldrin, 20 pounds per acre is all that you need to get the necessary 2 pounds per acre required for control.

Time to Apply

Apply in the fall after you have removed the cows from the pastures. The freezing and thawing together with the late fall and early spring rains will work the chemical into the soil. If you wish, you can apply the insecticides very early in spring before the new foliage has started to grow. Do not apply the insecticides to pastures or meadows which are being grazed or those which will be grazed within a period of 3 to 4 weeks. Play safe, remember insecticides are poisons.

All treatments should last about 5 years in areas where land is not plowed.

Other Helpful Hints

Keep pastures in good vigorous growing condition by adequate liming and fertilizing. Such pastures can support heavy populations of grubs without visible injury. Whenever possible plant more tap-rooted legumes such as alfalfa and red clover as these are somewhat resistant to grub attack.

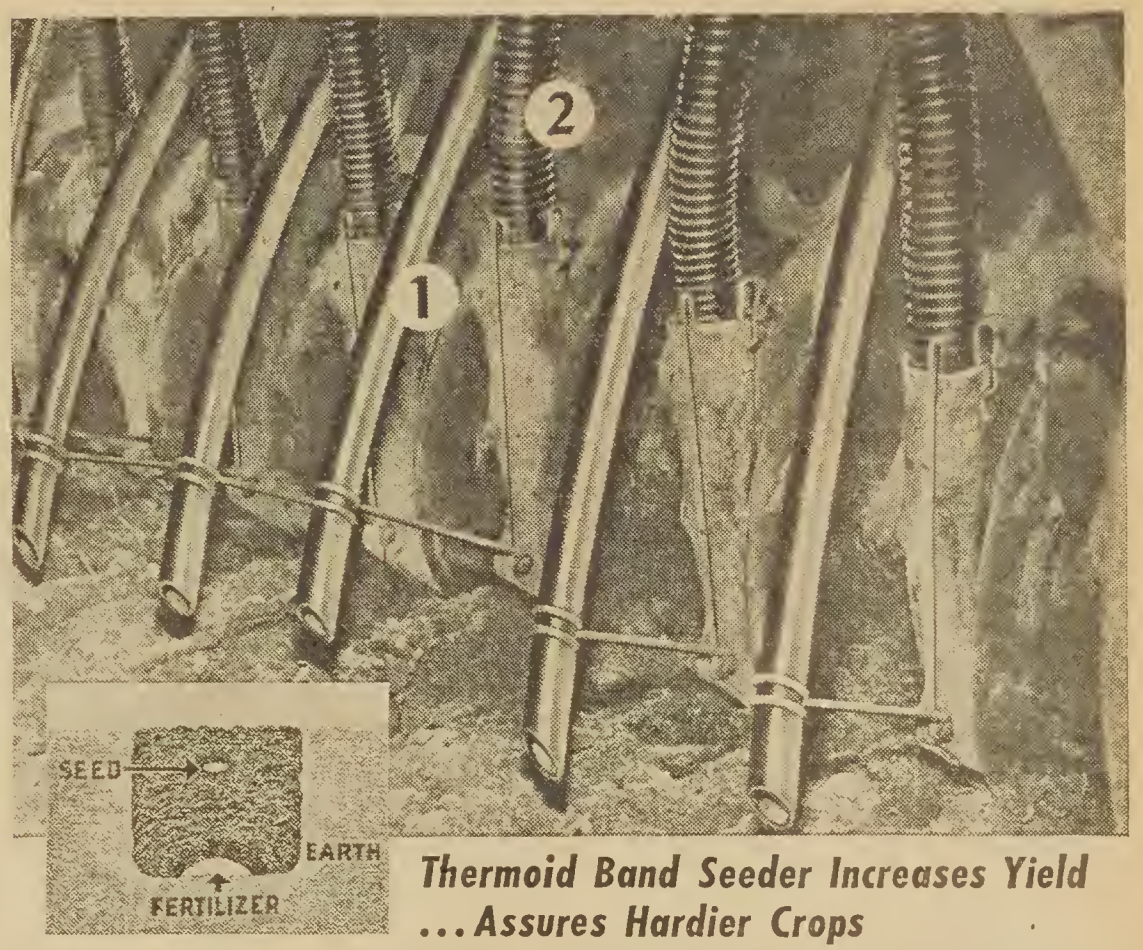
— A. A. —

ASSIST TO BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Spraying with chemical grass killers to reduce competition from grassy weeds may be the answer to the problem of getting a healthy stand of birdsfoot trefoil established. In a study begun in 1953 at Iowa State College, trefoil was seeded alone and treated with several chemicals that kill grass. Some were applied before the seedlings emerged, others afterwards and at different rates.

In July 1954, the second year for the stand, the trefoil plots were harvested as hay. The plots that were not treated with weed killers yielded almost 1,900 pounds of 12-per cent-moisture weed-free trefoil hay. The best of the plots that were treated were where 4 pounds of actual TCA were applied before emergence. On these plots the yield was a little over 3,000 pounds.

Save $5 an Acre on Seed Costs Alone!



Thermoid Band Seeder Increases Yield ...Assures Hardier Crops

1. **A Thermoid Band Seeder** can save you up to 50% on seed costs ... give you 28% more yield. Accurate seed placement *behind* disc openers insures germination close to the surface (see diagram). You eliminate seedling failures and get hardier, more drought resistant plants. *Fits practically all drills. Only $1.60 per opener.*

2. **Thermoid Neoprene Fertilizer Hose** is an extremely flexible hose that lasts three times longer than steel tubes ... won't collapse from wear or clog from corrosion. *Designed to fit practically all drills. Only $1.85 per opener.*

Distributed in your area by:

Ontario Grain Drill Co., East Rochester, N. Y.
G.L.F. Farm Supplies, Ithaca, N. Y.

Thermoid
Farm Products Dept., Trenton, N.J.

Stretch your farm dollars with Thermoid Rubber

Special Introductory Offer!

NEW "PLUM SIZE" STRAWBERRIES





50 plants $2.50 postpaid

100 for $4.00
500 for $15.00
1000 for $25.00

ONLY 5¢ A PLANT IN LOTS OF 50

Each plant yields 6 pints a year!

Thousands of Giant Berries
Most amazing new strawberry! NOW READY!—Stern's miracle "EMPIRE"! Enormous producers—each plant averaged 6 pints a year. They resist drought—actually thrive in hot dry weather. Magnificent flavor! Big, firm, sweet, extra juicy and red!

Our Finest Grade Plants
Official! Largest No. 1 size—the best and biggest grade. Strong well developed crowns and roots withstand severe winter conditions.

Easy to Grow! Winter-Hardy!
Guaranteed! Money-Back Anytime
Complete satisfaction unconditionally guaranteed! If disappointed in any way, keep plants without charge!

Delivery at Proper Planting Time in Your Section

STERN'S NURSERIES
GENEVA, N. Y.

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. M2, Geneva, N. Y.
Send my "PLUM-SIZE" strawberry plants. If not delighted, you will return my money—I'll keep plants without charge. (Send check or money order)

Check Amount
☐ 50 for $2.50
☐ 100 for $4.00
☐ 500 for $15.00
☐ 1000 for $25.00
Postpaid

Name_____
Address_____
Town_____ Stote_____

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Spring and everbearing varieties. Catalog free.
W. E. BENNING, CLYDE, N. Y.



Crop Records Prove It!

Higher Yields, More Profit with Armour BIG CROP®

BIG CROP gets *your* crops off to the right start, makes deeper root systems, stronger healthier plants. And BIG CROP works throughout the growing season to bring faster maturity and full, high-quality yields that mean more profits at harvest time.

BIG CROP is prepared in an analysis for crops and soils in your section. You'll always find BIG CROP in good mechanical condition—properly aged and cured to drill easily and evenly. See your friendly Armour agent right away and be sure your BIG CROP is on hand when you need it.



Let your Armour agent help you with your fertilizer program. He's a good man to depend on and he's interested in your problems.

ORDER EARLY!

Get your Big Crop now while your Armour agent has a good supply. Don't wait until the last minute. Prompt delivery on late orders may be difficult.

Look For The Big Armour A!

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS

MORE FARMERS USE ARMOUR'S

You gain 2 ways with

CAF-STAR

1 You actually SAVE MONEY

2 You grow HEALTHIER CALVES

Feeding calves whole milk is wasteful when CAF-STAR does a better job and saves you money. For Free copy of new Calf Raising Program,

SEE YOUR DEALER TODAY

or write direct to Dept. A32

DAWNWOOD FARMS AMENIA, N. Y.



BETTER THAN EVER! NOW CONTAINS AVS

rich in health-promoting vitamin, mineral and antibiotic feed supplements.

OLD FLAILS—Unused But Not Forgotten

AN ASTOUNDING number of readers, over 150, commented on the picture of Mr. Bert Weymouth and his flail which appeared in a recent issue. We enjoyed reading every one of the letters. It would require several issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to publish them all, but here are a few comments taken at random from the letters:

Perfect Timing

Howard Roe of Candor, N. Y., says, "When I was about 17 years old, father raised 6 acres of rye and we threshed the stuff with flails, using a four-men team. Father, being a Civil War drummer, took the lead. There had to be perfect timing with four men on the job. Every man had to make his stroke and get the flail off the floor at the right time.

Father set the pace by calling,

1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Now you have it
Why in thunder
Don't you keep it
1 - 2 - 3 - 4."

Ladies Too

Believe it or not, we had a letter from a woman "flailer," Dorothy Manett. We cannot give her address because it was not on the letter and the envelope was detached before this was realized. She says, "Yesterday I finished threshing about 30 bushels of yellow eye beans which I raised last summer. It took me my spare time for about a week. My father taught me how to use the flail when I was a girl and raised one half acre of yellow eye beans as a 4-H Club project. It is wonderful exercise."

Straw for Bedding

Harold Hubbs of Phoenix, N. Y. says, "When I was a young man, rye was grown on the poor soils which would not grow good wheat. It was threshed in winter, a cold, dry day being the best. Even when the sun melted the snow enough to make the eaves drip, the grain would thresh much harder. Very few people would thresh on rainy days as it would require two to three times as much work as on a cold, dry day.

The straw sometimes sold for as much as $20.00 a ton and nearly always the straw from an acre of ground would bring more than the grain. A ton of straw and 30 bushels of rye was considered a very good yield."

Small Pay

Here is an interesting comment from Ross Skinner of Montrose, Pa. "More than fifty years ago, father took a job of threshing rye and binding the straw back into bundles which was in demand for bedding. We had to walk cross lots at least three miles. Father got 15c an hour, but I, being small and light in the pants, got only 10c an hour. The old days were rugged, but it was a disgrace to be on the town. They call it relief now (sounds better)."

Day's Work

Here is a real day's work as reported by Blaine Wright of Napanock, N. Y. "When I was in my early teens, Will Sheley, Ben Kortright and I drew to the barn one afternoon in September and threshed sixty-one bushels of buckwheat with flails. Will Sheley, who is now ninety years old, verified this about two years ago."

Best Teacher

Several letters mentioned that the two pieces of the flail were tied together with eel skin because it was so durable. For example, Wilbur Havens of Sussex, N. J., says, "When I was about 12 years old, my father made me and each of my brothers a flail out of hickory and tied it together with eel skin. When I first used it, I cracked myself on the head a few times, but I soon got the idea."

Personal Taste

Apparently the length of a flail was a matter of personal preference. Leon Stephens of Farmingdale, L. I., makes this remark: "In the picture the "swingle" or "swipple" on Mr. Weymouth's flail appears to be at least two thirds as long as the handle. My recollection is that the swingle, make of oak, ash or hickory, was generally one third the length of the handle."

Other Uses

Flails were used for other things besides threshing of beans. Joseph Robinson of Saugerties, N. Y., tells how he worked for George Martin who collected chicken manure from poultrymen. It was Mr. Robinson's job to collect the chicken manure in barrels, spread it on the barn floor and flail it to dust. It was then mixed with wood ashes and later used for growing vegetables. Mr. Robinson comments, "This mixing job was not fit for a man or beast. We could not have the door or windows open, we shoveled for about three minutes and then ran out to get our breath."

Breaking Roads

Mr. Haller Priest, of Enfield, Maine, makes this comment: "I wonder if Mr. Weymouth ever heard of using flails to break up a sharp icy crust over deep snow. Up here in the deep snow belt it has been done in lumber operations. Breaking new roads through four feet of snow with a sharp crust on top calls for every trick in the book."

Sextette

From many letters it was evident that the number of men on the job with flails varied from 1 to 6. There was only one subscriber who referred to 6 men, but whatever the number, the leader counted to get a definite rhythm because if one flail hit another, someone was likely to get cracked on the skull, a circumstance which no one cared to repeat.

— A. A. —

NEXT YEAR'S VINE CROPS

FOR the past three years I have had success in growing melons, cucumbers, and squash by the following method:

These vines are heavy feeders and their growth must be continuous or they will not produce good fruit. The best fertilizer is well-rotted manure, but if this is not available, vegetable mold or humus will produce the same results.

Before the frosts in the fall I dig holes in the soil two feet deep and three feet in diameter. Then I gather all the residue garden vines—potato,

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"Must you jot recipes on my prescription blanks? Mr. Higgins' druggist made him up a meat loaf!"



Get Your Unadilla ...NOW

Shipment of Dowelled Unadilla Silos can be made immediately! Order your silo for corn now. The new, patented stronger front lugs make the Unadilla sturdier than ever for fine ensilage — either grass or corn. Here is by far the most modern wood stave silo for heavy duty ensilage storage. To provide your new Unadilla with even longer life it can now be factory-treated with creosote. Write for free catalog. You can have 3 years to pay.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-325, UNADILLA, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

SAVE MONEY— SAVE TIME—



SAVE YOUR CROP

Use Russell WEED-CONTROLORS

Destroy row-crop weeds the fast, safe WEED-CONTROLOR way! Double your tractor speed on first cultivation and cover every weed in the row with clean, fresh soil. Step up your yields! Don't prune plant roots! Use WEED-CONTROLORS on every cultivation in every kind of row-crop. They pay for themselves the first time over. See your dealer today, or write for free booklet.

WILLIS PFROMER, PALMYRA, NEW YORK

TEALE Dozer-Loader



Fits TD-6, TD-9, D-2, D-4, Cletrac A and B, HD-5. Long and short track crawlers. Also dozer blades, angle blades, and scarifiers. Write for prices.

WAYNE R. WYANT, Representative
122 Sheridan Square Pittsburgh 6, Pa.

LIME • FERTILIZER • SEED
BROADCASTER



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!

SIZES 3-14 FT.

FREIGHT PREPAID

Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality, long lasting construction. Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre. Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now

AS LOW AS $66

Send for FREE Booklet

MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.
SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

melon, tomato, bean, and what have you—and pack them firmly in each hole. Before piling the soil over the packed hole I add 1 cupful of lime and two cupfuls of fertilizer. The fertilizer will feed the bacteria that cause the vegetable waste to decay.

Mark the center of each hill with a strong post. In each of these hills there will be an abundance of the elements that will make every sort and kind of melon grow.—*Richard Griswold, Jr.*

— A.A. —

NEVER LOST INTEREST

Dear Friend E. R. Eastman:

I was born in 1871 and married in 1894; farmed my lifetime until a few years ago. Then I retired and am now living among my children who are scattered from east to west throughout this great U. S. I subscribed to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in 1898 and from then on I always looked forward to it.

I have been reading your fine paper, particularly the story entitled "Traveling The Broad Highway", and as I read, there came to me many scenes when I recall the instances or reminisce of the great changes that have come along.

I was born in Stillwater township and in 1904 I moved to Wautage township at Sussex, New Jersey, lived there for six years. By the way, while living there, I was one of the charter members of the Dairymen's League.

While at Sussex, I met Matt Bailey, son of Captain Bailey of the creamery firm of Brown and Bailey. Through Matt I purchased a farm in 1910 at Washingtonville, New York, and moved there and was very successful. Perhaps I would be still living there, but in 1919 I lost my wonderful wife who is buried there.

Just after I moved there I joined the Farm Bureau of which Tom Milliman was the first agent, and I planted a plot of corn in experimenting with corn. I see he is living near Ithaca and writes the Screenings and Chaff articles. I have never met him since he left. If you should see him, ask him if he remembers E. C. Johnson who lived out on North Street just past the Brotherhood wine company.

About two years ago you had an article and picture of my son, W. B. Johnson, who lives here and is a very successful farmer, making at the present time over 2300 lbs. of milk. His picture was in the paper and also his son Gary, milking a cow, and he had a short article regarding the artificial breeding of cattle.

I have never lost my interest in farming. I am the father of 9 living children, 5 boys and 4 girls, 3 pairs of twins, 1 twin boy and girl, the others were twin boys 4 years apart. Wally is my youngest.—*E. C. Johnson, Oneida, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

WHO HAS THE ANSWER?

I KNOW you must have received a great many foolish questions over the years, but I believe I have the doubtful honor of submitting one of the foolishest. I am a Veterans' instructor in this area, and one of my veterans approached me with a question concerning lightning.

It seems we had a severe electrical storm along the middle of the summer, and six of his heifers were struck all at once. They were colored animals but the lightning struck only the white spots on these animals, lifting the top layer of skin off as it usually does. I saw these animals after the storm and can vouch for the story—but why just the white spots?

Have you ever had any inquiries on a question of this type? I have talked with a few farmers about it, and they seem to verify this phenomenon. I would appreciate any information you may have concerning these spectacular circumstances. — *D.C.T., New Hampshire*

"We get better results in MASTITIS CONTROL"



—says Earl Tull, Sr. of famed Sussex Farms, Seaford, Delaware.

TRIBIOTIC®

OINTMENT

penicillin • dihydrostreptomycin • bacitracin

FIRST—with triple antibiotic action!

FIRST—for rapid spread throughout the quarter!

FIRST—with medication that KILLS most germs causing mastitis!

EXCLUSIVE SPREADING BASE in TRIBIOTIC

Ointment rapidly spreads the medication through the infected quarter. Note the great difference in spreading action shown below. (Drawn from actual photograph.)



SUPPLIED: Single-dose tubes, each containing 100,000 units procaine penicillin G, 50 mg. dihydrostreptomycin base as sulfate and 5000 units bacitracin.

Wyeth®
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

"SEAL OF CONFIDENCE"



Full Value for Your Service Dollar

This "Seal of Confidence" on machines overhauled or reconditioned in your Allis-Chalmers dealer's shop is your assurance of quality materials and workmanship.

It means his servicemen have factory training and practical experience. It means the parts they use are identical in quality and fit to the original parts . . . and are supplied from Allis-Chalmers' own factory and branch house stocks.

It means your Allis-Chalmers equipment has been in the friendly hands of skilled people most interested in its successful performance.

But whether installed by your dealer or yourself — only genuine Allis-Chalmers parts will restore the original quality of an Allis-Chalmers product. Accept nothing less!

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

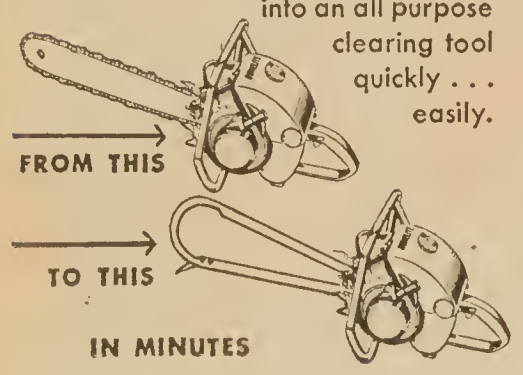
New HOMELITE ATTACHMENT takes the back-break out of clearing



- Land Clearing
- Clears Hedge Rows
- Cuts Fence Posts
- Fells Weed Trees
- Prunes Even Large Limbs

This lightweight, easy-to-handle clearing tool eliminates most of the bending and stooping in clearing. The new, low-cost clearing attachment can be fitted on the Model 17 Homelite saw in a matter of minutes . . . slices through limbs, weed trees or hedge rows like a sharp knife through butter. Fast, light and virtually trouble-free in operation, it is a wonderful work saver around any farm.

Convert your Homelite Model 17 Chain Saw into an all purpose clearing tool quickly . . . easily.



Send Coupon for Complete Information

HOMELITE CORPORATION
4003 Riverdale Ave., Port Chester, N. Y.
Nationwide Sales and Service

☐ Please call me about a free demonstration.
☐ Please send me further information.
☐ Please send me name of nearest Homelite dealer.

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....*County*.....*State*.....

Hybrid Flower Seed Costs More and Is Worth It

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

AS A gardening friend once said to me, "A named variety takes up no more room, uses no more fertilizer, and causes no more work than mongrel plants, so why bother with the mongrels?" Fortunately, reliable seeds are available to suit practically all pocketbooks, and with proper thought as to height, color, and time of bloom, you can get just about any effect you wish in your garden and have flowers for cutting too.

The F1 hybrids add an extra fine touch to the garden because of clearer colors and superior flowers. The seeds do cost more because of the extra work involved in hand-pollinating, but results justify the expense! Also, something new every year gives you something to watch for when it blooms. And if you stretch it into next year, it prolongs the interest!

For instance, the biennial foxglove, planted this year to bloom next year, can now be had in the **Excelsior** strain, with mixed colors and florets which grow all around the stem and are held horizontally so that the interesting throat markings are displayed. Contrast this with the older types of drooping florets, all on one side of the stem. Since foxglove in the wild is a woodland flower, it makes an ideal plant for a semishaded spot, and will also thrive in full sunlight. Foxglove blooms only once, so it is good practice to sow fresh seed in May among the plants that bloom this year. In that way, next year's bloom is provided for.

A new and unusual F1 hybrid petunia is **Crusader**, distinguished by 3-inch flowers, white, irregularly striped and blotched with bright rose. It grows to a height of 12 inches. Another F1 hybrid of **Purple Prince Petunia** is called **Black Knight.** It also grows to 12 inches, has large flowers, ruffled and fringed, and blooms early.

Where asters do well, **Bouquet** or **Powderpuff** is highly pleasing. It comes in mixed colors, is wilt resistant, and has stems that branch from the base and grow upright. The blossoms have high crested centers surrounded by rows of broad petals. The whole plant may be cut to form a bouquet, or its long stems may be cut separately.

As every flower arranger knows, snapdragons lend themselves handsomely to her purpose. The colors are constantly being improved and the graceful spikes do things for the knowing hand, and can be quite satisfying even to the less skillful person whose arranging goes just to the point of standing the stalks in a vase. Early flowering in snapdragons is a goal for

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Man is that peculiar animal who gets a hearty laugh out of an old family album, and then looks in the mirror without so much as a grin.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

which the hybridists are striving, but although the F1 hybrids are gaining ground, the **Colossal Snaps** come earlier and flower abundantly.

Looking forward to the other end of the year, chrysanthemums have their innings then—but April or early May is the time to divide the clumps. A single vigorous shoot from the edge of the clump, fertilized, watered and pinched back twice before buds begin to form, will yield much better flowers than an old clump. Every year I get some new ones—and the colors and shapes are entrancing! But in my borders are two old dears, a tall clear yellow and a large creamy white that come back year after year to brighten the autumn landscape and to glorify our home indoors.

Carefree European Tour

MAY 18—JUNE 28

ENGLAND and SCOTLAND—Seven wonderful days. All of historic old London, from the famous Tower to Buckingham Palace; the Shakespeare country; beautiful Edinburgh, the Scottish Lakes and the Trossachs.

NORWAY and SWEDEN—A fascinating week in the lands of the Midnight Sun "on the roof of the world." From Bergen, the gateway of the Western Fjords, to Oslo, with marvelous scenery all the way—fjords, rugged mountains, roaring cascades, quaint fishing villages, delightful tourist resort hotels. Two days in fabulous Stockholm.

COPENHAGEN and DENMARK—Three gloriously happy days seeing the sights of "wonderful Copenhagen" in the land of Hans Christian Anderson. Hamlet's Castle, Frederiksborg Castle in Hillerod, the pleasure garden of Tivoli, and other famous sights.

HOLLAND and AMSTERDAM—Two unforgettable days in Tulip Land, seeing dykes, windmills, Dutch farms, people in native costume at picturesque Volendam, and the fascinating city of Amsterdam.

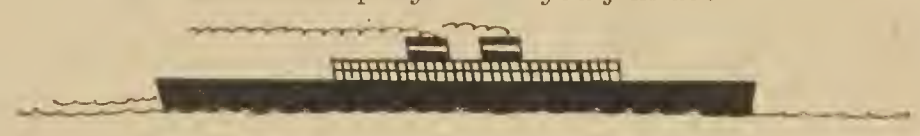
GERMANY—The beautiful cities of Cologne and Heidelberg. A romantic Rhine River boat trip seeing German towns, "castles on the Rhine," vineyards on steep slopes. Frankfurt, with war's grim traces in bombed buildings.

SWITZERLAND THE MAGNIFICENT—Four absolutely thrilling days in the Swiss fairyland. Surpassingly beautiful Lucerne; a day's trip through the famous Three-Pass country; Interlaken and a whole day's ascent of the mighty Jungfrau by mountain railway.

PARIS and FRANCE—Three glamorous days visiting Paris and its environs. A trip to Versailles and its famous palace, home of the former kings of France. Shopping time, too, and a trip across northern France to the port of Cherbourg.

CRUISING THE ATLANTIC—In all, ten relaxing, luxurious days on the Cunard Line's beautiful ship the Queen Elizabeth—five pleasure-filled days each way in this floating palace!

For full details and exact cost, send for our European Tour itinerary. Write to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y. This is a real opportunity to take a relaxing, carefree vacation, at a reasonable cost, and with the best of company. Won't you join us?



Your Veterinarian

Discusses

Preventing Milk Fever

NOT so long ago, we visited a farm where the owner was worrying a little over one of his high-producing dairy cows that was getting close to calving time.

"She's had milk fever the last couple of times she freshened," he told us, "And I'd sure like to know if there's any way of preventing it this time. Maybe we could give her a shot of calcium gluconate now instead of waiting until she shows signs of being sick?"

We hear this question more and more often as dairy cattle are constantly bred for increasing production throughout the country.

Accordingly, it might be well to do a bit of reviewing on this matter of preventing milk fever. For a starter we

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

No race is over till the last yard's run.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

might point out a couple of things that probably won't do much good.

The injection of calcium preparations before the appearance of symptoms is seldom practical, for there is no way of knowing whether or not a cow is going to have milk fever, even when she has had the trouble for two or three years in a row. For another thing, it is unlikely that the feeding of some type of mineral mixture will prevent milk fever. It must be remembered that there already is plenty of calcium stored in the cow's bones, but inactivity of the parathyroid glands makes it unavailable for use. This matter of parathyroid inactivity recently inspired some valuable experiments in a big dairy herd by two University of California scientists.

These men reasoned that the parathyroid glands became relatively inactive while the cow was dry, and then just couldn't get going fast enough when a lot of calcium was suddenly needed at calving time. Logically, then, if most of the calcium was taken out of the dry cow's ration, the parathyroids might be forced to keep on working so they would be in good running order at freshening time.

Their work over a period of two and a half years indicated that a low-calcium, high phosphorous ration fed to dry cows for about a month before calving would prevent most cases of milk fever. On the other hand, it appears that a high-calcium low-phosphorous ration for dry cows will encourage the trouble from this source.

The following grain mix is recommended by the Californians:

800 lbs. ground barley
500 lbs. wheat bran
40 lbs. monosodium phosphate
600 lbs. rolled barley
100 lbs. cottonseed meal
10 lbs. salt

Each cow gets 8 pounds of the mix per day, along with 8 pounds daily of oat hay or some other roughage that is low in calcium.

In addition to such feeding, the following measures represent good management practices, and may also help to prevent cases of milk fever:

1. Allow cows a dry period of at least six weeks.
2. Give cows plenty of exercise during the late stages of pregnancy.
3. Feed light laxative rations during the last week before calving.
4. Remove calves from cows after they have sucked once.
5. Skip one milking completely after making sure that the udder is free from mastitis.
6. Don't milk cows completely dry for the first three days after freshening.

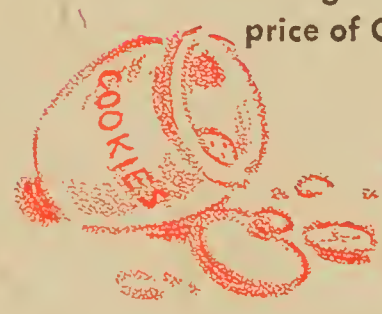


The Trail Leads Straight to Class I-A

$6 MILK

● Average labor income of N. Y. Milk Shed dairy farmer only 39¢ per hour; income of lowest paid industrial worker 79¢ per hour

● Wholesale prices of other commodities used in figuring milk formula shows price of Class 1-A milk should be at least $5.98



● Adjusted Cornell index reveals cost of producing 100 pounds of milk in 1954 was $5.35 for which dairymen received an average blend price of only $4.00

● Farm credit sources are being drained to the danger point because dairymen are forced to borrow money for ordinary operating expenses such as feed and taxes



● Farm vendors and suppliers all over the state are feeling the pinch; feed dealers and implement sellers say farmers are worse off today than in the 1930's



And here's the hide every dairyman would like to nail to his barn door



Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

the bird that meets today's need for

PROFITS



...more eggs at less cost

higher livability without pampering

● This year you need proven profit making values in the inheritance of every chick you buy. You need Hubbard's New Hampshires, Balanced-bred for 34 years. They give fast, uniform growth, vigor and vitality, early maturity. They have heavy, steady egg production, large egg size, resistance to leukosis, and low laying house mortality. **WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG.**

We take full responsibility for safe, on-time delivery of healthy chicks. Every chick sold is backed by our Guarantee of Full Satisfaction to 30 days of age.

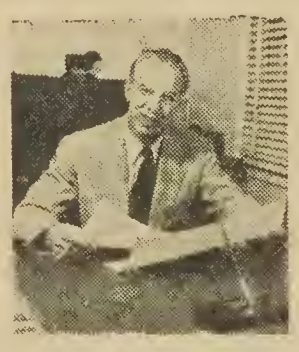
HUBBARD FARMS

Box 20, Walpole, N. H. Phone: Walpole 78 Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

BABCOCK'S

Healthy Chick News

Your Time is Slipping By Rapidly



If you are going to take advantage of the high egg prices which are almost bound to moterialize within the next twelve months, you'd better order your chicks today. If your laying house is empty next fall and winter when the price of eggs is high, you will reolly be kicking yourself.

I think we hove o good bird. We are not 100% satisfied with it ourselves and never will be. We get practically no complaints at all onymare an livability af our birds, either as chicks or in the laying house. We have a bird that will lay far a lang time, 15 to 17 months of heovy egg productian during the first loying periad. Our bird comes up in egg size just a hair too slowly but will usually lay a lot mare quickly but fizzle out in the spring and early summer before the price af eggs really gets high. During the periad of highest egg prices our birds are laying practically all large eggs and loy at a high rate af speed.

It won't cast yau anything to read our catalog. I think yau will find it interesting. Please send a card today or if yau are convinced you want to raise aur chicks, please call us on the phane taday and we will book your arder and yau can send us a check.

Monroe C. Babcock

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.

Route 3G, Ithaca, New York

5 EXTRA CHICKS $2.49 Per 100

Bloodtested, AAAA Surplus, No Culls Cripples, 30 breeds, including Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hampshires, Minorcas, Leghorns, Austra Whites, Delhamps, $6.96. Pullets, $12 96 Heavies, $5 85. Mixed, $4 85, Leftovers, $2.49 FREE Catalog. f o b alive

CLINTON CHICK STORE, 53, CLINTON, MO.

CLEMENTS MAINE-BRED CHICKS

Whether you produce MARKET EGGS, MEAT, or HATCHING EGGS —you can increase your profit margin by starting with Clements Maine-Bred Chicks. We offer the breeds and crosses that have proven most profitable.

RED-ROCKS (Black Sex-Link Pullets)
famous for stamina, livability, and steady egg production.

WHITE LEGHORNS—
efficient egg producors—more eggs per bag of feed means greater net profits.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—
favorites for high egg production.

WHITE ROCKS—
1st choice of many commercial broiler growers—fast growth, high livability efficient feed conversion, top meat quality. Pullets in demand for hatching egg production.

They're backed by 44 years breeding experience and the reputation of Maine's largest hatchery.

Maine-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean

Write (or phono Winterport 190) for information ano prices.

CLEMENTS CHICKS, INC.

ROUTE 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE

Bred to Increase Your Profits

NEW BOOK Free!

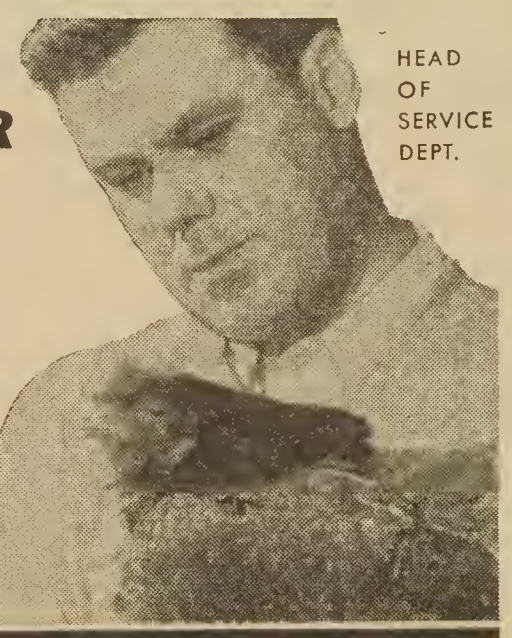
Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1955 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.

Write to:



Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

MEET "KNOW-HOW" CHARLIE OSTRANDER



HEAD OF SERVICE DEPT.

At MARSHALL'S Where you get the Best Strains, Best Methods, Best Service. Plan Now for Top-of-Market prices.

Babcock-strain and Strain Cross Leghorns.

Contest winning Reds . . . Red-Rock cross.

Buy Marshall Chicks this year.

MARSHALL BROS.

R5-E, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 46336

MAKE A PROFIT IN 1955 WITH WEBSTER'S REDS

Only one breed and one strain. High livability and good resistance to leukosis. 100% livability at Western N. Y. Laying Test for the past five years. Two high three year averages in egg production for all breeds in all contests.

New York Approved U. S. Pullorum clean Write for prices

Clark Street Road WEBSTER POULTRY FARM Auburn, N. Y.

Controlling Poultry Mites and Lice is Important

By L. M. HURD

POULTRY lice and mites cause losses to poultry keepers yearly amounting to $85,000,000 throughout the U.S., according to Schwartz and Moore, Entomologists at Cornell University, as reported in the January issue of "Farm Research." These research workers say, "Constant vigilance and early detection of infestations are the key to prevention of losses. Fortunately, control is not difficult."

Details in controlling red mites are as follows: "Spraying roosts and walls with 4 per cent DDT has given excellent control of red mites in recent tests at Ithaca. The spray is made by mixing 6½ pints of 25 per cent DDT emulsion in 5 gallons of water. One spraying of roost and wall areas near the roosts usually will clean up an infestation."

The authors go on to say, "Lice may reach large numbers on a fowl in a short time. A count on 3 birds rated as moderately infested revealed 329, 463, and 835 lice respectively. Much heavier infestations frequently occur. Such conditions cause reduced flesh and lower egg production, and the bird's resistance to disease is lowered."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Many people are so busy telling the world what is wrong with it, they haven't time to improve it.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Of the many methods of control, the authors state that a lindane roost spray is the cheapest and most practical. A spray is made by adding ½ pint of 20 per cent lindane emulsion to 5 gallons of water and applying it to all roosting areas. Usually one spraying is enough. If both lice and red mites are present, both can be controlled at the same time by combining the lindane and DDT sprays.

* * *

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF DUBBING PULLETS?

"FARM RESEARCH," the quarterly bulletin of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station for January, has an interesting report on dubbing pullets. Dubbing, of course, means the removing of the comb and wattles of chickens. This operation is usually performed on cockerels, particularly leghorns, to prevent the combs from freezing in cold weather and injury of the comb and wattles from fighting. These parts are much larger on the males than the females. Dubbing of the females has been practiced in recent years by a number of poultrymen, but their reasons for doing so were varied.

Cole and Hutt of the Poultry Department at Cornell University decided to test the effect of dubbing on egg production and viability. Half the pullets raised in 1949 and 1950 were dubbed at 8 weeks. Both comb and wattles were removed. Records were kept of each bird to 500 days of age and both dubbed and undubbed birds ran together. Birds bred for resistance or susceptibility to leucosis were included in the flock studied. The average difference for both years combined was 3 eggs more for the dubbed birds. The mortality was identical for both the dubbed and the controls. More than 5,000 pullets were involved. The authors state, "In areas of the country where the winters are more severe, it might prove to be more beneficial to dub. Even as small a difference as three eggs per bird per year would be worth the time and effort to dub."

NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges, Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65D, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control., Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn, TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

Bulkley's PROFIT-MAKING LEGHORNS



Here's How to Profit:

- Buy Quality Chicks, Market Quality Eggs
- Start Chicks Early, Get More Eggs When Prices Are Highest
- New! Free Catalog!
- Early order discount until April 1.

Allen H. Bulkley & Sons

OUR 40TH YEAR

125 Leghorn Lane Phone 30-M Odessa, N. Y.

HAWLEY WHITE LEGHORNS



Warren Hawley III

PRODUCED $3.82 NET INCOME

per bird over feed and chick costs at 1953 N Y. Random Sample Test. Hawley Leghorns had hen-housed average of 220.1 eggs per bird (32.4 eggs per bird **above** test average). and tied for lowest laying bouse mortality (only 4%). Remember, these are Random Samples of Hawley chicks (same as our customers receive) and with Hawley chicks and good management you should be able to equal these results.

Write today for free literature and prices. Also hatching Metcalf's White Americans—the great new white broiler chicks.

HAWLEY POULTRY FARM

Warren W. Hawley & Sons,

Route 1-E, Batavia, New York.

CHAPMAN WHITE LEGHORNS



Highly Efficient for Commercial Egg Production

Chapman White Leghorns make high flock averages of large white eggs, are disease-resistant, and have low laying-house mortality. Small birds, very efficient feed convertors. Customers report 4 to 4½ lb. feed intake per doz. of eggs . 240-250 eggs yearly flock averages.

Make a nice profit on your poultry with Chapman White Leghorns. Free folder and prices—write today.

CHAPMAN FARMS

238 Warren St. Glens Falls, N. Y.

SHELLENBERGER'S WHITE LEGHORNS

Our 29th year breeding White Leghorns. They are bred for heavy production of large Chalky White Eggs. Day Old Pullets, and Non-sexed Chicks. Literature & prices.

C. M. Shollenberger, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.



BUSH'S CHICK SALE Rocks, Reds Wyand, Minorcas, Hampa, Lega, Austra Whites. Surplus AAAA, Bloodtested $6 96, Pullets $12 96 Heavies, $5 85, Mixed $4 96 Leftovers, $1 96, No Culls, Cripples, 26 Breeds, f o b Free catalog

BUSH HATCHERIES, 52, CLINTON, MISSOURI

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Our Colleges of Agriculture Have Met the Test of Time

By DR. KARL BUTLER

AMID THE hustle and bustle of present-day living, we rarely take time out to pay tribute to those who have contributed so much to our present well being.

Few people doubt that productivity per man has been greatly increased during the past fifty years and more. Few can question that we still need spiritual food as well as material food. We all must admit that American agriculture has gone through changes for the better from the standpoint of productivity and utility. But what has

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Read from some humbler poet,
Whose songs gushed from his heart.
—Longfellow

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

brought about these great changes in American agriculture?

Some will say it is scientific progress —embodying all that we have learned regarding new crops, new varieties, new livestock types, new knowledge of fertilizers and pesticides and their uses, and other such things.

Undoubtedly these are important factors, but what forces have made these changes possible—and in such a short time? Unquestionably all segments of science, industry and education have contributed. But if we had to place our finger on the one idea that has contributed as much, or more, than anything else, my guess is that we would have to point to the great land-grant college system.

On the eve of the 44th Annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, (March 21-25) let's go back 98 years to the time when the idea that was to mobilize the productive forces of American agriculture first came to the attention of the public. Actually, the land-grant college system came into being with the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862. However, five years before that, in December of 1857, Justin S. Morrill of Vermont introduced in the House of Representatives a bill for the establishment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

In December of 1861, under a new administration, a similar bill was introduced and passed by both houses. President Lincoln signed it in 1862. The act provided for the establishment of a college in each state for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. For the support of these colleges, there was granted to each state an amount of public land equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative from that state in Congress.

The proceeds of the sale of these lands were to constitute a "perpetual fund of undiminished capital for the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object should be—without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics—to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

The Land-Grant College Act has a direct bearing on Cornell and the many other land-grant colleges throughout the country. Ezra Cornell, the founder, and Andrew D. White, Cornell's first president, were both New York State senators at that time. Mr. Cornell originally favored allocating the money procured from the land in New York State to several institutions around the state. Mr. White strongly opposed this. In the course of the debate, White and Cornell became fast friends. This friendship was most valuable in bringing about the establishment of Cornell University six years later in 1868, when instruction officially started. Cornell was incorporated in 1865, but it was three years later that students first trod the campus of this great university.

On March 21, as the New York State College of Agriculture goes on display at the annual Farm and Home Week, we will see the results of extensive experimentation and new developments of interest, not only to farmers and housewives, but to people in every walk of life.

Ezra Cornell, Andrew White, the late Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey, and others deserve respectful credit. The name of Justin S. Morrill will long live. The first building erected on the Cornell campus was named for him.

Farm and Home Week will be well worth attending. It is living proof that an idea, if it is good enough, will continue to grow and bear good fruit through the years.

DISPERSAL
of the
EMERY POTTER FARM
Penn Yan, N. Y. 2 miles North on Route 14A
Saturday, March 26, 1955 — 1:00 P.M.
20 head of Hereford Cattle, 12 head registered, balance good grades. Several cows with calf at foot. T.B. and Bangs Tested — Vaccinated. A good line of machinery, mostly Ford-Dearborn.
For Catalogue Write:
ROBERT J. GENERAUX, Sale Mgr.
Canandaigua, New York
A. V. ZOGG, Jr., Auctioneer
Cortland, New York

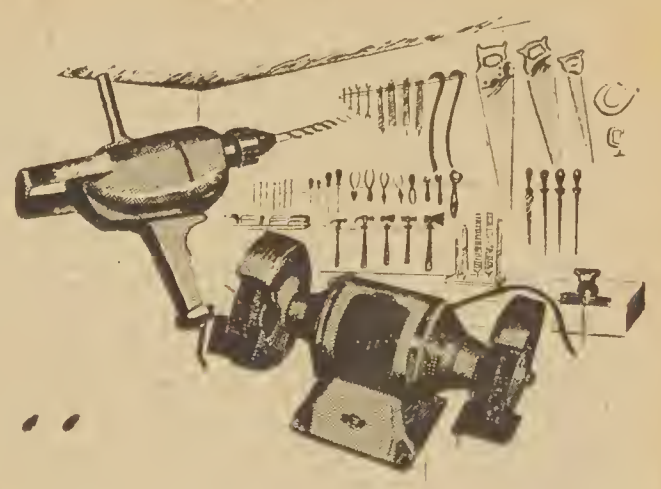
AYRSHIRE AUCTION
ATWOOD ORCHARDS "RED STAR" SALE at the "Doane Farm", Chazy, N. Y., Sat., April 2, 1955, at 12:30 P.M. 38 COWS—3 YEARLINGS —3 HEIFER CALVES and 2 Sensational BULL CALVES.
17 Daughters of the Approved Vista Grande Don Ramon sell. 4 are classified "Excellent." 7 "Very Good." 24 additional daughters of other Approved and Proven sires sell. Eight daughters of great Approved dams sell. 32 Cows have 2x-305 day records avg.: 10483 M 4.27% 447 F., Act.—501 F. M.E. Bull calves are out of top cows in excellent families. 18 Cows fresh, others due every month. HEALTH: Herd is T.B. and Bangs Accred., Calf. Vacc., T.B. and blood tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days.
FOR CATALOG WRITE:
TOM P. WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., BRANDON, VT.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION
LESLIE SWARTHOUT MILKING HERD DISPERSAL
Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y.
THURS., APRIL 7, 1955 at 1:00 P.M.
35 COWS. This is one of the best farmer-breeder's herd in one of the oldest Ayrshire counties in New York. The herd has been on DHI test a long time. Unprofitable cows have been sold. It's a herd of money making cows that buyers will be pleased with. CALVING SCHEDULE: Five cows freshened in Feb., 4 in Mar., 2 are due in April, 1 in July, 4 in Sept. and 3 or 4 are due each month thereafter through the winter. HEALTH: Herd is T.B. Accred., Bangs Accred., and Calfhood Vaccinated. All cattle selling have been T.B. and blood tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days prior to sale. They're eligible for immediate shipment to any state. CATALOGS AT THE SALE
TOM P. WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., BRANDON, VT.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION
ARTHUR EMMICK CATTLE & EQUIPMENT DISPERSAL—Mon., April 4, at 10:30 A.M., Norwich, N. Y. Farm off Rt. 12, five mi. S. of town.
45 REGISTERED AYRSHIRES
29 COWS — 6 BRED HEIFERS — 2 YEARLINGS — 3 HEIFER CALVES—2 BULLS. One of the bulls is a 5-yr.-old by Neshaminy Preferred, App., sire of 4 class Leaders, and 41 daus. avg.: 532 F., M.E. This is a good herd of profitable cattle. 17 recently fresh, 3 due in July; 4 in Sept., and 7 in Oct. HEALTH: Herd is T.B. Accred., Bangs Certified, Calf. Vacc., and has been blood tested within 30 days prior to sale. EQUIPMENT includes 2 John Deere "B" Tractors and other modern pieces that are in A-1 condition.
FOR CATALOG WRITE
TOM P. WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., BRANDON, VT.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Better Living...



It takes a really complete, up-to-date farm shop to keep all of the machinery and equipment on a modern dairy farm in good running order.

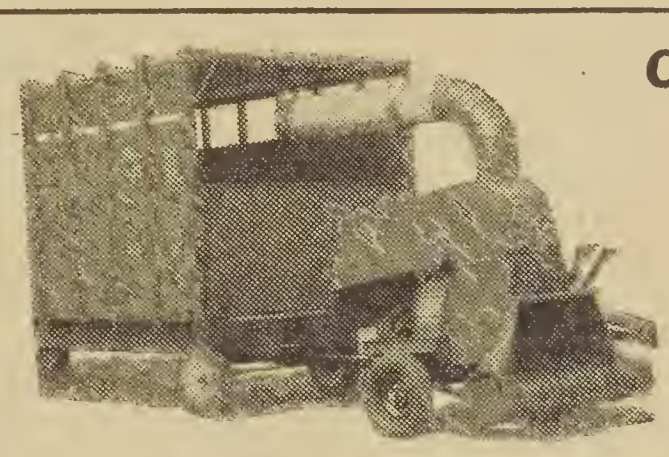
A well-equipped farm shop enables a farmer to adjust and repair all of his machinery during slack seasons so that his machines are ready for use when they are most needed.

Many farmers in New York and Western Vermont have been able to outfit farm shops using some of the extra profits they get from daughters of the sires used by New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative.

Yes, by improving their herds, these dairymen have been able to improve their way of living, with the necessary facilities which make an efficient farm operation.

For complete information on breeding your herd to NYABC sires, call your local technician or write:

BOX 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. ITHACA, N. Y.



Cut Haying Costs
with the
McKEE
one-man
SHREDDER
HARVESTER

This ONE machine Loads and UNLOADS up to 20 tons hay per day—and you only need ONE MAN and ONE TRACTOR.

- Low Investment
- Extremely Low Maintenance
- Low Power Requirements
- A Hay Shredder, Not a Chopper

WESTERN N. Y. DISTRIBUTOR
McKEE Harvesting Systems
Manlius, New York

EASTERN N. Y. DISTRIBUTOR
Clarence Collins
Malone, New York

8th Annual New York State Beef Cattle Improvement Project Group Heifer Sales

TWO SALES OFFERING QUALITY HEIFERS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 16—1 P.M.—PALMYRA FAIRGROUNDS, PALMYRA, N. Y.
(Bob Watson, Clyde, N. Y.—Sale Manager)

SATURDAY, MAY 7— 1 P.M.—ALTAMONT FAIRGROUNDS, ALTAMONT, N. Y.
(Dave Beresford, Delanson, N. Y.—Sale Manager)

ANGUS — HEREFORDS — SHORTHORN

All cattle approved by selection committees. T.B. and Bangs free. Inoculated against shipping fever. Animals can be inspected from 10 A.M. on each sale date.

YEARLINGS AND TWO YEAR OLDS, ALSO A FEW YOUNG SERVICE BULLS AT EACH SALE

Sales are sponsored by:

New York State Beef Cattle Feeders' and Breeders' Improvement Project

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P O. Box 514 ITHACA N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

April 2 Issue ..... Closes March 18
April 16 Issue.....Closes April 1
May 7 Issue.....Closes April 22
May 21 Issue.....Closes May 6

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

CHOICE Dairy Cows and Heifers. Fresh and close up. Large selection. Inspection invited. Frank W. Arnold Ballston Spa, New York.

REGISTERED Jersey bull. Born December 1953. Sire's proof, (Commando Beauty Advancer) 18 daughters; 25 records average—9,201 milk — 456 fat. Grandson of highest Superior Sire of breed, Favorite Commando. Dam at 4 yrs.—305 days—11,320 milk—513 fat. Sire and Dam classified Very Good. John Kinyon, Marietta, New York.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, Inc., Fred Emmick, Oxford, N. Y

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Hereford bred and open heifers and young bulls. Famous background, low price. Mack Park. Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 5734.

HEREFORDS: If interested in Good Breeding Stock or Commercial Cattle, write for Directory of all Breeders and list of available cattle. New York State Hereford Breeders' Assoc., Room 21, Wing Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

THIRTEEN head Angus cows bred to freshen starting April 1. Clifford Sheldon, South Hartford, New York.

FOR SALE: Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls from accredited herd. Heckman Farm, Earl Heckman, Bath, New York.

LARGE BONED, fast gaining registered Angus—Sired by $25,000 Bardoliermere II. 15th (¾ brother to 1953 Chicago Grand Champion Bull), and Gammer Pride Lad (son of Eileenmere 999-35th) some 1954 breeding bulls, 2 bred 1953 heifers, a few bred foundation cows. Priced exceptionally low to beginners and commercial breeders. Ral-MO Angus Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 17 Angus cows, 15 springers. Albert Shafer, Angelica, New York.

50 CALFHOOD vaccinated and T.B. tested yearling Angus heifers from purebred cows and purebred bulls. Also some nice matched pairs of young well broke Belgian horses Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, N. Y.

REGISTERED Angus—Bull 3 years, bred by Rowan Farms, Pa. 3 young bulls all Bandolier breeding—5 young cows—4 2-year heifers— two cows and one heifer Eileenmere line—Eldon Brown, North Brookfield, N.Y.

FOR SALE—5 registered Angus heifers ready to breed this summer, Bangs vaccinated. Shadybrook Farms, Cohocton, N. Y.

ONE BULL, 2 steers, nine months old, three heifers all sired by a son of International Champion. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull born April 1954. From the Lenda cow family. Dam on test has 10285—508 in 305 days Sr2 2x, granddam 13537—762 Sr3 305C 3x Class Leader, maternal great granddam 20508—1109 Jr4 Nat'l Record. Sire, son of Douglaston Lady Augusta, has 56 AR daughters including Gallant Royalenda 16431-809 Sr4—305C-3x Class Leader, also from Lenda family. An attractive individual. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

HEIFERS—bull calves—dandy for oxen—Polled yearling. Greenlawn Farm, Phone 1208J1, Cobleskill, New York.

BEEF CATTLE

REGISTERED Beef Shorthorn Cattle. Few choice bulls. Best Blood lines. Inspection invited. Klay-Lohm Farms, Shortsville, N. Y. Phone 5049.

SWINE

SPOTTED Poland China pigs, bred gilts, service boars, all ages. Shipped with Dr. Health Certificate. Grain fed purebreds. C. W. Hillman. Phone 8481 Vincentown New Jersey.

PIGS — 6-8 wks. Chester-Yorkshire. Berkshire—OIC. A few now ready to ship. Orders booked for later delivery. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel.9-1085.

TAMWORTHS—Registered or unregistered. 10 weeks old. Tamworth Farm, Milton, Delaware.

GRAIN fed Pigs and Shoats 20 lb. size $11.00, 30 lb. $13.00, 40 lb. $15.00, in small or large truckload lots on one week's notice. Get permit from your State Capitol livestock officials before ordering. All breeds and crosses but state 2nd choice size and breed. Veterinarian vaccination $1.00. Truck delivery reasonable. Write or call: C. Stanley Short, Sr., Cheswold, Del.

SHEEP

25 YOUNG Ewes due to lamb in March. Edward J. Mitchell, R.3, Horseheads, N. Y. Phone 9-4704.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines. friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BACK AGAIN with some of the finest pups ever offered. German Shepherds ever alert, intelligent guards, faithful to owner, do not tolerate prowlers. Don't wait too late. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, N. Y. Phone Port Jervis 3-3861.

DOGS

FOR SALE; Saint Bernard puppies, 7 weeks old. Lewis Hammon, Fox Road, Marcy, N. Y.

SALE OR TRADE, Pekinese puppies. Gertrude, R2, Box 150, West Davenport Road, Oneonta, New York.

SHEPHERD Pups, nice pets, mother low-heeler. Males $15. Females $12.00. O. Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N.Y.

FOR SALE—A.K.C. Reg. Chihuahuas. Mrs. Richard Hall, Whitney Point, N. Y. Phone 115.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

REGISTERED Collie Puppies. Beauties. Championship Breeding $30.00, $35.00—Plummer McCullough, Mercer Penna.

CHINCHILLA

FOR SALE—Chinchillas, NCBA registered, top quality breeding stock. Write for full information. Mt. Hope Chinchilla Ranch, Mansfield Center, Conn.

RABBITS

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash Markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

BEAUTIFUL Seal Rex rabbits for sale. Bardy's Rabbitry, E. Thompson, Connecticut. Mailing address, Route 1, North Grosvenordale, Connecticut.

POULTRY

BALL Red-Rocks and Ball Leghorns (pure, undiluted Babcock strain) are bred for long distance egg production. The sustained high egg production and good livability of these birds really pay off when the squeeze is on egg and poultry prices. Our Dominant White Crosses (mostly Cornish, New Hampshire and Barred Rock) make broad-breasted, white feathered, yellow skinned broilers with a minimum of feed. Write for free catalogue, telling about our 11,000 bird farm and modern hatchery. Truck delivery to many areas. Ball Poultry Farm, Route A, Owego, Tioga County, N Y.

67 RARE Breeds Chicks including Polish; Spanish; Buttercups; Turkens; Australorps; Houdans; Lakenvelders; Andaluslans; Cornish; Anconas; Sussex; Hamburgs; Giants; Brahmas; Leghorns; Minoreas; Orpingtons; Vikings; Wyandottes; Rocks. Live arrival all eastern states guaranteed. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free Murray McMurray Hatchery, Box B-70 Webster City Iowa.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Hareo Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms Wallace H Rich & Son Hobart, N. Y

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's Healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books Babcock Poultry Farm Inc., Route 5A, Ithaca, New York

GET TOP PRICES for eggs and meat. Be ready for better prices in '55. Tie in with top strains best hatching, disease resistance, trained service people. Babcock Leghorns; laying test winning R.I. Reds: Arbor Acres White Rocks; famous meat strain New Hampshires. Poultry will snap back. It always has. Our orders show it. Order early. Marshall Brothers Hatchery, R.D 5-A. Phone 46336. Ithaca, N. Y.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS $7.95—100 C.O.D. Reds, Rocks, Hampshires & heavy assorted. No leghorns. Prices at hatchery Surplus Chick Co. Milesburg 7, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds Crosses. All heavies, no leghorns. $6.00-100, $11.00-200, plus postage. Ship at once, COD. Kline's Poultry Farm, Strausstown, Pa.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

STATE-OF-MAINE Quality Poults — Broad Breasted White Hollands. Broad Breasted Bronze. Beltsville Whites. Write for prices and open dates. U.S. Approved Clean. Ralph Sanborn, Sebago Lake, Maine.

McINTYRE White Rock chicks and hatching eggs. Certified or Approved matings, Pullorum Clean. Best strain for eggs and meat. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S Farm-Proven White Leghorns Proven for production, livability, good egg size, first and second generation Mt. Hope; also Weidner, Dryden bloodlines. Details on request. Write to Zimmer's Poultry Farm. Box C, Gallupville, N.Y.

TURKEYS

MEADOWBROOK U. S. Dept. Agriculture Beltsville Broadbreasts. Faster, Bigger growth on less feed. Penna. Pullorum-Typhoid clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

COME To GOZZI'S For Thompson Broadwhites, large and medium strains. Our new Thompson contract permits selling throughout East. We're headquarters too for Broad-Breasted Bronze, Gozzi's Grand Champion Strain. Poults and eggs available in both Thompson Broadwhites and Broad-Breasted Bronze. Sexed Toms a specialty; ask about them. Conn.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Write for folder and new lower prices. Gozzi's Turkey Farm & Hatchery, Box A, Route 1, Guilford, Conn.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins $25.00—100. White Runners $25.00, Rouens $50.00. Less than 100, add 2c each. Toulouse, White, Brown China Goslings. Chicks. Zetts Poultry Farm. Drifting, Penna.

GEESE

PILGRIM Goslings. Start right with superior strain of best breed. Large, fast growing, husky pairs $3.00. Minimum two pairs. Snively, Colrain, Mass.

PILGRIM GEESE—Best Breed. Low Prices. Hatching Eggs. Illustrated Circular. 20 Page Goose Booklet free. Goshen Poultry Farm, G-4 Goshen, Indiana.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox Phone—Bergen 97. New York

FURS AND GINSENG

FURS AND Ginseng Wanted: Trappers furs and wild Ginseng. High Prices, honest grading. List free. H Metcalf & Son, Alstead New Hampshire.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION As Working farm manager or herdsman. Four years Cornell University, University of Maryland. 20 years experience with registered dairy cattle, beef, poultry husbandry Considerable knowledge of soils and soil problems. 37, married, 1 child. 8 years at present position. E. R. Morse, 4204 Loch Raven Blvd., Baltimore 18, Maryland. Apt. 406.

EXPERIENCED single man desires work on farm in Maine. References. Box 514-J1, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

HELP WANTED

SELL LADIES hand loomed 100% nylon bags for church and grange projects. Fast seller—good commission. Write: Josephine E. Gareau, P. O. Box 514 Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

DEALERS WANTED!—Make winter a high-profit season with Rite-Way's new one-man Chain Saw; Sells Fast by demonstration—farmers see for themselves how light and easily it handles, and what a tremendous job it does! Three full horsepower at the cut! The blade has a 360-degree swivel, locks instantly in any position—no other saw its size has this! New magnesium alloys make the Rite-Way light—yet tough and rugged! Exclusive automatic oiling system . . . complete roller-bearing mounting . . . narrow guide bar, centered for balance . . . easy-to-sharpen three-way saw chain! Exclusive franchise and 30-day Free trial to responsible parties. Write today to Dept. L-A, Rite-Way Dairy Division, Package Machinery Company, East Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

MAKE EXTRA cash selling Skarie "Chain Lightning" Chain Saws! Profitable and easy . . exclusive quality features and low price sell the saw for you. Buy a 4 horsepower 18 inch capacity "Chain Lightning" saw for only $178.00 less big dealer discount . . . use it yourself . . . use it to sell others! Responsible parties write to Skarie Inc., 707 N. Howard Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland for details and descriptive literature.

GOOD Cow Man. Capable as test milker. $200. plus. If married, wife can work part-time, hourly rate, main house. State age, height, weight and family. Box 1032, Trenton, New Jersey.

DAIRY FARM Family—for outstanding Holstein herd in Central New York. Must be top notch! Prefer family with sufficient help to operate 45 cow farm. Provide all information and dependable references. Box 514-ED, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

HAY

ALFALFA — Clover — Timothy — Straw—Mixed hay. Large or small bales. For a real top quality load at a fair price write or call: Horace W. Bolton, E. Northfield, Mass. Tel. 840.

FOR SALE: Top quality hay and straw. Delivered subject to inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R. D. No. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa hay and wheat straw. Tel Poplar Ridge 3214. C. E. Wilbur—King Ferry, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 100 ton early cut baled hay. Peter Chambers, Walton, N. Y.

40-TON TOP quality hay, clover and timothy for sale. Phone Brookfield 2312, William F. Wesser, R.F.D., West Edmeston, N. Y.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS: 100 medium bulbs. Gorgeous colors. 20 prize varieties. $2.00 postpaid. Free catalog. The Elmores, Georgetown, New York.

GLADIOLUS, number 1 size, excellent mixture, $5.00 per 100. Send for price list of named varieties. Spencer's Flower Farm, R.F.D. 3, Middleboro, Mass.

GREEN'S Gladiolus, 20,000 Blooming size bulbs, mixed colors, quick sales. $1.00 hundred. Walter Green, Goshen, R.D. 1, New York.

DAHLIAS — 8 Different Giants or 10 small, $2.50. Labeled. Cannas, Gladiolus. Box 7, Gladside, Northfield, Mass.

GLADIOLUS, mixed, about twenty varieties. Large, $3.95 hundred, $14.95 thousand, medium. $11.85, blooming size, $7.65, small (not bulblets) $3.35. All postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, N. Y.

POPCORN

YELLOW Dynamite Pop Corn. 3 pounds prepaid $1.00 Keystone Farms, Richfield, Penna.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified Blight Resistant seed potatoes. They beat any others for yield. Also certified Katahdins Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

NURSERY STOCK

EVERGREENS: Seedlings and Transplants; all kinds. Free price-list and planting guide. Flickingers' Nursery, Box 9, Sagamore, Pa.

DWARFED Ming Trees, Japanese Bonsai Method. Seed for 200 trees—10 varieties—evergreen, fruit, flowering. Ancient experts' instructions—fascinating hobby. Make money! Moneyback guarantee Only $2.00 complete. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 24, N. Y

SEEDS

HEALTHFUL—profitable—flavorful. 10 big different packets finest Herb seeds. Growing instructions—recipes—all complete for only $1.00 North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 34, New York.

WORLD'S Finest Strain—300 African Violet Seeds—only $1.00. Free expert growing instructions — Free starting medium. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 14, N. Y.

CERTIFIED Empire Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed. C. Crowe, Dryden, New York.

BROADLEAF trefoil. Purity 98.92%. 20 lbs. or more $1.20 per lb. COD. Howard Bunker, Fort Edward, New York.

PLANTS

ONION PLANTS—Choice select yellow or white Sweet Spanish, yellow or white Bermuda, 300-$1.60; 500-$2.10; 1,000-$3.50; 2,000-$5.45; 3,000-$6.90; 6,000 (crate)-$10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas

SENSATIONAL F2 of Hybrid Climbing Tomato Plants. All the big, red, ripe tomatoes a family of six can eat. Can be planted in flower bed or under kitchen window. They bear until frost. Send $1.00 for 12 of these wonderful plants, postage prepaid by us. State when you want shipment made. Free instructions how to grow. Order today. P. D. Fulwood Company, Dept. 101, Tifton, Georgia.

POT GROWN Strawberry Plants—Heavy, well rooted plants—the advantage of bearing fruit this season. The best kinds only. Sparkle, for freezing; Robinson, used extensively commercially; Empire, Fairfax, Premier, Catskill, Eden and Chesapeake (very late). Also Gem everbearer which is the most reliable. 25 plants postpaid, $3.75. 50 plants postpaid, $7.50. 100 plants railway express collect, $13.50. Bellows Nursery, 52 Lewis St., Southampton, New York.

CERTIFIED strawberry plants. Fresh dug from our muck farm. Premier Dorsett, Empire, Fairfax, Catskill, Fairland Temple, Robinsou, Sparkle, Senator Dunlap $3.00 per hundred, postpaid. Everbearing varieties: Streamliner, Superfection $4.75 per hundred postpaid. Write for quantity prices. Braman Bros., Penfield, New York.

STATE inspected vigorous strawberry plants. Howard, Catskill, Fairfax, Sparkle, Robinson, Temple. 50-$2.25; 100-$3.50 postpaid. Free catalog. Franklin Roberts, Box C, Boxford, Mass.

FOR SALE: State inspected strawberry plants. Write for list. M. Ingersoll, Maple View, New York.

STRAWBERRY Plants. The kinds you like to raise. Spring dug. Free catalog. Rexford Sprout, Sayre, Pa.

SEND NO Money—Pay Postman. Earliest blooming size Tomato plants. 50 plants for $1.00, 100 for $1.75, 500 for $4.00 plus postage. Prompt safe arrival guaranteed. Order now. Free catalog with each order. P. D. Fulwood Company, Dept. 101, Tifton, Georgia.

CERTIFIED Strawberry, red—black raspberry plants Fresh dug. Eureka Plant Farm, Bernhards Bay, N. Y

STRAWBERRY — raspberry plants, hardy, vigorous, northern grown, state certified. Strawberries, only one or two generations removed from substantially virus free stock. Howard Catskill. Sparkle. 50-$2.25; 100-$3.50; 200-$6.50; 300-$9.00; 500-$12.50; 1000-$23.00. Latham raspberry 25-$3.50; 50-$6.00; 100-$12.00; 500-$50.00; 1000-$85.00. Medium size ½ price. Postpaid. Folder free. Rev. Kenneth W. Berry, Randolph, Vermont.

HARDY Northern Grown, virus free strawberry plants, fresh dug and postpaid. Many varieties including everbearing. Fine healthy plants with state certificate at reasonable prices. All the leading types and many new ones. Also Mary Washington asparagus plants. Free descriptive catalogue with instructions on raising strawberries. James Dudley & Sons, Millbury, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

PIGS 50 lbs. to 125 live weight. Veal calves 150 lbs. up live weight. Suckling goats, suckling lambs, lambs sheep and heavy rabbits. Honest prices call or write: Casale Bros., Slaughterers 1660 Taylor Ave., Utica, N. Y. Phone Utica 2-1091—2-7602.

RAW FURS—Sheep's wool. Highest market prices paid. Ship direct to: Paul Baratier, Parish, N. Y.

WANTED—New York State Muskrats. Ship small lots by P.P. Will call for large lots. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214. C. E. Wilbur, King Ferry, N. Y.

WANTED to Buy: United States gold coins. A. E. Tureone, 298 Broadway, Providence, Rhode Island.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE SYRUP, finest quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quarts—½ gallons and gallons Prices on request. Wm. Lawrence, Hunter, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup. Gallon $6.00, ½ gallon $3.50, quarts $2.00. Postpaid third zone. Armand Desautels, Shoreham, Vermont.

PURE MAPLE syrup, grade A or better, $5.85 a gallon. Sugar, 5 and 10 pound cans, $.85 a pound. 2 oz. cakes, $1.25 a pound. Postpaid 3rd zone. L. L. Allen, Craftsbury, Vermont.

GRADE A maple syrup, $6.00 gallon, $3.25-2 quarts. Postpaid 3rd zone. Edward Daniels, Royalton, Vt.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

REAL ESTATE

NEW STROUT Catalog. Just Out! Mailed Free Farms, Homes, Businesses. 35 States Coast-to-Coast, over 2,750 bargains described WORLD'S LARGEST; 55 Years Service STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

SPACIOUS country home, 9½ rooms, 2 baths, good water, near school, on state highway Route 116. Warehouse (180x45) — Andrew Olanyk, Sunderland, Mass. Telephone—South Deerfield No. -5-3858

SELLING Retirement homes, gardens, like rent. Details. Parray, Brierhill, Penna.

34 ACRE farm near Lewville: Land class 5, comfortable improved house. Barn, silo, garage, spring water, stream, hard road. John Adams, Box 431, Penn Yan, New York.

FOR SALE: 88 acre farm, 20 acres woods. Modern 10 room house, good big barn, 14 stanchions. I am a widow and can't get help. Two chicken coops and good garage. First place above Bradford School. Mrs. Justina Sutryk, Bradford, N. Y. Phone Savona 4171.

CHAUTAUQUA County, Free spring list of farms and country homes. Rollin F. Cass, Realtor, Gokey Bldg., Jamestown, N. Y.

STORE, dwelling, etc. Live town. Bargain. Arthur Marschner, Roulette, Pa

180 ACRE farm, 65 head cattle, completely modern, fully equipped, water plentiful, 1954 county Green Pastures winner. $45,000.00. Glenn Durfee, Vergennes, Vermont.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS and poles all sizes. Sturdy, 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15 cents at yard. Penta treated poles for pole barns. Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York.

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W H. Martin Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

QUANTITY—large, medium, small cedar posts, poles. Seasoned. F. G. Fletcher, Norwood, New York.

CEDAR Fence Posts for sale. $.15 up. Donald Macagg, Harrisville, N. Y. Phone Kingswood 3-2769.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers Better Buys on Used Equipment. Increased new "Cat" Deliveries have Broadened our Selection. See us now for a better choice. International TD14A Tractor with Isaaeson Hydraulic Straight Bulldozer. New 1949. An unusually good machine. A Certified Buy at $6500. Allis-Chalmers HD7W Tractor with Drott Hydraulic Bulldozer. Needs some work. As is $2700. Galion Heavy Duty Patrol, Tandem Drive with IH 4 cylinder gasoline engine. As is $3250. Caterpillar D7 Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Bulldozer. New 1947. Needs some work. Case D1 Tractor, with Hough Hydraulic Loader, ⅝ yard bucket, mechanical trip. As is $950. Caterpillar D6-60 Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Angledozer, crankcase guard, electric starter. Good condition. Many others to choose from. Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt., Phone 90.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, have nation-wida reputation for more years of trouble-free operation than any other make. Simple, rugged, inexpensive, long lasting exclusive heavy steel individual hook chain, no welds, no rivets, no weak spots to corrode and break A few trade-ins of leading makes very reasonable. Investigate before you invest in any cleaner. Silos and silo unloaders. Easy terms, free literature, no obligation, no salesmen will call. Dealers Wanted. Frank Nold, Rome, N Y

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts All makes We undersell Describa needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, North Dakota.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale — Monthly Speelal — 5-row Weedmaster Tractor Sprayer. List $175.50. Sala prepaid $97.65 Tremendous savings, Gov't. and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools. Hundreds of items. Illustrated bargain catalog free!! Surplus Center, 851 "O" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac Ewan, 462 Borden Ava., Norwich N. Y.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop, storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. 1-4357.

LIGHTNING RODS, fire extinguishers, alarms, vanes, steeple jack service. Electra Company. 127 No. Lake Avenua, Albany, N. Y., 4-4149. N. Y. C. Office Mu-6-8897.

DARI-KOOL Bulk Milk Tanks equipped with Controlled Capillary Expansion (CCX) insures highest efficiency. Only 36 ounces of refrigeration gas required by 200 gallon Dari-Kool. Shock-cooling of milk to 50 degrees instantly prevents mixing the warm milk with the cold milk in Dari-Kool low power requirements and the insuranee of an iee bank are other reasons why the business-like farmer chooses Dari-Kool! Some used tanks available. Some dealer territories open. George Crowther, Eastern Representative, Storrs, Conn.

TRACTOR Parts — Large growing stock of new and used parts for all makes. Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N. D.

IRRIGATION PUMP—GM 3-71 exchanger cooled 80 HP diesel, Worthington 500 GPM 90 lb. 8x6 pump, fabricated base. Guaranteed absolutely new and unused, $1950. Schuller Bros., 665 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

JOHN DEERE Equipment Model 50 tractor Deluxe $1800. Model 70 traetor Deluxe $2800. Model M with loader, harrows, plows, Bargain. Motor combine new $1400 Bagger. Deere A tractor rubber $300. Traetor Rakes $295 new. Crop Blowers $200. Oliver 70 cultivators, mower, planters, $700. Nice IHCW4 only $985 during March. Marshall Tractor Company, Middlebury, Vermont. Phone 568.

BUY SURPLUS Farm Tools, Machinery, Truck, Traetor, etc. from Government. List $1.00. Box 169MK, East Hartford 8, Connecticut.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

JOHN DEERE L-A Traetor with plow cultivator, double disk and spring tooth harrows, mower, snow plow, 2 wheel trailer. ½ ton 1946 Chevrolet piek up truck. Mrs. Chester Newell, R. 3, Box 261, Saugerties, N. Y. Phone Kingston 395-M-1.

HOUGHTON-ARNOLD Maehinery Co. "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers you these quality bargains in used equipment. There's no guess or gamble when you buy our used equipment. Each piece is guaranteed in writing or sold on a "Buy and Try" basis Cat D4 with T4 Traxeavator. Starting engine rebuilt, radiator repaired, steam cleaned and painted. A "Buy and Try" unit at $2,200. Model GT34 Terratrac with Hydraulic Angledozer. This unit being sold with a tilt-top trailer for eonvenient hauling. A good machine at a gooa price. "Buy and Try" for $3,000. D2-50 Cat sold new in 1952. Has been put in top noteh condition by our serviee department. Here's a "like new" machine and a "Bonded Buy" for only $1,200. Allis-Chalmers HD7 with Hydraulic Straight Blade in fair condition with good running engine and rebuilt front idlers. Here's a "Buy and Try" Unit that can be had for only $3000. Also many other Good Buys in tractors, loaders, etc. Send a Postcard for our Complete List of Used Equipment. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, 26 Warren Avenue, Portland, Maine. Phone 3-8165.

HOW TO BUY War Surplus Farm Machinery from Government — Tractors, Trucks, Jeeps, Bulldozers, Power Tools, Fertilizers, Feed, Paints, etc. How and Where list $1.00. Brody, Box 8-M, Sunnyside 4, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITY for Dealerships—If you know dairying and milking equipment, here's your chance to go into business for yourself, selling Rite-Way's complete line of quality dairy equipment. Rite-Way's Swing Milker is tha only pail-type milker that complies with U. S. Public Health Serviee construction standards. Rite-Way's Parlor Milker is the only really modern milker that positions teat cups with vaeuum power. Rite-Way sells Best in competitive demonstrations. If you like to sell, and want to establish yourself, there may be an opportunity to do so in your community. We'd like to discuss with you what you could do in the growing organization of this old, established company. You don't need a fancy store! If you have your own truck and can invest about $800.00 in resellable merchandise, you can make a success of a Rite-Way franchise in a protected territory. Write today! Dept. L, Rite-Way Dairy Division, Package Machinery Company, East Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

CANVAS Covers—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8, $5.04; 7-9x11-8, $7.78; 11-8x13-8, $13.44. Write for eomplete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos — Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

MAKE BIG Money At Home! Invisible Reweaving pays up to $10.00 profit in an hour. Make tears, holes disappear from fabrics. Constant demand from laundries, eleaners, homes brings steady earnings. Details Free. Fabricon, Dept. BA, 8342 S. Prairie, Chicago 19, Ill.

RUG STRIPS Hooking and Braiding, all wool, preshrunk selvedges that are perfect for hooking. Thesa are from the cutting rooms and are fine cloths, not cheap heavy melton Send for free samples. You only get colors wanted, not a mixture of undesirable fabries. We service the best teachers. Money back guarantea. Thousands of satisfied customers. Dark colors, 75c a pound. light colors, $1.00 a pound, nudes and beiges, excellent for dyeing and backgrounds, $1.25 a pound. Postage is extra. Connecticut people must add sales tax. When near our factory, come in and see garments made. We have a salesroom where you can save a lot of money. Woolens by the yard only $1.90 a yard. 56 inches wide. Store price up to $5.00 a yard. Good for coats and other garments and rugs. Colors are wine, eocoa, green, rust, cinnamon, gray, tan. Special price for black, $1.40 a yard. Free samples. Postage is extra. Rug strips, hit and miss, a mixture of different colors. All wool, good for braiding only, no samples. 50 cents lb. Minimum order $3.00. No C.O.D., add postage too. Everybody who has had these love them and ask for more. Quality Coat Factory, Elm & Orange Sts., New Haven 10, Conn.

CHURCH or Club Organizations—Raise funds quickly! New interesting plan. Write for frea booklet. Brisko. Shaftsbury, Vermont.

PERFUMED beaded necklace-earring set. Lovely, everlasting fragranee. Available red, white, black, kelly green, light blue, yellow. Perfect for yourself, gift-giving. Special introductory price $2.00 a set. Not sold in stores. Money back if not absolutely delighted. Jir Specialties, Dept. FM, R.D. 3, Kingston, N. Y.

HUCK TOWELING—17 inches wide—beautiful colors—49c postpaid. Samples—3c. Anna Kershner, Farmington, Maine.

TAKE Larkin Orders. Generous rewards. Free gifts. Write for eatalog. Larkin Co., Dept. E, Buffalo 10, New York.

RIBBON Remnant Special — colorful assortment—100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

SILVERWARE Replated, unique process. Bright, sparkling, durable, trays, pitchers, tea-coffee sets, castors, anything. Send name, size. Reasonable prices. Harris, Box A14, Clayville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRANDFATHER Clocks. Importer has few modern German grandfather cloeks, fully guaranteed. Price $275.00. Will deliver anywhere. Writa: Importer, 16 Post St., Haledon, N. J.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly Free circular Berlew Mfg Co., Dpt 64, Freeport, N Y.

OUTDOOR Toilets, Cesspools, Septie Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing, safe, harmless powder Easy, economical to use. Saves digging, pumping. 150,000 customers guarantee satisfaction. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

PAINT, Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil. Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 valuc, speeial factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

HEIFERS are one of the most important, perhaps the most important, commodity in the Northeast. If dairying is No. 1, then heifers also rank No. 1 if dairying is going to maintain its position. Yet they are the most abused, perhaps the least understood of all our livestock.

Our dairy situation is demanding better and ever better cows. Good cows are no longer a luxury on any farm for just ordinary cows will break any dairyman. Probably not over two thirds of the heifers brought up to freshening age will ever pay their way. With a few million cows in the Northeast having calves every year and all of these cows being replaced every five or six years (average), heifers then assume the most prominent place in the entire industry.

The two thirds or so of heifers that will take their rightful place in a dairy, that have been bred right, managed right and have had all the other things done right that go into the making of a good cow, need no comments from me. The other one third or more are the forgotten animals in the Northeast. There are thousands of them and they should not continue to be such a tremendous economic loss.

The last few years, particularly, there have been thousands of these marketed in one way or another that could not possibly have been brought up to that age and weight and sold the way they were without losses to all who had touched them. Probably 90% of these heifers were bringing less than they should have under proper management and marketing practices.

Many of them brought less to go back on farms for replacements than they would have if sold to packers for meat. Many were sold by the head on markets and elsewhere that could have brought more if sold by the pound for slaughter. This is almost 100% right where the heifers were well fleshed and showed enough fat to be well covered. Many of these weighing around 600 pounds sold for from $50.00 to $60.00, that with just reasonable care and feed should have weighed 700 pounds and would have brought for meat 14c to 16c a pound or over $100.00.

This has been going on all fall and winter and it is not a situation confined to this year. Every prospect is that it will continue just as long as necessity dictates that only really good cows will pay their way. There is no reason to believe that just the ordinary cow will ever come back, and she shouldn't.

I do not want to pose as an expert in handling heifers and could not, anyway. Get your extension departments in our universities to continue to extend their research and experiments on heifers that are not going into dairy herds, but that will be grown and fed for meat. After all, sirloin steak from a **fairly fat,** well handled Holstein heifer is just as good and just as valuable as a sirloin steak from a **fairly fat** Hereford or any other beef breed, and I personally believe just as cheap to produce up to a year old. But after that gains are all in favor of the beef breeds. However the beef bred mothers are not producing milk for you in the meantime.

Here are a few heifer fundamentals:

1. Never market a **thin** heifer, you can double the cost of good feed by keeping her fairly fat — slick and smooth. This applies to all breeds, of course.

2. All heifers will do well on the abundant spring and early summer grasses. If you see they are losing that bloom in August, supplement their feed either by grain, hay ensilage or corn fodder—or even good after-feed or more fresh pasture, etc. If the heifers have grown well, the latter part of August is a good time to sort out the ones you do not plan to put in your cow herd and **sell before they lose their grass bloom or weigh much over 900 lbs.**

3. Watch the markets that sell by the pound. Every fall, many heifers sell for less in the country, or at markets when sold by the head, than they would if sold for slaughter by the pound, especially if they show flesh and fat.

4. Three pounds of grain a day and all the good hay or good ensilage she will eat on a winter feed will put any young healthy heifer in shape to sell anywhere.

5. Dehorn every heifer you have on your place, the younger the better — but never try to feed a bunch of heifers with horns.

6. If selling for meat, sell before they show "calfy". Whether you put a bull with them a few months before you plan to sell or not is an open question.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED passengers to share auto trip to California. Leave anytime after April first. Total cost about $500.00 for four weeks. For information write: Charles Silvernail, 187 French Road, Rochester 18, N. Y.

BUY WHOLESALE. 50% discounts on gifts, appliances, etc. Free Catalog Write Pollack 12 Cedar St., Akron, N. Y.

ARAT. muinfer-sa feid: Know your forefathers, Colored copy of old map from Ireland showing unusually large number of family name locations. $1.00 postpaid. G. F. Callahan, P O. Box 221 Eastwood Station, Syracuse 6, New York.

FOR SALE—Violin 150 years old. $400.00. Fannie E. White, RFD 2, Whitehall, New York.

STAMP Collection Starter one dime for 25 foreign stamps with approvals. Buffalo Philatelic Agency, Box 53, Buffalo 15, New York.

Top Quality GRASS SILAGE the Year Round

Why not provide your herd with top quality grass silage all the time, when it's so easy to manage? You can preserve the natural nutrients, value, quality and palatability of your silage crop when your silo is designed and constructed for tha job. With a SILVER SHIELD STEEL SILO you get the quality construction and modern design you need to make the best silage.

Constructed from extra-strength steel for top performance, the SILVER SHIELD grass silo will soon pay for itself. Fireproof, moistureproof, windproof. Early delivery. Easily erectad with factory supervision. 20 year written guarantee.



ALL STEEL C&L SILVER SHIELD SILO

Send For Free Folder Today

UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
BOX 361-A Red Creek, N. Y.

• Please send me free folder on Universal Silos

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE REGISTRY

Registry For Crossbred Cattle having grade or purebred ancestry.
More Production, More Profit, Rugged, Healthy Animals with Crossbreds.

AMERICAN CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE CLUB
INTERLAKEN 1 — — — NEW YORK



For extra enchantment, fasten chicks, flowers, and ribbon bows to colored eggs with transparent cellophane tape.

Food Parade for EASTER

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

SPRING is really in the air by the time Easter arrives and a holiday spirit is to be felt everywhere. Family gatherings, friends dropping in, traditional foods and decorations all help to celebrate this very special day. For decoration this year why not make an Easter Egg Tree? Have your eggs and eat them too! The Egg Tree, it seems, has long been an Easter tradition of the Pennsylvania Dutch, but it can well become a custom for all. Here are the directions from the Poultry and Egg National Board for making the tree pictured on this page:

Select any small tree or limb of a tree that has been pruned. Trim the slender outer branches so the remaining part will hold up the eggs. Prepare the base just as for a Christmas tree. A sizeable flower pot filled with tightly packed earth or even rocks or pebbles will hold the tree erect. If no tree is available, a small Manzanilla tree may be obtained from the florist in some areas. Or a very small tree or sturdy shrub in your front yard may be decorated.

To make the decorations, hard cook 2 to 3 dozen eggs. Let them cool and

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Many people hurry to catch up.
Very few hurry to get ahead.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

then dye them in various colors and apply the designs furnished in the dye packages. (You could use the new 1955 Paas Complete Easter Egg Kit which one company is offering for 39 cents to mark its 75th year. It includes the most extensive, varied, and colorful collection of decorations ever offered.)

To hang the eggs, use scotch tape and loop it all the way around the egg. Be sure that the eggs are hung on all sides of the tree so that the weight will be distributed evenly. When Easter is over, refrigerate the eggs and use them up during the week.

It's fun to make and decorate chocolate Easter eggs, too. Here is a friend's recipe for this goody:

LOUISE'S CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS

- ¼ pound butter
- 2 packages chocolate pudding
- ½ cup milk
- 1 pound box confectioners' sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 cup walnuts chopped medium fine

Melt the butter, add the pudding, and stir until well blended. Add the milk, bring mixture to a boil, stirring constantly, and boil 2 minutes. Remove from the heat, add the sugar, vanilla, and nuts and stir until the mixture is smooth. Put into buttered tin egg molds, if available, or mold with the hands into the shape of eggs of the desired size. Place on wax paper or a tray, cover with wax paper, and chill thoroughly. Dip each egg in melted unsweetened chocolate and place on wax paper. Place in refrigerator over night.

Next day decorate as desired with frosting made with ¾ cup confectioners' sugar mixed with a little water or milk which may be tinted different colors. A cake decorating set is handy for decorating.

EASTER BREAKFAST

For Easter breakfast, why not serve a delicious ham omelet with tall glasses of orange juice and your best muffins baked with jam right in the middle? (Put a teaspoon of batter, then a teaspoon of jam or marmalade, then another teaspoon of batter in each muffin cup.)

Besides eggs, fried chicken and ham are traditionally associated with Easter. If you are planning fried chicken for your Easter dinner, try this tested recipe:

FRIED CHICKEN

Select broiler-fryer chickens and cut in halves, quarters, or in smaller serving pieces, as thigh, leg, wing, etc. For each pound of chicken, blend ¼ cup flour, 1 teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, and, if desired, 1 teaspoon paprika in a paper bag. Shake a few pieces of chicken at a time in the paper bag so that each piece is coated evenly.

Brown pieces of chicken in hot fat in a skillet, turning as needed to brown evenly. Reduce the heat, cover tightly, and cook slowly until tender, 30 to 60 minutes depending on the size and thickness of the pieces. If the pan does not have a tight cover, add 1 to 2 tablespoons water. Uncover last 15 minutes to recrisp.

I like to "oven fry" chicken. After browning the pieces, I lay them in one layer on a rack in a shallow baking pan, and bake in a slow oven (325°) until chicken is tender—45 to 60 minutes. Chicken may be basted with melted butter or broth.

If you choose ham for your Easter dinner, try cooking it in foil:

FOIL BAKED HAM

Choose a whole or half of an **uncooked (cook-before-eating)** type of ham. Place it on a large sheet of heavy duty aluminum foil large enough to cover ham completely and allow for plenty of overlapping on sides and ends. If a half ham is used, rub it with a mixture of ½ cup brown sugar, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon grated orange rind, and enough fruit juice to make a thick paste. Wrap ham carefully, overlapping foil about 3 inches at top and ends so that juices will not run out. Double the brown sugar mixture for a whole ham and cover and wrap the same.

Place in a shallow pan and bake in a moderately hot oven (400°), allowing 16 minutes per pound for a whole ham and 18 minutes per pound for half a ham. Remove from oven, lift ham out of foil, pour off juice, and return to foil. Remove rind and score ham in diamond form and press a whole clove in each diamond. Spread with the same kind of paste as before and return to oven for 15 minutes to brown and glaze.

EASTER TEA

For an **Easter Tea,** arrange slivers of ham in center of a large plate, and around the edge place small slices of rye bread, buttered, or tiny hot baking powder biscuits for "make-it-yourself" tasty ham bits.

Different Easter Breads may be made from the same dough—Hot Cross Buns, Easter Bunnies, Swedish Tea Ring, or Russian Easter Bread:

DOUGH FOR EASTER BREADS

- 1½ cups scalded milk, OR half evaporated milk and water
- ½ cup sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ½ cup lukewarm water
- 2 packages dry yeast
- 2 eggs
- ½ cup soft shortening
- 6 to 7 cups flour

Cool scalded milk to lukewarm, add sugar and salt. Soak dry yeast in lukewarm water for 5 minutes and add to the milk. Stir in the 2 eggs and the soft shortening. Add 3 cups flour and mix well. Add just enough of the remainder of the flour to make dough easy to handle. Keep it as soft as possible. Knead dough lightly on a floured board, place in a greased bowl, cover, and let rise until double in bulk. Punch down and let rise again. Divide dough into half. Use ½ of dough for Hot Cross Buns or Easter Bunnies and the other half for Swedish Tea Ring or Russian Easter Bread.

Hot Cross Buns. Knead in ¾ cup seedless raisins, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, and ¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Form into 2-inch balls and place on greased cookie sheets 2 inches apart. Let rise until double. Just before placing in oven cut a cross in the top of each bun with a sharp knife or scissors. Bake in moderately hot oven (400°) 15 to 18 minutes. While still warm, mark cross with confectioners' frosting. About 2 dozen buns.

Easter Bunnies. Shape strips of dough into 10 to 12-inch lengths and ¾ to 1 inch in width. Tie each strip in a loose knot and bring ends up straight to form ears and place on greased cookie sheet. Press raisins in for eyes. Let rise until double. Bake at 400° for 15 to 20 minutes. Frost while warm with confectioners' frosting, if desired. About 1½ to 2 dozen.

Swedish Tea Ring. Roll dough into an oblong about 9x18 inches. Spread with soft butter and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, ½ cup raisins, and ½ cup chopped nuts. Roll up tightly and seal edge. Place on greased baking sheet (sealed edge under), and form a circle with the dough, pinching ends together. Make cuts with scissors almost through the ring about every 1½ inches and turn each cut section on its side. Let rise until double. Bake at 375° for 25 to 30 minutes.

Russian Easter Bread. Knead into the dough ¼ cup raisins, ¼ cup slivered blanched almonds, ½ teaspoon vanilla. Divide dough into two portions and form each into a ball. Place each ball in a greased 1-pound can, pressing down evenly. (Can will be half full.)

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"Little Miss Easter Egg" admires the Easter Egg Tree at a Poultry and Egg National Board luncheon held in New York City.



You and your HOME

by Catharine U. Eichelberger

(Editor's Note: We are happy to announce a new service to readers, beginning with this issue. Questions on home decoration, furniture arrangement, and creative design applied to crafts will be answered by Miss Catharine U. Eichelberger, associate professor in housing and design at Cornell University. Miss Eichelberger, author of the article in our January 1 issue, "Face-Lifting For Your Living Room," teaches color and design applied to all furnishings used in the home. In her classes, which consist mostly of homemakers enrolled in the Extension Service in New York State, color schemes are planned for new and old homes and textiles for draperies, slip covers, and furniture.

Miss Eichelberger also conducts classes at Cornell for agents and leaders in creative design applied to crafts such as block printing and textile stenciling, as well as giving training in selecting matting, framing, and hanging pictures.)

How to "Gray" a Color

The green paint in my living room wall is too bright. What can I do to the paint when mixing it again to make it appear less bright?—*Mrs. T. S. Waite, Keene, N. H.*

Painted walls should be grayed, as they are the background for you and your furnishings. To gray any color, add a small proportion of its opposite color on the color wheel. This color is called its complement. The color wheel may be obtained from any art or paint shop. Red is the complement of green, so if you add a small amount of red to the green paint, it will become a grayed green. Orange is the complement of blue, and yellow is the complement of purple, and vice versa.

Never add black to gray a color as it deadens it, whereas its complement adds quality to it.

Hanging Pictures

How do you know how high to hang a picture?—*Mrs. T. L. Meyers, Liberty, N.Y.*

Today, pictures are hung lower than in previous years. Usually you hang a picture so that it is on an eye level when you are seated in a room.

A picture should be hung over a piece of furniture so that it forms a unit with it. For example, a picture hung above a desk can be placed about 6 inches above it and to the right of its center, so that it balances the desk lamp which is to its left. The picture may be hung in the center above the desk if there is no lamp or large ornament on the desk.

Long, Narrow Living Room

I have a long, narrow living room. What can I do to make it appear wider? —*Mrs. H. L. Tesome, Waterloo, New York.*

A long, narrow room may be made to appear wider by painting one or two end walls a darker shade, such as brown paint on two short walls and tan on the two long walls. The brown walls will appear to come forward and make the room seem shorter. Or the long walls may be papered with a figure, so that the wall appears to be broken up by the pattern. In this case, the short walls may be painted the same as the background color of the paper.

You can also get more width and less length in the room by placing the long pieces of furniture across the narrow width of the room. Choosing a picture which has depth in it and hanging it on the long side of the room will also appear to increase the width. Or a mirror can be hung instead of a picture. The mirror will reflect the furnishings and make the room appear wider.

Small Living Room

My living room looks so small and cluttered. How can I make it appear more spacious?—*Mrs. A. L. A., Shelton, Penna.*

A room will appear more spacious if the walls and ceiling are papered or painted with a light color which is slightly grayed; for example, a light grayed yellow, rose, or green. Paint the woodwork the same color as the walls, so there is unity of color in the room. Plain colors, similar to the wall color, rather than patterns used for rugs, draperies, and upholstery will also add spaciousness to the room. An over abundance of furniture and accessories will appear to fill up a room, so use just the necessary pieces and the room will appear larger.

Food Parade for Easter

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Let rise until double (dough will fill or rise above top of can). Place cans on baking sheet and bake at 375° for 30 to 40 minutes. Remove from cans and while still warm frost top with confectioners' sugar frosting, allowing it to drip down sides, and sprinkle top with mixed fine colored Christmas candies.

BAKED ALASKA ICE CREAM PIE

Make a pie shell with 1 cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 4 teaspoons cocoa, 4 teaspoons sugar, and ⅓ cup shortening. Cool thoroughly and press 1 quart slightly softened strawberry ice cream carefully into the baked shell. Store in freezer or freezing compartment of refrigerator. When ready to serve dessert, beat 3 egg whites with ¼ teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar until stiff. Gradually add 6 tablespoons of sugar while continuing to beat, and beat until very stiff. Spread meringue over pie to rim, sealing edge and covering ice cream completely. Bake in a very hot oven (450°) for 3 minutes until delicately browned and serve immediately. For a companion pie, do the same thing with pistachio ice cream.

EASTER DAFFODIL CAKE

1 cup sifted cake flour
1⅓ cups egg whites
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1½ cups sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon orange extract OR
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
4 egg yolks

Sift one cup flour and ½ cup of the sugar together three times. Add the salt and cream of tartar to the egg whites and beat until foamy. Add 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons at a time, to the whites and continue to beat until stiff but not dry. Gradually fold in the flour mixture in small amounts at a time. Divide the mixture into two parts. To the first part add the vanilla. To the second part, fold in carefully the egg yolks and orange extract or rind, which have been beaten until very thick. Spoon mixtures alternately into an ungreased tube pan. Bake in a moderate oven (325°) 40 to 50 minutes. Invert pan to cool, remove cake from pan.



Busy New Jersey homemaker finds time for cooking contests

Young Mother Wins 3 Prizes in Her First Cooking Contest

Son Leo helps show off Mrs. George Dupré's prize ribbons while brother Robert looks happy just to be in the picture! Mrs. Dupré, of Whippany, N. J., won the awards in her first cooking contest—at the Morris County Fair last fall.

Besides her two sons, Mrs. Dupré has a tiny daughter to keep her busy, so naturally she likes to find handier ways of doing things. That's why when she makes yeast-raised specialties, she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so fast and easy," she says. "And it keeps for months in my cupboard."

During Lent—and every season of the year—you're sure to like Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It's dependable, fast rising, easy to use . . . the country's top cooks say so. It's convenient, too, keeps for months. When *you* bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It comes in handy 3-package strips called "Thrifty Three's." Make sure you get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

Get the New "Thrifty Three"



Pyrofax Gas

THE LP GAS THAT IS "QUALITY CONTROLLED"

"Scrubbed" to remove hydrogen sulphide and other impurities that might prevent efficient operation of appliances.

Look in the yellow pages of your telephone directory for the name of your nearest distributor.

Processed from only the purest part of natural or refinery gas.

"Dried" to remove all moisture for trouble-free performance during the coldest weather. No freeze-ups.

Pressure-tested to assure even flame and better cooking results.

Get Pyrofax Gas, For The Best In Bottled Gas Performance!

"Pyrofax" is a registered Trade-Mark of Pyrofax Gas Corporation
295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

NEW, HIGHER DIVIDEND

2¾% PER YEAR

Payable April 1

BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, *by Mail*

Stort soving by moil todoy. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method ond the high dividends that increose your eornings. Open your account by sending coupon below with $1.00 or more. We'll send your possbook by return moil. We poy postoge both woys.

ASSETS OVER $70,000,000

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank

MAIN OFFICE
100 State St.
Albany 1, N.Y.

Member Federol Deposit Insurance Corporotion

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Bonking by Mail Information

Nome _____

Address _____

Town _____ Stote _____ 26

YOU'D NEVER KNOW I HAD PSORIASIS



(S. D.)* As hundreds of thousands of users have learned, Siroil tends to remove psoriasis crusts and scales on outer layer of skin. Light applications help control recurring lesions. Siroil doesn't stain clothing or bed linens. Offered on two-weeks-satisfaction-or-money-refunded basis. 22 years of successful results.

Write for free booklet.

*S. D. means Skin Disorder.

My thanks to-

SIROIL

AT ALL DRUG STORES

SEND FOR INTERESTING FREE BOOKLET TODAY

SIROIL LABORATORIES, INC.
Dept. AA-12, Santa Monica, Calif.
Please send me your free booklet on PSORIASIS.
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

Happy Is The Day When Backache Goes Away . . . .

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slowdown of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

WALL PAPER

FREE—Big New Catalog

Want lovely home? Do it yourself — Easy! Big selection, designers' colors, smart new 1955 patterns. Complete instructions for measuring. Save ⅓ to ½. Wholesale prices. We pay postage. Write now. Supply limited.

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 76 47th Year Phila., Pa.

TOMBSTONES..

FREIGHT PAID
GENUINE MARBLE and GRANITE
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Prices include lettering and Foot-stone. Catalog FREE.
ALLSTATES MONUMENT CO.
Box 3, Station F, Atlanta, Georgia

$15.00 UP



Easy to Make



2289. Attraetive, sub-teen's style with eollar, yokc, full skirt with single front pleat, eap sleeves. Smart for school or party time. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8: 3¼ yds. 35-in.

2278. This good looking, simple casual dress, proportioned to fit and flatter the shorter, fuller figure, has collar, cap sleeves, and gently flared skirt. Sizes 12½ to 24½. Size 16½: 4½ yds. 35-in.

2019. Easy-to-sew, cut all-in-one, sleeveless casual dress is delightful in two versions: with neckline yoke and collar, or open-neeked. Very simple to make. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 3¼ yds. 35-in.

2298. Smart ensemble proportioned for the shorter, fuller figure has keyhole neckline, moderately full skirt, contrasting jabot with bolcro lining to mateh. Sizes 12½ to 22½. Size 16½: Dress and Jacket, 4⅝ yds. 39-in. Jabot and Jacket lining, 2 yds. 39-in.

3079. The double-breasted bodice, with its deep-cut neckline, combines charmingly with the full skirt — over 100 inches at the hem line. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 4¾ yds. 35-in. fabric.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for each pattern. Add 25c for our new SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Dr. Margaret Wylie:

"She's So Destructive"

MARY, aged two, had reached up and pulled down an open paint can from the shelf. Her dress and the rug were eovered. Mother, who had been there when it happened, was much upset. She spatted Mary's hand, scolded her and then began to clean up the mess.

Mary was upset too and began to cry. She had no intention of being naughty. She had only wanted to see what was in the can. She had asked her mother to let her see, but mother hadn't understood. She repeated her request. Still mother didn't respond. All her attempts to get mother to know what she wanted failed, so Mary took aetion to find out and reaehed for the can with disastrous results.

Three facts stand out as we look at Mary's behavior. She was not yet able to express her requests so grown-ups could understand them; she had the usual euriosity of an alert child; and she sought her own way to answer her question when mother didn't help.

It takes patience to understand what a child is trying to say. Sometimes asking him to show or point or take you to the object will bring results. Encouraging conversation—talking with a child—will help. Some children get many requests answered without having to put them in words and so are slow in putting requests into words.

It is true that the energy and curiosity of many two-year-olds lead to very annoying activities. For example, if left alone in mother's bedroom a few moments, a two-year-old empties the drawers, smears cold cream, sprinkles powder, and creates havoc. This is not intentional naughtiness but again shows how the child needs plenty of opportunities to use both his energy and his curiosity.

A booklet that will be of interest is *Some Special Problems of Children Aged 2 to 5 Years.* It costs 25c and is available from: National Association for Mental Health, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.



when you use

Davis

DOUBLE ACTING BAKING POWDER



Davis "double action" means super-lightness, fine texture... You'll be delighted! *Send for* easy QUICK-MIX Charts. R. B. Davis Company, Dept. AA-33, Hoboken, N. J.

By the Makers of Cocomalt and Swel

Save Money!

GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!

WITH A **DANIELS**
FORCED WARM AIR
WOOD BURNING FURNACE



Write To-day for Descriptive Folder!

SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARDWICK, VERMONT

NEW FASHION BOOK



SPRING is just around the corner!—and just off the press is our new SPRING-SUMMER FASHION WORLD, illustrating in eolor, scores of up-to-the-minute designs for every age and size.

You'll find invaluable suggestions for your first Spring outfit, for flattering daylight and after-dark fashions; for special half-size patterns designed for the shorter, fuller figure. Plus vacation and play clothes, and the all-occasion cottons that form the backbone of your wardrobe. Only 25 cents for this inspirational fashion guide!

TO ORDER: Write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y., and enclose 25 cents (in coin). Please write name and address plainly.

RENEW NOW WHILE THE PRICE IS STILL LOW



With eight children to educate, Hazel Hill pitched in to help raise the family income by home baking and succeeded away beyond her expectations.

Hazel's Home Bakery

By ETHEL M. EATON

BACK IN 1938, Mrs. Hazel Hill of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, felt the need of adding to the family income to help with household expenses and educate their children, of which there were eight, including a baby. Since she was a good cook, doing home baking for her neighbors seemed the answer to her problem; and time has proved the decision to have been a wise one, for "Hazel's Home Bakery" has succeeded far beyond her fondest expectations.

Sixteen years ago when Mrs. Hill started her bakery, six loaves of bread, six dozen doughnuts, four to six pies and a few cakes and cookies a week seemed a prodigious amount of baking to her. But today she turns out 350 loaves of bread, 120 dozen doughnuts, 140 pies, and cookies, rolls and cakes in the same proportionate increase, to say nothing of 64 quarts of baked beans every Saturday.

Uses "Home Recipes"

Mrs. Hill said to me, "I have never used commercial bakery recipes—just my own 'home recipes,' doubled or tripled as necessary. I use only ingredients of the highest quality, and no commercial mixes. To these practices I attribute my success."

Her bakery has continued to be a "home" bakery in every sense of the word, for it is still located in the family home. As the business continued to expand, more and more space was required. Today, the entire first floor of the large house is occupied by kitchens and salesroom, with living quarters on the second floor.

Asked how she started, Hazel Hill replied, "Once a week, I would have one of the children take around the neighborhood little slips of paper on which were listed foods that would be ready for Saturday delivery. Much to my surprise, they would often come back with orders including foods not listed. The children also delivered the baked goods to my customers."

Baked Beans a Sell-out

During the summer of her first year in business, one of Mrs. Hill's sons, raised beans as a 4-H Club project, and that fall she added home-baked beans to the list distributed by the children. To her surprise, the first batch—about eight quarts—was a complete sell-out.

It was about that time, also, that Hazel Hill conceived the idea of setting up a table in her home for the display of her products, so that customers could make their own selections; and the following summer, she placed a small showcase on the front porch which attracted passersby.

Catering Service, Too

In addition to her bakery products, Mrs. Hill features chicken pies, homemade jellies, marmalades and pickles, with cole slaw and potato salad on Saturdays. Fruit cakes and pudding are featured during the holiday season; and when local hostesses entertain, it's Hazel Hill's delicious party sandwiches and dainty cakes and cookies that they serve. She also offers a complete catering service for club and lodge functions and wedding receptions, and it is in demand over a wide area of Maine.

All this left me a bit breathless—and yet I hadn't heard the whole story! Local housewives, it seems, can take their holiday turkeys to Mrs. Hill and have them stuffed and roasted, with gravy provided; she will also cook the vegetables, if desired. All the hostess has to do is pick up her perfectly cooked dinner, piping hot and ready to serve, without lifting a finger in her own kitchen—a service well patronized, needless to add!

All in the Family

"My business," Hazel Hill told me proudly, "has been more or less of a family institution from the very beginning when the children took orders for me. For some years, one of my older daughters, a graduate of the Wilton Decorating School in Chicago, did much of the cake-baking and all of the decorating, specializing in wedding cakes. Now, having married and moved away, she has taught my youngest daughter, Rachel, to do the work." All of the buying and most of the cooking is done by Mrs. Hill, with the assistance of still another married daughter who lives in Dover-Foxcroft.

"My husband enters the picture, too," says Mrs. Hill, "for he takes care of customers on week-ends, when we are busiest, and at other times when not working at his regular job. Also, he bakes the beans every Saturday!"

There's still another angle to Hazel Hill's business—the filling of mail orders. Her bakery goods go as far west as California, as far south as Florida and into all the New England states. Families who move away from the vicinity of Dover-Foxcroft arrange for certain of her products to be mailed to them regularly. Also, a number of summer residents of a nearby resort area order their favorite baked goods to follow them to their winter homes—as far away as Ohio, Michigan, and Tennessee. And literally bushels of her cookies have gone across to the boys in Korea!

$150 For One-Act Plays!

If you can write a good one-act play on a New York State theme, you may win the top prize of $75.00 offered by the New York State Fair Theater again this year. Two other prizes of $50 and $25 will be awarded for the second and third best plays.

The contest closes June 30, 1955, and its purpose is to encourage people to write plays and to draw their material from the color and atmosphere, lore, legend, song and story of their own communities. The plays for this contest must have a New York State flavor, but you don't have to be a resident of the state to take part in the contest.

The contest is in honor of Cornell Emeritus Professor A. M. Drummond, originator of the first N. Y. State Fair Theater and founder of the New York State Plays Project. Here are contest rules and some suggestions to guide you:

1. One-act plays, both serious and jolly, on a New York State regional theme, are eligible. Plays with not more than four parts, balanced as to men and women, are preferable. Playing time should be between 15 and 30 minutes. Use one side of plain 8½ by 11 paper, typewritten or in legible handwriting.

2. Plays will be accepted by the contest on the understanding that if published they will be for some three years royalty-free to amateur groups.

3. Cash prizes of $75, $50, and $25 will be awarded to first, second, and third winners, respectively. However, if in the opinion of the judges, the prize plays are of equal merit (as happened last year), the $150 in prize money may be equally divided.

4. Closing date of the contest is June 30, 1955, and scripts should be mailed to: New York State Plays Project, c/o A. M. Drummond, Goldwin Smith Hall 127, Ithaca, N. Y. Contestants are requested to enclose postage if they wish to have their plays returned after the contest.

Winners will be invited to receive their awards at the New York State Fair, in Syracuse, on Sept. 5, 1955, and next year one of the prize-winning plays will be performed at the 1956 Fair.

Maybe instead of writing a play, you prefer acting in one. If you belong to a little theater in New York State, perhaps your group would be interested in putting on a play at the State Fair this year. In the past five years, 50 rural, community, and college theater groups have participated in the theater and played to an average annual State Fair audience of 5,000. Three groups are already working on productions for this year's Fair. Others interested in participating are requested to write to Mrs. Herbert Smith, State Fair Theater Manager, 1007 Harrison St., Syracuse, N. Y.

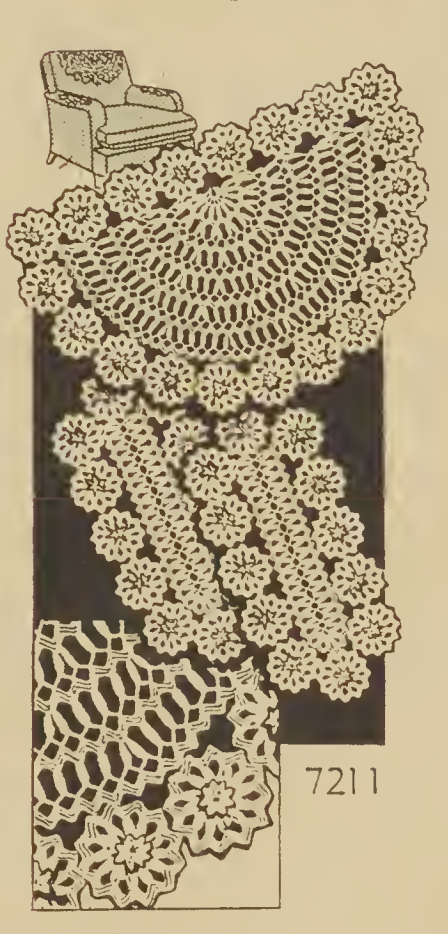
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The hand-cranked ice-cream freezer was one of the finest devices ever invented for teaching youth that work has its reward.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has one-act plays that are especially suited to production by rural and small town groups and organizations. They are royalty free, easy to produce, and only 35 cents a copy. If you would like to have a list of them, with brief descriptions of the plays, write to Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose a three cent stamp.

Two Pretty Designs



7211. Rickrack with crochet makes this pretty chair-set. Combine 2 colors. Chair back, 11 x 17; arm rest, 6 x 12 inches. Use No. 30 cotton, gay rickrack. Directions, 25 cents.



598. Combine easy-crochet stitch with rickrack for a lovely two-tone doily. Make an 8-inch doily entirely of medallions, and an 11½ inch or 20-inch doily, too! Use No. 30 cotton for crochet plus rickrack. Directions, 25 cents.

TO ORDER: Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P.O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st class mailing. Send an additional TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for Needlecraft Catalog.

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXVII

IN "Growing Up In The Horse and Buggy Days," the book Carl Ladd and I wrote together, I told the story of working by the month one summer for a mean old farmer. This man was interested in just one thing, how much he could get out of me for the miserable $12 a month he paid me. But once I evened things up a little. I was helping my boss build a silo. One day he had mounted a ladder leading to a scaffolding high above the ground on the silo structure. A cow came along and knocked down the ladder leaving the boss stranded on high. I was inside the barn, saw what had happened, but kept out of sight and went on with my work for a couple of hours, letting the boss yell for someone to come and help him get down. When he asked me later where I was all that time I of course hadn't seen or heard a thing and was very sympathetic.

I have always remembered Carl Ladd's natural kindness, proved by an incident that happened in a dining car. A young mother with two young children and a baby in her arms asked the steward and a waiter for a little extra service so that she could feed her children properly. The steward and waiter were surly, disagreeable, and uncooperative. Sitting nearby, Carl and I heard what went on. Carl's anger was aroused and he called the steward to our table. In a low tone he said to him:

"If you know what's good for you you'll give that lady all she needs to take care of those children or I'll report you."

From there on out that young mother got more cooperation, and she probably wondered what caused the change in the attitude of the staff.

* * *

When Belle and I purchased the farm near Ithaca where we live now, Mrs. Mabel Rhodes, the former owner, held an auction at the farm, which Carl, Belle and I attended. Carl and Belle sat on a bench at one side of the crowd and I was on the other side, where I couldn't see them. A very nice pork barrel came up for sale, and without either of us knowing that the other was bidding, Belle and I both started bidding it up. Carl realized what was going on, but he was having so much fun that he made no attempt to stop us, with the result that our family competition resulted in our paying twice as much for that barrel as it was worth.

Something that I treasure very highly is a beautiful traveling rug. The late Dr. George Warren of the College of Agriculture and Carl made a trip to Europe one year. They tried to get me to accompany them, but circumstances were such that I couldn't go. On their return they brought this robe, which they had purchased in Scotland for me, and carried all the way back. Although I use it almost every day it is still in good condition, and I seldom lie down with it over me without remembering two of the greatest men I have known.

The time came when Carl and I returned one evening from a trip to Springfield. Two or three times during that trip Carl had mentioned casually that he wasn't feeling too good. But he still was well enough to try to get a joke on me. I said that I was hungry and was going to the dining car to eat. He said that I was always hungry, always eating, that he wasn't hungry, and that it wouldn't hurt me to wait awhile. But I got up and started in what I thought was the direction of the dining car. After traveling almost the length of the train I realized that I was going in the wrong direction and made my way back to our coach.

"Serves you right," said Carl with a grin. "I knew you were going the wrong way and let you go. Now we'll use a little sense and go to the dining car and get something to eat."

But Carl didn't eat much that night. He was feeling much worse than he admitted. The next morning at my desk in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offices I had a call from his secretary to tell me that Carl was very ill. He had been stricken with a thrombosis soon after his arrival home the previous night. I immediately went to his home, but Carl never regained consciousness.

Sometimes still when my telephone rings and I take off the receiver I half hope that the voice on the other end of the wire will say: "Hello, Ed! This is Carl!"

* * *

One evening in the late twenties when we were still living in Yonkers I came home to find a tall, elderly, very distinguished-looking gentleman waiting to see me. He introduced himself as Wilfred W. Porter, a director of the Farm Credit Administration at Springfield. He said that Dr. Warren, who represented the National Farm Loan Associations on the Board, had just resigned as a director and that he and some other members of the Board thought that the Farm Loan Associations in the Northeast would be glad to nominate and elect me as their director if I was willing to accept.

That suggestion carried me back to 1917, when I was still a county farm bureau agent in Delaware County, where I had helped to organize one of the early national farm loan associations in the new Farm Credit System. So when Mr. Porter made this proposal to me I was somewhat familiar with the organization of the Farm Credit System, its purposes and its work.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.—Thomas Gray

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Like many other useful institutions, organizations and mechanical inventions, the Farm Credit Administration came about because of necessity. There was great need among farmers for some form of farm credit. For generations it had been difficult, often impossible, for the farmers of America to get on fair terms the credit and the finances necessary to carry on their business. This need grew more and more acute as farmers went out of the horse and buggy days in farming to the use of power and equipment that their grandfathers never dreamed of. With many exceptions, the commercial banks were slow to recognize this need; too many farmers felt that they had to enter a commercial bank with cap in hand and practically on bended knee to get a loan. Much of the time they didn't get the loan, either. Bank officials weren't too much to blame for this situation, because most of them had little knowledge of agriculture and of the changes that were rapidly taking place in farming.

How those credit needs of farmers have changed in the last fifty years! A half century ago all that a young man and his wife needed with which to start farming was a team, a plow and a drag, a mowing machine, maybe an old drop reaper, a few hand tools, and a dairy of low-cost cows. The farm itself and even the cows were often supplied by the landlord on a share basis. A few hundred dollars was all the capital a young farmer needed.

Today it takes an investment of $20,000 to $25,000 to mechanize and stock a farm, to say nothing of buying it. Moreover, practically every crop that goes into the ground—potatoes, for example—takes hundreds or even thousands of dollars of investment in seed, fertilizer, equipment and labor, all of which requires credit on a scale our fathers could not imagine.

It was as a result of this situation that the Farm Credit Act was passed, apportioning the country into twelve credit districts, of which the northeastern states—New Jersey, New York, and the New England states—comprised District No. 1. Not at first, but eventually, each district had four separate credit organizations: the Federal Land Bank which handled chiefly long-time mortgage loans; the Production Credit Corporation, furnishing short-term credit; the Bank for Cooperatives to serve the farmers' cooperative organizations; and the Intermediate Credit Bank, the government corporation organized to handle and market the farmers' credit paper.

ANOTHER FINE INSTALMENT

Mr. Eastman continues in this chapter with anecdotes of Dean Carl E. Ladd, then goes on to describe his experiences on the Farm Credit Board of District No. 1 at Springfield, Massaehusetts, and to tell of some of the fine people he met and worked with there. And of course, it wouldn't be a story from Mr. Eastman's pen without its element of fun and philosophy.

The Federal Land Bank and the Production Credit Corporation work through cooperative organizations known as the national farm loan associations and production credit associations, with offices and representatives in most of the farm communities of the country. Most of the farm loan and production credit associations have paid off their original government capital and are therefore now fully farmer-owned.

Many times when going into a conference where some controversial question was to come up someone would say, "Now, we'll discuss principles and not say a word about personnel." I never agreed with that idea. I don't care how good an organization or institution is, if it is not well manned it will never succeed. And vice versa. Good leadership will take almost any kind of a plan, organization or institution and put it on the map. No work is bigger than its personnel and leadership.

The fine service that Farm Credit has been able to render to American agriculture has been due to its good national and district leadership. Outstanding among the Governors of Farm Credit in the Washington office was W. I. (Bill) Myers. At this writing Bill is Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture. The Governor who followed Bill in the job was F. F. (Frosty) Hill, who is now Provost of Cornell University. Ivy W. Duggan was another national Governor of the Farm Credit Administration who did an excellent job.

District No. 1, serving the northeastern states, has been most fortunate in its board of directors and its administrators, both district-wide and in the communities. Or do I think so because I knew these men so well and knew their fine qualities? Carl Ladd served on the district board for some years and as I have said, we traveled back and forth together. Here, as well as on every other job, Carl made a real contribution.

So did Arthur Deering, for years now Dean of the Maine State College of Agriculture at Orono. Arthur is another with whom it has been my privilege to walk arm in arm across the years; whose friendship I cherish highly. We have had fun together. I used to kid Arthur about the long cold winters in the State of Maine, with the heavy snowfall. Then one winter some years ago along in February he started for Ithaca, New York, to attend Farmers' Week at the New York State College of Agriculture and a meeting of the American Agriculturist Foundation. His train got stalled in the snow a few miles south of Ithaca, and there it and Arthur sat for a long dull day. After that I didn't dare have too much to say about the "hard" Maine winters.

One of my deeply prized memories is of the long walks that Arthur and I used to take in Springfield on the nights before a directors' meeting. We visited about the problems of the day, and about our families, as only close friends can.

Then there was Wilfred W. Porter of Syracuse, whom I have already mentioned, and who was responsible for my going on the Farm Credit Board. Belle and I immediately found congenial companionship with Mr. and Mrs. Porter—Dr. Mary. We were visiting them at one time in the summer at their camp in the Adirondacks. Between spells of visiting, Mr. Porter—who was then getting along in years—was busy carrying in lumber on his shoulders from the road, which was some distance from the camp. Dr. Mary, a physician, kept warning him that he would make himself sick, until in exasperation Wilfred snapped at her, "Leave me alone. I know what I'm doing." But next day he was sick abed. And Mrs. Porter, one of the gentlest of women, very much in love with her dignified husband, just couldn't refrain from saying once in a while: "Leave me alone. I know what I'm doing!"

After Wilfred retired from the Board and from his other activities, he and Dr. Mary went to live in Florida. We visited them there and stayed with them for a week. Watching the joy that they had with each other was an inspiration to us and an example of the right kind of married partnership. Wilfred had a favorite saying he quoted when some problem was bothering him: "I deny the allegation and defy the alligator." Remember that good philosophy when something bothers you.

Wilfred Porter was one of the best examples I have known of a man who, in spite of his white hair and his years, was always young. Six foot tall, without an ounce of superfluous flesh, he carried his chin up and his shoulders back. He had the spirit and the outlook on life of a young man joined with an older man's wisdom. For example, although not very well at the time, he was determined to take a plane trip providing I would come along, this at a time when flying was not as common as it is today. We flew from Syracuse to Hartford, Connecticut. We hadn't been in the air very long before Wilfred became very sick, but was resolved that no one would know about it, and even I wouldn't have known if I hadn't been watching him closely.

Wilfred W. Porter was as good an example as I have known of what Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote about in

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

his poem "The Boys." It was written by Holmes for the 30th reunion of his college class when there were only a few of his classmates left:

Has there any old fellow got mixed with the boys?
If there has, take him out, without making a noise.
Hang the Almanac's cheat and the Catalogue's spite!
Old Time is a liar! We're twenty tonight!

We're twenty! We're twenty! Who says we are more?
He's tipsy — young jackanapes! Show him the door!
"Gray temples at twenty?" Yes! **Whitc** if we please;
Where the snow-flakes fall thickest there's nothing can freeze!

* * *

Yes, we're boys—always playing with tongue or with pen—
And I sometimes havc asked, "Shall we ever be men?
Shall we always be youthful, and laughing, and gay.
Till the last dear companion drops smiling away?"

Wilfred has left Dr. Mary and the rest of us to walk on without him, but it is a privilege to share memories of so great a gentleman.

David Agans of Three Rivers, New Jersey, was another member of the Farm Credit Board at Springfield. The respect and affection that Dave gained is shown by the fact that he was elected and re-elected to the offiee of Master of the New Jersey State Grange for more than twenty years. Dave was a good farmer, a good business man, and a real citizen with a grand sense of humor. I can still recall his chuckle which made everyone around him laugh too.

Dave got his comeuppance onee, though. It happened at a meeting where were gathered representatives of Farm Credit associations from all the northeastern states. A day of hard business was followed by a banquet at which Dave was onc of the speakers. He attempted to tell a story, forgot the real point, deftly added his own point and finished the story in his own language in a gale of laughter. The speaker of the evening was sitting beside me, a nationally famous humorist by the name of Davis. When Dave got mixed up, Davis leaned over and said to me in an undertone: "That wasn't the way that story goes at all. Wait till I get up there. I'll fix him!"

He was as good as his word. When his turn came to speak, Davis told the story the way it should go, pointing out how Dave had got all mixed up and ended the story to suit his purposes. Then Davis went on almost to roll his audience in the aisles. Some years later I was toastmaster at a banquet in northern New York where the chief spcaker was the same Mr. Davis. When I introduced him I very foolishly told three or four wormeaten chestnuts on him. He got up and finished me off in just about one sentence. Said he:

"Mr. Toastmaster, you remind me of what is written on the outside of a can of Sanka coffee: 'All of the active ingredients have been removed from the bean.'"

Following that fateful day when Wilfred Porter visited me to ask if I would become a Farm Credit director, I worked on the Board for 17 years, carrying this responsibility in addition to my main job as editor. Sometimes it was difficult, and the long trip to Springfield every month was strenuous. It meant additional work and responsibility, but I have never been sorry. I may have done some good in helping to develop and carry on policies of sound credit for farmers, but chiefly the experience was valuable to me because it added many close personal friends with whom it has been a privilege and a pleasure to work.

Still on the Farm Credit Board in this year of 1955 and doing a real job for farmers are Warren Hawley of Batavia, New York, former president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and J. Ralph Graham of Boscawen, New Hampshire, with several others, all good directors.

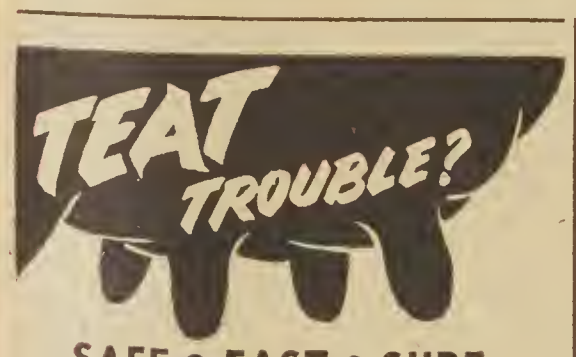
So much for the policy-makers of Farm Credit District No. 1. Putting the policies into action was the job of the administrators, both at headquarters and particularly back with the cooperative farm credit associations. There was Ed Thompson, for example, president from its beginning of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield. More than any other man Ed should have the credit for laying the foundations of a credit institution that has continued to serve agriculture of the Northeast through all the years since 1917.

MacDonald Newcomb, for many years treasurer of the Land Bank, was another pioneer who deserves credit for Farm Credit foundations well laid.

In the years following Mr. Thompson's resignation as president of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, H. B. Munger, "Hi" to his friends, served as president of all four of the Farm Credit units. With an outstanding group of associates, Hi kept the Farm Credit work and service to farmers of the Northeast marching on. When Hi resigned as president at Springfield, he retired to his farm at Bergen, New York, but it wasn't long before he was appointed head of the non partisan Farm Credit board set up under the law recently passed by Congress to determine Farm Credit policies at the national level.

If space permitted, onc could go on almost indefinitely mentioning man after man who have made fine contributions both in the nation as a whole and at Springfield in helping farmers to establish a great modern Farm Credit system. American farmers have indeed been fortunate in the quality of leadership and service that they have had from the Farm Credit Administration. It should be said also that most of the commercial banks have made real efforts better to understand and to serve the unusual credit needs of farmers, so that altogether farmers have now little cause for complaint about credit facilities.

(To be continued)



SAFE • FAST • SURE TREATMENT . . .

For sore, scab, injured, obstructed teats. Flex-O Medicated Teat Dilators —by their antiseptic, gentle dilating action—provide soothing relief, resist infection and promote clean, rapid healing. Keep teat canal OPEN in its normal shape until healed. **Also for hard milkers.**

FIT ALL SIZE TEATS

TWO SIZE DILATORS
Regular — for average teats
Large — for larger teats
48 Dilators $1.00
24 Dilators .... .65



At your dealer, or postpaid.
DAIRY REMEDIES CO.
MONTCLAIR 16, NEW JERSEY

FLEX-O medicated TEAT DILATORS

The ONLY cloth-covered dilators that contain NO WIRES

Produce more milk per man-hour

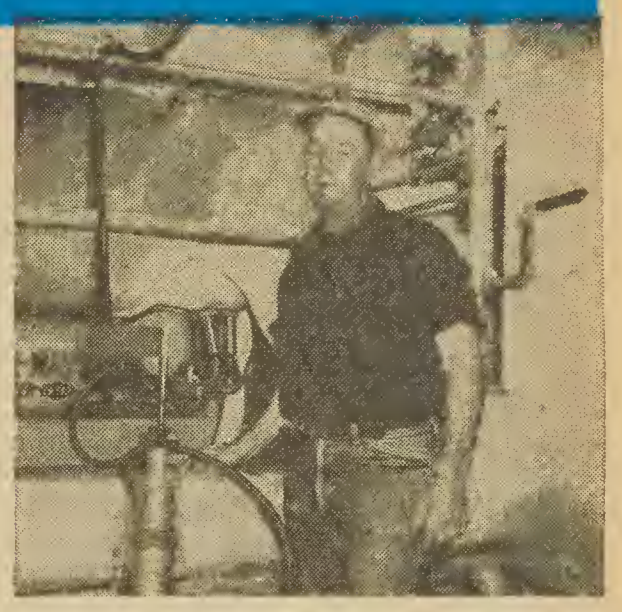
WITH RITE-WAY PARLOR MILKER

With RITE-WAY Parlor Milking, the cows bring the milk to you—and the RITE-WAY Pipeline System takes the milk to cans or cooler. There's no lifting, carrying, or pouring. There's no squatting or stooping to adjust milkers, and in the Rite-Way Parlor Stall you feed each cow with a single turn of a handle. Your milking operation is just about cut in half—and every minute you save lowers your cost—adds to your profits!

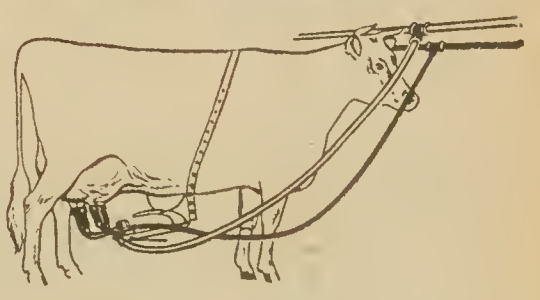
Exclusive vacuum controlled teat cup positioning makes the Rite-Way Parlor Milker the fastest!

A single fingertip control valve adjusts the Rite-Way Parlor Milker and holds it to exactly the right position for each cow—more easily and quickly, more *positively* than any other milker!

Your Rite-Way Service Dealer is ready to do a COMPLETE job of converting your operation to *modern* pipeline milking. He has everything you need—typical floor plans that can be fitted to your own needs . . . the finest, fastest, cleanest milkers . . . stainless steel or glass pipeline with fittings . . . bulk or can coolers . . . water heaters and wash-up equipment including specially made pipeline wash tanks.



RITE-WAY Parlor Milker for elevated stalls



For stanchion barn pipeline milking— Scientific weighting makes the Rite-Way Swing Line-Milker easy to adjust to milk at maximum speed and to hold position accurately throughout milking. Fits your present stanchion barn or can convert to parlor milking.

See your RITE-WAY dealer today or write to Dept. L.

RITE-WAY DAIRY DIVISION PACKAGE MACHINERY COMPANY
Chicago, Ill. • East Longmeadow, Massachusetts • Oklahoma City, Okla.



"Co-Op Farm Credit is a Good Place to do Business — they really know the fruit and dairy business and what a farmer needs."

says ELLIOTT M. SMITH of Kinderhook, N. Y.

Mr. Smith knows — at first hand — the advantages of low-cost, long-term Land Bank loans and short-term Production Credit operating loans. Since he bought his 200-acre fruit and dairy farm in 1928, he has used Co-Op Farm Credit often to finance and improve his operations. Today his apple yield averages 20,000 bushels, and in addition he keeps 40 head of dairy cattle.

Long-term 4½% Federal Land Bank mortgage loans thru National Farm Loan Associations

Low-cost operating loans thru Production Credit Associations

See your local associations or write:
Dept. A-77, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

N.F.L.A. P.C.A.

Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Loans

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

Some Experience With Permanent Pastures

By Clifford Snyder

Hunterdon Co., N. J., Farmer

I WOULD like to tell you about my experience with orchard grass and ladino clover permanent pasture. I know that many farmers, including Tom Milliman, have little or no use for it. However, I wonder if that might not be because of soil or fertility conditions, or the lack of proper management. I consider orchard grass and ladino clover a very important crop on this farm. Last year, during the driest summer I can remember, we grazed 54 head of dairy cows on 36 acres from April 20th to August 4th and the herd had excellent feed the entire time. In addition we cut one 5½ acre plot for the silo.

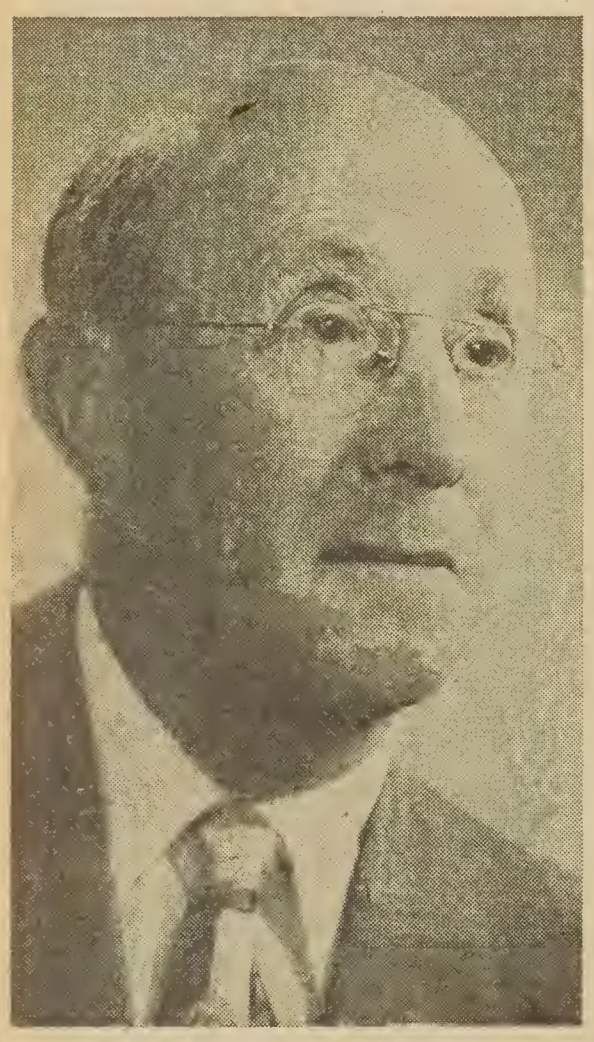
Our 30 acres of permanent pasture were divided into five different fields, two of nine acres, two of five and a half acres, and one of seven acres. I noticed last summer that it required about a week for the cows to eat all the forage on the nine acre plots, and about five days for the two smaller ones. The seven acre strip served them for about six days. Since these fields were grazed in rotation, each plot of ground had between three and four weeks to recover before the herd was turned in again. This seemed to be enough time.

There are several things that must be done to get the full value from permanent orchard grass and ladino pastures. The seed must be sown on fertile, well-drained soil that tests neutral, or nearly so. I wouldn't think of trying to establish a permanent pasture unless the soil reaction was at least 6.5. The seeding can be done in the early spring with oats as a nurse crop, or in mid-August without any companion crop. The seed bed must be well prepared and firmed with a cultipacker or roller and care taken not to have the small seeds covered so deeply that germination is hindered.

On this farm we use 500 lbs. of a 4-12-8 fertilizer at the time of seeding. If the seeding is done in August, another 500 lbs. of fertilizer is applied late the following June. Each year after this, 1000 lbs. of some kind of fertilizer is applied, one application in early spring and the other about July 1st. When there are but few ladino plants present we use a complete fertilizer. If the plants are plentiful, we omit the nitrogen.

With us ladino clover seems to come and go in our permanent pasture. When it is present we like it, but if it is absent we don't grieve too much. However, the most important thing, in my judgment, is to clip the pasture as soon as the cows are taken from the field. This must be done if a permanent pasture of orchard and ladino is to return the greatest value. The clipping is of more importance than haying or harvesting. I can't stress too strongly that the **clipping must be done immediately after the cows are taken from the field!** This clipping does at least two things: it keeps the orchard grass plants from going to seed, and it makes the stand of grass remain thick or dense. When orchard grass blossoms it becomes very unpalatable to cattle and it tends to die off at times after fruiting.

This coming year we plan to fasten a chain harrow back of the mower when we clip the pasture. This will spread the droppings to some extent. I've noticed that cattle will not graze near droppings in a wet season, but do not seem to be so particular if the summer is rather dry.



CLIFFORD E. SNYDER

BORN in Pittstown, New Jersey, November 26, 1884, Clifford E. Snyder attended Flemington, N. J., High School and Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was graduated from Cornell University in 1910 with an Agricultural degree.

The Snyder farm of 400 acres is one of New Jersey's most extensive poultry and dairy enterprises. He grows potatoes, corn, oats, wheat, soybeans, hay, alfalfa, barley and rye, and raises cows and poultry.

Mr. Snyder has been active in state and local farm organizations for the past 40 years. He has been president of the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture since 1922 and is a former president of the State Board of Agriculture. He was secretary of the Pittstown unit of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, and served on the State AAA Committee, the Production and Marketing Administration, and the New Jersey Potato Industry Committee.

In 1928, Mr. Snyder received the Master Farmer Award from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the *Pennsylvania Farmer,* and in 1936 the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture presented to him a certificate for Outstanding Service to Agriculture. He received the Gold Medallion of the New Jersey Agricultural Society in 1952 and a Service and Leadership Citation from the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture in 1953.

When I Buy Cows

By the Late H. E. BABCOCK

EDITOR'S NOTE: Way back in 1924 when the late Ed Babcock began writing for this page of "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff," which he made famous, he wrote a piece entitled "When I Buy Cows." No other man of my acquaintance was a better judge of cows than was Ed Babcock. With the exception of prices, which of course have changed, what he wrote then on how to buy cows makes just as good sense today as it did then, and is so good that we are repeating it for you here now.

—*E.R.E.*

ALMOST unbearably slow after the rush of the motor car we jerk along in a swell-bodied cutter on a track level with the fence tops on either side.

We come to a white farm house backed by long, low, wood-colored buildings. We turn in between shoulder-high snow drifts. The owner greets us and we stiffly stump our way to the cow stable. A pleasant odor, the peculiarly sweet smell of the well-kept winter dairy greets us. My glasses steam up. I stand confused, uncertain, and gradually, as though a fog were lifting, two long rows of dairy cows appear on either side of us.

A big gray roan attracts my attention. She looks large in comparison. I want big cows. In fair condition, springing, eight or nine years old, with every evidence of being a good producer. Her price is $60.00. I pass her up; she is too old—her color is against her.

A nice black-and-white five-year-old attracts me. I am told she was fresh last fall. She will weigh perhaps 1,000 pounds. Her udder is nicely balanced, but small, with a milk vein running straight along the belly to enter through a milkwell little larger than a small pencil. Her owner thinks she is bred. Forty dollars for her. I pass her up — too small, too little evidence of production — too uncertain about her being a fall cow.

As I go from cow to cow, I begin to get my ideas of size adjusted. The big roan cow merely looked big in comparison. She will weigh perhaps 1,200 pounds. I like the 1,400 and 1,500-pound kind. I am looking for them and willing to pay for them.

Then, everything is too thin. With feed at $50 a ton, it pays to buy as much feed as possible in a springer. No thin cow can do herself justice. So we pass on.

All day long we repeat the experience. We see perhaps 300 head of cattle. Every man we visit is ready to sell. But cattle generally are small; they are too thin; many of them show evidence of unwise feeding.

Finally, just at night, I find what I want—a herd of big, straight, well-marked, good-uddered, young cows. I pick to my heart's content. I turn them out, to be sure of my idea of size. I cheerfully pay the price. I am richer or poorer, as the case may be, by 45 cows.

This, in substance, summarized my experience buying cows. I know of no job I enjoy more, nor one that demands more skill.

The Range of Prices

I found cows were plentiful, the range of prices for springers to be from $60 to $100, for fall cows to be from $40 to $90. Generally, the cows in the herds I visited were clean. Most all of them, however, were thin, and in many herds I was really surprised at the lack of evidence of production. These small, thin cows that lack any evidence of breeding can be bought below $50. The others, those with some size, condition and breeding, range up to $100.

The first group, despite the abundance of them for sale, are too high. A man cannot afford to own them. The others seemed cheap, but who can tell? A good, fat, young springer that will give 50 to 60 pounds of milk this spring and early summer months ought to be worth $100, even if the milk market, as seems likely, does go all to pieces. She can be kept over and with more stable conditions ought to pay for herself. But again, who can tell? These are indeed uncertain times.

Appearances Affect Sales

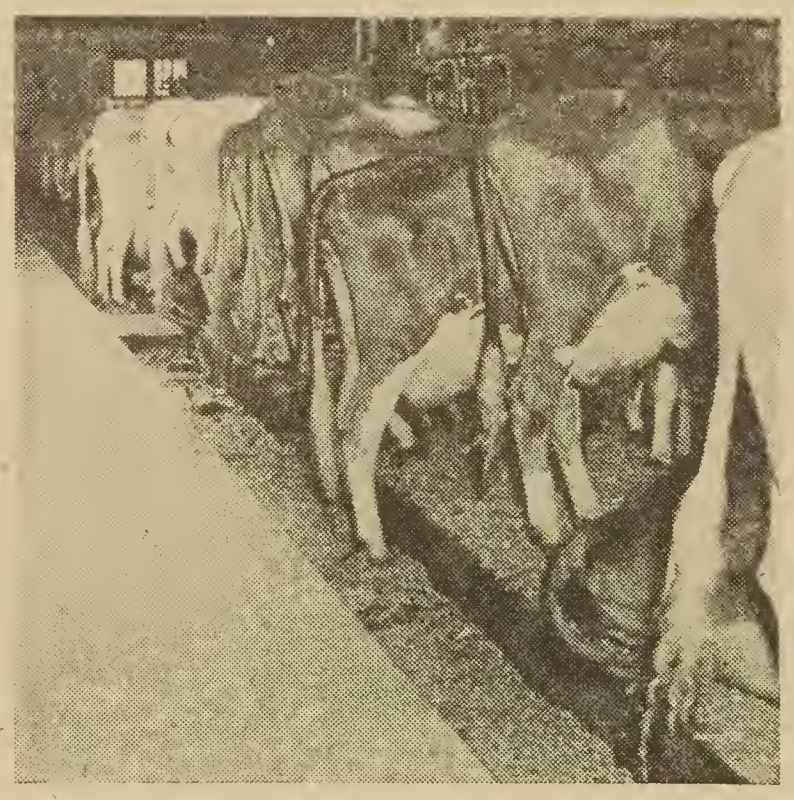
No little part of the sale value of a herd depends upon the first impression it makes on a buyer when he steps into the barn. Placing a good cow on the end of the string next to the door, therefore, becomes simply a matter of good business.

Next in importance comes the matter of arrangement in the line-up. When a big raw-boned cow stands next to a little chunky animal, the undesirable characteristics of both are accentuated. A bad sloper should not stand opposite a bright window. Buyers are looking for type these days.

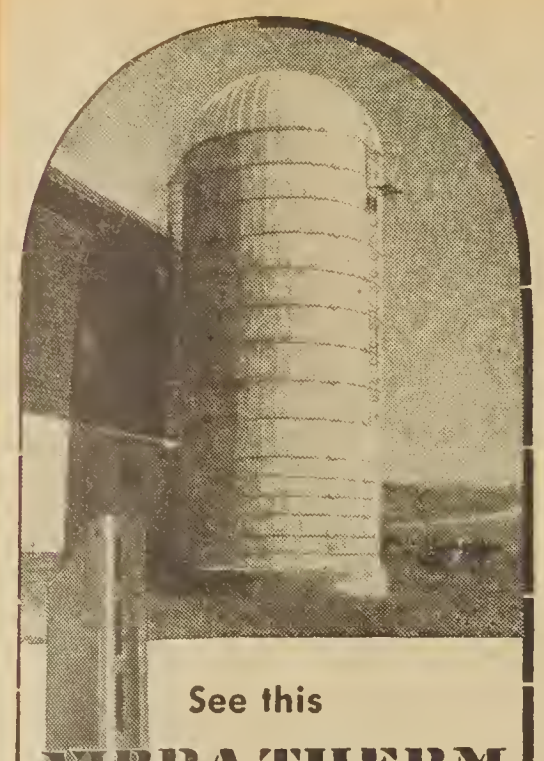
If cows always stand in the same places they may be lined up so as to appear almost uniform in size. Such a line-up adds materially to the appearance of the herd as a whole.

Clippers run over the udder and along the milk veins on a fresh cow bring out that milky appearance buyers always look for. Tails should be clipped, of course, but we do not like to bob off the brushes. There is nothing, after all, that quite so much adds to the "dress-up" of a cow as to have her switch washed and brushed out. I know one man who runs a most practical dairy farm but who sells a few cows every week, who always washes out his cows' tails. He tells me that two men can clean up sixty cows in about half an hour and that he can cash in on the time spent on every sale.

His method is to rinse the switch out in a pail of warm water, give it a twist to dry it, and then to follow along and give it a vigorous shake or two and a few passes with a big coarse brush.



Lining cows up by size will improve their appearance to a prospective buyer. Incidentally cows standing in the gutter indicate that the platform is too short. Cows are bigger than they were when many present barns were built.



See this

VIBRA-THERM STAVE

before you buy any

CONCRETE SILO

See the difference...the Craine Concrete "Vibra-Therm" Stave is extra thick—has 5 dead air cells for extra insulation! It's super-smooth, dense concrete—with a hard, non-porous finish that resists acid attack. 2½ times stronger—the Craine stave builds a stronger, trouble-free concrete silo for extra years of profitable service. Write for facts today.

Craine, Inc., 325 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

Choose from the FAMOUS FIVE



CRAINE SILOS



Keep Teat Open
Keep It Healing
Keep It Milking

Scab teats, teats that have been stepped on, cut or bruised—Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators provide antiseptic, non-irritating support to delicate lining of teat canal and keep end of teat open in its natural shape while tissues heal. At Drug and Farm stores or by mail postpaid.



H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 6, N.Y.
Large pkg. **$1.00**
(45 Dilators)
Trial pkg. **50¢**
(16 Dilators)

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

COVERALL TIME!!!

Unusual Values — All Sizes
Coveralls $1.50
Matching Pants and Shirts 1.50
Pants only $1.00. Shirts only 50c.
Include 50c Postage—No C.O.D.
Used Professionally laundered.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PLYMOUTH SURPLUS SALES
P. O. BOX 385,
GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK



Service Bureau

REWARD FOR JAILING ARSONISTS

For some years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has offered rewards for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of chicken thieves. Then, during the world war, when black markets in meat flourished, we extended the offer to include cattle thieves and still later to men convicted and jailed for any theft from a subscriber's farm.

Now we are extending this reward one step farther and offering a $25.00 reward to anyone who gives information leading to the conviction (according to established rules) of anyone who sets fire to a farm building belonging to a subscriber who has one of our yellow protective service bureau signs prominently displayed on his property.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

The 85-year-old sister of Frank Kimner who was born in Auburn, New York, April 22, 1879, is anxious to hear from him. His wife's name is Catherine, they have four children and the last known address was San Antonio, Texas.

* * *

Does anyone know the whereabouts of Mr. Richard M. Kepler, formerly of Route 1, Meadville, Pa.?

* * *

Can anyone tell us the present address of Earl Fred Sumner, who is thought to be living in New York State, possibly in Rochester? His cousin would like to reach him.

* * *

Can anyone tell us the address of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Jerome Gallo and son, Richard, of New Jersey?

* * *

Does anyone know the whereabouts of the descendants of Philo and Arotine Kennedy, who lived at one time in Saline Co., Kansas, near Brookville? She lived later in Kansas City, Missouri, 1914, had a son Claude Kennedy, and a daughter Rae who married Jim Corbin or Corbett and they had children Robert, George Wilmot and Fae.

* * *

The sister of Clarence A. Bennett is very anxious to get in touch with him. He was born August 12, 1908 and last known was in Rutland, Vermont.

* * *

Could anyone tell us the address of Daniel Sweeney? One of our subscribers who is anxious to get in touch with him says he was last working in Shelburne, Mass.

* * *

Does anyone know the whereabouts of Mrs. Margaret Brown, widow of Arthur. They have lived in Concord, New Hampshire but may have moved with relatives in Virginia. May have been born in 1895. Her brother would like to locate her.

* * *

Roland Cyr, age 37, Bakers Mills, New York, would like to locate any of his family still living. He was born in Edmundston, N. B., Canada. His father Was Denis Cyr, formerly from Holton, Maine, and his mother was Josephine LaJoie Cyr. He has one sister, Lena Cleary in Massachusetts and would like to know if he has any brothers living.

* * *

We would like to hear from anyone having any information concerning John Fuller and Harriet Fuller. They were born in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn., about 1870-1880. They were orphaned very young and worked in the vicinity of Hartford. Their niece is anxious to get in touch with them.



For less than 1¢ per week per cow you can insure a healthier herd and healthier profits!

(Based on the national average salt requirement per cow)

Just that much more is all it costs to feed a cow Morton Trace Mineralized Salt instead of ordinary salt

A healthy cow produces more milk . . . is better able to drop a healthy calf . . . and makes more money for you.

To *insure* good health, you should be feeding your cows Morton Trace Mineralized Salt.

Morton T-M Salt provides the sodium and chlorine your livestock must have, plus adequate amounts of vital trace minerals: iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, and manganese.

Most farm land lacks one or more of these essential trace minerals. Lack of any one can cause poor health . . . unsatisfactory reproduction . . . greatly reduced milk production.

Feeding trace minerals with salt is the surest, most economical way to guarantee an adequate supply. Morton Trace Mineralized Salt is inexpensive. All animals like it, will eat it readily every day. When they do, they get the salt they crave, plus the trace minerals they need.

To assure proper mineral balance, build your mineral feeding program around Morton T-M Salt. It's essential to a sound, economical mineral program—whether or not you feed a major mineral supplement. Its cost is so slight—the protection it offers so valuable—it is the only kind you should use.



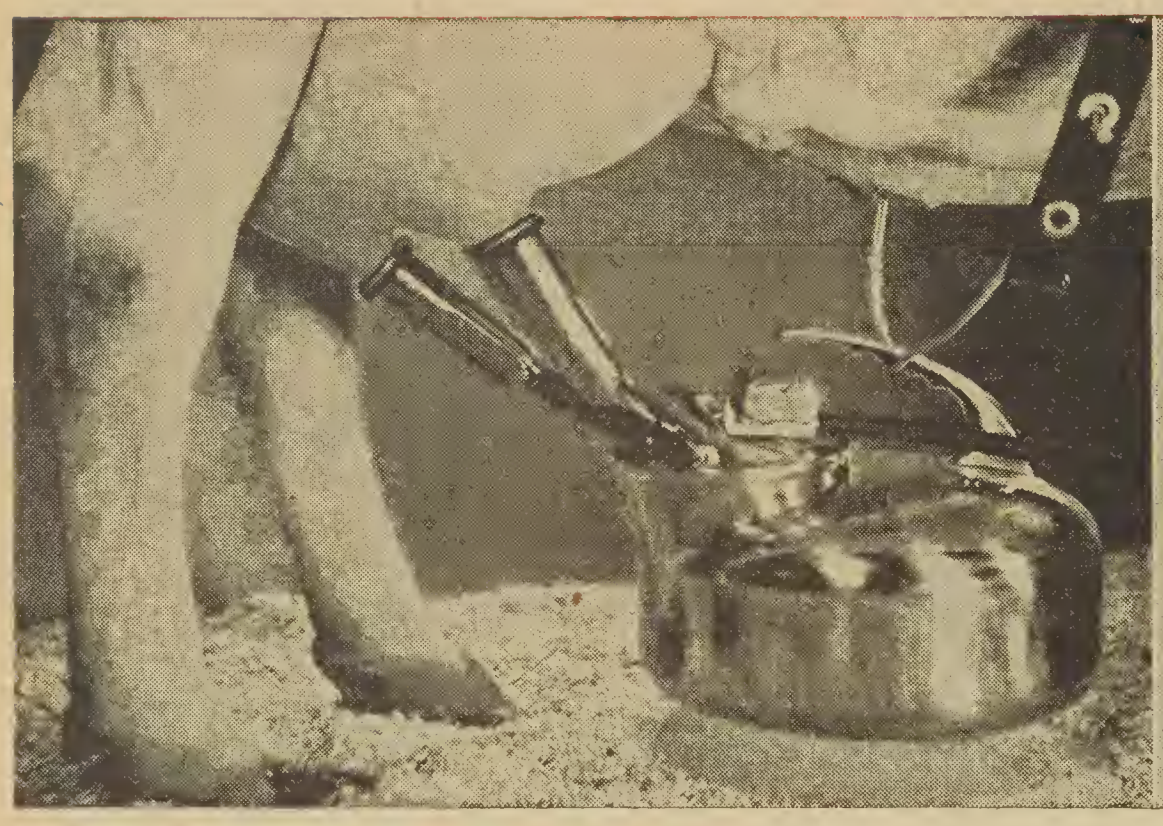
Just be sure to feed it to your animals free choice. You know they need it. They know how much.

MORTON T-M SALT
Trace Mineralized Salt

AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S IN BAGS AND BLOCKS

Not just hundreds but many thousands are

SWITCHING TO Surge





WHY?

Two words tell you the answer: **TUG & PULL**

Every milking system on this page has Surge TUG & PULL, the matchless Surge milking action that:

Keeps teat cups DOWN.
Protects udder from creeping teat cups.
Gets more milk — by itself.
Milks faster — shortens your milking job.

The simple design that makes real TUG & PULL possible also makes the Surge easiest to clean. And every Surge system — parlor, pipeline, or bucket — is backed by the Organized Surge Service truck that comes right to your farm.

That's why thousands are switching to SURGE.

$5.00 down on Surge Units
... Up to 24 Months to Pay
On Surge Milking Equipment

BABSON BROS. CO. of New York

842 West Belden Avenue
Syracuse 1, N. Y.

Surge

ATLANTA • CHICAGO • HOUSTON
KANSAS CITY • MINNEAPOLIS • SACRAMENTO
SEATTLE • SYRACUSE • TORONTO

Copyright 1955 Babson Bros. Co.



The last word in automatic Pipeline Push-Button Washing —

"ELECTROBRAIN" T.M.

"The right routine locked up in a box that has no key"

Automatically cycles the rinses at correct temperature. Meters detergent and sanitizer. Saves hundreds of hours of washing labor.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

APRIL 2, 1955



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

"Rain Before Seven Clear Before Eleven"

By E. R. Eastman

EARLY one late August morning many long years ago my father invited me to go blackberrying with him. Ordinarily I would have jumped at the chance, for I always liked to pick berries. But it was raining, I knew that the grass and the bushes would be wet, so I didn't want to go. However, Father insisted, quoting the old jingle which heads this piece. Then he pointed out a little patch of blue sky in the west, saying that whenever you can see blue sky in the west in the morning it will soon clear up. Father was right. We went berrying, and it wasn't long before the sun broke through the clouds and dried things up.

Since that time I have found both of those weather signs usually right. Particularly in the summertime, if it has rained a good part of the night the chances are it will have rained itself out early in the day. And inasmuch as in the Northeast most of our storms come from the west, blue sky there is a sign of approaching good weather.

Almost any countryman with ordinary powers of observation is a good weather prophet, for there are many signs in nature by which one can foretell the weather fairly accurately for at least a day ahead. For example, this morning there was a strong south wind blowing. I know that on my farm and in this locality a south or east wind usually means rain or snow.

The first thing most farmers do in the morning is to look at the weathercock on the barn, or otherwise note the direction of the wind. I can tell, sometimes before I get out of bed, if the wind is in the south, for it is then that my corns and joints begin to hum, for it is true that

"A coming storm your shooting corns presage
And aches will throb
Your hollow tooth will rage"

North or northwest winds, on the contrary, are a sign of clear weather, low humidity, and give most of us a lift of the spirit, the feeling that then if ever we can, as Mother used to say, "set the North River afire."

Another fairly accurate wind weather sign is expressed in this old jingle:

"When the wind is in the south
The rain is in his mouth;
When the smoke goes west
Good weather is past;
When the smoke goes east
Good weather is next."

What in all nature is more awe-inspiring than a great black cloud suddenly lit by a lightning flash, followed by earth-shaking thunder? Can you forecast the weather? Read the article on this page.

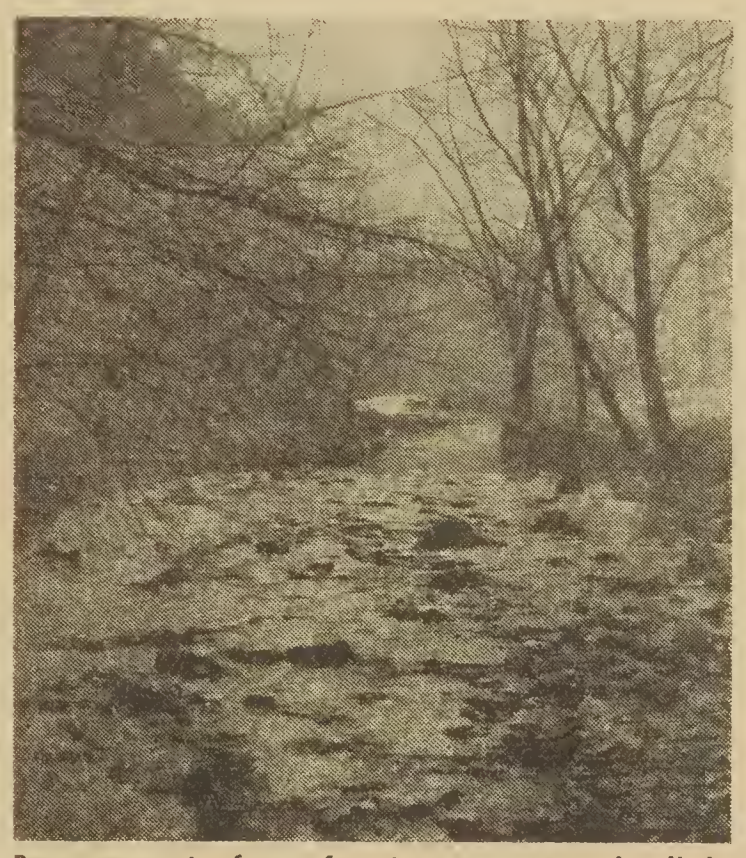
—Photos: Ewing Galloway

So the winds are just about our best weather guides. The weather scientists say that weather is caused by large bodies of air, called air masses, moving across the country generally from west to east.

Next to the winds, the best weather signs are the clouds. The **cumulus** are known as fair weather clouds:

"If woolly fleeces spread the heavenly way
No rain, be sure, disturbs the summer day"

These woolly fleeces float lazily in the bright sky. They are usually near the horizon, and are lowest of all the clouds except fogs. I have often looked down on them from an airplane or floated through them with the feeling of a disembodied spirit gliding through a fairyland.



Because most of our forests are gone, quiet little brooks like this can suddenly become roaring, destructive floods.

Alto-cumulus clouds float much higher than the cumulus and indicate rain. They are formed in large globular masses, white or gray, packed in groups or lines, with their edges sometimes overlapping. Alto-cumulus clouds make a "dappled" sky. Because of the fish-scale design, a sky with alto-cumulus clouds is often referred to as a mackerel sky:

"Mackerel skies and mares' tails
Make lofty ships carry low sails."

Cirrus clouds indicate rain or snow. They often resemble curls of white feathers and are sometimes called "tangleweb" clouds. They are very high, are made up entirely of ice crystals, and often travel 200 miles an hour.

Cirro-stratus clouds are in the form of a whitish sheet, frequently covering the whole sky. If they appear in the morning the sun is likely to clear them away by noon, but if they remain until afternoon so that the sun has not been able to dry them up, they mean rain, usually within a day.

Everyone is familiar with the dark, menacing **thunder** clouds which appear on the low western or northwestern horizon and are accompanied at first by rumbling like distant cannon fire. How well every rural dweller knows the tenseness or nervousness of man and beast when the thunder begins to growl and the thunderheads gather. How many, many times in my younger days have I rushed with the others to get the hay or grain into the barn just ahead of the thunderstorm. How often still I watch *(Continued on Page 18)*

My Strangest Experience, See Page 8

For Fine Pullets



at Lowest Possible Feed Cost

NO matter how tough things are—or have been—in your poultry business, don't short change your flock replacements. They need all the growth and development you can give them for later egg production.

Here's how a good many poultrymen are growing fine pullets and keeping down their feed costs at the same time.

Start 'Em Fast . . .

A topnotch feed like G.L.F. Chick Starter supplies all the nutrients a young chick needs to get off to a fast, healthy start during its first 8 weeks. It's a highly efficient mash and was recently improved even more by the addition of high energy Animal Fat, which also cuts down on dustiness. You'll be well pleased with the way it grows sturdy, healthy chicks—**at low feed costs.**

Start Grain at 6 Weeks . . .

The wise feeding of scratch grain from 6 weeks on will get your birds used to eating grain, and will help cut your feeding costs. Increase the grain until birds raised indoors or on poor range are eating no more than half mash, half grain at 12 weeks.

THINK OVER YOUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AS CAREFULLY AS YOU DID YOUR CHICK ORDER

To get the best results from your growing pullets remember the fundamentals of "good management."

Enough Floor Space—pullets in confinement, 2 sq. ft. per bird the 3rd month; 3 sq. ft. per bird the 4th-6th month. On range, 100-150 pullets per shelter. 500 pullets per acre of good range.

Enough Feeding Space—3 inches per bird 3rd month; 4 inches per bird after 3 months.

Enough Watering Space—2 5-gallon fountains, or 1 Johnson Cup or 1 ft. of water trough per 100 birds.

Enough Fresh Air—especially for birds raised indoors, to help prevent respiratory disorders.

Switch to Growing Mash at 8 weeks . . .

Be sure to switch from Chick Starter to a Growing Mash at 8 weeks. You'll save money—at least $6 to $7 a ton—and there's no evidence that you can grow a better pullet if they're kept on Starter after 8 weeks.

Here are four proven ways to continue good pullet growth between 8 weeks and egg laying maturity.

1. Birds raised in confinement—Feed G.L.F. Growing Mash—a feed that is just right for pullets during this fast growing period. It supplies the necessary nutrients that birds just can't get from grains alone and yet keeps feed prices low.

2. Birds raised on good range—Feed G.L.F. Green Pasture Growing Mash . . . a mash that cuts feed costs even further by eliminating the expensive ingredients that good, green grass and sunlight provide anyway. As much as ⅔ of the pullets' diet may be grain after 12 weeks if they are on good range.

3. Birds raised outdoors on poor range—Feed G.L.F. Growing Mash or Growing Mash pellets. The pellets help prevent feed from being wasted on a windy range.

4. Birds fed by automatic feeder—Feed G.L.F. All-Mash Grower . . . a top mash of the regular G.L.F. Growing Mash and scratch grains combined.

G.L.F. provides growing mashes to fit every feeding setup—feeds to grow topnotch pullets at a reasonable cost. So, for a feeding plan that has proved successful, talk with your G.L.F. man about G.L.F. Growing Mashes.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Feed G.L.F. CHICK STARTER GROWING MASHES

From the Editor's MAILBAG

LIKES TO SEE BOTH SIDES

CONGRATULATIONS to you on the decision to print the Dealers' side of the milk story as related in Mr. J. Russell Fox's article in March 5th issue. The other side is always good to know, and then it presents the opportunity for open discussion and correction of views which may be in error.

In the opinion of those who have made a study of our milk marketing problems in New York State, the fraternity in control of distribution of fluid milk has failed to employ all avenues of distribution available for the sale of FLUID milk, and that criticism would apply to a greater degree in upstate areas than in Metropolitan New York where different conditions prevail. The reasons why are probably many, but the principal one in my opinion is due to a monopoly system of licensing or interpretation of licensing laws, which have (created a) lack of competitive effort. THAT CAN BE AND SHOULD BE CORRECTED.

The defensive statement in Mr. Fox's article with regard to the use of the gallon jug not being practicable because of the unusual cost of equipment is pitiful. Where is the American milk distributors' ingenuity, much vaunted in other articles but completely lacking here? What has happened with regard to the paper container which was also expensive to install? In many cases one milk plant has installed them and supplied other distributors with milk in paper on some equitable and sensible arrangements where volume of business was lacking for certain distributors. The same plan could be employed to make milk available in gallons.

Likewise, the reasons sighted against the volume discount: a perfectly legitimate practice in merchandising and a privilege which the consumer is entitled to. It is being carried on in many places and, with sufficient perseverance and know how, can be made to work everywhere.

The distributing industry has the duty to make MILK THE BEST FOOD BUY available to the consumer in any form that the consumer wants it, and at the lowest possible price commensurate with reasonable profit margins. When this is done both the producers and the consumer will reap the benefits to which they are due.—*H.S.W.—New York*

— A. A. —

MORE ON MILK

J. RUSSELL FOX's article provides food for thought. There are many things about this milk business that need ironing out. He says that his net profit on a quart of milk is ½¢. However, he fails to give us his gross net profit at the end of the year on capital investment.

The dealers hold back too much milk before they begin paying for same. My dealer holds back 5 weeks. My neighbor who sells to a local creamery is paid every Sunday morning for the week before. I understand some creameries in Vermont hold back more than 5 weeks milk. Five different trucks operate within a half mile of my place picking up milk, and four of the five go by my house. Two ought to be able to do this work.

During the war the retail cost of delivering milk was cut one half. I have not seen any of this cost cut passed back to the farmers yet. I just read the other day that the farm worker's income was 50% of the industrial worker's. Why does a farm worker have to work 12 to 14 hours a day (Sunday 6 hours) and draw half as much pay?

Why all this "produce more milk to make more money" when we can't sell what we already have? Why take our milk in, take out the cream and pour the skim down the brook? In this world no food should ever go to waste.

C. H. M., Vermont

— A.A. —

WOULD BE HAPPY

I HAVE been a subscriber for 30 years and would be lost without your many fine articles on farming.

However, I can't see how the article on Dealers' Problems by J. Russell Fox has much bearing on the farm living price of milk or any product on the farm. If we could get our interest on capital investment — overhead — depreciation, and a fair salary for ourselves in line with salaries made by dealers (or even their labor) on top of the profit of 2.2%, we would be very happy.

—A.P., Perry, N. Y.

— A.A. —

SAFETY IDEA

A TRACTOR loader is a good safety idea. It is a help at all times if the driver is in danger over hills and uneven terrain.

I rolled over on my tractor. If the loader hadn't been there, I might have been killed. While I was seeding ground it rolled over on its side. It came to a stop on the loader arms.

This idea might save bones or even a life.—*Harold J. Davis, Pownal, Maine*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We think Mr. Davis has a good point here. However, we would like to point out that when a heavy load is in the scoop of the loader and it is in an elevated position, the center of gravity is much higher. When operating under these conditions, it is wise to stick to level ground.)

— A. A. —

NO. 1 IN STATE

IN A RECENT issue you had an article on milk production of two New York State Institutions. You also stated that you would like to hear from any other institutions that can better the fat and milk production of the two institutions cited.

The New York State Vocational Institution's Farm, which I manage, is located at West Coxsackie, N. Y. The institution's herd of 70 milking cows in 1954 averaged 16,177 lbs. of milk and 553 lbs. of butterfat and was first among all state institutions in milk and butterfat production. The last five-year average for the herd was 15,502 lbs. of milk and 533 lbs. of butterfat. The herd average for the past 20 years is 13,420 lbs. of milk and 466 lbs. of butterfat.

The herd is purebred and grade Holstein cattle and is milked, fed and cared for by those in the institution. All the foregoing figures are DHIA records.

—W. S. Massic, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

— A. A. —

POTATO TIP

IF POTATOES are soaked in cold water either before or after peeling, they won't turn black. Old potatoes should always be put to boil in cold water. When new potatoes are dug when too green, they soon start to get black, but that is decay.—*An Oldtimer, Pennsylvania.*

Nature in her own sure way put the flavor in P.A.



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem N. C.

● Prince Albert's exclusive process gives the pipe smoker cool, long-burning smoking enjoyment. This process *holds* and *heightens* the mellow-ripe goodness of P.A.'s choice tobacco. Prince Albert is *tobacco as Nature meant tobacco to be!*

P. A. puts sunshine in farmer's day!

"Day in, day out, Prince Albert gives me a cool, enjoyable smoke! You won't find a more natural-tasting tobacco than P.A.!"

— **Walter D. Stigall,** FARMER



AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

PRINCE ALBERT

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

PRODUCERS DEMAND SIX DOLLAR MILK

THE milk hearings at Syracuse closed with the practically unanimous demand from producers and their organizations for a price of $6.00 a hundred for Class 1-A milk, with seasonal variations for the summer and early fall months.

This is a temporary device to save producers from ruinous low prices during the next few months, and would give farmers, their dairy marketing organizations, and the State and Federal Departments time to:

First: Study and adjust the pricing of Class 3 milk.

Second: Try to bring agreement between New York and New Jersey organizations for a better marketing plan for both sections.

Third: Bring producers together in a joint plan to promote an increased sale of fluid milk.

When all of the facts are known, it should be possible to reconstruct the milk marketing Order on a more permanent basis that will bring dairymen better prices. Listed below are the prices of what Class 1 milk at the 200-mile zone would be for the next several months under the Milk Marketing Order as it now stands. Listed also are the prices you would receive under the $6.00 plan adjusted to seasonal variations. I am indebted to Mr. Chester Smith, economist for the Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency, for the prices under the $6.00 seasonal variation plan.

	Prices under Milk Marketing Order	Prices under $6 seasonal variation plan
May	$4.57	$4.84
June	4.57	4.84
July	4.93	5.23
August	5.19	5.50
September	5.40	5.72
October	5.55	5.89
November	5.66	6.00

The $6.00 price is still too low, and there should be no excuse on anyone's part for not approving it and putting it into operation. The evidence given by producers at the recent milk hearings are full proof of how serious the dairy situation is; how difficult it is for even good dairymen to make both ends meet. If any further proof is needed, take a look at these figures:

Taking the index figure of 100 as the basis of all prices for 1920, prices received by New York farmers had advanced to 224, or only 2¼ times, as of October last year, the latest figures we have. Costs paid by dairy farmers had advanced to 334, or 3⅓ times, while earnings of factory workers had advanced to 621, or 6-1/5 times.

PENNSYLVANIA BIG POTATO STATE

By E. R. Eastman

AT A recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association, Dr. William L. Henning, State Secretary of Agriculture, complimented the potato growers on reducing their acreage and improving their yields. He said that Pennsylvania ranks fifth among all the states in the value of its potato crop, and that the 1955 crop will be grown on 56,000 acres, compared with a peak of 208,000 acres harvested in 1917. In that year the average yield was only 96 bushels per acre, while now the average yield is 245 bushels per acre.

At the same meeting, R. B. Donaldson of the Pennsylvania State University said that recent experiments show that consumers show a decided preference for potatoes pre-washed and sold in all-plastic, see-through bags. He pointed out that it pays to pre-wash and attractively package potatoes.

I might add that this is good, but no matter how good the package, how clean the potatoes, the consumer will not come back a second time unless the potatoes themselves are of good eating quality.

ARE YOUR PEAS PLANTED YET?

WE HAVE our garden already under way. Have you? We planted peas on March 15. Our friend, Arthur Hoose of Fishkill, beat us by a few days, but maybe we will have peas to eat just as soon as he does. Only time will tell. Peas are like oats. The earlier you can get them into the ground, the better crop you can expect.

Some of our other flower and vegetable seeds are already planted in flats in the house. Our large vegetable gardens keep down materially our cost of living, and add to the quality of our food. Our flowers add to the joy of living.

At this time of low farm prices and high costs, the advantages of a good farm garden cannot be over-emphasized.

EGGS WILL BE HIGHER

FROM 12 to 18 per cent fewer baby chicks have been bought this spring. That's one indication that eggs should bring much better prices in the fall.

If you act promptly, it is still not too late to order your baby chicks. But don't do it unless you are fully equipped to take care of them and know how to do it. Making money from poultry is like other farm enterprises, it has become a highly skilled business.

DRAFT LAW NEEDS AMENDMENT

THE draft law (see Page 22) should be immediately amended to correct great injustices, and to prevent shortages. Sufficient men to produce the food and other supplies are just as necessary behind the lines as are the men in the Army, Navy, or Air Force. An army cannot win without supplies, nor march on empty stomachs. A continuation of the law as it stands presently will sooner or later develop serious and perhaps disastrous shortages.

Besides, it is utterly unfair to draft a mature man near thirty who is perhaps married, and who has a large investment in a permanent business.

THE LEGEND OF THE DOGWOOD

An Easter Story

THERE is a legend that at the time of the Crucifixion the dogwood had been the size of the oak and other forest trees. So firm and strong was the tree that it was chosen as the timber for the cross. To be used for such a cruel purpose greatly distressed the tree, and Jesus, nailed upon it, sensed this, and in His gentle pity for all sorrow and suffering, said to it:

"Because of your regret and pity for My suffering, never again shall the dogwood tree grow large enough to be used as a cross. Henceforth it shall be slender and bent and twisted, and its blossoms shall be in the form of a cross. . . . two long and two short petals. And in the center of the outer edge of each petal there will be nail prints, brown with rust and stained with red, and in the center of the flower will be a crown of thorns, and all who see it will remember."—*Author Unknown*

DON'T NEGLECT HIM

AFTER the first wonder and interest in the new baby is over, the older child often begins to feel neglected and unloved. Then he may develop a sense of insecurity and resentment.

Unless the parents are very understanding and tolerant, and are careful to demonstrate their love, the resentment may become permanent, and affect the individual for the rest of his life. Never, for example, say the doctors, should the new baby's virtues be pointed out as an example to the older child. He should constantly be made to feel that he is just as much a part of the family life as ever.

GIVE MOTORISTS A BREAK!

HOW long are automobile owners going to stand for high gasoline taxes which are diverted to other purposes than improving the roads?

How long will motorists tolerate a law which drives every one of them into a garage twice a year for a costly inspection, which for most of them is utterly unnecessary because they have taken pride in keeping their cars in shape?

It is about time that responsible car owners, most of whom have an unblemished record of good driving, stop being made the goat by the lawmakers because of a very small minority of irresponsible drivers. New automobile laws are being made and enforced on exactly the same principle that a teacher used to lick every individual in the class because of the wrongdoing of one boy. Let's stop being the goat! What do you say? Talk or telegraph to your representative in the Legislature.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THIS is a little boy's essay on Anatomy:

"Your head is kind of round and hard and your brains are in it and your face on it. Your face is in front of your head where you eat and make faces. Your neck is what keeps your head out of your collar. It's hard to keep clean. Your shoulders are sort of shelfs where you hook your suspenders on them.

"Your stummick is something that if you don't eat often enough it hurts and spinach don't help none. Your spine is a long bone in your back that keeps you from folding up. Your back is always behind you no matter how quick you turn around. Your arms you got to have to pitch with and so you can reach the butter. Your fingers stick out of your hands so you can throw a curve and add up rithmatick. Your legs is what if you haven't got two of you can't get to first base. Your feet are what you run on. Your toes are what always get stubbed. And that's all there is of you except what's inside and I never saw it."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 7. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROP ACREAGE: Farmers' intentions on 16 important crops indicate acreage of about 285 million, 3.2 million more acres than last year. If weather cooperates, 1955 will be another big crop year.

Corn acreage expected to be about 82 million, just a little above last year. A reduction of 10% below 1954 is called for, but the following corn belt increases are indicated: Iowa 3%, Minnesota 6%, Nebraska 2%, South Dakota 4%, Michigan 3%. Total WHEAT acreage looks like 57.4 million acres, which is 4.6 million below last year. Total wheat crop estimated at 856 million bushels, about 50 million below domestic needs plus exports. Last year's crop was 970 million bushels.

Sizeable increases are expected for OATS, BARLEY, GRAIN SORGHUM, and SOY BEANS. The estimated POTATO acreage is 1.4 million, a little above last year. Some increases are expected in acreage of SWEET POTATOES, DRY BEANS and PEAS.

PUMP PRIMING: The old idea of government pump priming is rearing its head again. Idea is that government should stimulate business by building roads, schools, etc., and by loaning money, encouraging wage increases and cutting taxes, **all without regard to balancing the budget.** It's supposed to boom business by increasing "buying power". **It's inflationary, of course.**

The "Free Enterprise" way is to balance budgets, keep government out of business and depend on business and industry to expand and provide jobs, also to reduce prices to consumers as well as increase wages when increased efficiency permits cheaper manufacture of goods.

"Pump Priming" failed absolutely in the depression. **It is as attractive (and as dangerous) to America as the drug habit is to an individual.**

DAMS: If you were a youngster on a farm, you built dams across streams and rushed from one spot to another to build up the dam as the water spilled over, first at one point, then at another. For a time you succeeded, but eventually you lost out!

One reason for the decline in farm prices is the farm products held by the Community Credit Corporation. Sometimes we can see the point easier if we look at something that does not affect pocketbooks directly. Let's take cotton. **U. S. cotton, with government supports at 90% of parity, is being priced out of the market.** Outside U. S., expected cotton crop this year is about 23 million bales compared to 12.2 million at the end of World War II. **Cotton production outside the U. S. is increasing faster than cotton consumption outside the U. S. Also, production of synthetic fibers outside the U. S. has risen from equivalent of 1.4 million bales of cotton in 1954 to about 7.9 million bales this year!**

In the face of this, 90% supports are continued, although acreage control is being eased somewhat and there is talk of government subsidies for cotton exports, and even for "production payments" to producers as proposed by Mr. Brannan. Eventually, government attempts to cure the situation will fail just as your youthful attempts to hold a stream by a dam failed.

BRIEFLY: FARMERS AND THEIR COOPERATIVES have invested nearly $193 million in capital stock of the Cooperative Farm Credit System, in increase of $7 million over a year ago.

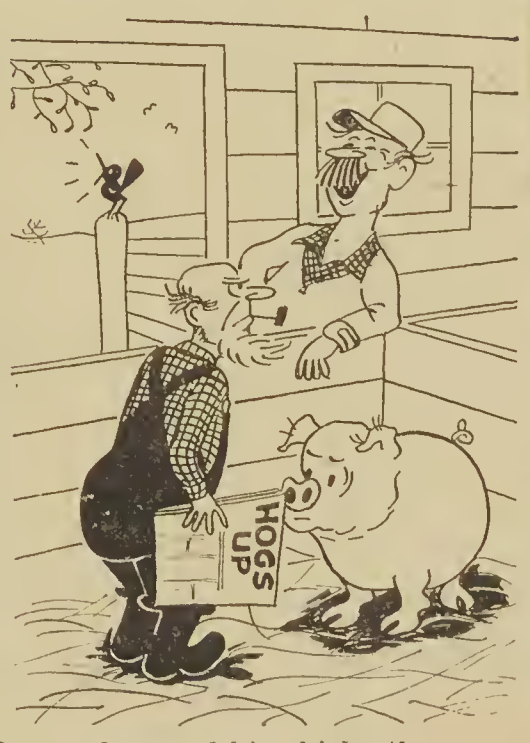
TOPDRESSING WHEAT with a nitrogen carrier this spring can increase yields as much as 10 to 20 bushels per acre.

FOR EVERY INCREASE of 7 persons in U. S. population about 1 acre of land is used for home sites, industry, parks, highways and airports.

DUMPING STORED POTATOES and permitting them to sprout will spread late blight if tubers are infected.

FEBRUARY U. S. MILK PRODUCTION was 1% below last year. Production per cow was up, but the number of dairy cows was down. Population increased and February milk production provided 1.93 pounds of milk per day per person, about 3% less than a year ago, which under present conditions is certainly a trend in the right direction. —*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR read someplace that he would net a lot more cash, by gee, if pigs and chicks were started so that pork and eggs were set to go to market 'fore the heavy run, before the price slides had begun. So now, although my pigs ain't due until another month or two, that crazy bird's got half-grown shoats before he's even sowed his oats; and while I'm sure Mirandy Jane ain't yet decided to complain that it's high time for me to fix the brooder house and get some chicks, my neighbor's birds look like they may start laying eggs 'most any day.

Perhaps such enterprise will win old neighbor more than we'll take in; but, golly, think what he's been through, the painful chores he's had to do. Right after Christmas he began to work just like a crazy man, a-fixing pens for farrowing and then he sat up shivering to watch each new-born litter so they'd stay alive at ten below. He put up brooders New Year's Day and nursed his chicks the same darn way; and though he laughs at me, by jing, 'cause I claim farming starts in spring, I wouldn't ape him on a bet, that goofy guy ain't thawed out yet!

3 ways to pick the best mower



YOURS ARE THE EYES of experience. You can see that New Idea Mowers are quick and easy on-and-off . . . important when you're racing the weather. The heavy-duty tubular-steel frame catches the eye immediately. There's no question about the rugged sickle bar and knife. Note that it's easy to store. See the quick-change, self-adjusting pitman straps. But why tell you what to look for? You know!



BECAUSE YOUR EARS are trained through years of listening, you'll appreciate the sound of a New Idea mower — honed and tuned to close tolerances, perfect alignment. No loose-sounding clatter on a New Idea!



MOST NEW IDEA DEALERS prefer to show New Idea equipment working out in the field, rather than in a showroom. Ask your New Idea dealer to bring the mower model you want to your farm for a trial (semi-mounted or full-trailing — with or without hydraulic lift).

Only by working a New Idea mower can you satisfy yourself it really does cut clean on sharp turns — shears easily through the thickest stands. Test New Idea Mowers these three ways . . . There's absolutely no obligation of any sort.

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.

Dept. 1492, Coldwater, Ohio

Mail Coupon for Free Illustrated Literature:

- ☐ Semi-mounted mower
- ☐ Full-trailing mower
- ☐ High-wheel side-rake and tedder
- ☐ Low-wheel side-rake and tedder
- ☐ Twine or wire-tie baler
- ☐ All-purpose elevator
- ☐ "New Ideas for Handling Hay".
- ☐ I am a student. I farm_____acres

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

NEW!

MOST POWERFUL



Ford Tractor ever!

New FULL 3-PLOW POWER

New 5-SPEED TRANSMISSION

New LIVE POWER TAKE-OFF*

New REST-O-RIDE SEAT

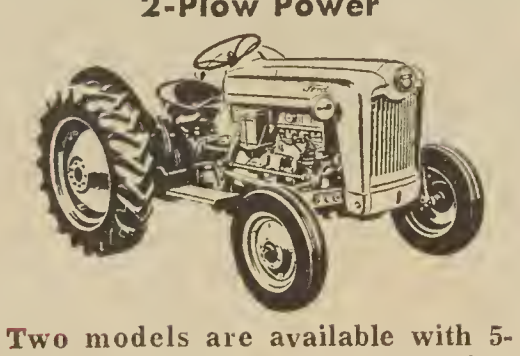
...AND MUCH MORE!

Wherever farmers gather, the talk quickly swings to the new, powerful 800 Ford Tractor. They nod with approval when its stepped-up work power is mentioned—the way it pulls three plows with ease, doing six days' work in four.

And, farmers with an eye for convenience and comfort are quick to praise the new Rest-O-Ride seat...new 5-speed transmission...new "Tailored Traction" with exclusive Ford "Vari-Weight" system...famous Proof-Meter...and a number of other Ford Tractor advantages that help make farming far easier than ever before.

NEW FORD 600 TRACTORS

All of Ford's Fine Features in 2-Plow Power



Two models are available with 5-speed transmission. One model has Live PTO as standard equipment. All three models of the 600 series Ford Tractors have the many plus features you expect from Ford—at a low price.

LOW COST, TOO

Best of all, they find the powerful new 800 Ford Tractor is an exceptional power buy. Not only is it priced low; it is also thrifty to operate.

So if you are looking for a bargain buy in 3-plow tractor power *and* performance, be sure to see and try the new 800 Ford Tractor. Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Michigan.

*Standard equipment on Model 860

Ford Farming

GETS MORE DONE...AT LOWER COST

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Taking Care of That Young Bull

THE OTHER day an owner reported he'd bought a young bull that was no good. He seemed ambitious enough, and went through the normal motions of service, but the cows were all coming back. This hadn't been true from the beginning, though, for the bull had settled the first four cows he served after being purchased.

Bought when he was little more than a year old, the bull had been turned to pasture with a herd of over thirty cows. He was able to settle the first four cows, but was physically unable to stand up under a continuous program of heavy service. With minor variations, we hear this story pretty often, for over-use is recognized as probably the commonest cause of sterility in young bulls. However, there are some other causes of impotence in young herd sires, too.

Faulty rations are often involved, and so are poor feeding practices that fail to provide enough nutrients for both reproductive activities and continued body growth. A lack of exercise may be a contributing factor and so may be feet that have been neglected so they become sore. Damp and dirty quarters may encourage sickness from diseases like pneumonia and diptheria so that animals become physically run-down. Parasites like mange mites, lice, and stomach worms also affect health.

All of these factors can be changed, and many impotent young bulls restored to satisfactory service if appropriate treatment is started in time. However, as in the case of most other animal troubles, preventive measures are more practical and a lot cheaper than cures. With this in mind, we list a few recommendations in regard to the general care of a young sire:

1. Don't place a bull in service before he is a year old.
2. Whenever possible he should be kept isolated from the cows so services can be controlled.
3. Services should then be limited to a single leap and distributed as evenly as possible throughout the year.
4. Under this type of management, a yearling bull can be safely used on 10 or 15 cows the first year.
5. When pasture breeding is followed, a yearling bull shouldn't be allowed to run with more than 7 or 8 females.
6. The bull should be fed a balanced ration of good quality feeds so that he grows steadily without becoming too fat.
7. He should be fed roughage carefully so that he docsn't develop a "pot belly" that interferes with service.
8. His feet should be regularly inspected and kept properly trimmed, especially on the soles.
9. He should be provided with an outdoor lot for exercise, and can be given something like an empty steel oil barrel to play with.
10. His quarters should be kept clean and well-bedded.
11. They should also be well-lighted and properly ventilated to provide fresh air without drafts.
12. Skin troubles should be investigated promptly as possible symptoms of lice or mange mites.
13. The young bull should be kept off permanent pastures in order to prevent infestation with internal parasites like coccidia, liver flukes, and stomach worms.
14. A loss of body condition in a bull that is literally "eating his head off" should bc investigated as a symptom of possible infestation with internal parasites.



Second place for purebreds went to Laneway Spotties Mistress held by Mrs. Ruth Darling. This Ayrshire cow produced 7,585 pounds of butter-fat from 172,047 pounds of milk in 11 lactations.

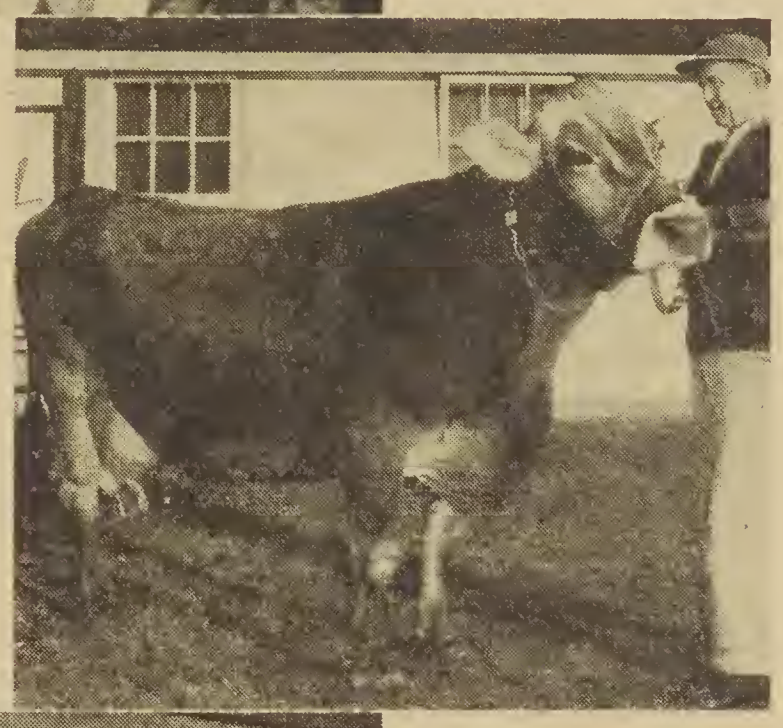
At the left is Laneway Spotties Mistletoe held by Ralph Darling, manager. She won fifth place in the registered group. Her lifetime record is 6,581 pounds of butter-fat from 165,872 pounds of milk in 11.3 lactations.

More Long Lived Cows

HERE ARE more long lived cows that rated high in the Lifetime Production Contest featured this winter at the Massachusetts Dairy Farmers' Seminar. The top winners were pictured in our March 19 issue.



Susie, a 14-year old grade Holstein, owned by Raymond Totman of Conway, won 4th prize in the division of grades at the Massachusetts Contest for Lifetime Production with 4,371 pounds of butter-fat from 124,360 pounds of milk in 11.2 lactations. At left on the picture is Mr. Totman, to the right Lyman Graves.



This purebred Brown Swiss, Keeper's Elisa J. B., is 4th place winner among purebreds. She is held by Mr. Batchelder. Her record is 6,969 pounds of butter-fat from 151,717 pounds of milk in 12 lactations. She is owned by Waveney Farms of Framingham.



Fifth Prize went to this 14-year old grade Holstein with a lifetime production of 4,124 pounds of butter-fat from 125,730 pounds of milk in 10 lactations. She is owned by Homer S. Prouty (in picture) and A. C. Prouty of Furnace.



For only 1/4¢ per week per sheep you can insure a healthier flock and healthier profits!

(Based on the national average salt requirement per sheep)

Just that much more is all it costs to feed a sheep Morton Trace Mineralized Salt instead of ordinary salt

A healthy sheep produces healthy lambs . . . heavier fleece . . . bigger profits for you.

To *insure* good health, you should feed all your sheep Morton Trace Mineralized Salt.

Morton T-M Salt provides the sodium and chlorine your livestock must have, plus adequate amounts of vital trace minerals: iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, and manganese.

Most farm land lacks one or more of these essential trace minerals. Lack of any one can cause poor health . . . poor reproduction . . . lighter fleeces.

Feeding trace minerals with salt is the surest, most economical way to guarantee an adequate supply. Morton Trace Mineralized Salt is inexpensive. All animals like it, will eat it readily every day. When they do, they get the salt they crave, plus the trace minerals they need.

To assure proper mineral balance, build your mineral feeding program around Morton T-M Salt. It's essential to a sound, economical mineral program—whether or not you feed a major mineral supplement. Its cost is so slight—the protection it offers so valuable—it is the only kind you should use.



Just be sure to feed it to your animals free choice. You know they need it. They know how much.

MORTON T-M SALT
Trace Mineralized Salt

AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S IN BAGS AND BLOCKS

My Strangest Experience - -

Prize Winning Letters in Our Latest Contest

A TERRIBLE DREAM

(First Prize Letter)

MY FATHER had taken a contract to set out an orchard for a nurseryman who bought farms having no orchards or small fruit plantings. When we were due to move to such we agreed that I, as the housekeeper following Mother's death, should remain with friends while Father and my brother made the journey.

They left Monday, arriving on Thursday morning. The house was still occupied by the tenant family, but two rooms had been vacated. The rooms were cold and on the windward side of the house and during the night father was taken with a severe chill. The next day the physician diagnosed it as pneumonia.

On Friday night, in company with my friends I spent a very pleasant evening, with no thought of impending ill. A little past midnight a dream of intense vividness awakened me. However, the dream had been repeated twice with no deviation of details. It appeared that I was driving up to a farm with a stranger after a train ride. It was an ordinary farm house with a side entrance which led into a kitchen. Within and without were some persons who were reticent to address me, but who courteously stepped aside to permit me to enter.

From the kitchen I went into an adjoining room. In the midst of the room a bed had been set up. On that bed was my father lying dead. A man and woman were assisting my distraught brother to push aside boxes, barrels and odds and ends that had been set down without any system so that an impatient old man who held under his arm an old-fashioned "cooling board," as they called it, could go to work. The style of the garments, the hair styles and a certain peculiar old-fashioned watch chain were indelibly etched on my mind.

Upon arising the dream was rehearsed to my friends, who scoffed at the thought of impending ill. Saturday forenoon came a telegram: "Father is very sick. Come at once."

Arriving at my destination, I recognized the stranger on the station platform. The farm buildings, those present within and without the house, the floor plan of the rooms, the old undertaker—every detail was as I had seen it in the preview in the dream.

— Mrs. Isabel W. Kennison, South Vernon, Mass.

A MIRACLE

MY STRANGEST experience was my most lasting one. Early in November of 1892, my youngest brother and I were in one of our back barns. It was a cold windy day and raining hard. My brother, who was looking out of the doors that opened to the south, said, "What is that?"

I stepped up beside him and looked in the direction he was pointing. West of the barn a little, south probably 500 to 1000 feet, there was a small whirlwind twisting around in the rain. I said, "Nothing. Only a little whirlwind, I guess." It grew larger and larger in size and extended higher in the air. Suddenly it shot straight up in the air and started due south. Our eyes followed it. About one-fourth to one-half mile away there appeared a black funnel-shaped cloud, about 15 to 20 feet across the bottom and 100 to 200 feet across the top. There was an awful roar. We could see fence stakes, rails, limbs of trees and other objects fall to the ground as they reached the outside of the whirling mass. This all happened quicker than I can write it.

Suddenly, and this is what I want to call to the attention of those who read this, I heard a voice saying, "That is a cyclone. This barn is going to blow down and you will have to get out of here."

I reached for my brother's hand and said, "That is a cyclone. This barn is going to blow down and we'll have to get out of here." We ran out of the doors, toward the west about 100 feet, to a stake and rail fence on top of a stone wall. As we reached the fence I slipped; something twisted me. I pushed my brother to the ground and fell on top of him. There was a long stone sticking out of the wall near the bottom. I clung to that stone. Looking over my shoulder I saw first a few shingles fly, then the roof boards, and the whole barn collapsed. There were 63 lambs in the basement, seven of which were killed.

As the north sill fell into the basement it broke, making a place where most of the lambs were gathered. If we had stayed where we were, we would have been crushed, as there was all of 15 tons of hay and oats in the mow and it was flat on the ground. The stakes and rails and some of the stones each side of first pair of stakes behind which we lay, were blown clear, but the two lengths behind which we lay were not touched. No one can make me believe that there is no God, or that the Prophets did not hear and see the incidents recorded in the old Bible.—*Case Cottrell, Hoosick Falls, N.Y.*

HORSE SENSE

IT BEGAN to rain right after school was called that never-to-be-forgotten day in May of 1917, a steady, heavy, relentless rain. By 12 o'clock that afternoon, the river had overflowed the broad flats, the railroad tracks and the water was already deep on the road in front of the school. We sent the children home on the last trolley car that got through.

Although I lived in the valley only three miles from school, I decided not to drive Jerry, our family Morgan, over the flooded road but instead to take a back road over the hills and spend the night at my aunt's farm.

The heavy downpour increased and from time to time the gusts of wind were so strong that old Jerry had to stop to catch his breath, as it were. As we came down the hill within sight of our goal, I saw that what had been practically a dry creek bed at the foot of the hill was now filled with a raging torrent whose swirling waters were racing madly over the bridge. I knew the structure was well built and not more than twenty feet long so I decided to cross it.

As I urged Jerry on, the usually docile plodding horse began to act like a crazed creature. He put one foot on the bridge, balked and snorted, terror stricken and trembling in every limb. I reached for the whip, thinking to scare him across, but he backed up and lunging to the side, carried us into an open field. At that very second, one of the huge elms that bordered the creek crashed with a mighty roar, falling right over the place where we had been. Some of the smaller limbs lay over the top of the buggy, crushing the frame, but we were unhurt.

What made Jerry refuse to cross the bridge? Do animals sense danger more acutely than humans? Did he perchance hear the roots give way but how could anything be heard in the raging storm? Perhaps someone can explain for I cannot. I do know, though, that old Jerry had saved us from death. — *Mrs. Katherine Bowers, Fort Johnson, N. Y.*

WHAT TIME?

ON A cold, wintry afternoon a fellow highway worker and I discovered that the only watch we had with us had stopped at exactly 2:20. Being some distance from any habitation I decided to get the correct time by hailing a passing motorist.

An approaching car was flagged and when I told him I only wished to know the time, he took out his watch and staring at it perplexedly said: "I am sorry, I cannot tell you the time as my watch has stopped at 2.20." — *L. D. Hamilton, Route 1, Ulysses, Pa.*

A GHOST?

AFTER an evening rehearsal at a grange hall on a main thoroughfare, where our open 1930 Ford truck had been outside, I was driving home alone. In the most lonesome spot of all something very gently encircled my neck from the rear.

My blood curdled! My heart stood still! Goose pimples! Wow!

A summer laprobe was over the back of the seat and the wind had lifted it up and forward to give me a cape!

I managed to get home.—*Mrs. R. M. Tyner, Mechanics Falls, Maine*

DAVIS MEETS DAVIS

THROUGH a Teachers' Agency I applied for a position some distance out on Long Island. The man with whom I communicated and with whom I made a contract was named Davis. It wasn't long before I received a request from him to submit some details of my teaching experience to the school clerk, another Mr. Davis. I was told a Miss Davis would take me to board.

The school was a two-room school of which I was to be Principal. The name of my assistant was not told me. Before school opened, I was notified to attend a Teachers' Conference. All were strangers to me there, but toward the close of the week a young woman came to me and introduced herself as a Miss Davis from the town in which I was to teach. I asked her if she knew who my assistant was to be and I was informed that it was a Miss Davis.

On Friday night I went by train to the town in which I was to teach. A strange lady met me and when I jokingly asked, "Is your name Davis, too?" she replied in the affirmative. That evening at my boarding place, a gentleman came in to call, a Mr. Davis, cousin of my landlady.

On Sunday I accompanied my landlady to church. Every person I met there (and I met quite a few) with the exception of the pastor and one lady, were named, Davis.

I expected a deluge of Davises in school. To my astonishment, there were but three by that name in my room, two from a Davis family. I had not previously contacted.—*Mabel A. Beekman, 96 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.*

RETRIBUTION

IN THE early 20's when I was a scaler in the woods at Monticello, Maine, we would have a big fire while we ate our dinner. As the smoke rose over the trees, it was a signal to the "Garpy birds," Canadian bluejays, that it was time to eat. We tossed them pork from our beans, which they snatched, and they flew to the trees to eat.

One bold one flew on to the plate of a red-haired teamster, a tall, brawny fellow, named Stackhouse. He became so enraged that he seized it by its legs, plucking out all of its feathers but the wings. As he let it go, he said, "You can go fly back to your Maker." I watched the cold, bare little creature fly from our sight in the snowstorm. Later the incident was reported to the boss who gave Mr. Stackhouse a lecture. Most of the crew refused even to speak to the culprit.

The next morning when Mr. S. arose from his bunk he was quite surprised to find most of his hair on the pillow, the thick, heavy mass that he once was so proud of. From then on I watched him amid jeers and taunts, and could see that he was getting very angry and touchy. The next day his beard was nearly gone. The boss grinned but said nothing. The third day, his eyebrows disappeared, then his eyelashes. Then two days later, the boss said, "Stackhouse, you'll freeze if you work outside any longer." Handing him an apron, he told him he could take the cook's place who had left.—*Earl J. French, Levant, Maine*





Farmers across the country make hay faster, easier with a Compact "66." Says Cable Clanton of Wartrace, Tennessee, "Tight, square bales put up fast, that's what my '66' means to me. I've baled for hours without any broken bales at all."

Here's the baler that changed America's haying habits *in one year!*

"Yes, I'd like to own a baler," said farmer after farmer, "but what one can I buy that's right for my size farm?"

Then New Holland announced the Compact "66." These practical farmers agreed it was the baler they'd waited for, and in just one year, thousands of them became baler owners for the first time!

What made them buy? In price and size, the "66" makes ownership practical for almost any farm. Operating costs are low. Capacity is high . . . through faster pickup, more positive wadboard feed, knotters that tie bale after bale without a miss.

The engine-powered "66" bales up to 7 tons an hour with a 1-plow tractor. The Compact "66" P.T.O. does the same with a 2-plow tractor . . . costs less than many machines of lower capacity. An overrunning clutch lets you change tractor gears at will for easy handling, steady baling.

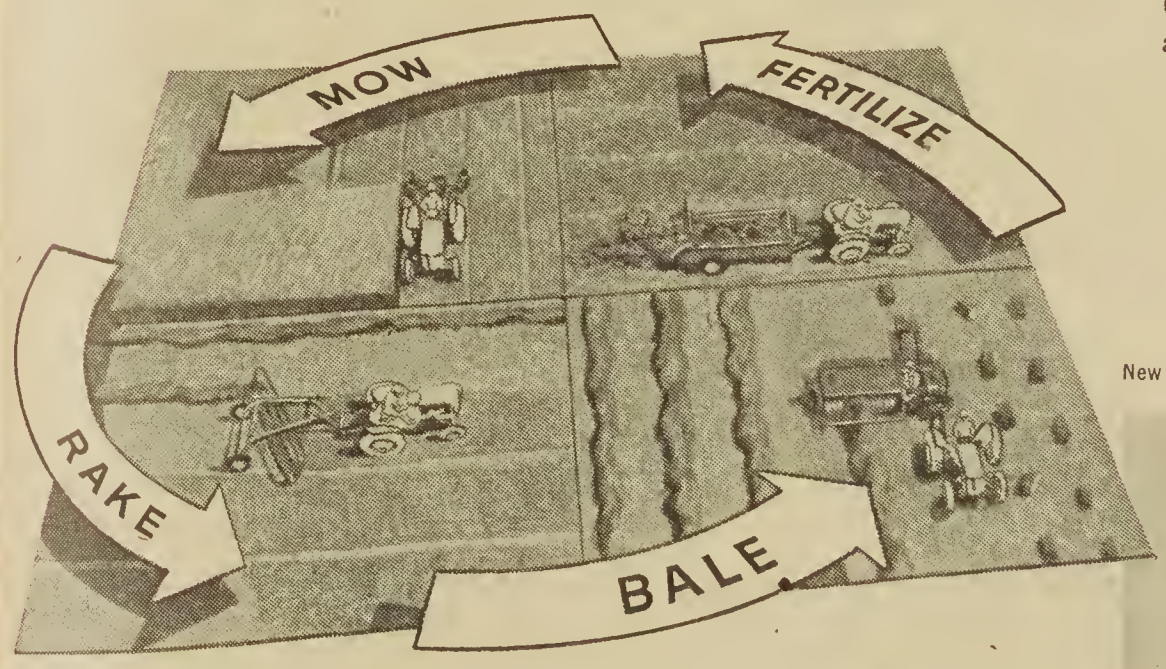
What about you? Wouldn't you like to make your haying easier, have your own baler ready to go the minute you need it? See your New Holland dealer!

The New Holland Machine Co., New Holland, Pa. A subsidiary of The Sperry Corporation.

Certified Twine means Trouble-Free Baling



New Holland Twine is certified by the U. S. Testing Co. for full strength, quality and length. Now available at a new low price!



Don't let a lazy machine spoil your whole system. New Holland's Mower, Rake and "66" Baler are capacity-matched to harvest finest quality hay. New Holland's 130-bushel P.T.O. spreader saves trips to the field.

NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

New Holland, Pa. • Minneapolis • Des Moines • Kansas City • Columbus • Charlotte • Lockport, Ill. • Brantford, Ontario

Free Catalog! For a full-color catalog describing the "66" Balers, write: New Holland Machine Company, 1104 Elm St., New Holland, Pa.



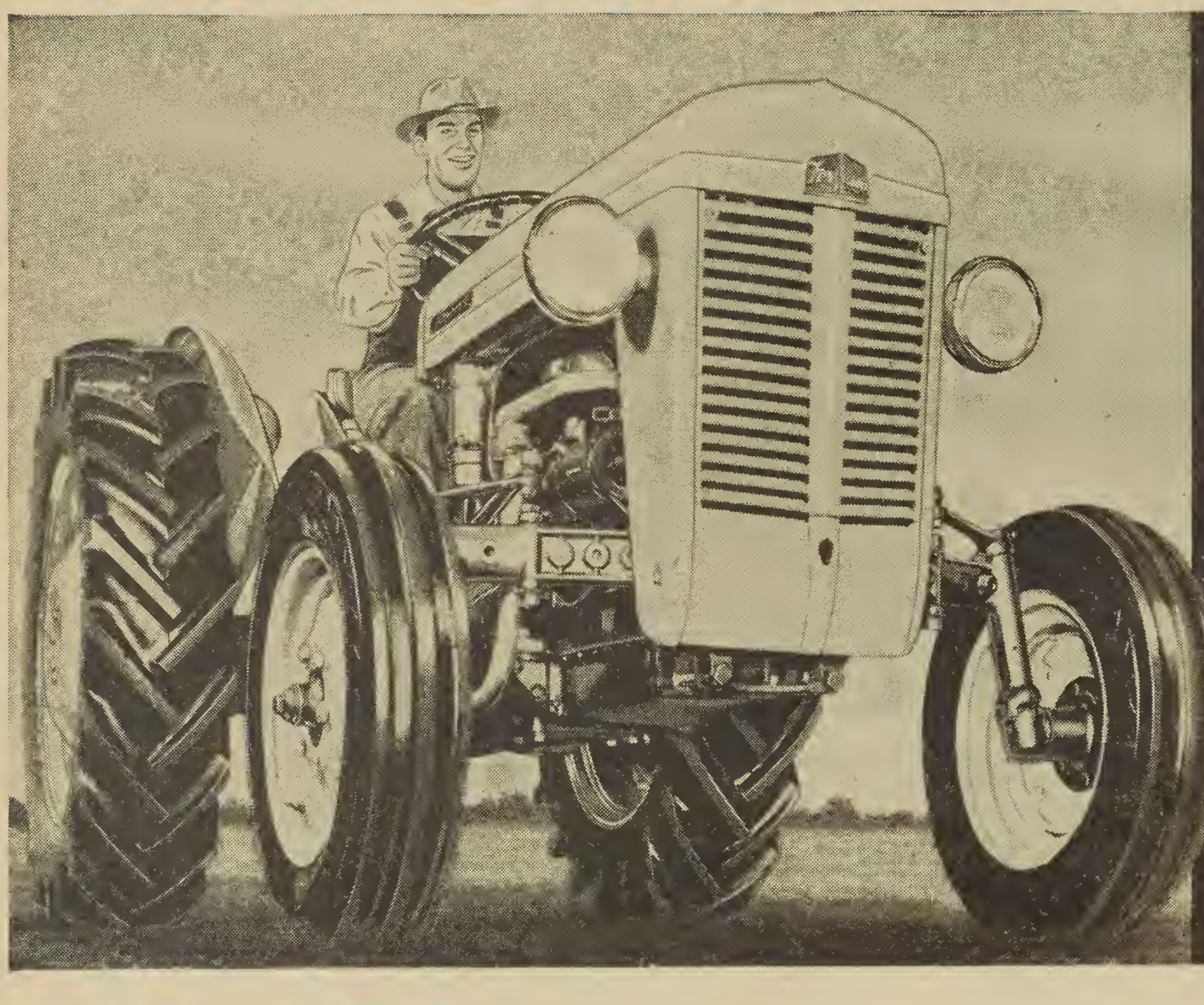
Name_____

Address_____

Town_____ State_____

Interested in a demonstration? ☐

RIGHT NOW...



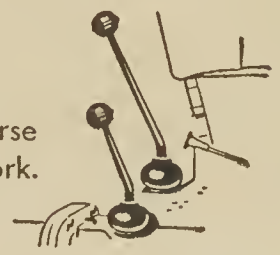
GET THAT "YEARS AHEAD" FEEL

GET IT WITH THE FERGUSON 35

EXCLUSIVE 4-WAY WORK CONTROL
lets you farm more, work less



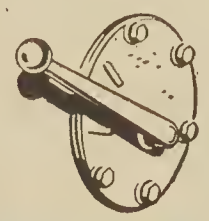
1. QUADRAMATIC CONTROL
for Lift control, double-acting Draft control, Response control and Position control.



2. DUAL-RANGE TRANSMISSION
provides six forward speeds; two reverse speeds; fits tractor speed exactly to work.



3. "2-STAGE" CLUTCHING
controls tractor movement and live PTO with a single foot pedal.



4. VARIABLE-DRIVE PTO
provides drives in ratio to tractor ground speed, or to tractor engine speed.

You've heard of the brilliant new Ferguson "35", of course. Now try it yourself . . . on your own farm. Get the feel, at first hand, of exclusive 4-Way Work Control at work *for you!*

And that's not the whole new story of this years-ahead tractor by any means. The "35" also gives you other advanced features such as High-Torque Engine . . . Recirculating Ball-Nut Steering . . . Sight-Glance Tractormeter . . . Compensating Overload Release. *Plus* many other Ferguson benefits.

Get set for a new appreciation of how flexible a tractor can be in all-around performance. How handy its finger tip operation. How selective and wide-ranging its controls. Seeing is believing . . . but a *tryout*, in person, is even more convincing. Call your Ferguson Dealer now to arrange just such a demonstration.

Ferguson, *Racine, Wisconsin.*

go years ahead / **GO FERGUSON**

Ask any of these

FERGUSON DEALERS

to show you the Great New

FERGUSON 35

with 4-WAY WORK CONTROL

NEW YORK

Alabama, J. La Verne Ingalsbe
Angola, Weller's Service Garage
Antwerp, Harold A. Northrop
Arcade, Clinton Copeland
Atlanta, Steuben Farm Supply, Inc.
Auburn, Myers & Atkins
Ballston Spa, A. L. Pettit Sales & Service
Bath, Your Farm Supply Store
Belleville, Carl J. Henry & Son
Bergen, Kaiser-Wilcox Corp.
Blossvale, Jay's Sales & Service
Boonville, C. Hughes
Buffalo, Builders Rental Equipment, Inc.
Canandaigua, Zim's Farm Equipment
Canton, Canton Implement Co.
Chateaugay, Spellman & Ryan
Chester, Chester B & J Garage
Clinton, Cawley's Sales & Service
Cobleskill, Coons Sales & Service
Croghan, Duflo Sales & Service
Darien Center, Sockett's Farm Service
Deansboro, Claude M. Hinman Sales
Delhi, Rosa Farm Sales
Dover Plains, Dover Tractor & Equipment
East Aurora, Circle Motors
East Randolph, Ed Gumienik
East Syracuse, Northeast Tractor Sales
Ellicottville, Ellicottville Farm & Home Supply, Inc.
Fly Creek, Farmers Supply Co.
Fonda, Fonda Farm Supply
Franklin, O'Hara Farm Implement Sales
Franklinville, Graham & Gorecki
Friendship, Frank E. Bollinger
Fulton, Doty Oil Co.
Gouverneur, Fuller's Sunoco
Grand Gorge, Sauveur's Garage
Groton, Van Marter & Son
Hancock, Charles Stoutenburg
Hemlock, John P. Dooley
Hicksville, William Kroemer & Sons, Inc.
Hornell, S. Hollands' Sons
Ithaca, Moravec's Garage
Kinderhook, Kinderhook Farm Equip. Corp.
Little Falls, Whitcomb Pontiac
Macedon Center, Gordon Camp
Massena, S. P. Fournia
Middleport, Clayton & Dickinson
Millerton, Scoland Farm Machinery
Monsey, Monsey Garage
Montgomery, Montgomery Farm Machinery Co.
Munnsville, Diehl-Kroneck Farm Supply, Inc.
Nelliston, Hawkins Tractor & Implement Sales
New Paltz, New Paltz Tractor & Equipment
Newport, Waller Sales & Service
North Syracuse, Carl H. Towsley, Inc.
Norwich, Grannis & Stratton
Oneida, Castle Garage
Panama, Panama Farm Supply
Penn Yan, Penn Yan Tractor Sales
Piffard, Parnell Sales & Service
Pike, Pike Garage
Rathbone, Farrand Brothers
Riverhead, William Kroemer & Sons, Inc.
Salem, George A. Jolley
Saranac, Alexander's Garage
Seneca Falls, Masten Supply Co.
Sheridan, Main Motors
Skaneateles, Skaneateles Equipment Co.
Thornwood, Stark Garden Supplies
Troy, Rath Bros. Garage
Tyrone, Tyrone Motors
Union Hill, Union Hill Tractor & Sales Co., Inc.
Valois, Sutphen & Whitely
Walton, Benedict Machine Shop
West Albany, Abele Farm Equipment Co.
Wilson, Thomas E. Brawn
Windsor, Farm Machine Service

DISTRIBUTED BY
HUB MOTOR SALES, INC.
Syracuse, New York



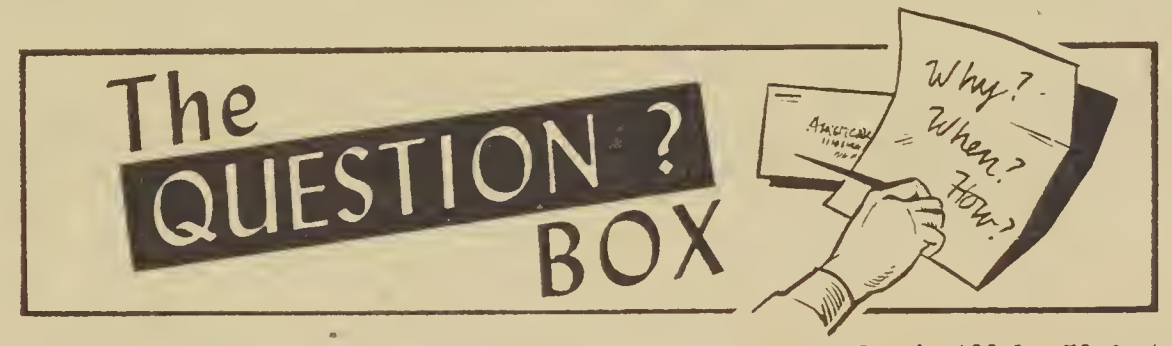
PUTTING FERTILIZER DEEP

LAST summer the New Jersey Asparagus Tour was held in Gloucester County. One of the farms visited was that of the DeEugenio Brothers of Glassboro, where the machine pictured above was demonstrated. It was one of four machines shown, designed to stir the subsoil and apply fertilizer and lime at a considerable depth.

Note in the picture above the depth of the shoe. When it is in operation, it goes into the soil almost to where it flares out to catch material.

The picture came from Professor Charles Nissley, Extension Specialist, Vegetable Crops at Rutgers and the Asparagus Tour was reported in the November 1954 issue of "Horticultural News."

Two of the machines demonstrated have been used by the Vegetable Extension Specialist for demonstrating, one of them having been in use for sixteen years.



I would like to know if there is any way to protect strawberries from freezing after they start blossoming. We have late frosts in this locality and our patch of 450 plants was frozen last year after they started to bloom.

The best way of preventing strawberries from freezing in the spring is to mulch them fairly heavy in the fall and for this purpose the best choice would be sawdust. This tends to delay blossoming and therefore helps to avoid freezing. Leave the mulch on the bed a few days longer than you have in the past. Also set out a late variety.

Frequently a frost will catch a few of the early blossoms, but later blossoms will give you a good crop. The only other thing that could be done would be to cover at least part of the bed or to use some sort of smudge pot like the orchardists do in California. I would suspect that several of the flares which are used to warn drivers of bad road conditions might raise the temperature enough to avoid frost.

How much fertilizer and lime is needed for the home garden?

It seems to us that a ton of fertilizer per acre per year is none too much. Commercial vegetable and potato growers commonly use that much.

The next thing is to translate it into use for the home garden. An acre contains 43,560 square feet and a little arithmetic will indicate that a ton per acre will be an approximate rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet. There is no use of figuring more closely because you can't spread it that evenly. Now, suppose your garden is 100 by 50 feet. That will give you 5,000 square feet equal to 50 plots of 100 square feet each and, therefore, you would need 250 lbs. of fertilizer.

Generally speaking, a good way to apply it is to plow under about ⅓, put about ⅓ on top and harrow it in, and use the balance in the rows, or for side dressing later in the season.

You won't need that much lime every year but on the average you will find it profitable to use that much lime every fourth or fifth year. The best way, of course, is to have a soil test made.

How much loss of nutrients is there when grass silage is put up so wet that there is considerable seepage?

Some tests have shown that there is very little seepage when grass is put up at the best moisture content which is about 70%. Grass when it is put in at 80% moisture may lose some 6 to 8% of its food value by seepage.

What is the difference between acreage allotments and marketing quotas?

When growers are given acreage allotments, they must keep within them in order to take advantage of government price supports. However, the only penalty for exceeding allotment is loss of supports.

When a marketing quota is imposed, a farmer cannot sell more than his quota without severe penalty, or at present cannot even feed the excess production to his own animals on his own farm.



The Cracker Barrel Club meets again next week . . . to see who can tell the biggest whopper. Here's my story. Hope it wins.

A few years back a straggly little pup stopped by the house . . . we took him in and named him Tad. Grew into quite a hound.

Now I've seen lots of dogs that were handy on the farm, but Tad topped 'em all.

For instance, last year I got a new tractor . . . the kind with the fancy hydraulic controls and the quick hitch. Well, I don't know what it was, maybe the fire-engine paint job, but Tad fell in love with that durn tractor. At dinner we'd see him out in the yard, sitting admiring that rig.

Well, one day I was just ready to go back out after dinner, I'd started up the tractor and hitched up a plow, when the missus hollered to come and get the phone. Soon's I got to the house I hear the tractor roar. I look out the window and there goes that fool dog, Tad, down through the field on the tractor . . . out toward the back 40. By the time I'd run out there, Tad had plowed up a couple of acres . . . contour plowed to boot!

This was okay. I needed an extra hand . . . even an extra paw. But it went too far. Before long Tad was hiring out nights. Work for me days, plow for the neighbors at night. First thing I know Tad up and buys his own rig. Went into business for hisself. Durned dawg!

* * * *

Now, after telling about our wonderous hound, let me tell you about a wonderous product . . . our Watkins Stock Mineral Block.

Y'know most pasture and range is shy of mineral. It's been over-cropped, over-grazed, or the mineral just leaches out in the weather. So grazing cattle are often shy of minerals. Especially dairy herds.

The easy and sure-fire way to feed mineral on pasture or range is to put out Watkins Stock Mineral Blocks. Stock lick off just what they need and you don't have to worry about mineral starvation.

Compare what it costs with what it EARNS and you'll see that Watkins Stock Mineral Block is a whale of a good buy. Hope you'll try it out this year.

By the way . . . I hate to mention it but monster flies are just about ready to hatch. Your Watkins Dealer has the best fly-killin' spray I know of. Better talk to him about it soon. Be ready when the monsters try to take over your farm.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.



TOP THE MARKET WITH Brimm

...and raise the yield-standard of your acreage

It's a grand feeling to see your truck crops ready for the early high market . . . with exceptional quality . . . heavy yields.

To reach the yield and quality you've always wanted, use **Brimm**—Swift's specialized plant food for truck crops. **Brimm** is more than ordinary plant food. It contains extra growth elements needed by your crop. You can raise the yield-standard of your land—go far beyond normal production with **Brimm**.

Brimm is *Chemically-Hitched*—growth elements are fused together by an exclusive process developed in Swift's research laboratory. This assures uniform feeding of your crop, raising the yield-standard of your farm. **Brimm** lets seedlings take full advantage of rain or irrigation water. Extra growth elements needed by the soils in your region are in the **Brimm** you buy—it's specially formulated for your area.

You'll be surprised what a difference the right combination of plant foods can make. Join the thousands of growers who have made the use of **Brimm** a standard practice for all truck crops. Raise the yield-standard of *your* acreage.

Swift's PLANT FOOD SERVICE RED STEER

BUY AT THE SIGN OF THE RED STEER



A pole type machinery storage shed on the farm of Henry Marsh, Macedon, New York. A blueprint showing the details of pole type construction is available. If you would care for one, drop a post card to *American Agriculturist*, Dept. P.S., Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, New York.

Care For Farm Equipment and It Will Go When You Need It

By E. W. FOSS

Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, Cornell

WILL your tractor, gas engine, or truck start and operate in the manner which you have a right to expect? If it does, you probably have a good maintenance program together with a well equipped shop. If you are now having or have had trouble, the comments in this article may be helpful.

Lubricating Farm Equipment

Oil and grease are the life blood of all machinery. They not only lubricate the bearings so that shafts, push rods, pistons, gears, etc. move easier, but in addition, remove excess heat from the surfaces they protect. In fact, the job of removing heat is more critical than that of lubrication. A third function of oils and greases is to seal out or to eliminate dirt.

Equipment for regular and thorough lubrication is a most necessary part of the farm shop investment. Oil cans, both the old fashioned type and the more modern pressure type squirt cans, are useful for the care of hand oiled bearings and surfaces.

More and more farm machinery is now equipped with pressure type grease fittings. These fittings, with the aid of pressure type grease guns, enable the operator or mechanic to force dirt laden grease out of a bearing and replace it with new, clean grease. Three types of guns are popular on farms: The lever action hand gun, the portable greaser (pail type), and the air pressure type gun. To replace damaged grease fittings, a supply of these should be kept on hand. Fittings come in three base sizes, ¼" S.A.E. thread, ¼" pipe thread, and ⅛" pipe thread.

For handling transmission, steering column, and rear end grease, a suction type of gun is recommended unless the hand pump type is desired. This latter type fits a 25 or 35 lb. pail and is more convenient when many vehicles must be serviced.

Equipment for changing oil and replacing filter cartridges is confined to an adjustable wrench, an oil container, and not much else.

Tire Maintenance

Manufacturers of tires state that the greatest cause of premature tire failure is improper inflation pressures. Under-inflation will cause not only rapid wear of the tread but breakdown of the inner wall of the tire casing.

Because the investment in farm tires is very high, some tire maintenance equipment is necessary. An air compressor for the shop will simplify the task of inflating tires, and will also spray-paint buildings and equipment, and help greatly to clean machine parts. To bring compressed air to a distant vehicle, a portable air tank is both useful and inexpensive. One or more tire gauges are needed. The gauge for use on tractor tires that are filled with calcium chloride, must be the type that is not damaged when so used. A low pressure gauge is needed for tractor tires whereas a high pressure gauge is needed for truck tires.

Probably the electrical system of gasoline engines is the seat of more troubles than any other part of the machine. Hard starting, misfiring of a cylinder while under load, and other common difficulties are directly traceable to the electrical system.

Little equipment is needed for proper electrical maintenance. A spark plug wrench is needed to remove the plugs and a gauge is needed to check the clearance between points. Points too wide cause misfiring of that cylinder while under load and are a frequent cause of hard starting of small single cylinder engines. Spark plug gaps too narrow, foul up easily and may cause poor idling. Follow the directions of your engine manufacturer in setting the spark gap.

Hard Starting

Burned and pitted breaker points on the magneto or distributor are a most frequent cause of hard starting. New points should be installed or the old ones pressed down with a magneto file or an abrasive stone. The only equipment needed here is a screwdriver, point gauge, file or hone, and possibly, a set of small ignition wrenches.

Other electrical ignition difficulties, such as those of the condenser and coil are much less frequent and are usually not checked unless the points and spark plugs are known to be all right. This job may require the services of a local garage.

Battery care is important. The level of the electrolyte (liquid) should be checked monthly and more often in hot weather. Pure water is added to bring the liquid to the proper level. Because many farm motors are infrequently used during some seasons, a battery charger is a recommended piece of maintenance equipment. Batteries kept at full charge deteriorate much more slowly than those at half charge or in a discharged condition. To determine the condition of your battery, a hydrometer or voltmeter should be on hand.

Your generator must also be in condition to keep your battery charged. The rate of generator charge is controlled three different ways: (1) by a voltage control regulator, (2) by a movable third brush on the generator (3) and by a coil or rheostat—usually a part of the ignition and (or) light switch.

A non-charging generator can be checked for "burn-out" by removing the fan belt and closing the points

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Care For Farm Equipment

(Continued from Opposite Page)

in the "cut-out". When this is done, a sound generator will operate, slowly, as a motor. The next step is to check the control device. A fuse may be burned out on some tractors, that may be the point of trouble. On a three brush generator the rate of charge may be changed by moving the third brush. Voltage control regulators must usually be repaired or checked at a dealer's garage.

The Fuel System

Clean fuel is a "must" for the farm tractor and gasoline engine. Experiments at Illinois State College indicate that underground tanks are much more desirable than above-ground tanks from the standpoints of evaporation and accumulation of moisture.

The air cleaner definitely prolongs the life of your engine by removing dirt—if you service it **every ten hours.** Be sure to use the same viscosity of oil that you use in your crankcase.

The sediment bowl and thc strainers at the carburetor (in some tractors) should be cleaned regularly or trouble

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Many people are lonely because they build walls instead of bridges.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

may develop. For each of these jobs a set of combination box end-open end wrenches will prove to be most useful, along with other common tools.

The carburetor is the lungs of your engine. It combines the gasoline and air in the correct proportion—if it is in adjustment. Any dirt that slips through to the carburetor may cause difficulty at the needle valves or the jets. A thorough cleaning, at least twice a year is a good precaution. Compressed air is most helpful for this operation.

General Maintenance

Many engines operate for long periods with little loss of power while others give trouble at an early date. The maintenance suggestions listed above tend to prolong engine life. When loss of power is evident and the points previously listed have been checked, another type of check is in order: Several distributors sell an inexpensive engine "tune-up" kit consisting of a (1) compression tester, (2) vacuum or manifold gauge, (3) and a timing light. A kit of this sort is recommended for both home and school shops.

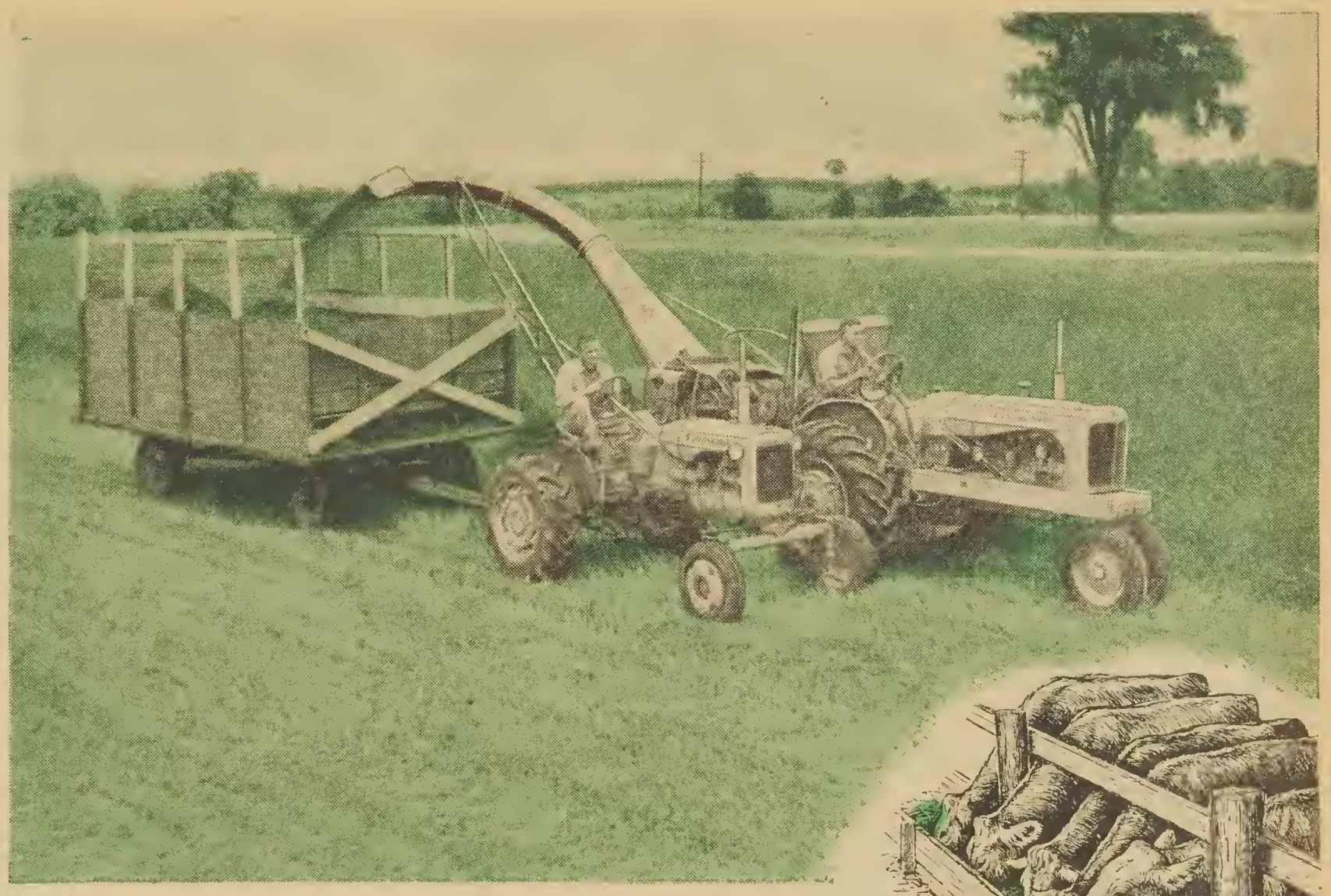
The compression tcster will show the presence of bad valves and stuck or loose piston rings. The vacuum gauge will indicate the several causes of improper manifold pressures. A timing light takes the guess work out of timing the ignition of the automobile.

The cooling system must not be forgotten. Checking of the fan belt for tension and condition, radiator for water level and accumulation of chaff, hoses and clips for unsound condition, thermostats for proper operating temperature are all vital. Little equipment is needed outside of the common wrenches, screw driver, and pliers. Once a year the radiator should be cleaned with a good detergent.

A Final Word

The old axiom "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" applies most appropriately to farm equipment maintenancc. It applies in terms of both time and money. Repairs are costly, not only in time and money, but in loss of income due to delayed and spoiled crops.

By providing a place to do maintenance work and then securing the proper equipment, the chore of caring for machinery can be made quite acceptable to the farm mechanic. Cornell publication 807 *"The Farm Shop and Its Equipment"* may help you in this regard.





You'll like it —

GREEN FEEDING

from field to feedlot in minutes

Beef and dairy cattle never had it so good. The Forage Harvester brings "pasture *to* the cow" — fresh cut daily — as well as providing a bountiful supply of high-carotene silage.

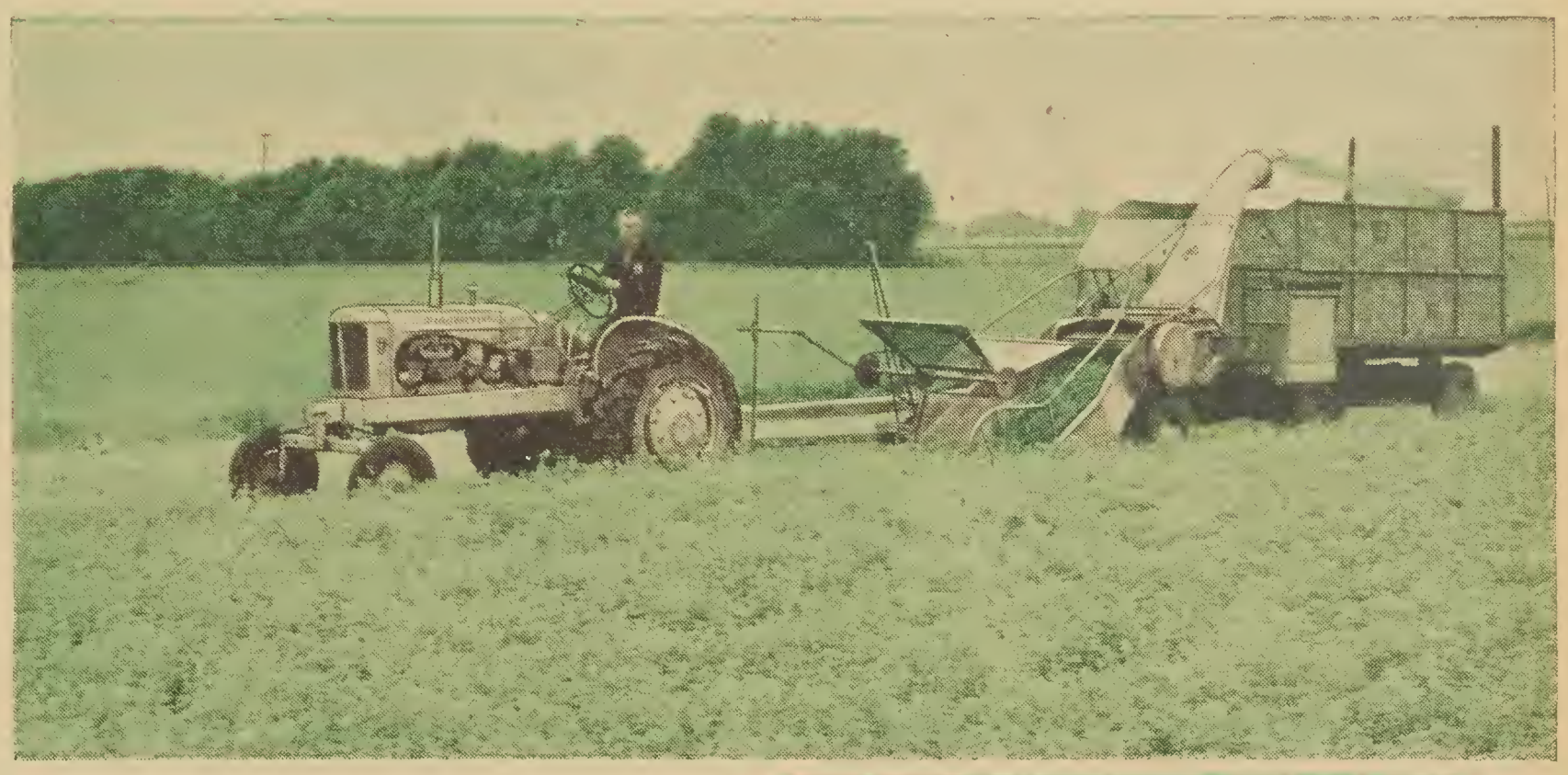
You can chop green feed for your herd in a few minutes with your own Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester . . . *without touching a pitchfork.*

A self-feeder wagon lets cattle help themselves. They no longer run off weight hunting for feed. Every acre produces more milk and beef with less outlay for costly protein feed. Result: more green folding money for YOU.

You can harvest protein-rich feed in strips like rotation grazing . . . *without moving a rod of fence.* Forage fields recover faster, with no hoof damage or over-grazing.

Your own Forage Harvester, with new Easy Change SLIDE-LOCK attachments, makes green feed or silage from almost any forage or row crop that grows.

Safeguard your herd with an abundant feed and bedding supply. Field-chop it fast . . . Allis-Chalmers style!



The **FORAGE HARVESTER** *mechanizes grazing — takes a wide-flow stream straight through its 3-foot spiraled cylinder. Rugged Power-Curve knives cut and throw big tonnage; are power-sharpened uniformly right in the machine.*

New SLIDE-LOCK mounting permits easy interchange of grass and row-crop attachments. Windrow pickup is attached in minutes. Choice of side or rear delivery.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

FORAGE HARVESTER

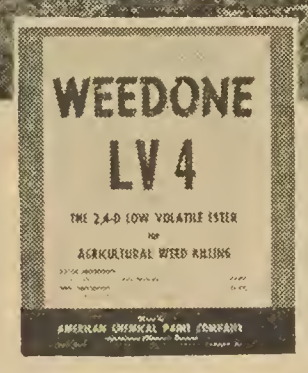
NOW! AT A NEW LOW PRICE!

THE WORLD-FAMOUS WEED KILLER

WEEDONE® LV4

Clear Croplands and Fence Rows... Save Money... Increase Yields





Now you no longer need look around for "something just as good" as Weedone LV4. To begin with, there are no substitutes—only imitations. Weedone LV4 goes further . . . kills more weeds and increases yields. You cover more acreage per dollar, *and* you get Weedone LV4's proved residual action for pre-emergence. Its effect lasts 3 to 4 weeks, saves you one to two cultivations—the early and most costly ones. Yes, you can now use the original, genuine brand-name product — Weedone LV4 — and actually save money doing so.

PRE-EMERGENCE SPRAYING IN CORN

Put it on after planting, but before the corn breaks through the ground, and it will cure your biggest headache—annual grasses and annual broadleaf weeds.

POST-EMERGENCE SPRAYING OF BROADLEAF WEEDS

Spray in the bud-to-bloom stage. You will kill annual broadleaf weeds, and control such perennial weeds as Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, leafy spurge, and others.

LOW VOLATILITY

Weedone LV4 contains the butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D—the original formulation often imitated, never duplicated. Eliminate vapor damage to nearby susceptible crops.

FOR ROADSIDES AND FENCE ROWS

Weedone LV4 has proved more effective in killing power on weeds like cattail, rayless goldenrod, ragweed, pigweed, lamb's quarters, and most broadleaf weeds on roadsides. It also kills woody plants, such as willow, cherry, honeysuckle, hazel and sumac.

Get the best weed killer money can buy

Clear pastures of bramble and brush patches **WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32** The Original Brush Killer

Pound for pound it is the most effective brush killer on the market. Kills over 100 woody plants . . . blackberry, raspberry, poison ivy, poison oak, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willow, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many others. Contains the low-volatile butoxy ethanol esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. No vapors to injure nearby susceptible plants. Not poisonous to animals and humans.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE US DIRECT • ASK FOR FREE BULLETINS

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO. • Ambler, Pa. • Niles, Calif.

Agricultural Chemicals Division • Originators of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T Weed Killers

WEEDONE ACP WEEDONE

WEEDONE LV-4

WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32

Are available at your local

G.L.F. Service Agency

Co-op G.L.F. Exchange Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

First Need In Soil Testing Is

A GOOD SAMPLE

By FORD S. PRINCE

Agronomy Dept., University of New Hampshire

THE USE of rapid soil tests has gained much popularity in recent years. Some states now require a soil test as the basis for receiving Federal aid under the Agricultural Conservation Program. While there are still many skeptics as to the value of soil testing, there is no doubt but that it is here to stay, and that it may develop into more importance in the future than it is today.

There are three important steps in rapid soil testing. These are: taking the sample; making the test; and making the recommendations. All three of these steps are important. Errors, no doubt, can creep into all three steps. But the one which is most likely to be at fault is in taking the sample which is to be tested.

To be of most value the soil sample from the field or garden should be representative of the proposed area. When one considers that an acre of land occupies 43,560 square feet, it is easy to understand why, when a farmer goes out to sample a 10 or 20 acre field, errors might creep in by not taking enough borings or small parts of a sample to represent the field.

John York, a prominent potato and vegetable grower of Kensington, New Hampshire, stated not long ago that to get a sample typical of one of his fields he believed that one should take at least 15 borings on each acre!

Probably not many people would want to sample as carefully as Mr. York suggested. The fact remains that many places in a field should be sampled and mixed into a composite to get the desired results. Those wishing to take samples should make sure first that the container in which the composite is mixed and the one in which the sample is finally sent to be tested are free from all contaminating material. A paper ice cream carton or a clean coffee tin are satisfactory containers for the latter purpose. For the several borings which are made for each composite sample a pan, although much more difficult to carry, is a better thing to mix the sample in than a pail.

The best tool for taking the sample is a soil auger. This tool gets approximately the same amount of soil each time and can easily be inserted to plow depth, which is the correct depth to which each boring should be made. In addition, it is often important to get a test of the soil below plow depth and an auger is the only tool with which this can easily be done.

Lacking an auger, a nursery spade or even a strong trowel may be used. It is more difficult to get to plow depth with one of these tools. It should be remembered, however, in sampling an unplowed field that the bottom of the furrow will be somewhere near the top when the soil is turned over; hence, the need for going to plow depth.

In using a straight tool, throw out one spading then take a slice of an inch or so right down the cut surface at each point of sampling. These small portions then serve as a means of getting the composite which is to be tested. If a field has been divided and fertilized and limed differently in the past, samples should be taken on each area. Or if there is more than one soil type in the field, it may be advisable to cover the variations. The number of borings which should be taken for the composite sample should vary with the size of each area to be tested, but in no case should they be less than eight or ten, and perhaps more.

When the sample is received at the laboratory, tests are run for pH, calcium, phosphorus, potassium and magnesium. The soil type is noted also, whether it is a loamy sand, sandy loam, loam or a heavier soil, as this factor usually makes some difference in recommending for lime applications. In New Hampshire, where I am more familiar with the program, the test for nitrate and ammonia nitrogen is optional. It is always run on greenhouse soils but rarely on field and garden soils since, in general, the available nitrogen supply in the soil must be replenished each year.

Using fresh reagents, and unless the chemist is color blind, there is little likelihood of his making an error.

Some laboratories report the results of the test in pounds per acre of plant nutrients. Others, including New Hampshire, report each nutrient as very low, low, medium, medium high, high and very high, believing that a qualitative test is hardly accurate enough to state that a soil has 20, 50 or 100 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre, for example. With this information at hand and knowing the crop to be grown. the person who makes the recommendations can then proceed intelligently to recommend treatment.

The pH and calcium levels can usually be correlated. If not and the pH is low and the calcium high, a little less lime than normal would be recommended. If the reverse is true, it would be more. In our State we have usually considered that a ton of lime will change the pH about four-tenths of a whole point. For sandy soils it would change more than this and for heavier soils the pH change would be less. Hence, if the pH reading is 5.2, we would recommend two tons of lime to change the pH to 6.0 on average soil.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow-men.—Leigh Hunt

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Magnesium comes into the picture in liming also. If the test shows a low or extra low content of magnesium, dolomitic limestone is recommended. With a crop like potatoes which must be grown on a strongly acid soil, a magnesium bearing fertilizer is recommended.

The person who recommends should know something of the past history of the field. He should know, also, for what crop he is recommending as this will govern the amount and grade of fertilizer suggested. If a soil tests low in both phosphorus and potash and a grass hay field is to be top-dressed, he would recommend a 1-1-1 ratio of fertilizer. If these two nutrients tested medium or high, a straight nitrogen carrier would be suggested.

If this same soil were growing alfalfa, an 0-1-1 fertilizer such as an 0-20-20 would be chosen. The difference here would be in the amount recommended for the two different conditions.

If a soil for corn were low in phosphorus and high in potash, a 1-2-1 ratio would be suggested. In other words, those who recommend try to fit the fertilizer and the crop requirements to the test.

These are some of the considerations in soil sampling and making recommendations. But, as was stated in the beginning, the main point is to make sure the sample was taken correctly and is representative of the field.

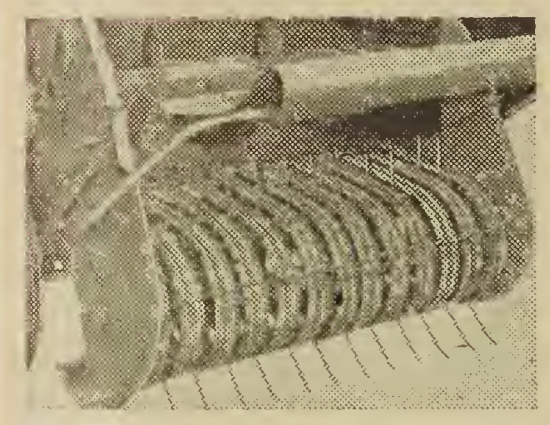
Only 2 days' baling a year makes it profitable to own a

McCormick® No. 45

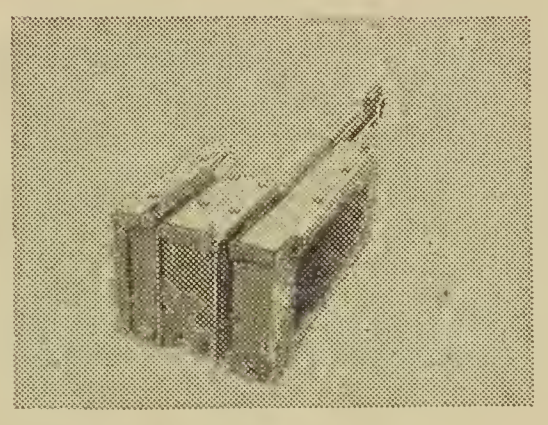
In two short days, you can bale 75 tons of hay or straw with a pto-driven McCormick No. 45 baler. Hired done, for as little as 15 cents a bale, this tonnage would cost you over $320. Now, figure all your costs of baling this tonnage with your own tractor and a No. 45. Count fuel, twine, labor, depreciation—everything! See how you can *save up to 25 percent by baling it yourself!* The No. 45 makes 70 pound, twine-tied bales as fast as 6 tons an hour. This popular pto baler, for 2-plow and larger tractors, also can be supplied with a 15 hp air-cooled engine.



...and these big features help you bale feed-rich hay non-stop!



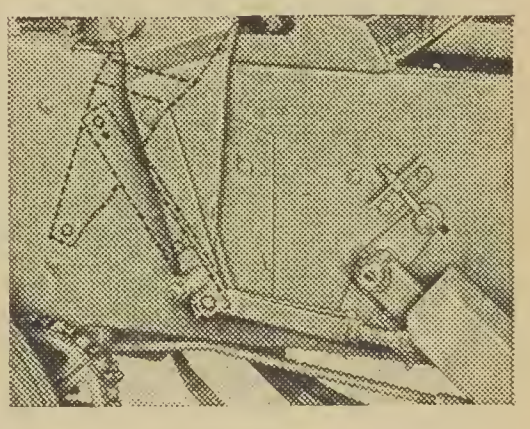
Wide, low-level pickup lifts biggest windrow intact . . . floating, open-end auger gently moves it directly into the bale chamber to save more feed-rich leaves!



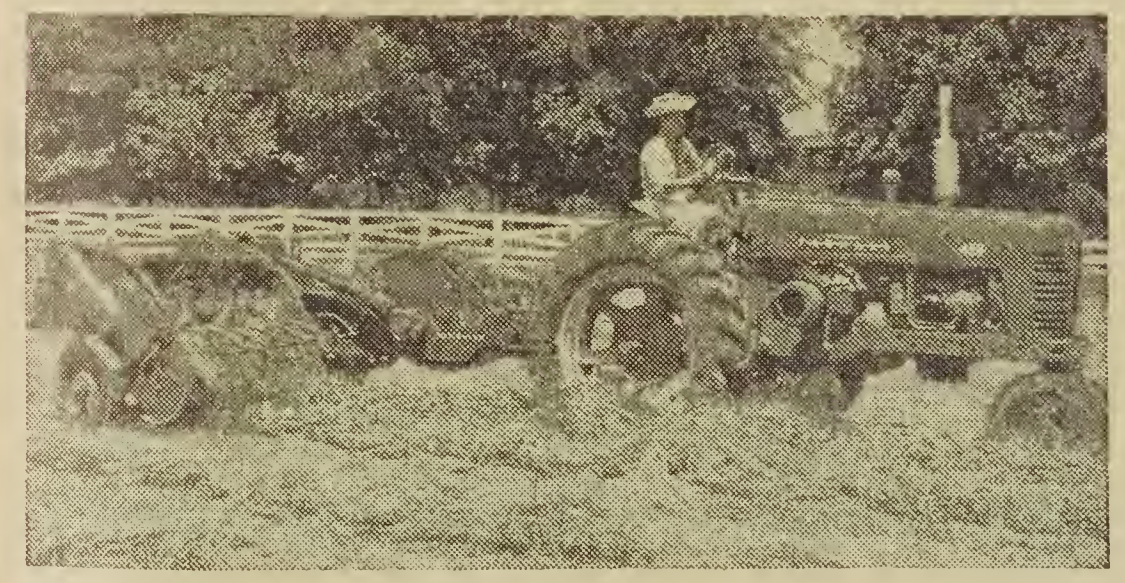
Non-stop plunger cuts and packs hay in one continuous motion to form bales of uniform density in light or heavy hay, and speed up baling.



Simplified knotters, with fewer more rugged parts, reduce maintenance—make thousands of tight ties close to bales . . . without a miss!



Non-stop stamina and safety devices like this needle breakaway let you bale continuously in the world's toughest conditions with a No. 45.



New pto-driven McCormick No. 55 bales up to 12 tons an hour! Clean pickup and short travel from windrow to bale chamber save more feed-rich leaves. The No. 55 makes 15 x 19-inch bales—twine-tied up to 80 pounds, wire-tied up to 125! These broad-based, sliced bales load and stack to beat all others—stay tied in spite of rough handling. You can pull and drive the rugged No. 55 with a 3-plow tractor. Or, 15 or 22½ hp IH, water-cooled engine can be supplied.

Tie each ton for less with longer, stronger IH baler twine!



Because a ball of International or McCormick sisalana baler twine averages 500 feet longer than foreign-made henequen twine, it ties up to 28 more bales. An average of sixty pounds greater tensile strength also saves twine by letting you pack the same hay tonnage in 25 to 30 percent fewer bales. No wonder, International or McCormick twine *costs less to use* than "bargain" twines!

Choose from greatest baler line anywhere—2 sizes and 6 models! See your IH dealer for just the right McCormick baler for you. Get FREE chart to compare custom and do-it-yourself baling costs.

Ask about the liberal IH Income Purchase Plan of Buying

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois.



Send for FREE Catalog and Baling Cost Comparison Chart

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept. AA-4, Chicago 80, Illinois

Tell me how o McCormick baler can reduce my boling costs! Send the following:

☐ No. 45 boler catalog ☐ No. 55 boler cotalog
☐ Baling Cost Comporison Chort

Nome_____ ☐ Student

Address_____

Post Office_____ Stote_____

I form_____ acres. Principol crops_____

My IH deoler is_____

FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE—DRINK 3 GLASSES OF MILK EACH DAY!

COMPARE THE PRICE!
—Buy Blatchford's ESTABLISHED IN 1800 and SAVE!



NEW

CALF-PAB

Now Available in
Usable Metal Pails as well as
25 lb. and 100 lb. Bags

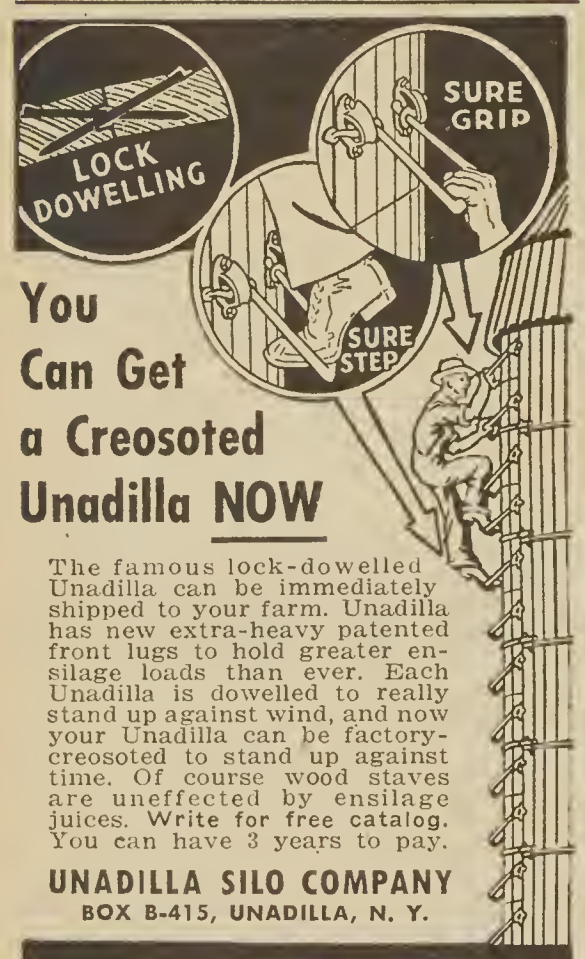
CALF-PAB
Step 1
in Blatchford's
LOW COST
FEEDING PLAN
Step 2 - PABLETS
Step 3
CALFADINE

Eliminate "Go-Backs"
Each step is formulated to blend with the next to assure steady calf gains in less time . . . greater savings for you!

WRITE TODAY for
Low Cost Feeding Plan Booklet
and FREE Gestation Calendar.
Dept. 2245



Blatchford's
ESTABLISHED IN 1800
MAIN PLANT & OFFICES WAUKEGAN, ILL. Midwest Plant Des Moines, Iowa West Coast Division Nampa, Idaho



You Can Get a Creosoted Unadilla NOW

The famous lock-dowelled Unadilla can be immediately shipped to your farm. Unadilla has new extra-heavy patented front lugs to hold greater ensilage loads than ever. Each Unadilla is dowelled to really stand up against wind, and now your Unadilla can be factory-creosoted to stand up against time. Of course wood staves are uneffected by ensilage juices. Write for free catalog. You can have 3 years to pay.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-415, UNADILLA, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS



$1.50 CUTS·CALKS·SPRAINS
HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh
EXTERNAL ANTISEPTIC
NO BARN SHOULD BE WITHOUT THIS FIRST AID
treatment. Be safe, get it today. 8½ oz. bottle at all drug and farm stores, or send $1.50 to G.C. HANFORD MFG. CO. SYRACUSE, N.Y.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK



Dean Hagan, left, answering the questions asked in the interview reported here.

Buying Dairy Herd Replacements

An Interview with Dr. W. A. Hagan, Dean of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine.

By HUGH L. COSLINE

A SICK cow is an unprofitable cow. She cannot use feed efficiently. If the disease is catching, she is a hazard to her stable mates and she can ruin the work of a life time in building up a high producing herd.

Knowing how important health is in a herd I recently grasped an opportunity to visit with Dr. W. A. (Bill) Hagan, Dean of the New York State Veterinary College. I asked numerous questions about keeping a healthy herd healthy and will report to you some of the answers.

"The best way to start keeping diseases out of a herd," said the dean, "is to raise all replacements. We hear a lot about disease-carrying birds, shoes worn by visitors who have been in other barns and contaminated feed bags. Certainly the possibilities are there but most disease is spread by contact with diseased animals.

"Carefully kept figures show that dairymen who raise their replacements almost invariably have the least trouble with disease. Furthermore, wherever records are kept there is a basis for breeding for increased milk production. The advantages are so evident and so striking that more dairymen could profitably raise their own."

"But we know that many dairymen buy producing cows and some raise no heifers at all," I interjected. "If a man does buy replacements, how can he protect himself?"

Visit the Farm

"The surest way," Bill answered, "is to buy right from a dairyman. Not only that but to visit the dairy, see the cows and ask plenty of questions."

"What questions?" was my natural reaction.

"First, does the owner buy and sell or is he a producer who sells his surplus animals as a source of income? If cows are continually entering and leaving his herd, there is always a danger of introducing disease into his herd and then into the herd of the buyer.

"Then, what is the disease history of the herd? Are they free of TB and how recently tested? Have they been blood tested or vaccinated against brucellosis? Has there been a disease outbreak of any kind in the herd? If so, when, and how was it wiped out?"

"I thought TB was under control," I commented.

"We still have ten or a dozen 'breaks' a year in individual herds in the state. They are quickly cleaned up and eventually we feel positive we will eradicate the disease for good. In the meantime, no dairyman should forget the possibility of the disease getting into his herd."

Almost before he had finished the sentence the next question popped out. "Well, what disease other than TB and brucellosis can a purchased cow bring to a herd?"

"One such disease is vibriosis. It causes some abortions and is carried by an infected herd sire. Another is trichomoniasis and still another is leptospirosis. This latter is spread in the urine. The sick animals have a fever and often their milk has a reddish tinge when it is drawn. Pink or red milk also occurs in many cases of acute mastitis and there is also a type of bacteria that will color milk pink, but color from that cause does not appear until some time after milking.

"Then there is the shy breeder (the result of several possible causes), the animal whose udder has been permanently injured by mastitis and the cow that is naturally an unprofitable producer."

Buying at Auction

"I can see the advantages of buying direct from a dairyman," was my comment, "but we might as well admit that many dairymen will continue to buy from auctions or dealers. What precautions should they take?"

"Like every type of business, some auctions are conducted better than others. If I were buying a dairy cow at an auction, I would want to know the reputation of the owner and the manager of the auction. Also, I would still like to know who consigned the cow and as much as possible about her and the herd from which she came."

"What about the cow that has changed hands several times in recent weeks? I asked. "How much information would you get from knowing her consignor?"

"Not much, I'll admit. But generally, that consignor, if he has been in business long, has built a reputation for good or bad which buyers can use as a recommendation or as a warning."

"Would state legislation help the situation?" I asked.

"It is a fact that it is much easier to buy and transport a cow several hundred miles within the state with no questions about her asked than it is to move her ten miles across the state line. It is also true that state laws regulating cattle sales are more stringent in some states than they are in New York. However, most laws are ineffective unless they are rigidly enforced.

"It seems to me that the buyer has the answer. If he will recognize the dangers and insist on knowing the kind of cow he is buying, the seller will be forced to meet his requirements. The seller will be more willing to do that if the buyer is willing to pay a premium

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Rotavation improves soil structure,
increases crop yields

In fewer passes, rotary tillage achieves what the plow, disc and harrow attempt to do in many—and does it *better*. And, on American nurseries, one make of rotary tiller outsells *all other makes combined!* That's Howard Rotavator and here's why:

1. **Hard, compacted soils** with little organic matter don't permit plant roots to get air—slow down plant growth. A Rotavated field is well aerated—permits air penetration.
2. **Rotavated fields quickly absorb rain** and hold snow—store more moisture in their subsoils for dry periods ahead.
3. **Soils low in organic matter won't produce big yields.** Rotavation makes it easy to cut and mix into the soil large amounts of corn stalks, stubble or green manure crops.
4. **Soil that is too finely pulverized** will wash and blow readily, and absorbs water slowly, increasing the amount of water that must run off. Rotavated soil absorbs water quickly and resists erosion.
5. **Too many times over the land** with heavy equipment, too much hard, compact soil — all indicates that present methods of tillage must be improved.

Ask for your FREE copy of soil improvement booklet. Do it today. Dept. 23.

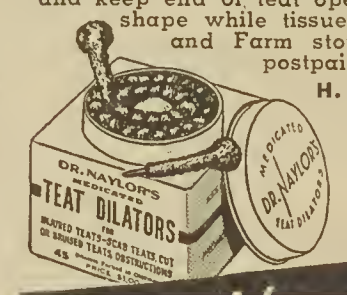
HOWARD ROTAVATOR CO., INC.
Box 38, Arlington Heights, Ill.



Keep Teat Open
Keep It Healing
Keep It Milking

Scab teats, teats that have been stepped on, cut or bruised—Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators provide antiseptic, non-irritating support to delicate lining of teat canal and keep end of teat open in its natural shape while tissues heal. At Drug and Farm stores or by mail postpaid.

H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 6, N.Y.
Large pkg. $1.00 (45 Dilators)
Trial pkg. 50¢ (16 Dilators)



Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

25 for $5. TREES..
3 to 5 yr. healthy, selected trees, 6" to 16" tall. 5 each of: Colorado Blue Spruce — Norway Spruce — Austrian Pine — Scotch Pine — Concolor Fir.
Postpaid at planting time
Write for Free Evergreen Catalog
MUSSER FORESTS Box 83-D Indiana, Pa.

DRAINS cellars, cisterns, wash tubs; IRRIGATES - CIRCULATES - SPRAYS $6.95



Pumps 3,000 GPH; 450 GPH 80' high; or 1,800 GPH from 25' well. Use 1/6 to 3/4 HP motor. Coupling included free. 1" inlet; 3/4" outlet. Stainless shaft. Won't rust or clog! Postpaid if cash with order. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.
LABAWCO PUMPS, Belle Mead 14A, N.J.

(Cantinued fram Oppasite Page)

for a good, healthy cow. It seems to me that the man who has good cows to sell would be anxious to acknowledge himself as consignor. I believe it would get him better prices. Some laws are necessary, of course, but if the problems involved in buying and selling replacement cattle could be solved by voluntary action, I believe it would be a great deal better than enacting more laws."

"How much benefit would come from veterinary inspection at auctions? Can a "vet" spot all dangerous diseases by physical appearance?" I asked.

"Not 100% but he can spot the majority of them. Veterinary inspection would help in improving the situation."

"Can a small auction afford to hire a veterinarian?"

"It wouldn't be necessary to hire him full time. I believe it would be worth the cost."

"How about the dairyman who is buying? Can he afford to take along his own vet?"

"Some dairymen do that, especially when buying a herd sire. Certainly it is one way of avoiding trouble."

"Would it help to quarantine purchased animals for a few days?"

"Most dairymen lack the facilities. However, if a cow is stanchioned for a few days, she is unlikely to transmit disease and it is a wise precaution to milk her by hand for a few days or if she is milked by machine, to take necessary precautions to prevent spreading possible mastitis to other cows in the herd."

As a final question I asked why disease seems to be more of a problem now than it was years ago. Dean Hagan answered about like this:

"Years ago few cattle ever left the farm except for slaughter or to go to a neighboring herd. Now we transport them all over the country and that is the chief reason why diseases spread more rapidly."

Later, after I attempted to whip the interview into logical shape, I tried to summarize the dean's remarks.

In replacing dairy cows it seems clear that the surest way to avoid disease is to raise them and that the next best is to buy from a dairyman after personal inspection. Many dairymen will continue to buy from an auction or a dealer on the basis of appearance. Unquestionably, some dealers are more careful than others but obviously, they sell what is offered to them, and it is well to remember that no dairyman sells his best cows unless he gets a premium price.

Finally, it appears that many dairymen fail to appreciate fully the danger of bringing disease into the herd and how serious such a catastrophe can be. Some danger is involved in bringing any animal into a herd but in general, a heifer or young cow is less dangerous than an old one. Many of the answers to the problems involved lie with the buyer and consist of recognizing the dangers and insisting on complete information about a cow and the herd she comes from before she is bought.



"Come on—no double parking!"



Massey-Harris P.T.O. Baler with a 3-plow 33 Tractor. Engine-driven model also available.

Massey-Harris ties under compression

... keeps 'em tied in storage

THIS baler knows how to tie a knot — and holds it tight to keep bales firm, solid . . . easy to handle, stack, load — bales that take a lot of bouncing.

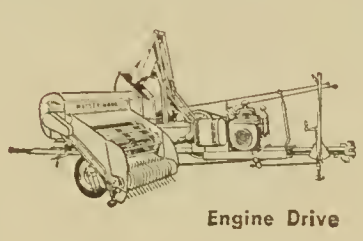
Massey-Harris Balers tie under full compression at the time when the plunger has pressed the hay to maximum density — uniform throughout. To do this, the needles pass through the plunger head — not through the hay. There is no lost motion. The entire tieing operation is smooth, controlled, constant.

The knotter itself reflects the many years experience Massey-Harris has spent in designing and building tieing mechanisms for binders. It's a precision unit in every detail — with a 3-cord disc, hardened inverted cams, high speed cleaning fan. Adjustments are easy and there are fewer of them.

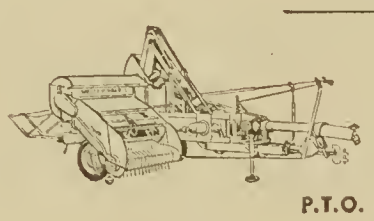
What's more, Massey-Harris Balers know how to work. They handle hay gently, pick up fast to turn out more bales a day. The solid table bottom, enclosed cross feeder and bale chamber assure a heavy leaf count in every bale. Bales are of a convenient size — 14 x 18 x 37 inches.

Massey-Harris gear and flywheel drive holds power requirements low — maintains peak economy, assures longer life because it cushions shock loads . . . makes baling in heavy crops easier on your tractor.

See your Massey-Harris dealer for complete details. He'll show you why a Massey-Harris cleans up a field of hay or straw fast . . . with the capacity and tieing accuracy that puts more of your crop under cover in less time. For folder write, Massey-Harris, Dept. D-85, Racine, Wisconsin.



Engine Drive



P.T.O. Drive

·MAKE IT A **Massey-Harris**

Take a Better Look... at a Better Buy

SEE YOUR NEARBY MASSEY-HARRIS DEALER FOR ALL YOUR FARM EQUIPMENT NEEDS

NEW YORK

ALEXANDER.....Wiktar's Garage
ANDOVER....Lean's Sales & Service
BILLINGS.....Francis Ryan, Inc.
BOSTON ..... M. J. Emerling
CANANDAIGUA.....Donald Howard
CHEEKTOWAGA..... Fronckawiak Matar Sales
CLINTON.....Geargе Marsh
COHOES....Emerick Farm Equip. Co.
DAVENPORT..Durward MacCracken
EARLVILLE.....Earlville Farm Sales
EAST AURORA.....Circle Mators
ELLENBURG DEPOT.....S. L. Drawn & Son
FILLMORE.....L. L. Babbitt
FRANKLINVILLE.....C. A. Phillips & Son, Inc.
GREIGSVILLE..Parnell S & S (Piffard)
HAMMONDSPORT....Kala's Sales & Service
HEMLOCK.....Jahn Doaley & San
HOMER.....W. J. Price & Sans
HORNELL.....Thacher Brathers
ITHACA, Rt. 1.....Maravec Garage
JEFFERSONVILLE ..... Jeffersanville Garage
JOHNSON CITY, Rt. 2..Lloyd Mason
KEESEVILLE.....Thampson's Mach. & Welding
KIRKVILLE..... Mabie Bros.
LEROY.....F. W. Bickford
MILLERTON....Sco-Land Farm Mach.
NAPLES.....C. W. Guile
NEW HAMPTON....Sasler Bras. Gar.
NORTH JAVA....Java Farm Supply
PORT JERVIS.....Runnall's Garage
PULASKI....Bouvier's Farm Supplies
RANSOMVILLE..Walter R. Peterson
RICHFIELD SPRINGS....Beadle & Co., Inc.
RIVERHEAD, L. I.....Rolle Brothers
STERLING.....Matson Lumber Co.
STONE RIDGE....George Van Bargen
TROUPSBURG.....Elbert Potter
VALATIE.....Heins Equipment Co.
VERONA..Halder's Farm Equip. Co.
WALLKILL....Wallkill Farm Supplies
WALTON....Benedict Mach. Service
WATERLOO Finger Lakes Equip. Co.
WATERTOWN....Northern Impl. Co.
WEEDSPORT....O. Joroleman & Sons
WESTBROOKVILLE....Westbrookville Garage

NEW JERSEY

BLAIRSTOWN.....Rusweiler's Gar.
BRIDGEBORO.....Fortnum Motor Co.
DEERFIELD STREET.....Ackley's Gar.
HIGHTSTOWN.....Hight's Farm Equip. Co.
MONROEVILLE..Rudolph J. Franzen
MONTAGUE, N. J., P.O. Port Jervis, N. Y.....William Reinhardt & Son
NESHANIC STATION .... J. S. Covert
PEMBERTON.....J. G. Montgomery
STEWARTSVILLE.....Esposito Farm Machinery
WICKATUNK.....Canover Brothers
WOODSTOWN.....Rudalph Franzen

"Rain Before Seven Clear Before Eleven"

(Continued from Page 1)

my barns in a heavy electrical storm, fearing that they will be hit.

Yes, the old-time countryman can tell a lot about the weather just by watching the clouds. But there are other trustworthy weather signs, too.

"When the sun draws water
Rain will fall."

Of course the sun isn't really drawing water. But we are able to see the sun's rays shining through an atmosphere well saturated with water just as you can see the sun's rays when they come through a knothole in a dusty haymow.

Many still believe that the moon wields a great influence on the weather. But the scientists say that this is not so, that the only influence the moon has is on the tides—and on lovers. It is true however, that:

"Ring around the moon
Is a sign of rain;
The larger the ring
The nearer the rain."

Cirrus clouds indicate rain. The moon shining through ice crystals of these clouds causes the ring.

"Rainbow at night, sailors' delight;
Rainbow at morning, sailors'
warning."

Yes, it is true that rainbows can tell you something about the weather. Rainbows, of course, are caused by the sun shining on falling rain. Therefore, because most storms approach from the west, if you see a rainbow in the morning the storm is coming toward you. But a rainbow at night shows that the storm is probably going away.

In the morning when there is no dew why does a countryman know that rain will soon be on its way? Dew is caused when a lot of moisture in the air near the ground comes in contact with the cooler earth. Usually before rain the upper air is saturated with moisture so that there is little left in the lower air next to the ground to be turned into dew.

If time and space permitted I could go on for a long time, and so could you, mentioning the signs and the rhymes that have been part of our rural people's beliefs about weather for generations. Why, for example, does a housewife say, "This is a poor drying day" when she hangs out her clothes? Because the air is so full of water that it can't take on much more. Or maybe there is little wind or sun.

I used to boil sap. Why does it evaporate more rapidly at one time than it does at another? I am not sure, but I think the difference is caused by the amount of moisture in the air. Therefore, a slow evaporation might mean rain soon. What do you think?

And here is one I don't know the answer to. Maybe you do. Why does a wood fire throw off so many more sparks before a storm than at other times?

I haven't begun to quote all of the different signs by which rural people can forecast the weather. Some of them make little sense, as, for example, the belief that if the woodchuck or groundhog sees his shadow on February 2 there will be six more weeks of winter. There will be anyway!

And it is true that all signs, even the best of them "fail in time of drought." They fail in a long rainy spell, too. Old Mother Nature, like man himself, is an extremist. She gets to doing something like raining or snowing, or maybe she puts on a drought or a cold or hot spell, and never seems to know enough to stop. As we are part of nature and greatly influenced by all of her moods, perhaps that is why we humans are also extremists, and so darn mean and ornery at times that even those who love us can scarcely stand us. The weather affects our dispositions. It's much easier to be good-natured on a sunshiny day and when the air is light.

If you find it difficult to believe that Nature is an extremist, contrast June with December in this northeast country of ours. This is written in my farm kitchen in February. As I look out across our fields, covered with snow, with a blizzard wind raging, I can hardly believe that June in this same country and on this same farm can be so different and so lovely. An old lady in New Hampshire once wrote me:

"Weather is surely something we have a lot of here in the Northeast."

Yet the contrasts in weather of our rolling seasons are interesting, and probably good for us. They keep us on our toes. They are the reason why the people of the temperate zones have more energy and get more done than do those who live where it is summer the year 'round.

Last January, when the thermometer went below zero for day after day, a friend called me on the telephone to say: "If you can find any of those birds who have been talking so much about our climate growing warmer in recent years, I hope you'll shoot them."

The scientists tell us that the polar cap is receding, and that our weather is growing warmer. However, just as we begin to believe that there is some change, we get a tough winter like the past one has been. The change in temperature is so slight that it takes at least a quarter of a century to show up very much.

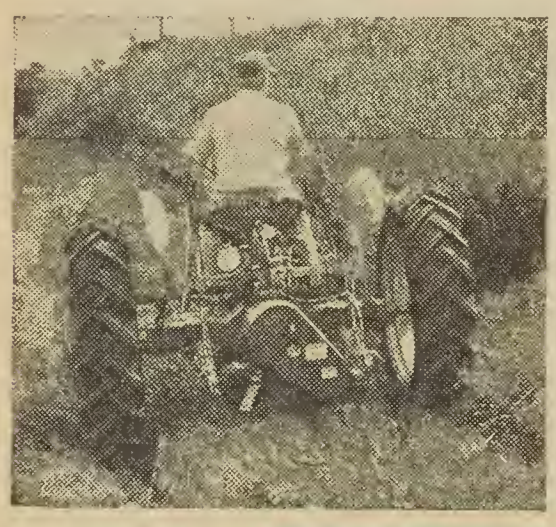
On the other hand, there are, however, changes in our weather conditions which the thermometer doesn't register. We are afflicted with more cyclones, hurricanes, and floods here in the Northeast than ever before. If this is true, then some of it can be accounted for by the destruction of our forests, which help to break winds and to hold back the floods.

Mark Twain said:

"Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it."

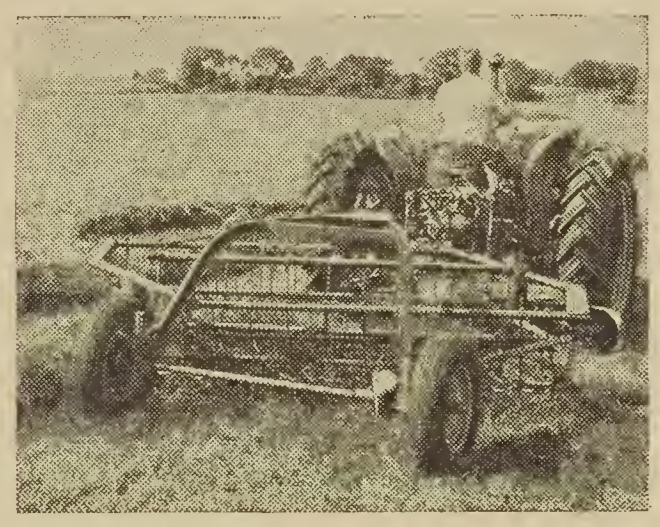
Why shouldn't we talk about what is one of the most important influences in

(Continued on Opposite Page)



New Side-Mounted Mower cuts clean on side slopes from 30 degrees down to 60 degrees up. Finger-tip control with two hydraulic rams lifts cutter bar, also raises inner shoe to clear obstacles. Fits Case "VAC-14" Tractor.

New "200" Side Rake has side-stroke reel to reduce hay travel, move hay gently and save leaves. Rakes clean on uneven ground. Makes even windrows around corners. Front mounts on 3-point Eagle Hitch . . . rear rides on wheels.



CASE ...MAKES BALING A "BREEZE"



NEW "130"

FARM SIZE BALER If you want hay put up at the peak of protein and palatability . . . without depending on hired help or borrowed baler . . . this is the baler for you. It makes twine-tied 14 x 18 bales just right in density for easy handling, storing and feeding. It's so simple most anyone can adjust and operate it . . . so low in cost that most any farmer can well afford it.

NEW "140"

BIG TONNAGE BALER If you have big hay acreage . . . or do custom baling . . . or bale for shipping . . . the baler for you is the Case "140." It makes firm, full-weight 14 x 18 bales, twine-tied to stay tied. Its double-plunger action gets slicing done before compression starts, makes bales more uniform, boosts capacity. Its 4-cylinder air-cooled engine can be started from tractor battery. PTO drive is optional.

Visit your Case dealer for full information: see machines in season. For latest pictorial folders and specifications, check here or write in margin any kind of machine, any size tractor that interests you. J. I. Case Co., D-115, Racine, Wis.

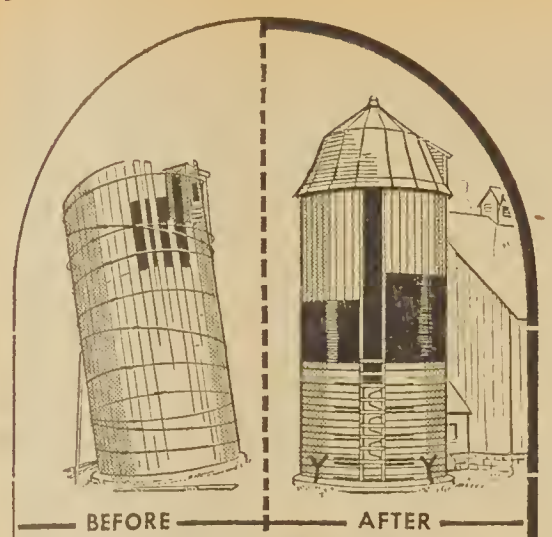
Farm-size "130" Baler
Big-tonnage "140" Baler
New Side-Mounted Mower
New "200" Side Rake
Forage Harvester
Forage Blower
4-Way Crop Elevator
Heavy-Duty Elevator

Are you a student?_____Number acres you farm_____

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

_____



SAVE THAT SILO

—save money, too

If your present wood stave silo is out of shape, weakened, or even collapsed—you can still . . .

Rebuild your Wood Stave Silo the CRAINELOX way

1. Use the good material in your present silo—for economy.
2. Silafelt—for insulation.
3. Crainelox spiral "wrap-around" —for strength, added insulation and beauty.

Your Crainelox rebuilt silo will be stronger and warmer than ever—and no more hoops to bother with!

WRITE FOR **FACTS . . .**

Rebuilding . . . or for a new silo—Crainelox can save you real money. Write for full details . . .

Craine, Inc., 415 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

Choose from the FAMOUS FIVE



CRAINE SILOS



This Ringling Bras Circus team appears in the Greatest Shaw an Earth

Famous teams keep fit with

ABSORBINE

It's not coincidence that famous exhibition teams and weight-hauling champions are treated regularly with Absorbine. This world famous liniment works while the horse is on the job, helps prevent a simple bruise or swelling from becoming a more serious Bog Spavin or Bowed Tendon condition. Does not blister skin. Only $2.50 for a large bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Spring and everbearing varieties. Catalog free.

W. E. BENNING, CLYDE, N. Y.

"RAIN BEFORE SEVEN CLEAR BEFORE ELEVEN"

(Continued from Opposite Page)

our lives? It is particularly important, of course, to the farmer. He can soak fertilizer to his crops and take care of them with great efficiency and still they will fail if the weather isn't right. John Burroughs, the great naturalist, once wrote:

> "Like most countrymen, I was born with a chronic anxiety about the weather. Is it going to rain or snow, be hot or cold, wet or dry? —are inquiries upon which I would fain get the views of every man I meet. To a countryman the weather means something — to the farmer especially. The farmer has sowed and planted and reaped and vended nothing but weather all his life. The weather must lift the mortgage on his farm, and pay his taxes, and feed and clothe his family. Of what use is his labor unless seconded by the weather? Hence there is speculation in his eye whenever he looks at the clouds, or the moon, or the sunset, or the stars; for even the Milky Way, in his view, may point the direction of the wind tomorrow, and hence is closely related to the price of butter."

Yes, it is all right to talk about the weather, but there isn't much use of growling and whining about it all the time. I have known people make themselves hotter and almost sick by constant fretting on a hot day. To some extent at least and with the use of some will power we can rise above the weather. And contrary to Mark Twain's opinion, we are learning to do something about it also. Since the discovery of fire, man has made himself more or less comfortable in the wintertime in caves and homes in spite of the weather. More recently we have learned to control the weather in our homes and offices in hot spells by air conditioning. Our scientists have climbed into the clouds and seeded them to make rain. Fifty years from now, or even less, we will probably be doing much more toward regulating the weather.

In the meantime, whether it rains, snows or freezes, I say let's use a little Pollyanna philosophy and learn to like what we cannot change. Or at least to ignore it as much as possible.

— A. A. —

A LUMBERING TALE

I HAVE a lumbering tale to tell. I made a deal to sell some standing timber at $25.00 per thousand. The man who cut and trucked the logs promised to give me his scale of the logs, but after half of them were delivered, he told me that there had never been anybody around to scale with him, but he gave me his figure of 16,824 board feet.

Then the buyer came and said there was less than 14,000 feet and wanted to settle on that basis. I refused and went with him to the mill the next day. Also the man who trucked the logs.

We started to sample them and immediately there was a battle on how to do it. The buyer wanted to use only the absolutely smallest diameter of each log. It is my understanding that it should be the average of the two diameters.

Finally I accepted payment for 15,000 board feet and went home. I cannot argue all day with 70 head of cattle waiting to be fed and milked. Later the mill owner told me that after I had left the logs were scaled again and that the total was 16,800 feet.

I am writing this because it taught me a lesson, namely that the contract should show how the logs should be scaled and whose scale should be used.

—K.E.G., N. Y.



Low cost

STABLE BEDDING

Always available *when you own an economical*

FITCHBURG CHIPPER

That's right—a Fitchburg Chipper will give you an ever-ready, low cost supply of the finest mulch, poultry litter and stable bedding, just by converting waste wood on your farm into valuable wood chips.

Not only can you convert prunings, thinnings, fence row clearings, etc., into a useful, money-saving product, but your Fitchburg Chipper makes it easy to clean out woodlots—give new life to young trees, reduce the danger of fire.

Fitchburg Chippers are ruggedly built. They are designed by engineers for busy, trouble-free service. Every model, regardless of capacity, has an exclusive built-in feature which permits chipping of larger size wood without extra power. It's the patented Fitchburg Safety Spring so essential to smooth efficient operation.

And you can buy a Fitchburg Chipper for as little as $960.

EXTRA CASH FOR YOUR SON

Help your son earn $5–$8 per hour right near home. Many boys on farms use Dad's Fitchburg Chipper to help earn their way through college or ag school, doing custom chipping for neighbors and nearby municipalities. Learn more about the Fitchburg Chipper! Send the coupon for free folder today.



FREE FOLDER

Gives all the facts

Money-making suggestions, specifications, model numbers, diagrams, USDA quotes on use of chips for mulch, litter and bedding. It's all in this free folder—send for your copy now!

FITCHBURG ENGINEERING CORPORATION

Dept. AA-45, Fitchburg, Mass.

Please send my free Fitchburg Chipper Folder

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town*_____ *State*_____

HARDER Concrete Stave Silos are built to last. Planned for strength and safety.

HARDER Concrete Stave Silos are ideal for grass and corn silage.

HARDER Silo Co., Cobleskill, N. Y. will gladly answer all your Silo questions. Write today for literature.

COWPOX*–RINGWORM

Gall Sores, Skin Abrasions

*Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection. Germicidal, Fungicidal, protective wound dressing. Quick drying . . deep penetrating. 4 oz. bottle $1.00 at drug and farm stores or write:

H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N. Y.



FRUIT TREES

Berry Plants, Grape Vines,

Flowering Shrubs,

Shade Trees, Evergreens,

Hedging, Roses

Hardy, Thrifty, Fibrous Rooted Trees and Plants

Send for Catalog. It contains a splendid assortment to select from at very reasonable prices.

WILSON NURSERIES

Thomas Marks & Son

Wilson R.F.D. 2 N. Y.

Growing Since 1910

Results Produce Repeat Orders

John W. Jackson, R. 1, Foster Ctr., R. 1.

ATTENTION KIDNEY BEAN GROWERS

Order "Heart of California" brand Handpicked Certified Red Kidney Bean Seed, from your local dealer NOW.

No finer California grown Kidney Bean Seed can be bought anywhere.

Stockton District Kidney Bean Growers Assn.
Linden, California

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXVIII

AS A FARM editor I have had opportunity to know most of the Presidents of the United States since Harding, many of the State governors, including all those of New York, together with many U. S. senators, representatives, members of the New York State Legislature, and dozens of other public officials. One time I was riding on a train from New York City to Albany to keep an appointment with Governor Alfred E. Smith. With me was a friend who, when he found that I was going to see the Governor, was very enthusiastic about it and said that he would almost give his right arm if he had the privilege that I had of meeting these great people.

Now, I liked and respected Governor Smith very much indeed, as I have other men in high positions of public trust. But somehow I never considered it any more of a privilege to see and visit with them than to visit with my next door neighbors. I think we should have respect for high office to which men are elected or appointed, but whether or not we should glorify these men or even go all out for them depends on the individuals themselves, how they conduct themselves and do their jobs, rather than because by chance or otherwise they hold public office. I have known greater men and women in the everyday ranks of life than many of those who became state, national or world famous.

The first New York State Governor whom I knew was Nathan Miller. Since a very young man I have been interested in the splendid work of the State Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine at Cornell. When I first knew about these colleges they were sadly handicapped by lack of facilities of all kinds, particularly buildings. When one goes up onto the Cornell campus now, it is hard to realize and appreciate the changes that have come and the improvements that have been made in my time. The teachers were holding some of their classes in small, dark, unattractive rooms, totally inadequate for the job they were attempting. It was difficult to get the Governors or the Legislature to correct this situation.

One time, as the representative of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, I went to Albany to see if I could convince Governor Miller to do something more for the state colleges. He was cold, austere, unapproachable. Some way he made me feel like a little country kid with short sleeves and pant legs. But he did hear me out and then, pointing to the back part of his office, he said: "Look there. That's dark and unattractive, too. Yet I put up with it rather than spend State money to have it improved."

So I didn't get anywhere with Governor Miller. I surely believe in economy in government, and hundreds of times have spoken and written much on government extravagance. But there is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish. Governor Miller did conserve State finances, but to the extent that many state services declined, making it necessary to spend more money when his term ended.

I knew Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt very well and visited with him many times. Much of his success was due to his winning personality. No matter how much you disagreed with him, it was difficult not to be disarmed by his friendly cordiality. You couldn't know Franklin Roosevelt without having great respect for his physical courage. As a young man he had a very severe attack of polio, which crippled him for life. He had long braces on his legs, which must have been very annoying and painful. He couldn't walk, or even get to his feet, without help, yet he always made light of his handicaps and in spite of them rose to positions of world leadership and recognition.

From that standpoint his life should be an example to any young man or woman, and particularly to one with any kind of a physical handicap. A person with a physical infirmity often makes greater achievement in business or profession and in happiness than a person who has none. It's a strange principle of life that the hard, not the easy way develops the kind of courage and character that makes for success and happiness both with individuals and with nations. The Swiss, our own American colonists, and many other peoples, became great because of the obstacles which they overcame. When any nation begins to grow soft and takes the easy way, that nation begins to decline. And the same principle applies to individuals.

But I never agreed with much of the Roosevelt socialistic New Deal philosophy. Because of his handicap Franklin Roosevelt had a custom when he was Governor, and I think later as President, of having his breakfast in bed, planning his day's work there, and even receiving some business callers. Then towards noon he would dress and go to his office. On invitation I went to see him at the Executive Mansion in Albany one morning before he had arisen, for a discussion of some project. After the business talk was over we fell to discussing philosophy, and I told him of two boys who were my school mates in high school. One of them was slow to learn, but he worked hard and long and finally gained a high position. The other boy used to make me provoked because he had such a wonderful mind

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Lives of great men all remind us
As their pages o'er we turn,
That we're apt to leave behind us
Letters that we ought to burn.
—Author unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

that he could get in ten minutes a geometry lesson that took me all the evening. He needed to study very little—and did. He had far more natural ability than the other boy, or than I had, but after graduation he became a ne'er-do-well, would not work, and finally had to be supported by charity. I said to Governor Roosevelt: "Why should we do so much for that worthless fellow? To be sure, we have to take care of him, but in the poorhouse. Why should we go all-out to help those who make no effort to help themselves?"

The Governor replied: "Ed, we are our brothers' keepers."

I said: "Yes, but not until we have made absolutely sure that our brother has first made all possible effort to keep himself."

Before discussing further the socialistic New Deal policy of Franklin Roosevelt, let me tell you a story that illustrates why he was so likeable and popular. When Roosevelt was Governor I went to Albany to join him, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., then New York State Commissioner of Conservation, and some others on an automobile trip to visit a large reforestation project. Both Morgenthau and Roosevelt were always much interested in reforestation and did much to further this work. We drove from Albany to Cherry Valley, and then left the main road to go back into the hills to reach the reforestation project.

We stopped finally near a little country schoolhouse. When the young teacher looked out of her window and saw the flag that marked the car of the Governor of the State, she immediately dismissed school, and in a moment the youngsters were swarming around and into the Governor's car, in their excitement yelling at the top of their voices. Roosevelt loved it. As soon as he started talking with the children they quieted down and listened to his every word. I'll bet every child there will remember every minute of that scene, and probably some of them are now telling their own youngsters about the time when Governor Roosevelt, who later became President of the United States, came to visit their school.

WHAT MAKES MEN GREAT?

Are those in high public office necessarily better or greater than your neighbors? After meeting many presidents, governors, and other public officials, Mr. Eastman says "No" to the above question. True greatness is a matter of character and inner worth, and is as likely to be found among your family and close friends as it is among those who, perhaps because of luck or chance, hold some public position.

But read for yourself the author's comments on public men he has met over the years in this interesting instalment of "Walking the Broad Highway."

One couldn't help liking and responding to a man who was so genuinely friendly, and who had, as I have indicated, tremendous physical courage. But that doesn't mean that one has to approve the socialistic policies that Roosevelt put through in the many years that he was President, which, in my opinion, damaged basic American principles beyond repair.

Near the top of the long list of violations of fundamental principles was the building in the American people of the disease best described as "the give-me's," the ill-begotten philosophy that the government or somebody else owes one a living whether he works or not. Like a rotten apple in a barrel of good ones, that philosophy has spread in many different forms, undermining the foundation upon which this country was built. Franklin Roosevelt originated the false belief held by millions that America's resources are inexhaustible, that we can deal them out with a lavish hand and tax and tax and tax in order to give, and give and give not only to deserving and undeserving groups in this country, but to dozens of other countries throughout the world. Out of that New Deal philosophy came "big government," with operations so vast that those who try to manage the government are in the position of the man whose right hand knoweth not what his left hand doeth.

Out of the Rooseveltian New Deal socialistic philosophy has come the rapid breakdown of our free enterprise system. Grant, if you wish, that free enterprise has faults. Managed by human brains and hands, of course it has. Of course there has been selfishness, greed and monopoly. But say what you will, on the whole our free enterprise system has given generation after generation of boys and girls the opportunity to show their stuff, far more opportunity than in any other social or economic system ever devised by man in any other country of the world.

My opinion, shared by many others, is that it was indeed unfortunate that Roosevelt broke the two-term tradition. No man ought to hold the tremendously powerful office of President of the United States for more than eight years. His health is likely to crack under the strain, and from the standpoint of the country, if a President's policies be right he has plenty of opportunity in two terms; if he be wrong—and many of Roosevelt's policies certainly were wrong—then he has too long a time to get the wrong policies established. For example, while his policy of packing the Supreme Court with his own men was at first defeated, Roosevelt was in office long enough to accomplish nearly the same result in filling the vacancies caused by death.

There are many who believe, perhaps unjustly, that most of the world troubles with Russia that we now face were started when Roosevelt began compromising with Stalin in secret agreements like that made at Yalta.

* * *

Herbert H. Lehman succeeded Franklin Roosevelt as Governor of New York state, and again I had the privilege of knowing a Governor well. While not always in agreement with Governor Lehman, I think he did a good job in Albany, especially for farmers. I have the highest respect for him as a man, and a citizen. But as U. S. Senator he follows the New Deal line, and with those policies I cannot go along.

I have watched Governor Lehman pace back and forth nervously in his office in the State Capitol trying with me to think out a solution to the constantly perplexing dairy problem of getting a fair price for milk.

As editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I was grateful to both Governors Roosevelt and Lehman for their fine cooperation in connection with our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST project of finding and honoring master farmers in New York State. More about that later.

* * *

During the twelve years that Thomas E. Dewey was Governor, I had many contacts with him and we became personal friends, although disagreeing emphatically on some policies. He also was a good farm Governor, for one reason because he owns a dairy farm at Pawling, in Dutchess County, New York, is there nearly every weekend, and takes an active interest in his dairy and other farm affairs. From personal experience, therefore, he knows what the farmer's problems are.

It always seemed to annoy Governor Dewey that he had no direct control over the Department of Education, as he did over the other departments. The educational policies of the State of New York at the state level have been determined for many years by a Board of Regents, the members of which are elected by a joint session of the Assembly and Senate of the State Legislature, so that the Governor has no direct control in the electing of the Regents except in an advisory capacity. This situation is as it should be, for it keeps education out of politics. Of course, the executive and legislative branches of the State government do have some control of education through finances. The largest item in the executive budget is for education.

Either because the Governor cannot directly control the Regents or the Department of Education, or for some other reason, Governor Dewey was over-critical of the Regents and of the Department. This situation was not conducive to the best educational interests of the young people of the state.

For some reason also, possibly because of a sincere desire to serve and

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

protect the interests of the common people, Governor Dewey, in my opinion, swung too far to the left in some of his policies, particularly in his determination to put the state into business in direct competition with private enterprise in the development of additional electric power from Niagara Falls. Perhaps I am personally over-conservative, or too far to the right, but I deplore the constant inroads by many leaders, both Republicans and Democrats, on free enterprise and toward big government and pure outright socialism. Some day we will pay the score for these wrong policies. In fact, we are already paying in the heaviest taxes that citizens have ever struggled with, and what is worse, by a serious loss of many of our individual liberties..

On the whole, however, in my opinion Governor Thomas E. Dewey gave the state an honest, able administration, one proof of which was that he was elected and re-elected for twelve years, and no doubt could have had another term if he had wished it.

At this writing I haven't yet made the acquaintance of New York's present Governor, Averell Harriman, who defeated Republican Senator Irving Ives by a very close margin and took office Janury 1, 1955. It is too early, of course, to comment on his work as a Governor, but I wish him well.

Over the years I have appreciated the opportunity as a farm editor of

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Freedom has a thousand charms to show
That slaves, howe'er contented, never know.—William Cowper

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

having many friends in the New York State Legislature. Time and time again I have traveled to Albany to talk with the legislative leaders about farm problems and to urge the passage of legislation in the interests of rural people.

We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST were leaders in urging farmers to clean up bovine tuberculosis, which raged throughout the dairy districts of this and other states for years. In hundreds of herds more than half of the cows were infected. From the consumer's standpoint the milk from a tuberculous cow was dangerous, for the disease could be transmitted to humans. From the dairymen's standpoint a sick cow is not a good producer. Therefore, TB was costing dairymen millions of dollars annually. But when the campaign to clean up TB was started there was great objection on the part of many dairymen, often caused by sensational and irresponsible editors and crackpots who were more interested in building their own popularity or that of their publications than in the real welfare of dairymen.

The fear on the dairymen's part of having their cattle tested for TB is easily understood. A man who had spent a good part of a lifetime building up a fine dairy naturally was fearful of losing that dairy through the tuberculin test. Dairymen couldn't be blamed for their resistance. Therefore I went to Albany many, many times to urge the Governor and the legislative leaders to be generous with indemnities to dairymen whose cattle were condemned. As a result of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST efforts and those of many others, the indemnities to dairymen were generously increased, and finally this great scourge of dairy cattle was put under control and almost but not quite wiped out. I say not quite, because it is still necessary to be vigilant to find and eliminate the few animals which still contract TB.

During this period we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST took much bitter criticism from dairymen because of our support of the campaign to conquer bovine tuberculosis, but I look back upon this project and the help we gave it with considerable pride, for it was a service to both dairymen and consumers.

I mention the campaign to clean up TB here because many of the leaders in the Legislature, despite bitter criticism, gave courageous support to the campaign and helped increase the indemnities to pay farmers for condemned cattle. There were, and are, many such leaders and members of the Legislature who have done their very best to support farm legislation in the true interests of agriculture. Space is too limited to mention many of these, but in the list I certainly would include Senator Leigh Kirkland, whom I have already mentioned as a member of the executive committee of the Dairymen's League in the early days of that organization. Leigh brought to his work as chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture a lifelong experience as a farmer and dairyman. He was an able Christian gentleman, one of the best of the many farm leaders of my time. I missed him keenly when he dropped off from the Great Highway.

There was Fred Porter, fruit grower in the Champlain Valley, one of the top leaders in the State Legislature, later President of the G.L.F. Fred knew farm problems from hard personal experience, a legislator who always listened patiently and sympathetically when I brought any of the farm problems to his attention.

Uncle Dan Witter, assemblyman from my own old home county of Tioga, and from Berkshire, the town of my birth, served the farmers and all other citizens of his district in the Legislature for many years, and I shall never forget his kindly, considerate help whenever I went to him with some rural problem. (To be continued)

Sandhills BACKRUBBER REVOLVING APPLICATOR

Kills flies, lice, ticks, mites and other stock pests. Your cattle treat themselves. Recommended for use with a New Special Spray Concentrate that's safe around dairy barns and milk rooms . . . many times more powerful than D.D.T. and the residue is non-poisonous. Priced at $29.50 postpaid including one gallon concentrate that makes up to fifty gallons ready to use spray when mixed with your water or oil.



AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT COMPANIES
1345 Main Street PENDER, NEBRASKA



This chief operator has a dairy herd



AT THE telephone office in Harvard, Ill., Mrs. Bernice Lordan is chief operator. At her home, she is a dairy farmer like so many of the 500 rural customers she helps serve during the day. Because she shares experiences with customers on the farm, she knows how to serve them better on her job.

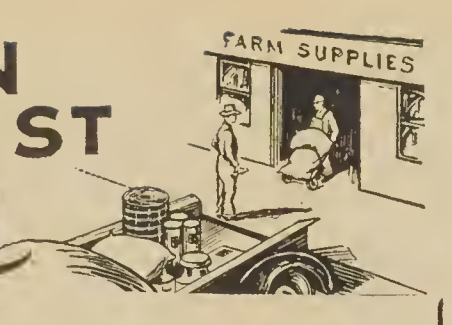
Mrs. Lordan's telephone career began in 1925. In 30 years, she has seen the number of rural customers increase twelvefold in Harvard.

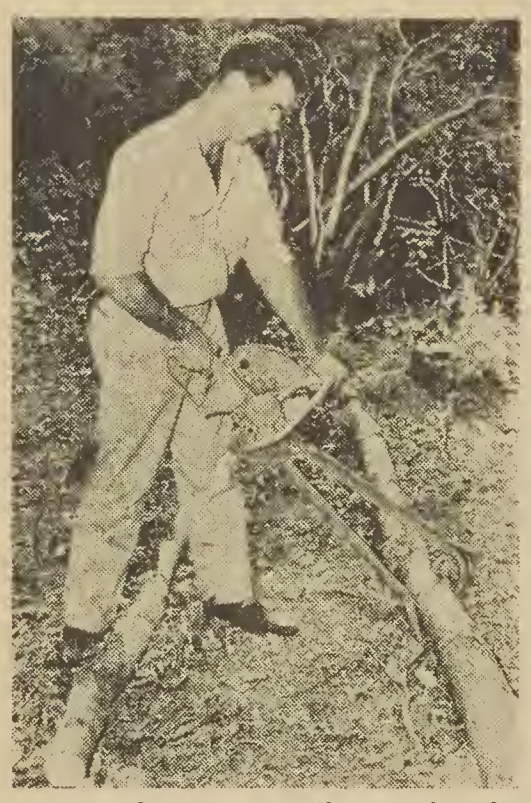
And she has seen rural telephone service grow in more than size. She has seen it grow in the service it offers rural folks in everyday chores and important emergencies. She has witnessed this growth from both ends of the line—as chief operator and co-proprietor with her husband of a 160-acre farm with a herd of Holsteins.

Thousands of telephone men and women live in agricultural communities. Their neighborly knowledge of farm needs has helped us make service in Bell rural areas grow and improve through the years.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





We got the wrong cutlines under the above picture in this column March 5. The chain saw above is a Homelite Model 17 with the new Homelite clearing attachment. The attachment can be mounted quickly and easily. On many jobs, one man with this attachment keeps three men busy clearing up limbs and piling brush. It's so light and easy to handle that it can be operated with one hand. For details write HOMELITE CORP., Port Chester, N. Y.

The ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has announced its new "Big-Bin" 66 ALL-CROP harvester. The big 25-bushel bin permits the operator to unload "on-the-go" from the tractor seat. A colored folder describing the many new features is available at your dealer or from Milwaukee.

Much is being said about deficiency symptoms in plants. A booklet giving potash deficiency symptoms in plants is available from AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, INC., Dept. P-40, 1102, 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

A new 28-minute, 16 mm, sound-color movie is available from the MARIETTA CONCRETE CORPORATION, Marietta, Ohio, for showing to interested groups. The title is "Grass Farming With Silos". If you are interested, write to Bob Parker, Marietta Silo Sales Manager, Marietta, Ohio.

The Russell Weed-Controlor is an attachment to go on tractor cultivators that, say users, does just what a cultivator should, that is, destroys the weeds and stirs the surface of the top soil without cutting off crop roots. It can be so regulated as to get very close to the rows without covering the plants with dirt or stones; or the shoes can be reversed to throw the dirt around the plants, while smothering the weeds. The Russell Weed-Controlor is distributed in this area by WILLIS PFROMER, Palmyra, N. Y., who will be glad to supply additional information.

If you have been wondering about the use of chips for bedding or mulch, drop a postcard to the FITCHBURG ENGINEERING CORPORATION, Dept. A-35, Fitchburg, Mass. and ask for the booklet "Wood Chips for Your Farm."

In addition to their 1955 Farm Seed Guide, A. H. HOFFMAN, Box 42-A, Landisville, Pa., will be glad to send without cost a copy of their Farm Facts Note Book.

Don Huckle, who is known to many AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers and who has been Director of Nutrition for the PARK & POLLARD COMPANY AT BUFFALO, N. Y., is taking over the work of Dr. K. J. Seulke as Director of Nutrition of the CO-OPERATIVE FEED DEALERS, INC. OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

A folder called "Higher Income Over Feed Cost", describing the Wirthmore 4 Point Feeding Program is yours for the asking from WIRTHMORE FEEDS, Malden, Mass.

At the 1954 International Mechanical Corn Picking Contest held in Wisconsin, first, second and third places were won by contestants using self-propelled MM UNI-HUSKORS.

The information you can get in booklets published by commercial firms is amazing. One you will want is called "Building Soil Humus" and is available without cost from AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, Agriculture Chemical Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

A Low Cost Feeding Plan Booklet and Free Gestation Calendar is yours for the asking from BLATCHFORD'S of Waukegan, Ill.

By writing the JOHN DEERE CO., Dept. K-34, Moline, Ill., you can get a free demonstration or literature on any of the new John Deere "40" tractors: the Utility, the Standard, the Tricycle or the Crawler.

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. A-31, Amenia, N. Y., will be glad to send any AA subscriber a copy of their New Calf Raising Program plus a Calf Weight Record Chart & Weigh-Tape.

Twenty-four executives and salesmen of the J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY of Brooklyn, New York, recently flew to Quincy, Illinois, to attend a "LOOK-SEE" sales meeting conducted by the Electric Wheel Company of Quincy, whose line of farm equipment they distribute. The men were flown to Chicago on a pinpoint schedule from various communities in the Northeast, from Maine to eastern Pennsylvania. At Chicago, they boarded an Ozark Airlines plane for the final leg of the journey.

Dr. T. A. Meyer of Louisville, Kentucky, was recently appointed as managing director of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SILO MANUFACTURERS. His office will be in Louisville.



The new light weight electric gate that you can drive through without even getting off the tractor has been announced by SMALL ENTERPRISES, INC., Box A, Moravia, N. Y. The Electra-Gate stays electrified when connected to any charged fence, swings shut automatically when you drive through from either direction.

Draft Laws Should Be Amended

AN EDITORIAL

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE Universal Military Training and Service Act, in other words, the draft law, as amended by Congress in 1951, is highly unsatisfactory and unfair to many farmers and other business men. The amendments extended the draft age from 26 to 35. In administering the act, and in order to get everyone who comes within the age limits, it is the policy to take the older men before the younger ones.

That means that a farmer or other business man can be well established in business, with a heavy capital investment, married and well started on his life work, only to have his business and his career interrupted by his being drafted into the military services. There is no such thing as an exemption any more. There is an occasional deferment, but if a man meets the physical requirements, the deferment will be made for only a short time, so that many of those who are likely to be drafted resignedly throw up their hands and say: "I might as well get in and get it over with."

A draftee can appeal his case from the local board to an appeal board if he does so within ten days of the date of the mailing of his notice of classification. But he must have real reasons or the appeal board will not listen.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST receives complaints that some draft boards, in particular some of the minor help, are short and curt, even to the point of discourtesy, when a man is only asking for information on how to proceed to get a deferment or to make an appeal. **That is a situation that certainly ought to be corrected.** Never should an individual member of a draft board or any of their employees forget for a moment the tremendous sacrifices that these men and their families have to make. No one can measure the cost to the country itself in broken or interrupted careers that this military situation requires. The least officials can do is to make it as easy as possible.

The years in the armed forces are not entirely lost for conditions are much better than they once were and there is plenty of educational opportunity.

The New York State and other state farm bureau federations, and the American Farm Bureau Federation are asking that some amendments be made to the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Amendments or changes are asked to prevent unnecessary injustice and to recognize that food production could very easily be, as it has been often in previous wars, the greatest possible contribution to national defense that a young man can make. No good citizen, farmer or otherwise, and no farm organization doubts the necessity of adequate provision to defend the nation. As long as there are in the world enemies of everything that Americans hold dear, then sacrifices

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Isn't it remarkable that our pioneering forefathers built up our great nation without asking Congress for help?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

must be made to defend ourselves and our principles. But when the careers, the lives and the happiness of millions of young men and women are involved, then it requires all of the wisdom of the law-makers and administrators to make sure that draft laws are right and fairly administered. It would certainly seem that a situation whereby men of 26-35 years of age can be taken before younger men should be corrected.

— A.A. —

SHEEP GROWERS ELECT

Following are the officers elected at the recent annual meeting of the New York State Corriedale Association: President, Dr. George Dorney, Pleasant Valley; vice president, Foster Simmons, Elbridge; secretary-treasurer, Fred C. Tilton, Holcomb; directors, Charles Gould, Caneseraga; Chalmers Dale, Cold Spring on Hudson; E. H. Bitterman, Akron; state director to American Corriedale Association: Fred C. Tilton.

Winners of the 1954 Corriedale Sheep Production Contest in the eastern district was Fred C. Tilton of Holcomb, secretary-treasurer of the Association. His ewes had a living 150% lamb crop and the average fleece weight of his ewes was just under 14 pounds.

Survey Shows Low Income From Sweet Corn

A SURVEY of sweet corn production made by the New York College of Agriculture on farms in Genesee, Livingston, Monroe and Wyoming Counties, reveals that the crop is a low income earner, according to the report of B. F. Stanton and R. I. Starbird of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

The data was gathered from 37 farms selected at random from the list of growers furnished by processors of the area. Each farm grew from 15 to 50 acres of sweet corn in 1954.

The average cost to grow and harvest an acre of sweet corn for processing was $63.71, one third to one half of which was for cash expenditures for seed, fertilizer, spray or dust and land rental. The remainder were charges for operator and hired help and use of equipment and land. The cost varied from $78.58 for the dozen farms with average yields of 3.3 tons, to $48.41 for the group that harvested but 1.1 tons per acre.

In like manner the returns, which averaged $72.17 an acre for all growers; ranged from $113.89 for the high yield group to $34.65 for the low. The average net was $8.46 an acre. The high yield group realized a profit of $34.31 and those growers whose yield approximated one ton sustained a per acre loss of $13.76.

Twenty one of the producers more than broke even on the crop and sixteen lost money. A yield of two tons of husked corn per acre is required to cover expenses.

"It is likely," the report concludes, "that producers who harvested less than 2 tons per acre in 1954 lost money regardless of their efforts to cut operating expenses."—*Bill Stempfle, Secretary N. Y. Canning Crop Growers Co-op Inc.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Bill Stempfle is the newly appointed Secretary of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative, Inc. with headquarters at Batavia. He succeeds J. S. Putnam of Lockport.

Bill graduated from Cornell in 1920 and for many years was County Agricultural Agent in Steuben County, N.Y.

— A. A. —

"Government power is 'cheap' because, and only because it pays little or no taxes, and because the capital is provided by the taxpayers without interest."—*Beverly (N.J.) Banner*

New, Higher 2¾% PER YEAR Dividend Rate

Deposits Made On or Before Apr. 14 Earn Dividends From Apr. 1

BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, by Mail

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with $1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

Serving The Thrifty Since 1850

ASSETS OVER $70,000,000

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank

MAIN OFFICE
100 State St.
Albany 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

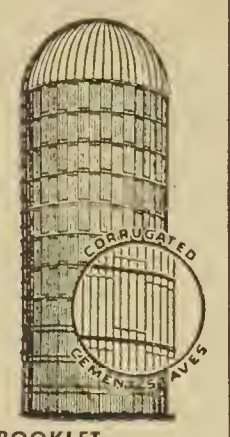
Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____ 26

IN CONCRETE SILOS it's COROSTONE

- STRONGER
- BETTER LOOKING
- MODERN DESIGN



Write for FREE BOOKLET

UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
Box 528-A Weedsport, N. Y.

Send free booklet on Corostone Silos.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

LIME • FERTILIZER • SEED BROADCASTER



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!

SIZES 3-14 FT.

FREIGHT PREPAID

Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality, long lasting construction Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now

AS LOW AS $66

Send for FREE Booklet

MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.
SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

G. L. Taylor, write to Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., before April 9.



Backyard GARDEN GOSSIP

WE HAVE made some changes in our vegetable gardening habits since we bought a quick freezer. It has tended to reduce the number of crops we grow and to make several plantings of some crops less important.

Perhaps the fact that our family has been reduced from four to two as the young folks have left the nest reduced the importance of growing every known vegetable. Some years ago we grew about 30, now the number is around 10.

Take peas, for example. If we could buy them when we want them with the kind of quality we can grow, we would definitely let somebody else grow them. I guess we are getting a little lazy. Anyway, we haven't been able to buy the kind we want, either fresh or frozen, so we continue to grow them. We grow them early, put them in the freezer and eat them whenever we wish. We have just a backyard garden but on a farm, peas can be grown as a field crop and by enlisting help from the whole family they can be popped into the freezer when the quality is at its peak.

Shelling Lima Beans

The situation with lima beans is somewhat similar except that they do not get over-ripe as rapidly. Also, as yet no one has perfected a mechanical lima bean sheller. Lima beans that are at the right maturity come out easier than those that are too young. Some people say they can shell them easier after putting them in boiling water; some people use a knife or shears to cut the pod along the edge but it has been my experience that a good strong thumb is the best tool.

Then there are tomatoes. The tomato season is a long one and canning extends it over the entire year. Never omit tomatoes from your garden list. Incidentally some garden products taste best when cool, but tomatoes are best when warmed by the sun.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Let me live in my house by the side
of the road
And be a friend to man.
—Sam Walter Foss

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Perhaps you have already guessed that our aim is to grow the crops that can be grown easily and can be eaten over a long period. Cauliflower is such a crop. We plant seed in June and it matures all through the fall. It can also be frozen. Still another is asparagus which comes early before many vegetables are available and which we think gives more returns per hour worked than any other vegetable.

Again, based on the possibilities of all around use, we feel that time can be better spent on strawberries, raspberries, peaches, pears and plums than lettuce, egg plant, cabbages, Brussels sprouts and radishes.

I should add snap beans, butternut squash and cucumbers to the list we grow. About every third year we grow extra beets and can them and a few extra hills of cucumbers to replenish the pickle supply for two or three years. On a farm with a big family this would be silly procedure but it goes to show how a little thought changes garden habits to meet the situation.

Of course, it is easy to prove on paper you shouldn't grow a garden anyway because you can buy vegetables cheaper than you can grow them. It is easy to sell that idea to some men but not to a hardened gardener.—*H.L.C.*



Save time and Hay

the tonnage and quality you save can pay for this haying machine

Quick-Hitch and go . . . ahead of weather . . . at modern tractor speeds . . . with this trail-type power take-off mower, built especially for Allis-Chalmers tractors.

Tractor and mower operate as a single unit — because they're close-coupled . . . designed for each other. Cut corners without backing. Take full-width swaths, even on hillsides.

Smooth, shock-absorbing V-Belts drive the sickle. Cutterbar lifts hydraulically for turns and transport. Mower pivots back into safety position when an obstruction is hit. New pitman connector lets you change knives in a minute or less.

From quick-hitch to completed job, the No. 3 mower saves time and hay!

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

GUARANTEED! YOU'LL PICK DELICIOUS STRAWBERRIES IN 60 DAYS AFTER PLANTING

or every penny back!



STERN'S NEW 3-SEASON SUPERFECTION STRAWBERRY

Enjoy Miracle Strawberries Right Up 'Til Frost

Imagine, your own fresh picked delicious ripe red strawberries starting in 60 days. You'll have all the strawberries you'll want Spring . . . Summer . . . and Fall—often until Thanksgiving. Absolutely winter hardy—you'll pick berries for years!

Yields 3 Times More Fruit Than Other Everbearing Varieties

Acclaimed by famous farm and garden authorities. Actual field test produced approximately 8000 quarts per acre first year planted! Proved best for home gardens.

PICK 'EM SPRING, SUMMER, AND FALL

✓	wonderful with cream
✓	luscious jams
✓	flavorful shortcake

FIRM, JUICY, SUGAR SWEET
New Flavor Sensation

Finest berry you ever tasted! Easy to grow. Only Stern's Superfection guarantees wonderful results in 60 days or money back.

Vigorous plants with heavy roots

Guaranteed to thrive even when other strawberries fail. Big roots have hundreds of long fibrous feeders. Carefully packed in "MOIST-LOCKED" packing.

SAVE WITH THESE LOW PRICES

25 plants	50 plants	100 plants	200 plants
$2.00	$3.75	$6.00	$10.00

POSTPAID

Order now for delivery at proper planting time in your area.
All prices postpaid. Send check or money order

STERN'S NURSERIES, Inc. Dept. M2, Geneva, N. Y.

I want Strawberries Spring, Summer, and Fall—starting in 60 days after planting—or I'll keep plants without charge.

Check Quantity

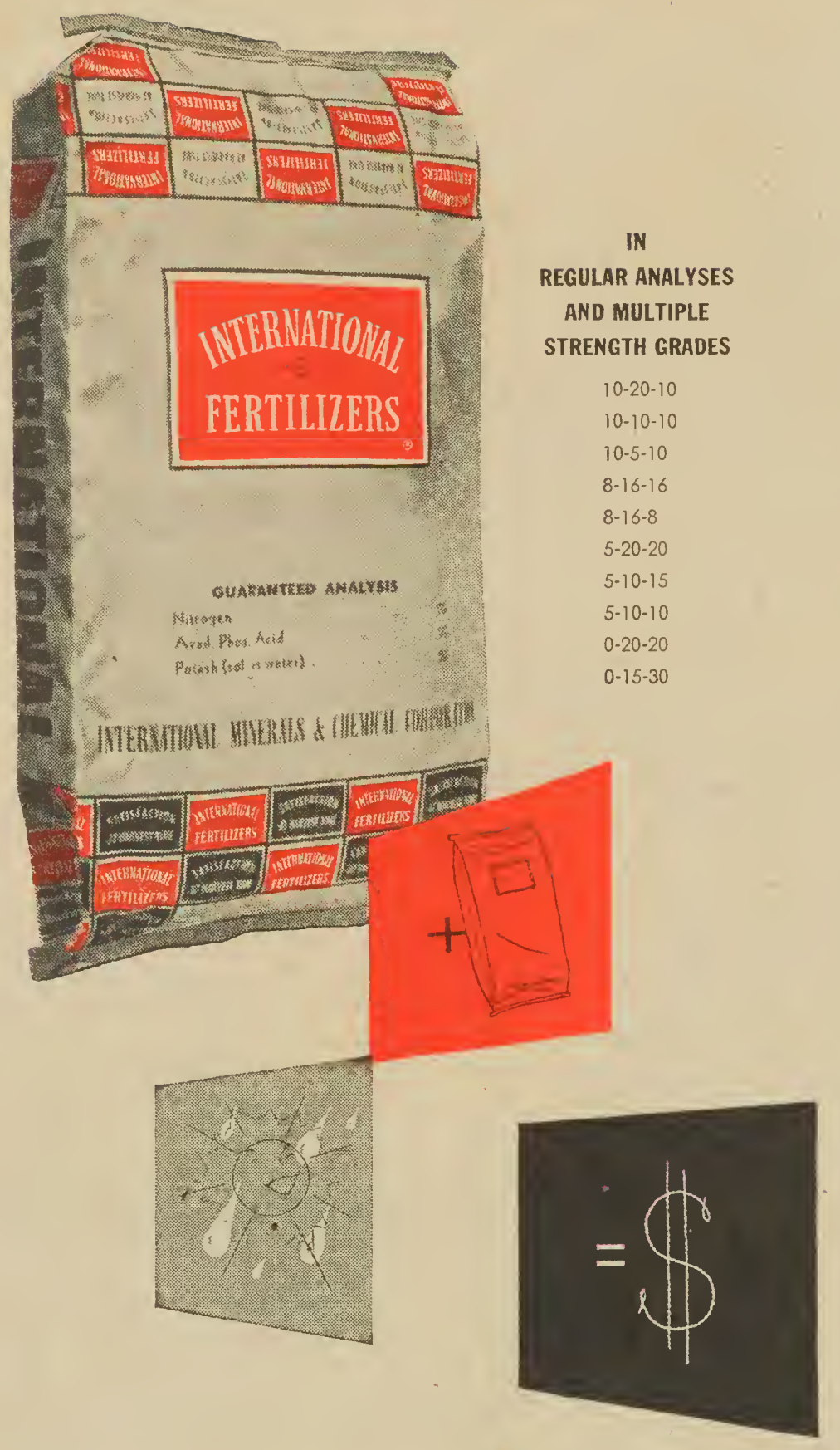
☐ 25 for $2.00
☐ 50 for $3.75
☐ 100 for $6.00
☐ 200 for $10.00

Name _____

Address _____

Postpaid Town _____ State _____

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



IN
REGULAR ANALYSES
AND MULTIPLE
STRENGTH GRADES

10-20-10
10-10-10
10-5-10
8-16-16
8-16-8
5-20-20
5-10-15
5-10-10
0-20-20
0-15-30

plan your

PROFITS

Your harvest-time profits are in the making right now. How big they'll be depends a lot on the amount and quality of the fertilizer you use.

Plan now for a bigger cash return from every acre by using *International Multiple Strength Fertilizers* this spring on your fruit, vegetables, pasture grasses and other crops. You'll find an *International* multiple strength grade that is right for each crop. Use it generously to stimulate early growth, to produce high yields and to get maximum profit.

So get the best, get *International* . . . proved effective by almost 50 years of profitable use. Call your *International Fertilizer Dealer* for the recommended grades and amounts you need for *Satisfaction at Harvest Time.*

Plant Food Division
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6
District Sales Offices and Fertilizer Manufacturing Plants at Buffalo, New York and Woburn, Massachusetts.

Dewey Tells City Business Leaders:

"The Facts of Life" About Milk

One of the best single jobs that has been done for dairymen in a long time was the luncheon meeting on March 15 of the New York City Sales Executive Club, sponsored by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association for the purpose of arousing consumer interest in the larger use of milk and other dairy products.

The luncheon was attended by nearly a thousand leading New York business men. The chief speaker was former Governor Thomas E. Dewey, who told those influential city leaders some of the facts of life about milk and its production. The talk was so good that we are reproducing it here. The League is to be commended for this worthwhile effort to increase milk consumption. We wish that similar meetings could be held in every city in the land.

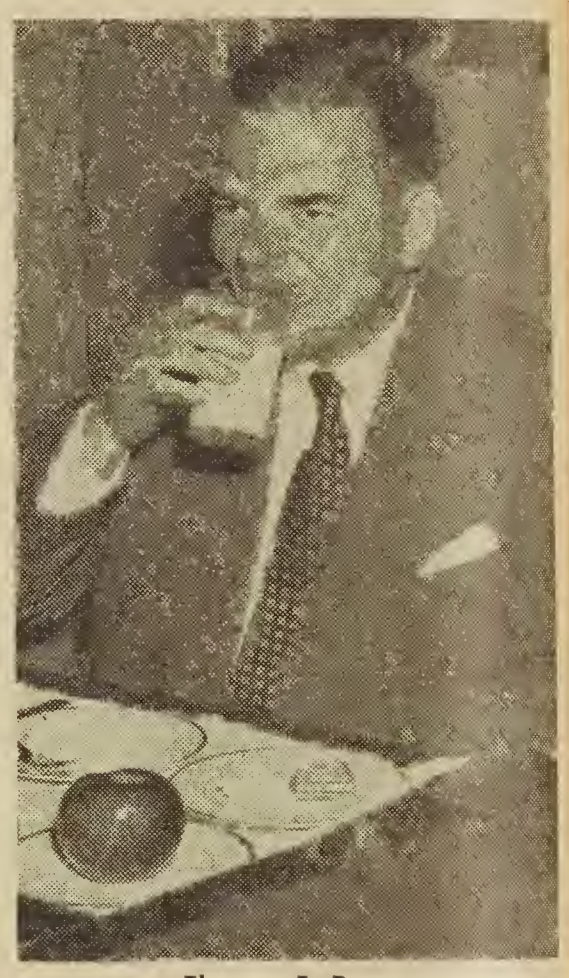
—E. R. Eastman

FOR A great many years I have had a personal interest in dairying, through my own farm and also because the great industrial State of New York is the second largest dairy farming state in the Union. So, what is good for dairying is good for New York and we are all interested in the welfare of our City and State.

The dairy cow is a remarkable lady. She has left some colorful footprints on the sands of our history. Most of you will remember what happened to Chicago in the year 1871. The entire development of the City suffered sudden and violent change because of the cantankerous disposition of one cow owned by Mrs. O'Leary.

It seems well-accepted by students of the history of Boston that the irate motorists who get jammed up in wending their way through the City owe their difficulties to the meandering paths laid out by dairy cows wandering to the Boston Common.

There is an even more fascinating story about our own Manhattan and the dairy cow. It is said on excellent authority that, back in 1652, the Dutch farmers of early New Amsterdam were continuously annoyed by the loss of their dairy cattle. It seems that the cows just wandered away from the village in search of grass and were taken by prowling Indians. It is said that the problem was solved by building a six-foot cattle wall clear across the Island at a place now known as Wall Street.



Thomas E. Dewey

Story of Milk

The story of milk is one I am happy to talk with you about, partly because the surplus is an enormous federal problem but also because milk is the soundest and best food available. This is really a ridiculous world if you look at it from a farm standpoint. In this country political partisans make dire threats against a government because there is a food surplus at the same time the Premier of Soviet Russia is driven out of office humbly confessing his great sin of having failed to produce enough food. As a free country we produce more of everything at less cost, whereas the Socialist slave nation can only produce misery for everybody.

Nevertheless, our surpluses are a real problem. A good deal of progress has been made. From the peak of last year the butter surplus has been reduced from 466 million pounds to 254. The cheese surplus has been reduced from 432 million pounds to 338. The dried milk surplus has been reduced from 600 million pounds to 80 million. This has been one of the most brilliantly successful attacks on a government surplus problem in history.

But there is still a surplus. Also, the price of milk is too low and the reduction of price supports from 90% to 75% for dairy products has been tough medicine. There is still a surplus of milk depressing the market. Too much of our milk production goes into the manufacture of cheese and dried milk which produce a low return to the farmer—and a surplus for the government to buy. If the surplus of milk were consumed at the table in what is called fluid form, it would not increase the price to the consumer but it would substantially increase the price to the farmer.

1-1/2 Ounce Surplus

Do you know how much the surplus is? I think I can show you quickly. It amounts to 1½ ounces of milk per person in the United States today. Now I believe that if 1½% of the brains in this Club were applied to the disposition of that surplus the problem would be solved in six weeks. If it were solved, the dairy farmers would be getting a decent price for their milk and a living wage. Today I am told that the annual net earnings of our dairy farmers are 39 cents an hour. That is indecent. It is also dangerous to the welfare of everybody.

Now, New York is the largest single metropolitan market for milk in the world. If the enormous marketing experience in this City were turned to solving this problem that success would spread throughout the country. It would eliminate the surplus of milk and the idea might well be applied to other surpluses of wheat and cotton. It would relieve the government of a grave threat to the treasury; it would assure that American agriculture would not be put back into the strait jacket of government control; it would improve the health of the American people. We might even get a cut in our income taxes.

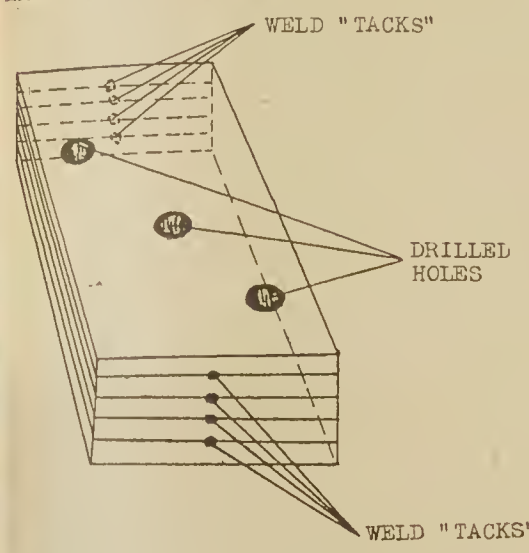
Salesman's Dream

That is the framework of this Frankenstein we have built. Let's look at the opportunity it presents. If you were looking for a product you would like very much to sell it might have some-

(Continued on Page 33)



HOLDING TRICK

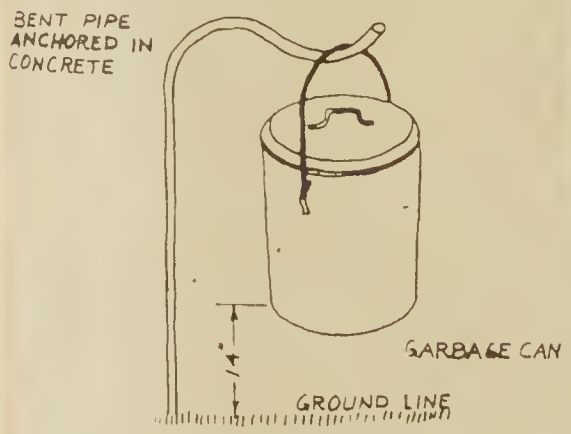


NOW that so many farm shops are equipped with welding outfits of one kind or another, here is an excellent kink for use when it is desired to hold pieces of metal together immovably. For example, should you want to drill identical sets of holes through two or more pieces of metal with the utmost accuracy, this method can often be used to advantage.

As shown in the sketch, place the pieces to be drilled on top of each other and then "tack" them together as indicated, on opposite sides. There will then be no slipping or moving of the pieces with relation to one another as is too often the case where they are held together in the old-fashioned manner. Clamps don't always hold perfectly as every reader knows and further, the work is harder to handle when encumbered with clamps.—*W.F.S.*

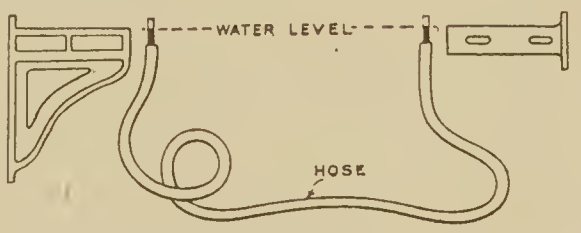
— A. A. —

DOG-PROOF GARBAGE CAN



Here is a sketch of a dog proof garbage can which will foil the stray dogs that like to prowl around and dump and spill out the garbage. I finally solved the problem by swinging the can from a bent pipe anchored 16 inches deep in concrete. No lid holder is needed. When a dog tries to jump up to raise the lid, the can swings away, then back to strike him in the nose. This does not injure the dog but definitely discourages him. Have had no more trouble since this device was put up.—*J. B.*

PERFECT LEVEL



ANY farmer can make good use of this simple leveling kink shown in the accompanying sketch. Slip ordinary gage glasses into each end of an ordinary rubber hose and fill with enough water so that the level will show in each glass, as indicated.

When filling the hose with water, care must be exercised to be certain that all air is gotten out of the hose. Hold it in a U-position when filling. Do not attempt to fill it by immersing the hose in a tub of water. Also, one end of the hose must not be warmer than the other end. If the water in one end is warmer it will occupy greater volume and the level will not be true. In other words, get rid of all the air and use water of the same temperature throughout. You will then get accurate results—much more accurate than with the ordinary type of level.—*W.F.S.*

— A.A. —

A QUICK AND EASY SHOE SHINE . . . .

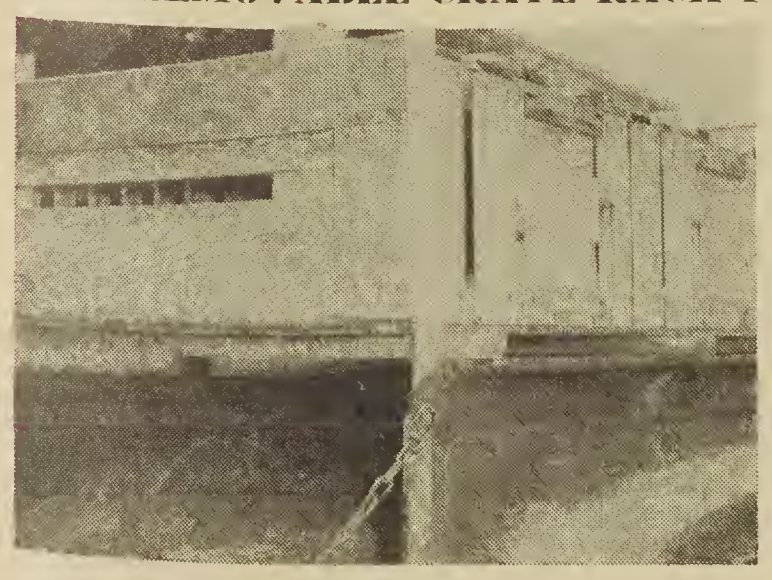


Take one worn-out wire or bristle brush that has a good handle and remove the bristles or wire strands. This can be easily done with a hacksaw or circle saw. Screw this handle to the back of a shoe shine brush and you have a combination that will save your back and produce a better shoe shine with greater ease. In addition you can screw a small screw eye in the end of the handle and use this to hang the device under the kitchen sink or any convenient place where it will be both handy and inconspicuous.

— A.A. —

While you are redecorating the kitchen and in a glamorizing mood, give that discarded funnel a matching coat of bright paint. It makes the handiest little gadget imaginable to hang on the wall as a holder for a ball of twine.

REMOVABLE CRATE RACK FOR PICK-UP



When turkey grower John Emders of Cranbury, New Jersey, wants a load of turkeys to dress off, he uses his pick-up truck equipped with a home-made crate rack.

He can fill the crate from either side, carry grain without removing rack and crates, slide additional crates underneath, and slide the rack out anytime. He can carry 40 mature turkeys to the load with additional crates underneath.—C.L.S.

SPRING BONUS SALE

of Peebles' health-boosting WHEY blocks



Save on this Sale NOW!

SAVE money with this valuable coupon . . . save birds by helping them over problem periods with Peebles' Whey Blocks! Peebles' supplies health-giving, milk-type nutrients *in moist, appetizing form*. Makes a good ration do a better job.

It tones up the digestive tract in a natural way. Whets appetites. Wards off setbacks. Helps prevent cannibalism.

Peebles' gives birds a continuous "milk-fed" boost. Helps them grow into fully developed, early laying pullets . . . the most profitable kind. Supplies the Whey Factor for extra grow power. Peebles' is highly concentrated, too . . . your best buy in whey nutrients.

Clip out entire coupon and take it to your feed dealer. See how your flock benefits from Peebles' whey nutrients.

Clip NOW!

WORTH $1 — VALUABLE COUPON — WORTH $1

Good for $1.00 on the Purchase of Three 50-lb. Blocks of Peebles' Free Choice Feed

POULTRY RAISERS fill in this coupon and take it to your feed dealer for full dollar credit toward three 50-lb. Peebles' Whey Blocks. Offer expires June 1, 1955. If your regular dealer doesn't stock Peebles' he can get it for you.

Poultryman's Signature .....

Address .....

This coupon is void where taxed, prohibited, or restricted by law. Cash value 1/20 of 1¢.

FOR DEALER USE ONLY. Western Condensing Company will immediately redeem this coupon for $1 (plus 5¢ bonus per coupon for handling) when accepted toward purchase of *three* 50-lb. cartons of Peebles' Free Choice Feed. Coupon must be properly filled out and sent in by dealer within 15 days after offer expires *to Western Condensing Co., Box 739, Appleton, Wis.*

Dealer Signature .....

Address .....

I get Peebles' from .....

P-4

WORTH $1 — WORTH $1

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY CHICK NEWS SPRING 1955

Does It Pay To "Worm" Your Layers?

Usually it doesn't. I find a lot of poultrymen "worm" their pullets at housing time as a matter of precaution. If the pullets are strong and healthy I think it is time and money wasted. Same poultrymen "worm" their birds every month. Warm medicine is toxic to the bird, cuts her production and I don't think it does her any good. Therefore I don't think "regular worming" of the flock is advisable.

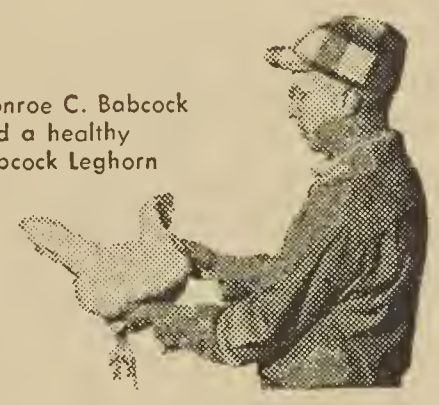
Once in a while you will find a flock that is so full of worms that it is necessary to give them worm medicine. Under such circumstances "worming" may help the flock considerably for a while.

Of course the smart procedure is prevention. Keep all manure spread on the land. Never allow it to accumulate in piles outside the houses where it will draw flies. Raise all pullets on clean ground using a range once every three or four years if possible. Sometime birds in laying houses with dirt floors become infested with worms.

If you have been in the habit of "worming" your flock regularly you may think I'm all wet. If so I'd suggest you "worm" half your flock and leave the other half alone and see what happens. Last year I suggested this to a customer in Florida and he found his birds did much better if given no worm remedies at all. This is usually true. Most good strains of Leghorns today resist worms pretty well.

Babcock Leghorns Have Strong & Weak Points

We do not have a perfect bird. One of our strong points is persistency of production and high second year lay. Babcock Leghorns may come up a little too slowly on egg size but this year the ability to lay 70% or better for ten or twelve months and 60% close to 15 months will make our customers a lot of money. High egg prices, perhaps the highest in history, are directly ahead of us. Our customers' year old hens are laying like a house afire right now and practically all large eggs.



Monroe C. Babcock and a healthy Babcock Leghorn

Most strains that start in with large eggs will soon be down to 40% and ready for market right when eggs will be highest. Also Babcock Leghorns will lay "rings around" most other strains as second year layers.

I'd like to sell you chicks. We can make almost immediate delivery. Please call us on the phone or write to us. Free catalog sent to you first class mail.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, Inc.
Route 3G, Ithaca, N. Y.

CLEMENTS MAINE-BRED CHICKS

Whether you produce MARKET EGGS, MEAT, or HATCHING EGGS —you can increase your profit margin by starting with Clements Maine-Bred Chicks. We offer the breeds and crosses that have proven most profitable.

RED-ROCKS (Black Sex-Link Pullets, famous for stamina, livability and steady egg production.

WHITE LEGHORNS— efficient egg producers—more eggs per lb. of feed means greater net profits.

RHODE ISLAND REDS— favorites for high egg production.

WHITE ROCKS— 1st choice of many commercial broiler growers—fast growth, high livability efficient feed conversion, top meat quality Pullets in demand for hatching egg production.

They're backed by 44 years breeding experience and the reputation of Maine's largest hatchery.

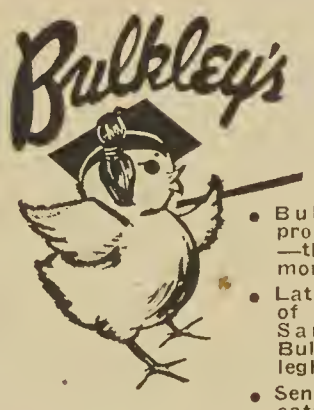
Maine-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean

Write (or phone Winterport 190) for information and prices.

CLEMENTS CHICKS, INC.
ROUTE 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE

Bred to Increase Your Profits

Bulkley's



Leghorns Say: 'Get Us on Your Farm'

- Bulkley's birds are proven money makers —they'd like to make money for you.
- Latest 3 yr. average of N. Y. Random Sample Test places Bulkley's sixth among leghorns.
- Send for Bulkley's free catalog and price list today.
- Year round hatching.

Allen H. Bulkley & Sons
OUR 40TH YEAR
125 Leghorn Lane Phone 30-M Odessa, N.Y.

CHAPMAN WHITE LEGHORNS



Highly Efficient for Commercial Egg Production

Chapman White Leghorns make high flock averages of large white eggs, are disease-resistant, and have low laying-house mortality. Small birds, very efficient feed convertors. Customers report 4 to 4½ lb. feed intake per doz. of eggs 240-250 eggs yearly flock averages.

Make a nice profit on your poultry with Chapman White Leghorns. Free folder and prices—write today.

CHAPMAN FARMS
238 Warren St. Glens Falls, N. Y.

NEW BOOK Free!



Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1955 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.

Write to:

Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

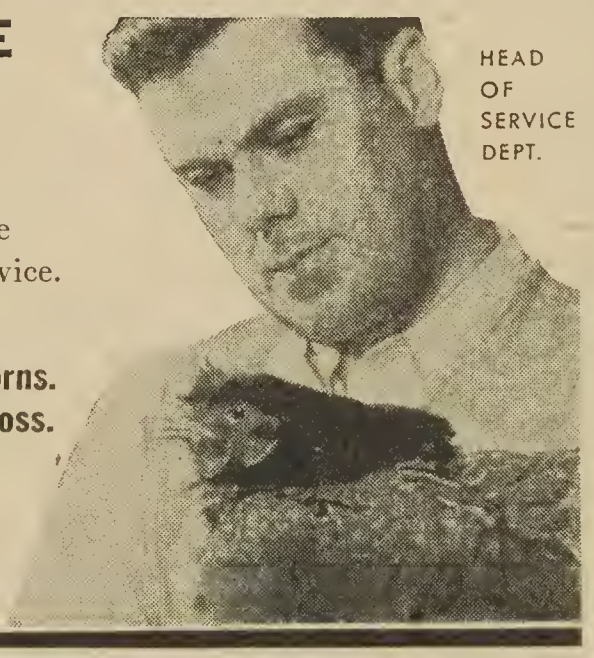
SHELLENBERGER'S WHITE LEGHORNS

Our 29th year breeding White Leghorns. They are bred for heavy production or large Chalky White Eggs. Day Old Pullets, and Non-sexed Chicks. Literature & prices. C. M. Shellenberger, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

Sophia K. Monaski, R. 1, Alstead, N. H.

"AT YOUR SERVICE ANY TIME"

CHARLIE OSTRANDER



HEAD OF SERVICE DEPT.

At MARSHALL'S Where you get the Best Strains, Best Methods, Best Service.

Plan Now for Top-of-Market prices.

Babcock-strain and Strain Cross Leghorns. Contest winning Reds . . . Red-Rock cross.

Buy Marshall Chicks this year.

MARSHALL BROS.
R5-E, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 46336

Range *vs.* Confinement In Rearing Pullets

By L. M. HURD

GROWING pullets on range has been the popular system of raising replacement pullets for years and still is the preferred way by most poultrymen. It is true that good pullets can be reared in confinement, but most experienced poultrymen feel that their pullets are better developed and vigorous when they complete their growth on a good grass range out in the open air and in the sunshine with plenty of green food to eat. Of course, pullets that mature before grass starts to grow in the spring should be raised entirely in confinement. It is poor efficiency to move the birds to a range for a month or less and then back to winter quarters.

Raising pullets on range may take more time and labor than when they are grown in confinement, but this can be reduced to a minimum by labor-saving and time-saving equipment. **Good results** on range are dependent on having **good pasture** and an abundance of clean wholesome food as well as water which must be available at all times.

Pasture Cuts Cost

Good pasture reduces the cost of growing pullets from 5 to 15 per cent, depending on the management program followed. One of the secrets of maintaining a good pasture or range is to cut it frequently and not overstock it. The tender-growing plants are what the chickens like best and will eat in quantity. Running over the field every two weeks with the mowing machine will help to keep the grass in excellent growing condition. Under average seasonal conditions, one acre of good pasture will provide enough green food for 600 growing pullets.

Usually, it is not advisable to transfer the young pullets from the brooder house to range shelters before the grass shows green on the range. In most parts of the Northeast this is sometime in April. The birds should be from 8 to 10 weeks of age and well feathered when they are put out in such buildings early in the season. Even then, it is advisable to cover the windward side with burlap sacks if the weather is bad.

Feeding and Management

Pullets should make good growth and be as completely developed as possible when laying starts. To have them in this condition, it is best not to cut down on mash and grain to make the birds eat more grass. This may cut the cost of feed a little, but, if carried too far, will interfere with the development of the birds. It is better to keep mash and grain before the birds at all times in hoppers and let them eat what grass and clover they want.

Less expensive mashes may be used when pullets run on good pasture. Most of the commercial feed companies have such mashes for this purpose. On some farms where grain is grown, it may be more economical to feed a simple ration of ground grain to which a mineral mixture is added, and whole grain. For example, pullets made good growth and development on the Cornell Poultry Experimental Farm when they were fed ground wheat and a mineral mixture as mash with wheat for the whole-grain part of the diet. These birds had good ladino clover pasture. The mineral mixture consisted of 4 pounds of dicalcium phosphate, 1 pound of ground limestone, and 1 pound of iodized salt for each 100 pounds of ground wheat. Other experiments indicate that equal parts of ground corn and wheat as mash and whole grain are satisfactory. When, however, the feed of the birds is limited to grains and the mashes suggested above, and pasture, it is necessary to have **good succulent** pasture **constantly available.**

Roosts are usually provided in range shelters, because early roosting prevents crowding and spreads the birds out so they have more freedom of action and better air than they would if grouped close together on the floor. As a result, growth is better. It is advisable to watch for mites around the roosts in the shelters and, if necessary, paint them with a mixture of 5 per cent DDT and kerosene.

It is not advisable to try to house more than from 125 to 150 growing pullets in a 10 by 12 foot range shelter. Such buildings on range should be at least 100 feet apart.

Running water automatically controlled saves much labor and assures an ample supply on the range at all times. This can be done by running a half-inch pipeline along the ground from one of the nearest farm buildings.

Disease Prevention

Many common poultry diseases and parasites, such as coccidiosis, black head, and worms, are spread over a field by the droppings of growing chickens. The greatest concentrations of these droppings is near the brooder houses, range shelters, feeders, and waterers where the birds come and go the most. If the houses remain in the same location for several years, or a large number of birds run on a small yard, great numbers of germs and worm eggs may accumulate in the soil. The greater the number, the greater the chances of infecting each crop of chickens.

A land-rotation system is one of the best ways to keep a field reasonably free of disease organisms. This consists of having two or three separate rearing ranges which are used once every two or three years. About the same results can be obtained, if the field is large, by rotating the position of the colony houses or shelters on the same field each year so each building is at least 100 feet from the previous year's location. Changing the location of the feeders and waterers frequently during the season is helpful in preventing concentration of disease organisms.

Inoculation for infectious bronchitis and vaccination for fowl pox and, in some cases, for Newcastle disease can be made while the birds are on range.

Wonderful Results

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 60c, $1.20, $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Co. Waterloo, Iowa



"Retire" means being able to do the things you've *wanted* to do

People with moderate incomes—farmers, small business men, salaried workers — ought to be able to do the things they've always wanted to do when it's time for them to retire. It's usually simply a matter of money.

You can have that money — if you start saving now — through the Farmers and Traders Retirement Income Plan which also gives your family income protection while they are growing up. The plan has been specially designed for men with moderate incomes.

Mail the Coupon for Details

FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Syracuse 1, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Please send, without cost or obligation, complete information about your Retirement and Family Income Plans.

Name.....Age....

St. or RD.....

City.....State.....

A-21

SAVE 75% ON WORK CLOTHES!



SURPLUS STOCK FROM MID-WEST SUPPLY FIRM! Terrific values you've got to see to believe!

SHIRTS 79c Made to sell for 2.99 Now Only — 4 for $2.99

What a buy! 4 for the price of one! These shirts, though used, are washed, sterilized and ready for long, tough wear. In blue or tan. *Send name, address, neck size.*

PANTS to match 99c Sold for 3.95 now only . . . . . — 4 for $3.75

Unbelievable Bargains! *Send waist measure and inside leg length.*

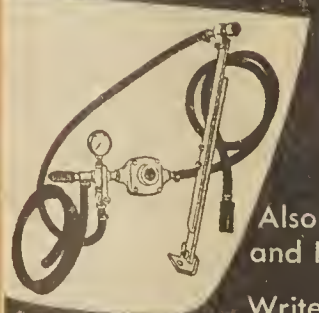
COVERALLS . . wear 'em used and save plenty! Originally 5.95. Now only . . . . . **$1.95** — 3 for $5.75

Send chest measurement.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED! Your money back if you can beat these bargains anywhere! You can't lose so order TODAY for immediate delivery! Pay postman or send money with your order and save postage. $1.00 deposit on C.O.D. orders

GALCO SALES CO. Dept. F4.
7120 Harvard Ave. • Cleveland 5, Ohio

A COMPLETE FARM SPRAYER for only $74.50



KROMER Broad Fan

Also Boom, Trailer and Hi-Row Models

Write Today

O. W. KROMER CO.
1120 Emerson N. Minneapolis, Minn.

Raising Quality Vegetables

AMONG the many reasons for growing vegetables for home use is the extra enjoyment that comes from high quality. But the word quality can mean many things. To a market gardener it may mean shipping-quality or eye-appeal or even high yield but to the home gardener it should mean flavor. To the backyard gardener what tastes best is best.

Many things can affect eating quality and the first is variety. For example, our main crop of tomatoes is ponderosa, a large, meaty variety which is irregular in shape and seldom, if ever, grown commercially. We have never found any sweet corn that pleases us as much as golden cross bantam and we are willing to wait a few extra days until it matures. As the gardening years go by you can decide on varieties you like by reading the description in catalogs, talking with neighbors and profiting by your own experience.

But the same variety tastes differently at different times. Fertilize heavily and grow them quickly. I think it is always true that the fastest growing vegetable tastes best. While fertile soil is essential to rapid growth, it is also important to control weeds, insects and diseases.

There is a best time to harvest crops. With peas it is almost measured in hours and comes when the peas just fill the pods fully. With sweet corn the peak of quality is measured in terms of a day or two but in the case of lima beans it can be several days. Of course, stored crops such as squash and potatoes remain good for several months.

The market gardener harvests some crops, for example tomatoes, before they are ripe so that they will ship better, but as a backyard gardener you have the advantage of being able to harvest just before dinner. That is especially important with sweet corn but delay in cooking effects many vegetables unfavorably. Cooking methods affect flavor, too, but I'll leave that to the housewife.—*H. L. C.*

— A. A. —

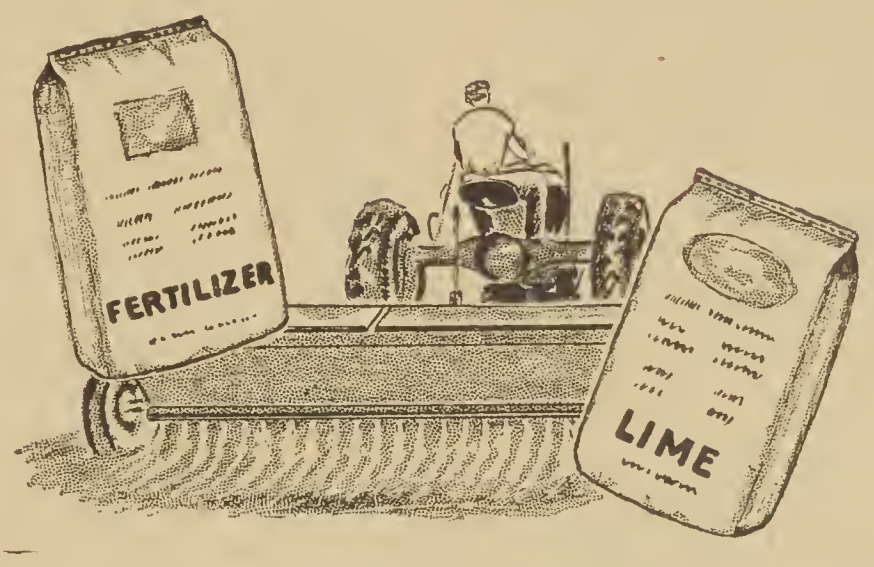
SCIENCE WINNER



MISS CAROL MYERS, 16-year-old school girl of Canastota, N. Y. Carol, who lives on a part-time farm, recently won a $100.00 science scholarship offered by the Westinghouse Educational Foundation which is supported by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Carol has been a 4-H Club member and with her brothers she has a pine and spruce plantation which they started as a 4-H project.

Altogether, there were 40 teen-agers, 32 boys and 8 girls, who competed as finalists in the 14th Annual Science Talent Scarch for $11,000 worth of scholarships. So far as we know, Carol is the only winner from a rural area in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory.

IT ALWAYS PAYS TO ANALYZE . . .



When it comes to buying fertilizer and lime, it always pays to analyze your soil—then use fertilizer and lime according to the soil needs and type of crop being planted.

When you use the right fertilizer and lime—in just the right amounts—you get the most out of your soil. And to get the most out of your herd, you should analyze your herd breeding program.

Some 45,000 dairymen in New York and Western Vermont have found that the way to better breeding — and higher herd income — is the NYABC way. Ask your local technician, or write to:

BOX 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. ITHACA, N. Y.

Special Introductory Offer!

NEW "PLUM SIZE" STRAWBERRIES



50 plants $2.50 postpaid

100 for $4.00
500 for $15.00
1000 for $25.00

ONLY 5¢ A PLANT IN LOTS OF 50

Each plant yields 6 pints a year!

Thousands of Giant Berries
Most amazing new strawberry! NOW READY!—Stern's miracle "EMPIRE"! Enormous producers—each plant averaged 6 pints a year. They resist drought—actually thrive in hot dry weather. Magnificent flavor! Big, firm, sweet, extra juicy and red!

Our Finest Grade Plants
Official! Largest No. 1 size—the best and biggest grade. Strong well developed crowns and roots withstand severe winter conditions.

STERN'S NURSERIES
GENEVA, N. Y.

Easy to Grow! Winter-Hardy!
Guaranteed! Money-Back Anytime
Complete satisfaction unconditionally guaranteed! If disappointed in any way, keep plants without charge!

Delivery at Proper Planting Time in Your Section

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. M2, Geneva, N. Y.
Send my "PLUM-SIZE" strawberry plants. If not delighted, you will return my money—I'll keep plants without charge. (Send check or money order)

Check Amount
☐ 50 for $2.50
☐ 100 for $4.00
☐ 500 for $15.00
☐ 1000 for $25.00 Postpaid

Name.....
Address.....
Town.....State.....

RENEW NOW WHILE THE PRICE IS STILL LOW

KILL RATS with warfarin

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION

MAKE THIS TEST



DAWNWOOD FARMS

and see how CAF-STAR *... saves you money ... grows healthier calves*

READ WHAT THESE DAIRYMEN SAY ABOUT CAF-STAR

We raise about 50 calves a year and since switching to CAF-STAR last year we feel that our calves are healthier. One of our heifers raised on CAF-STAR won championship of its class at the S. E. Penna. Breeders Show.

Roy Bontwell & Harry Geyer
Masonic Homes Farm
Lancaster County, Penna.

I have been feeding CAF-STAR for 3 years with excellent results. The calves sure like it and they all develop into healthy heifers and good milkers.

Leo Archambault
Orleans County, Vt.

I have raised over 100 calves on CAF-STAR with wonderful results. I like it better than any other milk replacer I ever used.

G. S. V. Andrews
Dutchess County, N. Y.

Even with today's low milk prices you can save money by feeding CAF-STAR in place of whole milk. You can prove it yourself with this simple test:

Feed one calf whole milk. At the same time put one or two calves on CAF-STAR. Then compare your feeding costs as well as the weight gains of both calves ... and you'll quickly see why it pays to raise calves on CAF-STAR.

Made from sweet, dried, skim milk (Eastern) and fortified with all the necessary vitamins, essential minerals and important antibiotics (Aureomycin), CAF-STAR helps calves to grow rapidly, develop strong, sturdy frames, build resistance to disease and develop into good producers at the earliest possible age (usually 2 years or less). You'll find that calves like CAF-STAR and thrive on it.

CAF-STAR is sold by leading feed dealers in 25 lb. bags or pails and in 100 lb. bags. It's easy to mix, easy to feed. For better, healthier calves switch to CAF-STAR now. If your dealer does not have CAF-STAR in stock, write us today.



BETTER THAN EVER!
NOW CONTAINS AVS
rich in health-promoting vitamin, mineral and antibiotic feed supplements.

FREE! *New Calf Raising Program!*

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. A-41
Amenia, N. Y.
Please send me your

☐ New Calf Raising Program
☐ Calf Weight Record Chart & Weigh-Tape

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

DEALER'S NAME_____

3 Great Value Lines of Power Garden Equipment ROTO-HOE

Whichever Best Fits Your Needs, You're Sure of **Most** for Your **Money** with ROTO-HOE

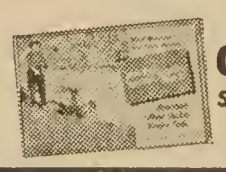


① Hummin'bird Horizontal Cultivator — New principle, light weight (45 lbs.), easy to maneuver, cultivates 9" wide. Complete 2 h. p. $105.

② Standard Model — 2 h.p. motor, 11" cultivating width. Easy to operate. Pioneer of all front-mounted rotary tillers. Many thousands in use. Tiller $134.

③ Larger Model 300 — Two-speed power drive, wider cultivation, full 3.3 h. p. motor. America's outstanding value for larger gardens, lawns; $228.

ALL 3 ROTO-HOE models have easily changed, low-cost attachments available—to do other jobs year 'round.



COLOR CATALOG FREE
Sixteen pages packed with valuable information. Write today for a free copy and name of nearby dealer.

ROTO-HOE & Sprayer Co.
Box 63, NEWBURY, OHIO



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

PASS the hot dogs! Who'll furnish the cold cuts? Let's have meat loaf." This is happening or perhaps has already happened to our meat eating habits and tastes.

Most or many of our young married couples of today got their meat eating habits when any kind of "chewing meat" was either unavailable or its price restrictive. They were brought up on prepared meats with flavoring and spices and without bone or apparent fat. During this period their parents used ketchup and sauces to hide the tastes they were not used to, but the young folks took it up, enjoyed it and are still with it and probably will never lose it.

We must add to this the passing of the old German, Polish, Irish, Italian and other housewives who knew how to prepare and use the cheaper cuts of meat. Stews, pot-roasts, meat pies and goulashes, etc. This they apparently did not pass on to their daughters or perhaps gas and electric stoves have made these kinds of tasty meat dishes impossible anyway.

Changing Tastes?

Within the past two weeks I have heard two young, athletic men, at different times, say, "You can have your steaks and roasts with their fat and bone, but give me a good meat loaf every time." Our young daughters either are of the same opinion or would rather buy a little package of almost ready to serve meat or frozen meat products. Believe it or not, at a church supper I attended with 300 others last week, the "supper" was a small pan of warmed up prepared individual meat pies, tossed salad, ice cream and "non-fattening" cookies. Not exactly a meal for grandfather and grandmother.

If this continues, and it probably will, it means some decided animal changes at the farm level. Big fat animals will be completely out of the picture. When I was a boy, fat steers weighing over 1,200 pounds, were the popular beef animal. This has been replaced by the fat 850-pound steer as the most popular and it looks now as if he was also going out. All signs point to the meaty-lean, light boned animal. Even the shape of chickens and the weight of turkeys have already changed. Hogs are meeting an even more drastic change with the lean, almost fatless ones bringing the premium price on our markets every day. Cow meat is selling higher today as compared to its former value than steer meat. The spread in price between cow and steer meat has been shortening ever since the war and now shows its smallest spread.

This should be good news to the Northeast. First, it tends to increase the demand and raise the price for our "used" dairy cows. Second, it puts us in an even better position to compete for "meat" business with other sections of the country. We can produce as fast and as good growth in our young animals, but our difficulty has been in finishing for fat as compared to the heavy corn and grain-producing states.

We are learning very fast the value of our hays and roughages and how to grow them to be even more valuable. If what we can grow the best and in the greatest abundance becomes the feed required to make animals that are in the greatest demand and are bringing the highest prices, then, from a livestock standpoint, we are really in a position to "go."

(Continued on Page 31)

WESTERN NEW YORK ABERDEEN ANGUS
6th ANNUAL SALE
5 Bulls, 41 Open Heifers
17 Bred Heifers
Sale held in Cattle Barn
Erie Co., Fair Grounds
Hamburg, N. Y.
12:30 P.M. SAT., APR. 9, 1955
10:30 A.M. Cattle demonstration. PROF. MYRON D. LACY.
This is the best group of Angus ever assembled for this annual sale.
J. HOWARD METZ
Sale Manager, Clarence Center, N. Y.
HARRIS WILCOX
Auctioneer, Bergen, N. Y.

The Fourteenth Annual New York Hereford Ass'n. SHOW AND SALE
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1955
Cornell Judging Pavilion, Ithaca, N. Y.
Show 10:00 A.M. Sale 1:00 P.M.
BOTH POLLED & HORNED
57 HEIFERS 7 BULLS
Tops of the Northeast
For Catalogs and reservations contact
ROBERT J. GENERAUX
Sale Manager
Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone: Stanley 61Y21

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS ON PAGES 30-31

WOMEN'S INTEREST

RUG STRIPS Hooking and Braiding, all wool preshrunk selvedges that are perfect for hooking. These are from the cutting rooms and are fine clothes, not cheap heavy melton. Send for free samples. You only get colors wanted, not a mixture of undesirable fabrics. We service the best teachers. Money back guarantee. Thousands of satisfied customers. Dark colors, 75c a pound, light colors, $1.00 a pound, nudes and beiges, excellent for dyeing and backgrounds, $1.25 a pound. Postage is extra. Connecticut people must add sales tax. When near our factory, come in and see garments made. We have a salesroom where you can save a lot of money. Woolens by the yard only $1.90 a yard, 56 inches wide. Store price up to $5.00 a yard. Good for coats and other garments and rugs. Colors are wine, cocoa, green, rust, cinnamon, gray, tan. Special price for black, $1.40 a yard. Free samples. Postage is extra. Rug strips, hit and miss, a mixture of different colors. All wool, good for braiding only, no samples, 50 cents lb. Minimum order $3.00. No C.O.D., add postage too. Everybody who has had these love them and ask for more. Quality Coat Factory, Elm & Orange Sts., New Haven 10, Conn.

DOWN-ON-THE-FARM cook book. 304 pages. 700 plain recipes from Mothers Country Kitchen. $2.00 postpaid. Bailey Shields, Box 168, Huntingdon, Penna.

SPORT Shirt Buttons, 10 sets of 10 colors — fine quality, washable, cleanable. Send $1.00. Button Shop, Dept. G-S, 717 W. Roosevelt. Chicago 7, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS

CATTLE tags and chains. Send for literature. Dixie Seal & Stamp Co., PO Box 972, Atlanta Ga. Dealer's inquiries invited.

KILL Chimney Creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Company, Manufacturers, Dept. AAC, 7 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts.

CHAIR CANE and Basket Material. Liberal discount to Home Bureau groups, Churches, schools. Genuine chair cane. Round basket reed. Bases in stock. Seat weaving instructions and catalogue $.35. Basketry Instruction Book $.60. Fogarty's, 207 River St., Troy, New York.

WANTED passengers to share auto trip to California. Leave anytime after April first. Total cost about $500.00 for four weeks. For information write: Charles Silvernail, 187 French Road Rochester 18, N. Y.

EVER CHARGE. Charges battery in ten minutes. For new and old batteries. $1.00. Ickes Sersta Roaring Spring, Pa.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt. 64, Freeport, New York.

OUTDOOR Toilets Cesspools. Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing, safe, harmless powder. Easy, economical to use. Saves digging, pumping. 150,000 customers guarantee satisfaction. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

PAINT, Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil. Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, special factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio.

The Pendulum Swings to "Zero Pastures"

YEARS AGO the practice of growing some annual crop to tide over the short pasture season for cows was common. Commonly these crops were mowed and hauled into the barn to be fed in the manger. With improved pastures, the practice became less popular but now it is again being suggested that waste in highly improved pasturcs can be avoided by mowing and feeding the grass to the cows rather than asking the cows to harvest their own.

Last year, Bruce Poulton of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, reported on some actual "Zero" pasture tests made at the Dairy Research Farm at Beemerville where 50 head of big Holsteins had an abundance of green forage to eat, although they were never turned out on pasture.

Professor Poulton points out that advantages of "zero" pasture include elimination of the problem of supplying water in pastures; eliminating the need for fences; permitting the harvesting of pasture at exactly the right stage; eliminating waste which some-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than light and safer than a known way.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

times goes as high as 25%, and eliminating summer slumps in milk production.

Following are some of the results reported from the work done at the Dairy Research Farm.

1. The fifty cows on the trial consumed an average of 92 pounds of green feed daily—almost 19 pounds of dry matter.

2. The persistency of production of the cows that were green fed was greater than those that were pastured in a conventional manner. The cows on pasture dropped off in production badly several times during the summer when pastures were short.

3. The labor requirement for cutting forage twice daily for a herd of 50 cows was 2.76 hours. This time could be considerably reduced if the cutting was done only once daily.

4. Labor required for maintaining and servicing the harvesting equipment was about .35 hours per day.

5. Feeding the green material is most easily accomplished by letting the animals feed from the wagon used for hauling the forage from the field or by dumping the load into feed bunkers. For purposes of this experiment all cows were fed in the barn, with the feed being weighed in and the refused portion weighed back.

We estimate that we saved at least 920 pounds of feed — green basis — daily by bringing it to the cows instead of letting them trample the pasture.

— A. A. —

VENDING MACHINES UP MILK SALES

A report from Michigan State College gives results of a survey which compares the selling power of cold milk with carbonated beverages. The report says that two milk vending machines and a soft drink machine were located side-by-side at the college.

During a recent month the milk machines sold 2,593 ten-ounce cardboard cartons of milk while the soft drink machine sold 2,112 six-ounce bottles of carbonated beverage. The milk sold for 10 cents per carton and the soft drink for 6 cents a bottle so the cost per ounce was the same. On the average, the survey shows, each student bought an average of 7 of the ten-ounce cartons of milk each month from a vending machine.

The Dairymen's League

provides far more than a year-'round market for milk . . .



1 Assists members in getting truckmen who will care properly for milk being hauled. Advises them how to cover loads to prevent temperature changes winter and summer. Insulated trucks are recommended wherever possible.



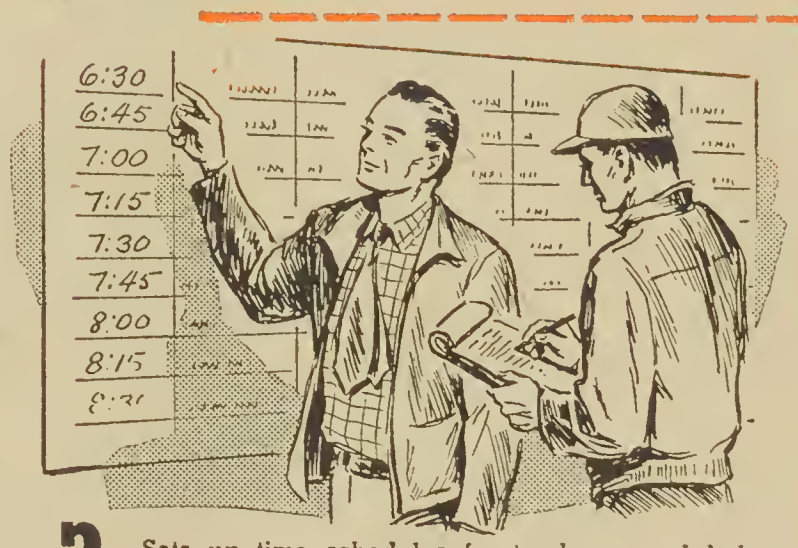
5 Trained and licensed Association employees test composite samples of member's milk obtained by dealers at periodic intervals.



2 Helps set up hauling routes that will give the best service to the greatest number of members at lowest cost.



6 Makes bacteria count of member's milk and helps correct trouble when bacteria count is high.



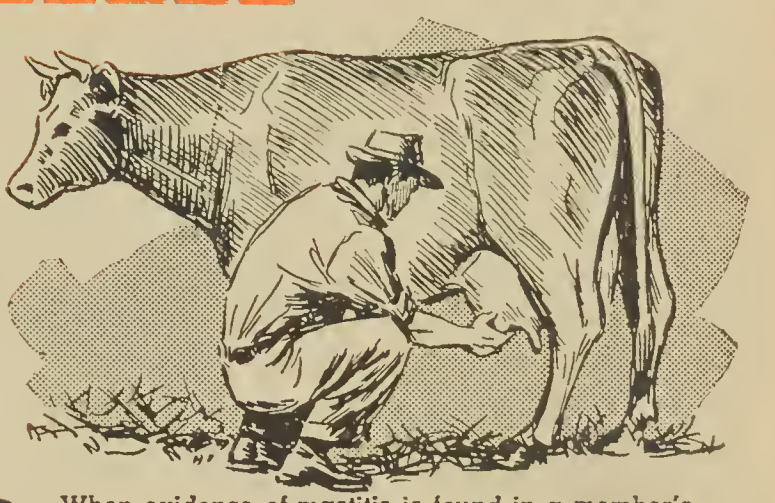
3 Sets up time schedules for truckmen and helps them to maintain prompt delivery and full compliance with health regulations.



7 Notifies members when it is time to renew veterinary certificates so that they will conform to Board of Health requirements.



4 Renders service on hauling deductions for milk transported, and sees that insurance is carried by truckmen to prevent loss because of accident and other causes.



8 When evidence of mastitis is found in a member's herd, a League dairy serviceman will visit farm to provide information and help to check spread of disease.

And these are only a few of the many benefits you will enjoy as a member of the

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
April 16 Issue.....Closes April 1
May 7 Issue.....Closes April 22
May 21 Issue.....Closes May 6
June 4 Issue.....Closes May 20

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

CHOICE Dairy Cows and Heifers. Fresh and close up. Large selection. Inspection invited. Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, New York.

CANADIAN Dairy Cattle, Cattle-Dealer in Ontario wants connection with parties interested to buy Holstein dairy cattle. Fred Bauml, Brockville, Ont. Phone 3808 after 8 p. m.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull born May 1954. Dam made 14555-809 Sr 3C, 11742-600 7 yrs 305C 2x. Lifetime production 150,851 lbs. milk only one lactation on 3x. Sire, 3 AR daughters, others on test, is a son of Peerless Lenda 13537-762 Sr3 305C Class Leader fat and grandson of Royal Lenda 20508-1109 Nat'l Record Jr4. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE: 4 nice registered Brown Swiss cows, 3 to 6 years old, 2 artificial sired, all artificial bred. $1,000.00 for all 4. L L. Rundell, Greenville, N. Y. Greene Co.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, Inc., Fred Emmick, Oxford, New York.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

TWO registered Milking Shorthorn cows, artificially bred to Curtiss sires. R. S. Kingston, Canaseraga, New York.

SHORTHORNS

PUREBRED Registered polled Shorthorn herd. Beef strain, Royal Leader 2nd breeding. Six cows, calves at foot. Four bred heifers. One two year bull. A. W. Horton, Lodi, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

SIX YOUNG registered Hereford brood cows with spring calves. TB tested, vaccinated, very gentle, priced right. Howard Utter, R.R. 2, Stanley, N. Y., 506Y12.

PRIZE Winning Herefords—Our herd is headed by H. L. Super Lad, Res. Champion at N. Y. Hereford Show and Sale, and sire of the Grand Champion steer at 1954 N. Y. State Fair. A superior breeding bull, his influence has been very constructive in our improvement program. His calves have been in the winner's circle consistently, by capturing the Highest Award for three consecutive years in the N. Y. State Beef Improvement Project conducted by Cornell. Average weight per calf at 225 days of age for the past three years: 563 lbs. We are showing for the first time a number of top heifers bred to Polled Gatesford Victor Domino 27th—half-brother to the sensational Victor Domino 26th, 1954 Junior Yearling Champion at the National in Columbus, Ohio, American Royal in Kansas City, and the Tennessee State Fair. A newcomer to our herd sire battery is WHR Puritan Heir, bred at Wyoming Hereford Ranch, whose pedigree traces to the famous Bonnie Blanchard 26th, foundation of Zato Heirs and Domino Heirs. A few heifers now carry his service. We are digging deep into our breeding herd to offer you the greatest set of cows, calves and bulls of serviceable age for adding "Improvement Power" to your herd! To see our cattle weekends, phone Sodus 6857 or write to, Charles H. Weston, Westonbrook Farms, Marion, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

50 CALFHOOD vaccinated and T.B. tested yearling Angus heifers from purebred cows and purebred bulls. Also some nice matched pairs of young, well broke Belgian horses. Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, New York.

DANCOTE consigns to Hamburg Sale April 9, three open heifers sired by State Fair prize winning son of International Champion Bull. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.

REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus. Bulls, bred heifers and cows from popular bloodlines. Charles Simmons, Twin Ridge Farm, Valatie, New York, Chatham 26491.

FOR SALE: Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls from accredited herd. Heckman Farm. Earl Heckman, Bath, New York.

BEEF CATTLE

REGISTERED Beef Shorthorn Cattle. Few choice bulls. Best Blood lines. Inspection invited. Klay-Lohm Farms, Shortsville, N. Y. Phone 5049.

SWINE

SPOTTED Poland China pigs, bred gilts, service boars, all ages. Shipped with Dr. Health Certificate. Grain fed purebreds. C. W. Hillman, Phone 8481 Vincentown, New Jersey.

PIGS—6-8 wks. Chester-Yorkshire. Berkshire—OIC. A few now ready to ship. Orders booked for later delivery. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

TAMWORTHS — Registered or unregistered, 10 weeks old. Tamworth Farm, Milton, Delaware.

GRAIN fed Pigs and Shoats 20 lb. size $11.00, 30 lb. $13.00, 40 lb. $15.00, in small or large truckload lots on one week's notice. Get permit from your State Capitol livestock officials before ordering. All breeds and crosses but state 2nd choice size and breed. Veterinarian vaccination $1.00. Truck delivery reasonable. Write or call: C. Stanley Short, Sr., Cheswold, Del.

SHEEP

SHEEP For Sale—Purebred Corriedale rams, proven three year old and yearling. Phone Keep, Williamstown, Mass. 175 or write P. O. Box 208.

DOGS

SHEPHERD Puppies. Parents good cow and watch dogs. No Sunday sales. R.D. Sutton, Prattsville, N. Y.

REGISTERED Kerry Blue Terriers, reasonable. Write: Martin Halloran, Beacon Falls, Conn.

COLLIE Puppies — registered sables— friendly, affectionate. Reasonable. Carlru Collies—South Vernon, Mass.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents. Born low heel strikers. Males $15.00, females $12.00. Registration paper $1.00 extra. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, N. Y.

GUARANTEE low heeler watch strain, Border Collie from Government imported stock. Male, 3 months, $30.00, female, $20.00. Ready to train on cattle. Male, $40.00, female, $30.00. Old Shepherd strain stock dogs, male, 2 months, $25.00, female, $15.00. Scotch or English Collie pup, male, 2 months, $20.00, female, $15.00. Police Collie crossed, make great watch dog, good cattle dog. Male, 2 months, $20.00, female, $10.00. Fully trained Police Collie crossed watch dog, real guardian to your home, year old, $50.00. These prices are all duty paid U.S.A. All pups inspected by Government. Vet certificate goes with every pup. Delivery guaranteed anywhere U.S.A. Welfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada.

ENGLISH Shepard cow dogs, 8 months to 1 year old. Just starting to drive cows. Price $25.00. Sydney Peters Callicoon, N. Y.

3 WHITE male German Shepherd puppies; 6 weeks, litter registered. $45.00 with papers. Mrs. E. Chaplin, Post Mills, Vt.

COLLIE Puppies, purebred, eight weeks, guaranteed. Esbenshade Turkey Farm, Paradise, Penna.

RABBITS

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash Markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

BEAUTIFUL Seal Rex rabbits for sale. Bardy's Rabbitry, E. Thompson, Connecticut. Mailing address, Route 1, North Grosvenordale, Conn.

CHINCHILLA

FOR SALE—Chinchillas, NCBA registered, top quality breeding stock. Write for full information. Mt. Hope Chinchilla Ranch, Mansfield Center, Conn.

CHINCHILLAS—3 pairs guaranteed bred, fur-graded. 2 pair breeding age. Reasonably priced. Further information write to: Kenney's Chinchilla Ranch, Amherst, Mass.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers. We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's Healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 5A, Ithaca, New York.

GET TOP PRICES for eggs and meat. Be ready for better prices in '55. Tie in with top strains, best hatching, disease resistance, trained service people. Babcock Leghorns; laying test winning R.I. Reds; Arbor Acres White Rocks; famous meat strain New Hampshires. Poultry will snap back. It always has. Our orders show it. Order early. Marshall Brothers Hatchery, R.D. 5-A. Phone 46336, Ithaca, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS — Rocks, Reds, Crosses. All heavies, no leghorns. $6.00-100, $11.00-200, plus postage. Ship at once. COD. Kline's Poultry Farm, Strausstown, Pa.

CHICKS $5.25—100 COD. Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Crosses. Also 3-week-old chicks 22c each. Bellefonte Poultry Farm, Bellefonte 20, Pa.

STATE-OF-MAINE Quality Poults — Broad Breasted White Hollands, Broad Breasted Bronze. Beltsville Whites. Write for prices and open dates. U.S. Approved Clean. Ralph Sanborn, Sebago Lake, Maine.

McINTYRE White Rock chicks and hatching eggs. Certified or Approved matings. Pullorum Clean. Best strain for eggs and meat. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

HELM'S Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Chicks. Thirty years Continuous flock improvement. Official Contest Records over 300 eggs. Imported Danish Leghorns. Free Helpful Bulletins. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois.

YOU CAN'T Buy better, so why not give Ebenwood a test. Our Ebenwood Whites are exceptionally clean-dressing broilers which grow and feather fast, convert feed with economy. Our "Business Hamps" are bred for high, consistent egg production, ranking tops as plump, efficient broilers and roasters. Ebenwood Farm, Box 14, West Bridgewater, Mass.

FREE! 10 Egg Bred Chicks with every 100 ordered, at no additional cost. Sensational values. U.S. Approved, Pullorum Typhoid Clean. Low as $7.95-100. Mt. Healthy Special egg breeding builds healthy chicks that really pay off—both on the market and at the nest. Many matings sired by R.O.P. males. Day old or started chicks up to six weeks. Ducklings and turkey poults weekly. Order early. Save money. Write now for complete price list to Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dep't AA.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

POULTRY

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

VANCREST New Hampshire and Sex Link Chicks mature rapidly into excellent layers of large eggs. And they live. Contest proven. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

LEGHORNS, Austrawhites, Minorcas, $8.45; Pullets, $16.95. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hampshires, $8.45; Pullets, $12.95. Heavy assorted, $5.85; mixed, $4.95; leftovers, $1.95. FOB. 26 Breeds. Bloodtested. No culls, cripples. Catalog. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Missouri.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins $25.00-100. White Runners $25.00, Rouens $50.00. Less than 100, add 2c each. Toulouse, White, Brown China Goslings. Chicks. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

PUREBRED White Muscovies—Ducks—Drakes—Eggs. Brookside Poultry Farms, Richmondville, New York.

MUSCOVY Ducks, Guineas, Bantams. All ages. Pamphlet. Pineview Farm, Georgetown, Del.

TURKENS

COLORED Turkens 30¢. Rouen ducklings 40¢. Vainauskas, Randall, N. Y.

TURKEYS

MEADOWBROOK U. S. Dept. Agriculture Beltsville Broadbreasts. Faster, Bigger growth on less feed. Penna. Pullorum-Typhoid clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

BARGAINS in Sexed Toms; three great strains —Thompson Broadwhites, large and medium, also Broad-Breasted Bronze, Gozzi's famous strain. Sexed Toms a specialty; Poults and eggs available in all above strains. Conn-U. S., Pullorum Clean. Write for folder and low spring prices. Gozzi Turkey Farm & Hatchery, Box A, Route 1, Guilford, Conn.

ANDY'S Turkey Farm, Mass. U. S. Pullorum clean. The sign of Broad Breasted White Hollands. We have added Empire White Strain to our breeding flock. Place orders early. Poults and hatching eggs. Write for free catalog and price list. Tel. Concord, Mass 221. Concord Road, Carlisle, Mass.

GEESE

PUREBRED White Chinese goslings $1.00 each, postpaid, live delivery guaranteed. Howard Butler, Otego, New York.

PILGRIM Geese—Best Breed. Low prices hatching eggs. Illustrated circular. 20 page Goose Booklet free. Goshen Poultry Farm, G-4, Goshen, Indiana.

PEACOCKS

PEAFOWLS, blue variety, healthy, one, two, three years. beautiful. Esbenshade Turkey Farm, Paradise, Penna.

HAY

FOR SALE: Top quality hay and straw. Delivered to inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R.D. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified Blight Resistant seed potatoes. They beat any others for yield. Also certified Katahdins. Thompson Farms, Clymer, N. Y.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS, number 1 size, excellent mixture. $5.00 per 100. Send for price list of named varieties. Spencer's Flower Farm, R.F.D. 3, Middleboro, Mass.

GLADIOLUS, mixed, about twenty varieties. Large, $3.95 hundred, $14.95 thousand, medium, $11.85, blooming size, $7.65, small (not bulblets) $3.35. All postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

GLADIOLUS No. 1 size, Evangeline, Daisy Mae, Valeria, Orpheia, Gen. McArthur, $4.00-100. Foster Fingar, Tivoli, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—Giants, cactus, poms, assorted $1.50, marked $2.00 dozen. Mrs. George Mostert, Delhi, New York.

DAHLIAS: Large varieties labeled. 12 for $2.25. Large prize gladiolus, mixed $1.00 dozen prepaid. Peter Lasco, Forest City, Pa.

NURSERY STOCK

DWARFED Ming Trees. Japanese Bonsai Method. Seed for 200 trees—10 varieties—evergreen, fruit, flowering. Ancient experts' instructions — fascinating hobby. Make money! Moneyback guarantee. Only $2.00 complete. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 24, N. Y.

BLUEBERRIES—Giant Cultivated mixed named varieties. 3 year, 18-24 inch—4 for $2.95; $8.25 dozen. 4 year, 24-30 inch—4 for $4.75. F.O.B. Volk's Nursery. Browns Mills, New Jersey.

SEEDS

HEALTHFUL—profitable—flavorful. 10 big different packets finest Herb seeds. Growing instructions—recipes—all complete for only $1.00. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 34, N. Y.

WORLD'S Finest Strain — 300 African Violet Seeds—only $1.00. Free expert growing instructions — Free starting medium. North Nursery. 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 14, N. Y.

CERTIFIED Empire Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed. C. Crowe, Dryden, New York.

BROADLEAF trefoil. Purity 98.92%. 20 lbs. or more $1.20 per lb. COD. Howard Bunker, Fort Edward, New York.

POPCORN

YELLOW Dynamite Pop Corn, 3 pounds prepaid $1.00. Keystone Farms, Richfield, Penna.

PLANTS

FOR SALE: State inspected strawberry plants. Write for list. M. Ingersoll, Maple View, N. Y.

SEND NO Money—Pay Postman. Earliest blooming size Tomato plants. 50 plants for $1.00, 100 for $1.75, 500 for $4.00 plus postage. Prompt safe arrival guaranteed. Order now. Free catalog with each order. P. D. Fulwood Company, Dept. 101, Tifton, Georgia.

STRAWBERRY-raspberry plants. Hardy, vigorous, Vermont grown, state certified. Strawberries only one or two generations removed from substantially virus free stock. Howard, Catskill, Sparkle. 50-$2.25; 100-$3.50; 200-$6.50; 300-$9.00; 500-$12.50; 1,000-$23.00. Latham raspberry 25-$3.50; 50-$6.00; 100-$12.00; 500-$50.00; 1,000-$85.00. Medium size raspberry, ½ price. Postpaid. Folder free. Rev. Kenneth W. Berry, Randolph, Vt.

HARDY Northern Grown, virus free strawberry plants, fresh dug and postpaid. Many varieties including everbearing. Fine healthy plants with state certificate at reasonable prices. All the leading types and many new ones. Also Mary Washington asparagus plants. Free descriptive catalogue with instructions on raising strawberries. James Dudley & Sons, Millbury, Mass.

TOMATO Plants: Rutgers and Marglobe grown from New Jersey certified seed, $2.50 thousand. Pepper Plants: California Wonder $4.00 thousand or 65¢ hundred. Hungarian Hot Wax, same price. Cabbage: Mid-season, Round Dutch, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen, $1.50 thousand, White Bermuda Onion Plants, $1.50 thousand, Collard Plants, $1.50 thousand. Quitman Plant Company, Quitman, Georgia.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. Premier, Catskill Robinson, Temple. 100-$2.30; 500-$8.00; 1,000-$14.50 prepaid. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pa.

VEGETABLE Plants—Write today for our new Spring price list. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Virginia.

STRAWBERRY Plants: Howard 17, Catskill, Temple and Robinson, 100—$2.25, 200—$4.25, 500—$8.50, 1,000—$16.00. Asparagus Roots; Mary Washington and Paradise, large year old roots, 100—$2.25, 200—$4.25, 500—$8.00, 1,000—$15.00. New Giant Washington, 100—$3.00, 200—$5.50, 500—$12.00, also Rhubarb, Horseradish and Red Raspberries. Plants ready after April first, freshly dug and State inspected. Fred Drew (Nursery) Agawam, Mass.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants: 35 varieties. Spring dug. Free catalog. Rexford Sprout, Sayre, Penna.

ONION PLANTS—Choice select yellow or white Sweet Spanish, yellow or white Bermuda, 300-$1.60; 500-$2.10; 1,000-$3.50; 2,000-$5.45; 3,000-$6.90; 6,000 (crate)- $10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313. Austin, Texas.

SENSATIONAL F2 of Hybrid Climbing Tomato Plants. All the big, red, ripe tomatoes a family of six can eat. Can be planted in flower bed or under kitchen window. They bear until frost. Send $1.00 for 12 of these wonderful plants, postage prepaid by us. State when you want shipment made. Free instructions how to grow. Order today. P. D. Fulwood Company, Dept. 101, Tifton, Georgia.

POT GROWN Strawberry Plants — Heavy, well rooted plants—the advantage of bearing fruit this season. The best kinds only. Sparkle, for freezing; Robinson, used extensively commercially; Empire, Fairfax, Premier, Catskill, Eden and Chesapeake (very late). Also Gem everbearer which is the most reliable. 25 plants postpaid, $3.75, 50 plants postpaid, $7.50, 100 plants railway express collect, $13.50. Bellows Nursery, 52 Lewis St., Southampton, New York.

CERTIFIED strawberry plants. Fresh dug from our muck farm. Premier, Dorsett, Empire, Fairfax, Catskill, Fairland Temple, Robinson, Sparkle, Senator Dunlap, $3.00 per hundred, postpaid. Everbearing varieties: Streamliner, Superfection $4.75 per hundred postpaid. Write for quantity prices, Braman Bros., Penfield, New York.

STATE inspected vigorous strawberry plants. Howard, Catskill, Fairfax, Sparkle, Robinson, Temple. 50-$2.25; 100-$3.50 postpaid. Free catalog, Franklin Roberts, Box C, Boxford, Mass.

CERTIFIED Strawberry, red—black raspberry plants. Fresh dug. Eureka Plant Farm, Bernhards Bay, New York.

PATENTS

INVENTORS: Information on patent procedure furnished on request, without obligation. John Randolph, Registered Patent Attorney, 252 Columbian Building, Washington 1, D. C.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE SYRUP, finest quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quarts—½ gallons and gallons. Prices on request. Wm. Lawrence, Hunter, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

DAIRY FARM Family—for outstanding Holstein herd in Central New York. Must be top notch! Prefer family with sufficient help to operate 45 cow farm. Provide all information and dependable references. Box 514-ED, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

PROFITABLE opportunities in established farm equipment dealerships. Financing arranged. Write Bob Burnette, Sales Representative, Tydings Real Estate Company, 38-A W. Genesee, Skaneateles, N. Y. Phone 674.

EXTRA Cash Spare Time! Sell exclusive magic cushion shoes. 125 styles. No investment. No experience. Steady repeats. Commissions to $4.00 pair, plus bonus, paid vacations. Free outfit. Paragon Shoes, 79U Sudbury, Boston.

A DRESS Shop in your home. No investment. Liberal sales commissions. Write Bellecraft Fashions, 111-WG Eighth Ave., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER for couple. Small modern fruit farm. July to Nov. Reference. Alfred N. Fletcher, E. Seneca Blvd., R.D., Burdett, N. Y.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

BEES

STANDARD Hives. Bees. Christensen, 22505 133rd Avenue, Laurelton, Long Island.

WANTED TO BUY

RAW FURS — Sheep's wool. Highest market prices paid. Ship direct to: Paul Baratier, Parish, N. Y.

WANTED—New York State Muskrats. Ship small lots by P.P. Will call for large lots. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214. C. E. Wilbur, King Ferry, New York.

WANTED to Buy: United States gold coins. A. E. Turcone, 298 Broadway, Providence, R.I.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS and poles all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15 cents at yard. Penta treated poles for pole barns. Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, N. Y.

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

QUANTITY—large, medium, small cedar posts, poles. Seasoned. F. G. Fletcher, Norwood, N. Y.

CEDAR Fence Posts for sale. $.15 up. Donald Macagg, Harrisville, N. Y. Phone Kingswood 3-2769.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

FURS AND GINSENG

FURS AND Ginseng Wanted: Trappers furs and wild Ginseng. High Prices, honest grading. List free. H. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, N. Y.

FIRE PROTECTION

AUTOMATIC FIRE Alarms, Extinguishers. New lightning rods or re-inspections and reconditioning of present system, before lightning sets fire. Electra Co., 127 N. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y. Albany 4-4149. N.Y.C. Office Mu-6-8897.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corp.—Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the Good Spring Buys on used farm and construction equipment. Cletrac BD Diesel Tractor and hydraulic straight dozer, as is $1,500.00. Allis-Chalmers Model HD9G Tractor with Carco hydraulic dozer, new 1952. Canopy top. Galion Model 101 motor grader, tandem drive, diesel, $2,500.00. Allis-Chalmers Model HD7W Tractor with Baker hydraulic angledozer, very good condition, less than 1300 hours on meter, $5,500.00. Caterpillar D-4-60" Gauge tractor with crankcase guard, roller guards, LPC. Hydraulic angledozer and Hyster D4 winch, very good condition, a Certified Buy at $4,500.00. Caterpillar D2-50" tractor with cat 44 hydraulic control and 2A angledozer, 16" grouser tracks, new 1952, very good condition, $4,500.00. Much other equipment on hand. Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, have nation-wide reputation for more years of trouble-free operation than any other make. Simple, rugged, inexpensive, long lasting exclusive heavy steel individual hook chain, no welds, no rivets, no weak spots to corrode and break. A few trade-ins of leading makes very reasonable. Investigate before you invest in any cleaner. Silos and silo unloaders. Easy terms, free literature, no obligation, no salesmen will call. Dealers Wanted. Frank Nold, Rome, N. Y.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Monthly Special — 5-row Weedmaster Tractor Sprayer. List $175.50. Sale prepaid $97.65. Tremendous savings, Gov't. and excess inventory power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools. Hundreds of items. Illustrated bargain catalog free!! Surplus Center, 851 "O" Street. Lincoln, Nebraska.

SILOS—Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Don Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop, storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. 1-4357.

CHAREMASTER Cultivator, excellent condition, $85.00. H. A. Van Kuren, Towanda, Pa.

JOHN DEERE Equipment Model 50 tractor Deluxe $1800. Model 70 tractor Deluxe $2800. Model M with loader, harrows, plows, Bargain. Motor combine new $1400 Bagger. Deere A tractor rubber $300. Tractor Rakes $295 new. Crop Blowers $200. Oliver 70 cultivators, mower, planters, $700. Nice IHCW4 only $985 during March. Marshall Tractor Company, Middlebury, Vermont. Phone 568.

BUY SURPLUS Farm Tools, Machinery, Truck, Tractor, etc. from Government. List $1.00. Box 169MK, East Hartford 8, Connecticut.

HOW TO BUY War Surplus Farm Machinery from Government—Tractors, Trucks, Jeeps, Bulldozers, Power Tools, Fertilizers, Feed, Paints, etc. How and Where list $1.00. Brody, Box 8-M, Sunnyside 4, New York.

CANVAS Covers—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8, $5.04; 7-9x11-8, $7.78; 11-8x13-8, $13.44. Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, North Dakota.

WHAT U.S. DAIRY COWS ATE LAST YEAR

Last year the milk cows of this country ate a total of 18,721,000 tons of grain and other concentrates worth 1¼ billion dollars, according to latest figures of the Agricultural Marketing Service. This is an average of 1,659 pounds per cow, or 30.2 pounds per 100 pounds of milk produced.

In addition, the amount of roughage fed per milk cow during the winter feeding season, October 1953 to May 1954, included 2.2 tons of hay, 2.1 tons of silage, and 0.1 ton of other dry roughage.

— A. A. —

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 28)

For years now the beefy, fat type cow has been discriminated against. This discrimination has not gone as far as it will. The big milky type cow will become worth more and more on the farm as well as at the market.

I got a jolt the other day when I was told there was actually one hundred dollars difference in the price and value to the dairyman in the "60 lbs." milk cow over the "50 lbs." milk cow and that is about right. Again that brings out the importance of good livestock and, as our economy seems to be working now, it will become even more important.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

FOR SALE: TD40 International Bulldozer, motor overhauled, will sell cheap. Everett Stone, Thompson, Pennsylvania.

SPRING Line-Up of Used Machinery from Houghton-Arnold, your Caterpillar Dealer. We back each machine in writing. . . You buy with confidence. Caterpillar D4-44" with Angledozer and Hydraulic Control in excellent condition, a certified buy at $6,000.00. Two International TD18's, one with Hydraulic Angledozer, the other with Cable-Controlled Straight Bulldozer, take your choice, each $3,500.00. Caterpillar D2-50", like new, a Bonded Buy for $4,200.00. International TD14 with Bucyrus Erie Hydraulic Angledozer, $2,800.00. Caterpillar D4-44" with Hydraulic Angledozer and D4N Winch, $3,500.00. Caterpillar RD4-60" Diesel Tractor, $1,000.00. John Deere Model 40C with Hydraulic Straight Blade. 1½ years old, $2,700.00. Also many other good buys. Send a postcard for our complete list of used equipment. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, 26 Warren Ave., Portland, Maine. Phone 3-8165.

TRACTOR PARTS—Large growing stock of new and used parts for all makes. Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N.D.

IRRIGATION PUMP—GM 3-71 exchanger cooled 80 HP diesel, Worthington 500 GPM 90 lb. 8x6 pump, fabricated base. Guaranteed absolutely new and unused, $1950. Schuller Bros., 665 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

NIAGARA Cyclone Orchard Duster with Novo 4 cylinder engine, direct drive, rubber tires, practically new, $650.00. Paul Cooper, Medina, N. Y.

HYDRAULIC Heavy-duty Loader for John Deere A.O., $250.00. Paul Cooper, Medina, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

ALL YEAR around grazing, wonderful climate, highest milk shed in the East. Numerous dairy & cattle farms listed. Average price is only $35.00 per acre. Ann B. Harden Realty Company, Waynesboro, Georgia. Tel. 2366 or 3479.

DAIRY, extraordinary. Finger Lakes, 235; 190 level crop, modern colonial, tenants' house, immense white gambrel 44-cow barn; 16 tile silo; 82 laying house; machinery. Trickey, Atlanta, New York.

FARM—One hundred acres, 25 acres bearing orchard, timber, attractive modern home, good buildings, macadam road. Louis Nagler, North Rose, New York.

SPRINGDALE Farm, 6 miles North of Arcade, Wyoming County, 160 acres, 106 tillable, mostly Chenango gravelly loam. Modern Jamesway metal barn and silos, built 1937, 50 stanchions for milch cows, 5 box stalls, 75 head total capacity. Attached milk house with 12 can cooler, 31 registered Holstein and 17 registered Guernsey cows, Buffalo market, presently producing 48,000 pounds monthly. Tool sheds and double tractor garage, two family house, 15 rooms, 3 baths, automatic oil heat, garage in basement, 2 car separate garage. Spring and well water, buildings centrally located, complete with all farm equipment, $60,000.00. Formerly owned and operated by the late Henry S. Nichols, one of the 13 original Master Farmers. Now owned and operated by Springdale Farms, Inc., comprised of his children. Write: P. E. Nichols, RFD 1, Arcade, New York.

STROUT Realty Catalog Mailed Free! Farms, homes, businesses, 35 states. Coast-to-coast, 3,036 bargains described. World's Largest; 55 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N Y

WOMEN'S INTEREST

HUCK TOWELING — 17 inches wide—beautiful colors—49c postpaid. Samples—3c. Anna Kershner, Farmington, Maine.

SILVERWARE Replated, unique process, bright, sparkling, durable. Trays, pitchers, tea-coffee sets, castors, anything. Send name, size, reasonable prices. Harris, Box A14, Clayville, N. Y.

CHURCH or Club Organizations — Raise funds quickly. New interesting plan. Write for free booklet. Brisko, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

ON PAGE 28

The 20th Annual

Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn., Show and Sale

SHOW 9:00 A.M. E.S.T. — — SALE 1:00 P.M. E.S.T.

at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

SATURDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1955

10 BULLS — 27 BRED FEMALES — 26 OPEN HEIFERS

"THE BULLS ARE OUTSTANDING" for TYPE, QUALITY and PEDIGREE

All are ready for Service this year.

THE BRED FEMALES are a QUALITY GROUP, INDIVIDUALLY SELECTED. Mated now to OUTSTANDING BULLS.

Many of the OPEN HEIFERS are of SHOW TYPE, all of HIGH QUALITY, Sired by some of the GREATEST SIRES in the area.

Remember; there is No Substitute for Quality

"Seeing is Believing"

Come early, watch *Jim Ironsides*, Place them in the *Show*

For Catalogs and other information, write or phone:

Mike Pangburn, President

East Aurora — — New York

8th Annual New York State Beef Cattle Improvement Project Group Heifer Sales

Two sales offering quality animals — HEREFORD — ANGUS

SATURDAY, APRIL 16—PALMYRA, N. Y. FAIRGROUNDS

(BOB WATSON, CLYDE, N. Y.—*Sale Manager*)

Educational show 10:00 A.M.—Sale 1:00 P.M.

117 head of open and bred yearling and two year old heifers.

A few young service bulls of each breed.

SATURDAY, MAY 7 — ALTAMONT, N. Y. FAIRGROUNDS

(DAVE BERESFORD, DELANSON, N. Y.—*Sale Manager*)

Educational Show 10:00 A.M.—Sale 1:00 P.M.

110 head of open and bred yearling and two year old heifers.

A few young service bulls of each breed.

All cattle approved by selection committee. Mostly registered animals. T.B. and Bangs free. Inoculated against shipping fever. Animals may be inspected from 10 A.M. on sale date.

HARRIS WILCOX *Auctioneer for both sales*

WRITE TO SALE MANAGERS FOR CATALOGUES.

Sales Sponsored by: NEW YORK BEEF CATTLE BREEDERS AND FEEDERS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

C. J. George Registered Holstein Dispersal

Wednesday, April 6, 1955 — 1:00 P.M.

On Rt. 98, ½ mile North of Batavia, New York.

50 HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN 50

40 Cows. Several Fresh and Close Up. Balance Summer and Fall Cows. 8 Heifers—3 Bred for Fall, 5 Open. 2 Herd Sires, Carnation Breeding. This herd is the result of many years of constructive Carnation Breeding. Calfhood Vaccinated. Blood Tested 30 Days. Veterinarian Inspected. Quantity Milking Equipment.

C. J. GEORGE, OWNER.

HARRIS WILCOX *Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer* BERGEN, NEW YORK

TERMS CASH: — LUNCH AVAILABLE

GARDNER HOMESTEAD FARMS DISPERSAL

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1955 — 10:00 A. M.

At the farm, ¼ mile North of Farmington Village, 3 miles South of Macedon, 7 miles North of Victor, 18 miles East of Rochester, New York.

Having decided to discontinue farming, will completely disperse; 42 Registered and Hi-Grade Holsteins; 21 Milch Cows; 7 Bred Heifers; 2 Registered Bulls; Balance Open Heifers and Calves; Excellent line of modern farm machinery, including 3 tractors, baler, combine, 2 trucks; milking equipment; 10 ton hay; 10 ton straw; 150 bu. ear corn; 100 bu. Craig seed oats. This is an unusually good lot of farm machinery.

TERMS: CASH **Lunch Available**

WALTER GARDNER, Owner.

HARRIS WILCOX, *Sale Manager & Auctioneer*, BERGEN, NEW YORK

35 - - REGISTERED HEREFORDS - - 35

REGISTER OF MERIT SALE

SATURDAY, MAY 21st — 1:00 P.M. E.S.T.

OUR ENTIRE 1954 SHOW STRING SELLS — WRITE FOR SALE CATALOG TODAY

MP HEREFORD FARM
EAST LAKE ROAD
CAZENOVIA, N. Y.

A. V. ZOGG, JR.
AUCTIONEER & SALE MANAGER
CORTLAND, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

NEW WORLD'S RECORD*



241 Bushels Per Acre and produced with PIONEER

A. J. Custer, Garrett, Indiana, Establishes All-Time Corn Yield Record in 1954 Official Indiana 5 Acre Corn Club Contest

A 40 year old yield record was smashed — when A. J. Custer, Garrett, Indiana, with his field of PIONEER Corn—won the 1954 Official Indiana 5 Acre Corn Club Contest with an unheard-of yield of 241 Bushels per acre.

Over 2,300 fields were entered in the Senior Contest and Mr. Custer's yield—made with regular commercial varieties of PIONEER — topped the nearest competitive yield by 22 bushels.

For TOP corn yields in official contests—or in farmers' fields—you just can't beat good, sound cultural practices—plus Good DEPENDABLE Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn. See your PIONEER Salesman TODAY.

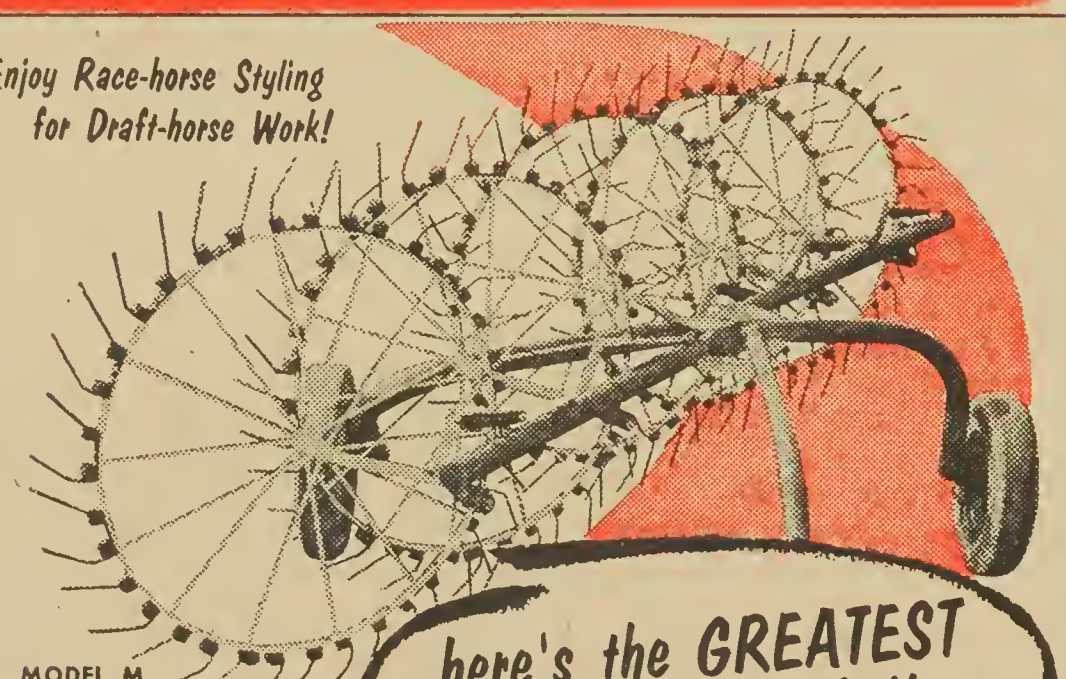
Pioneer Corn Company, Inc.

Tipton, Indiana

*As established in the 1954 Official Indiana 5 Acre Corn Club Contest

A New All-Time Record in Yield – A New All-Time Record in Sales

Enjoy Race-horse Styling for Draft-horse Work!

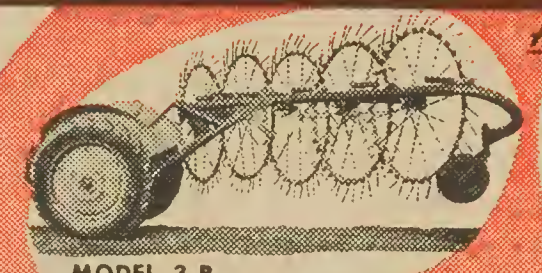


MODEL M
For trailer-type raking with any tractor

here's the GREATEST HAY RAKE ever built. . .

the all-new MORRILL HAY MASTER

Automatic Side Delivery Rake



MODEL 3-P
The only wheel rake with a 3-point hitch

Now Morrill breaks the barrier in design . . in balance . . in price!

Only the Hay Master cambines these features: Independent flaating actian far raugh ar smaath terrain . . gadget-free hi-speed raking . . na slipping ar sliding . . right and left turns . . na gears ar chains ta wear out.

Best af all, the Hay Master costs less to buy . . less to maintain!

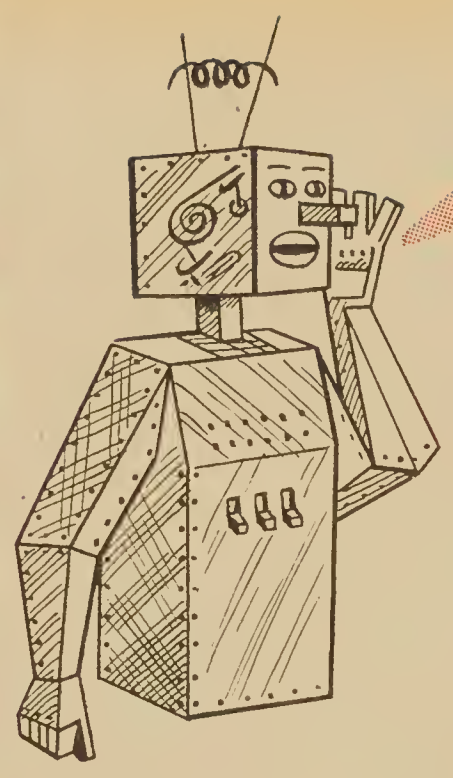
And a demanstratian will prave it rakes anything yau can mow.



MODEL LR
For trailer-type raking in adjustable swaths (4 - 8 ft.)

Write far name of your nearest dealer!

WEST COAST SALES & SERVICE CO.
226 NORTH J STREET TULARE, CALIFORNIA



Here's Something New!

Information in this column comes from manufacturers, experiment stations, farmers and from anywhere the editors find new ideas we think will interest you. A card will bring you more details it they are available. If you know of something new, we'd like to hear about it.

By Jim Hall

The Robot in thc above heading was prompted by an announcement from the Hobart Mfg. Co. Believe it or not their new Robot Automatic Stock Feeder not only feeds the stock when you want them fed and the amount you want them to have, but also calls them to eat! The machine can be set to feed stock from once to 24 times a day.

Automatic Stock Feeder

The machine handles any small-grained feed such as corn, oats or meal. The steel hopper holds as much as two weeks supply of feed. The machine can be adjusted so that thc dinner horn blows but the feed is not augered from the hopper to the feed trough until all the stock has a chance to get to it even from the farthest corner of the field.

The basic fceder unit, with motor, time clock, etc., is 15 feet long and costs $450 plus freight. The makcrs say that one foot of feeder should be allowed for each head of cattle. As 30-inch extensions cost $35 cach, an automatic feeder for 25 head would cost about $600.

With automatic feeders
And running water
We'll not have to work
As hard as we ought'er

* * *

About the newest thing I've seen in the irrigation line is a pump you can tow right along behind thc tractor and which gets its power from the tractor. The Trac-Tow Power Take-Off Pumpers are made by Construction Machinery Co. which makes more than a dozen models of Rainmaster irrigation pumps.

Pump Uses Tractor PTO

This newcst one comes on rubber tires, ready to run without extras to buy or parts to be assembled. Available for 10 to 20 and 20 to 30 h.p. tractors, the new Trac-Tow Pumpers will pump more than one acrc-inch of water per hour.

We seldom think of
Irrigation
Until we lack
Precipitation.

* * *

Smoke from an especially prepared product containing the new fungicide, Karathane, has proven to be an outstandingly effectivc mcthod for controlling powdery mildew in greenhouscs. Karathane, a product of Rohm and Haas Company research, was introduced a year ago and is used in many areas for control of powdery mildew on field crops. It is usually applied as a spray or dust. A Canadian scientist who has used the smoke from the chemical for a ycar calls it "a notablc advance in the field of chemical control."

Mildew In Greenhouses

The use of Karathane smoke is welcomed by commercial growers for both its effectiveness and the small amount of labor involved in the method. The chemical, called "the first successful organic fungicidc for control of powdery mildew" is also a pesticide as it gives effective control of red spiders and various other types of mites when applied as dust or spray. It's being used for control of powdery mildew and mites on apples, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash and watermelon as well as on roses and many other flowers and ornamentals.

Look out, Mites!
Look out, Mildew!
Smoke's a-comin'
That'll kill you!

* * *

From the Experiment Station at Penn State comes word that more pesky summer insects are attracted to "black light" than to white light. Dr. S. W. Frost, entomologist, says that simple grids which electrocute the insects on contact could easily be equipped with the small "black lights" now available. "Black light" is invisible ultra violet light. Dr. Frost points out that this invisible light could provide an effective, yet unobtrusive way of controlling the insects that assemble around such places as outdoor eating stands, food markets and terminals, food processing plants, and poultry or meat processing plants.

"Black Light" For Bugs

When bugs annoy
And gct in your hair,
"Black light" their way
To the elcctric chair.

* * *

"Cord-'n-reel" is what the Racine Specialty Mfg. Co. calls something new they have in electric extension cords. It consists of a heavy duty, rubber-covered cord on a reel that has an electric outlet built right into the hub. It comes in two sizes—25 or 50 feet of cord. Plug in the loose end to a house or barn outlet and then unwind only as much cord as needed to reach the appliance you want to use. In other words, you take an electrical outlet wherever you want to go up to 50 fect. Mighty handy for hedge trimmers, electric lawnmowers, paint sprayers or portable motors. Prices range from $3.95 to $7.95, depending on cord length and amperage.

New, Handy Extension

Recl out the power
To unload the silage
It will give your back
A lot more mileage.

* * *

University of Michigan scientists havc designed a processing plant to expose potatocs to atomic radiation. This keeps them for at least 1½ years.

Why don't scientists,
With their acumen,
Get more peoplc
To consume 'em?

"The Facts of Life" About Milk

(Continued from Page 24)

thing like the following characteristics:

1. It should appeal to a mass market on a huge volume with a tiny profit per unit.
2. It should have a repeating market so that people would come back daily for more.
3. It should be a high-quality product that would build its reputation on its own value—one that customers would seek out for themselves because it was good.
4. It should have distinctive qualities and unique values that no one else could copy and which set the product apart from all competitors no matter what the price.
5. The product should stand up to every scientific test—even to the point where you could say that you do not know what new tests inquisitive scientists might come up with in the future, but it would meet those tests also.
6. You would like to have doctors and dentists and scientists recommend the product without reservation.

I suggest that if you found such a product you would think the millenium had arrived. Good fluid milk is your product. It appeals to a mass market. People come back each day for it. It is of the highest quality and it cannot be duplicated. It will meet every scientific test and all experts recommend it as the finest possible food.

Of course you may say: "Well, everybody who wants milk can get it now and how can you increase this consumption?" That is a fair question. The answer is that of all the people in this country, one-fifth of them practically never drink any milk at all. Of those who do, only about one-quarter drink the three glasses per day that nutritionists recommend. Less than half the people are drinking as much as one glass a day. If milk is as good as people say it is, then this underconsumption is a calamity.

Easy on Budget

Now, every family budget is at war with the price of food, as always. Perhaps the best way to find out the real price of milk is to take the price of a pound of protein according to the Protein Economics and Research Council. It costs $5.32 to buy a pound of protein in pork chops; it costs $5.17 in round steak; it costs $4.31 in a rack of lamb; it costs $3.35 in eggs; it costs only $2.48 in fresh milk.

As we get beyond the age of 30, a good many of us are fighting the waistline battle. Like a lot of you I fight it three meals a day with only moderate success. The doctors and research scientists tell us that after 40 and perhaps even after 30 the energy requirements of most people decline from 5 to 10% for every decade. But, while our energy requirements go down, the need for vitamins, proteins and minerals remains the same. If we take on as many food calories as we did when we were younger, we will get fat because we do not burn them up. At the same time we need the protective nutrients.

So far as I know there is unanimous agreement that milk is the answer.

Right now the American people are spending 17 cents of their food dollar for milk and milk products. For that 17% of their dollar they get 18% of their calories, 25% of their protein, 25% of fat and 20% of their Vitamin A, 50% of the riboflavin and 75% of the calcium.

It is hard to figure an exact average of all of those items but a fair estimate is that for the price of 17% of our food budget we get about 25% of our food.

It seems to me this is one of the most dramatic stories that has not been told to the American people. It ought to be told in the interest of the people, in the interest of the government and in the interest of agriculture.

Vending Machines

In addition to telling that story there are some mechanical devices to be used. Milk vending machines have had the most amazing results. You know you can buy almost anything in a vending machine except milk. You can buy all

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite, tender sky . . .
Some of us call it Autumn—
And others call it God.
—William Herbert Carruth

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

the things you don't need and very little of what is best for you. The reason is that nobody has taken the trouble to push it adequately. We started it in the State Capitol last year and I started a program of getting milk vending machines around the State. The results were astonishing.

They tell me that the Dairymen's League machines that were put in at the Eastman Kodak Plant increased consumption of milk by 30,000 quarts a month. Cornell University put milk vending machines on the campus and caused a net increase in milk consumption last year by 35,000 quarts. The widespread installation of milk vending machines alone might eliminate the surplus.

There are other gadgets. Milk is available in stores from 3 to 4 cents less per quart than milk delivered to homes. Bulk packages at discounts have greatly reduced the cost of milk in stores and we should spread the practice in New York State and elsewhere.

Weight Control

For everybody who is trying to reduce or hold his weight down it would be most attractive to make skim milk universally available.

Now, personally, I have kept it a secret but I always cordially disliked cottage cheese. The doctors told me it was an excellent food, rich in the right kind of protein and definitely non-fattening. So, somewhat grimly, I set out to eat cottage cheese. Mrs. Dewey made some helpful experiments in improving the taste and to my amazement I found it could actually be pleasant to eat. Today I like the stuff and find it a most valuable ally in the war against the waistline.

The big job is to sell the story of milk. It is the best and the cheapest food. If we drank the milk we need as a nation, we would not only have no surplus but we would greatly increase the size of the dairy business.

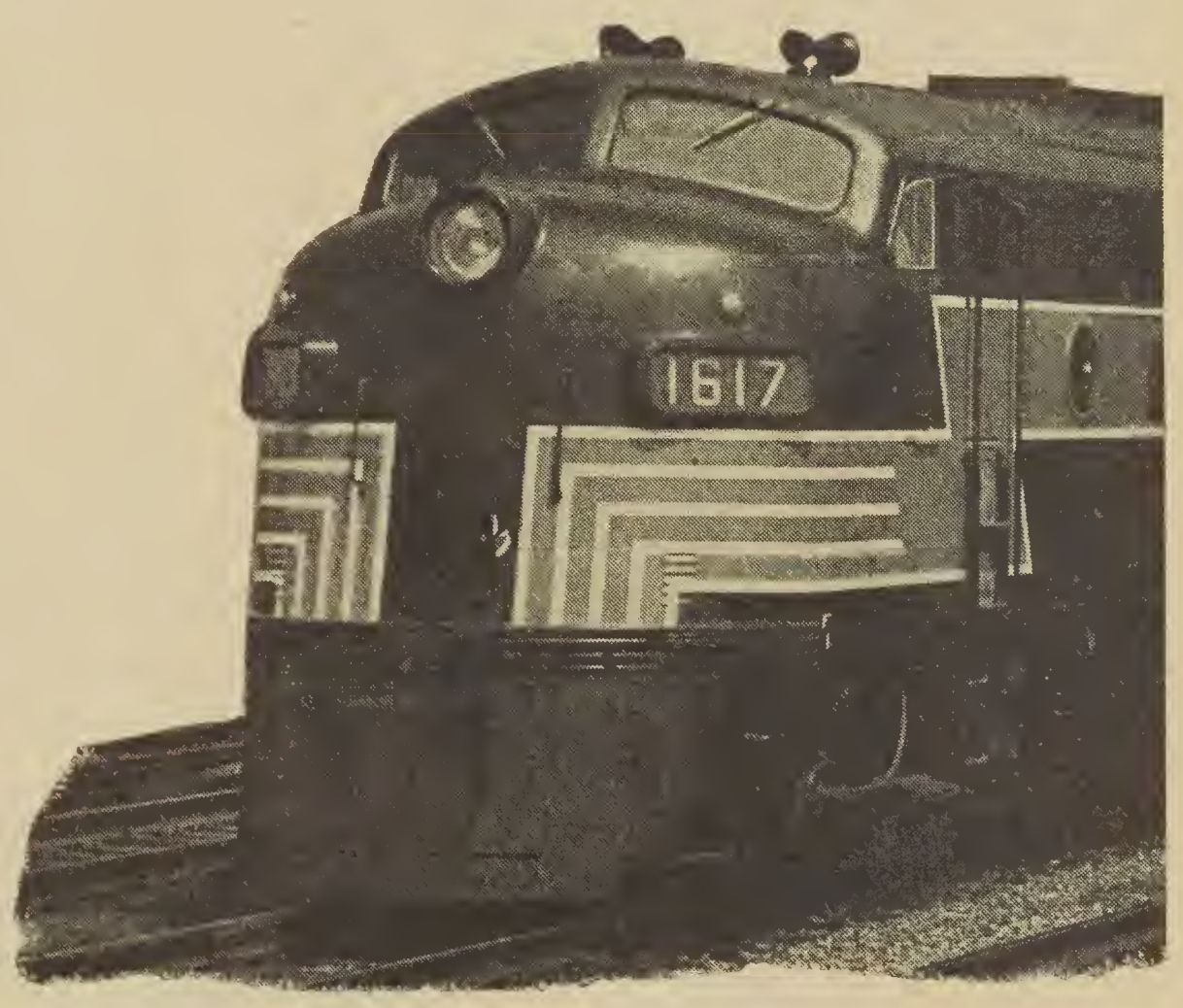
In the total of our economy the buying power of agriculture is absolutely essential. If the farmers are not prosperous, before long the rest of the country is in a depression. If the farmers are prosperous, the whole nation is prosperous.

I do hope that a good number of the members of this Club will take an interest in this program as a service to their neighbors and to their country. You have an unlimited market to tap and a market for products that will make our people healthier, happier and longer-lived. I hope you will take on the job.

GOOD PLANTING WEATHER COMING?

THIS TIME of year the progressive Northeast farmer watches the weather like a hawk. Experience has proved that getting those oats in early—ahead of the next rainy period—will mean more bushels in the bin at harvest time.

Each Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:15 p.m. the Associated Railroads of New York State bring the Weather Roundup and official forecast to folks who must know what the weather is going to be. Thanks to the railroads, farmers now have an evening forecast at their fingertips, to help plan the spring work for tomorrow.



Tune In The Weather Roundup
Over Your Nearest Rural Radio Station
at 6:15 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday

RURAL RADIO NETWORK

ITHACA, N. Y.

SPONSORED BY THE ASSOCIATED RAILROADS OF NEW YORK STATE:
Arcade & Attica; Baltimore & Ohio; Boston & Maine; Delaware & Hudson; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Erie; Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville; Lehigh & Hudson River; Lehigh & New England; Lehigh Valley; Long Island; New York Central; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; New York, New Haven & Hartford; New York, Ontario & Western; Pennsylvania; Railway Express Agency.

'Round the Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

After-Easter Party Pointers

Try this **Dessert Buffet** suggested by the American Dairy Association. Place a bowl filled with scoops of ice cream (better do it ahead of time and stick it in freezer **or be sure bowl is really cold,**) in the center of a large tray or Lazy Susan. Arrange around half of the tray, bowls of hot and cold sauces and nuts, and on the other half, little piles of tasty cookies. Make your sauces up ahead of time.

French Chocolate always pleases as a hot drink, and it can be prepared ahead of time. Melt 3 squares chocolate in ⅔ cup hot water and cook until thick. Add 1¼ cups sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, and cook a few minutes. Whip ¾ cup cream stiff and fold into the chocolate mixture. Make this ahead of time and keep in the refrigerator. At serving time, place 1 to 2 tablespoons in a cup and fill with hot milk. For fancy service, serve from your nicest tray set up with bowl of the chocolate mixture; a pretty pitcher of hot milk; cups, saucers and cookies.

Quick Variety in Cake and Cup Cakes. Bake a white or yellow cake in a long pan. When cool, ice it in thirds with chocolate nut frosting, cocoanut frosting, penucha frosting. When making cup cakes, place something different in each cup before adding the batter—chocolate chips, dates, chopped nuts, maraschino cherries, etc. Make fluffy frosting, divide, and tint different colors.

Tricks With Rolls

Butterflake Rolls: Make a batch of your favorite yeast roll dough and roll ¼ inch thick in rectangle shape on a floured board. Brush with soft butter. Cut in long strips about 1½ inches wide. Pile 4 to 5 strips on top of each other and cut into 1½ inch pieces with a sharp knife. Place cut side down in greased muffin tins. Let rise until double, bake in hot oven (425°) 15 to 18 minutes.

Crescents: roll dough in a circle about 12 inches in diameter and ¼ inch thick. Brush with soft butter and cut in 16 pie-shaped pieces. Roll each piece, starting at the rounded edge. Place on greased pan, point side down. Let rise until double and bake as above.

Hamburger Rolls: roll dough ¼ to ½ inch thick. Cut with round or square 3-inch cutter, place on greased baking sheet, press down, let rise until double, and bake as above.

"Delizia" Spaghetti

Cook ½ pound spaghetti in boiling salted water. Cook 1 finely chopped onion, 1 chopped green pepper, and 1 clove garlic (if desired) in olive or other cooking oil until onions are a golden color.

Add 1 cup canned tomato soup, salt, paprika, pepper, and ½ tablespoon Worcestershire sauce. Heat and stir into the mixture ½ cup grated cheese, spaghetti, and 1 can whole kernel corn. Thin ½ pound ground meat with a little cold water to prevent lumping and add to the mixture. Stir over low fire 5 to 10 minutes and turn into a greased 2-quart baking dish. Sprinkle generously with grated cheese and bake 20 to 30 minutes.

Canned or fresh mushrooms, sauteed, may be added to the mixture before turning into dish.

Frozen Main Dishes

Do not keep **frozen precooked main dishes** longer than 2 to 3 months for best quality and economical use of freezer.

Do not overcook foods in their preparation (some vegetables and macaroni in the dishes are better after heating **if slightly underdone when dish was prepared.**)

Sauces and gravies thickened with waxy rice flour or waxy corn flour, if available, are more stable and stand less chance of liquid separating.

Do not add **crumbs or cheese topping** until you are ready to heat dishes for serving.

Leave **pastry crusts** unbaked for greater flakiness and tenderness.

Cool products quickly, pack carefully allowing head space.

Gencrally, frozen cooked main dishes are heated without thawing.

Creamed chicken and Chicken a la King freeze well—best packed in pints and heated without thawing over hot water.

Cooking Economies

If you buy your **eggs,** do you buy less expensive Grade B and C for cooking and baking? They have the same food value as Grade A.

Do you use lower grades of **canned foods** in prepared dishes like soups, stews, casseroles, molded salads, etc., and the better grades when serving as separate dishes?

Does your storage space permit your buying **larger packages** of items so as to reduce the unit price? The smaller the package, the greater the unit price.

Do you know that 1 whole egg white is saved with every 8 eggs if shells are completely cleaned out?

Do you put your rubber scraper to work to clean out bowls and pans when mixing and cooking foods?

Layered Apricot Cream Cheese Ring

For a pretty and delicious **Dessert Salad,** soften 2 envelopes gelatin in 1 cup cold water and dissolve over hot water. Mix 2 cups apricot juice, ¼ cup lemon juice, dash salt, and add to gelatin. Chill until slightly thickened. Add 1 cup drained crushed pineapple and pour half of this mixture into a 1½ quart ring mold. (If you don't have a ring mold, put a greased jelly glass upside down in the center of a round baking dish.) Chill until firm.

Soften 2 teaspoons gelatin in ¼ cup cold water and dissolve over hot water. Mix ½ cup salad dressing with ½ pound cream cheese and blend smooth. Add the softened gelatin, 1 cup finely cut celery, and ½ cup chopped nuts. Pour over the solid gelatin in mold and chill until firm. Add rest of apricot gelatin and chill until firm. Unmold on lettuce and garnish with apricot halves.

How Safe Is Your Kitchen?

A large number of home accidents, especially falls, occur in the kitchen. Do you mop up immediately anything spilled on the floor? Do you follow carefully the directions for using electrical equipment and pressure sauce-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I find an extra flavor in Memory's mellow wine.

—James Whitcomb Riley

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

pans and canners? Are you careful to remove lids from kettles so 'steam escapes away from you? Do you keep handles and kettle spouts turned towards back of stove so clothes are not caught in them in passing? Do you use a sturdy stepladder to reach high places, instead of unsafe kitchen chairs?

Canning Supplies

At house cleaning time follow this suggestion of Jeanne Frey, R.D. 2, Newark, New York. Use a discarded jelly glass carton with dividers. (Maybe your husband would build you something similar.) In the first row of sections, place packages of powdered pectin, large dome caps, medium dome caps, small caps; in the second row, wide mouth lids, medium lids, No. 63's, labels; in the third row, large jar rubbers, medium rubbers, small rubbers, pickling spices.

New Items

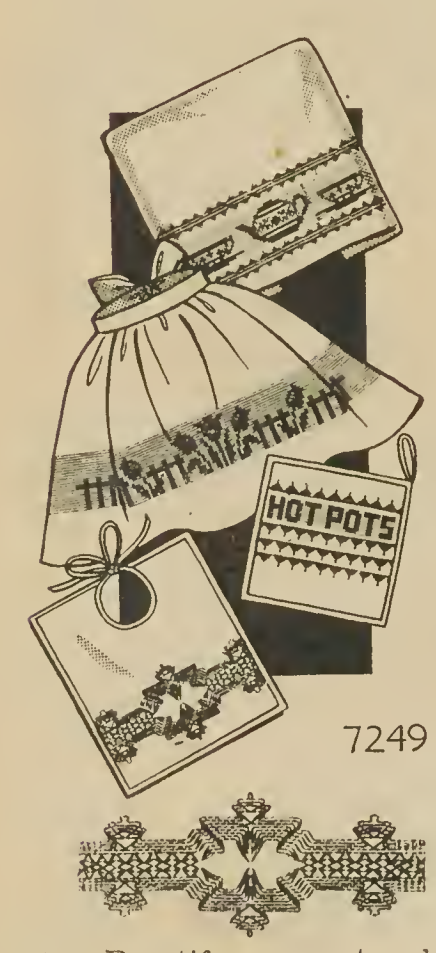
Instant Frosting Mix, a fluffy white frosting that requires no cooking, is now on the market. The package contains enough frosting for between layers and top and sides of a 9-inch cake and requires only cold water from the tap and a beater.

There's a new **"write-on"** tape of plastic type which can be written on with any plunt pointed instrument and sticks without moistening. Writing appears under transparent coating which protects it. Comes in rolls and dispensers and is mighty handy around the kitchen!

FOR YOUR NEEDLE

TO ORDER NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional 25c for Needlecraft Catalog.



7249. Beautify aprons, towels, baby's bibs, potholders with stunning huck-weave designs. It's so easy to do! Charts and directions for making four huck-weave motifs. 25 cents.



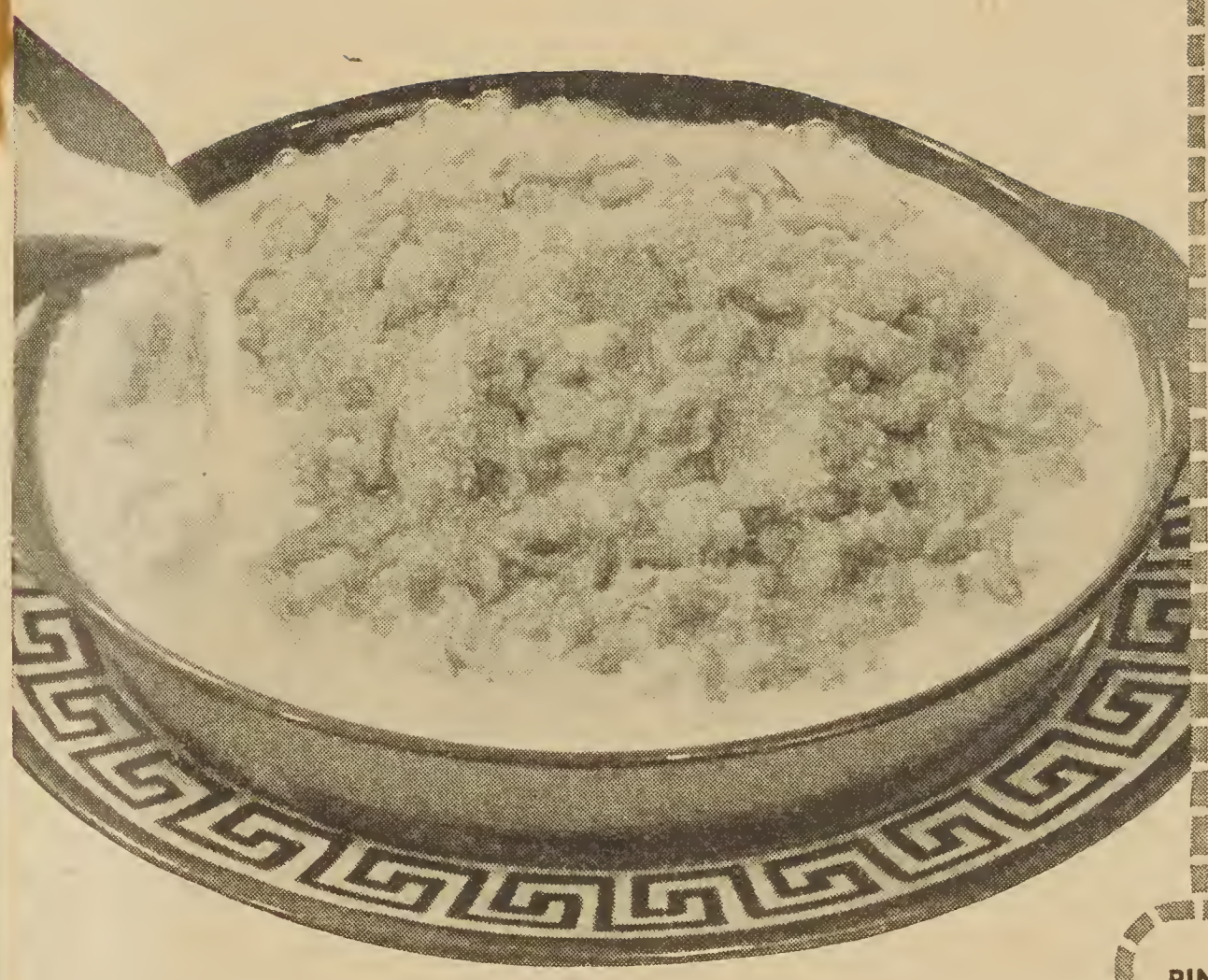
710. Sew this adorable pinafore for your little girl. Whirly skirt, gay embroidery, big bow trim. Use remnants. Child's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Tissue-pattern, transfer of embroidery motifs, directions. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.



7209. See how fast baby goes to sleep when he has all his animal friends to keep him company and cozy! Animal quilt; transfer of embroidery motifs; applique; diagrams, 32 x 44 inches. 25 cents.



7394. Three little doilies in ONE pattern. These crocheted doilies are so useful and easy to make! Fast, easy-to-follow crochet directions. 25 cents.



4 delicious food treats all from your package of Mother's Oats

At breakfast—the wonderful taste of good hot oatmeal is always a treat. What other cereal—hot or cold—tastes as downright delicious as Mother's Oats? Or gives you so much nourishment? And you can cook Old Fashioned Mother's Oats completely in only 5 minutes in boiling water! Yet you enjoy the same delicious, old fashioned flavor that many people think takes hours of cooking.

Clip out and try the recipes shown here. Mother's Oats adds an especially good taste to dozens of foods. It gives rolls and coffee cake a rich nutty flavor. Holds the juices in meat dishes. Makes dessert toppings extra crunchy.

Discover what a lot of good eating and nourishment you get from high-protein Mother's Oats at breakfast and in delicious recipes.



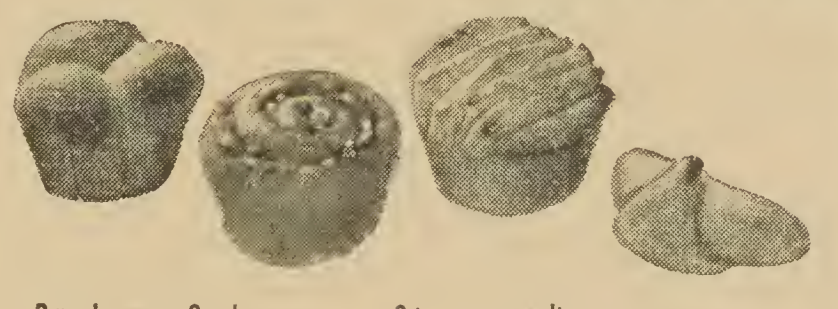
MOTHER'S OATS

America's Most Popular Cereal



LOOK FOR CHINA, CARNIVAL WARE, CUP AND SAUCER, OR ALUMINUM WARE INSIDE MOTHER'S PREMIUM OATS

OATMEAL REFRIGERATOR ROLLS

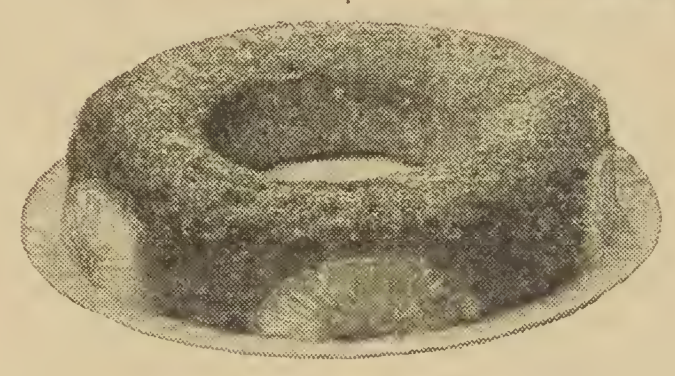


2 packages or 2 cakes compressed or dry yeast
½ cup lukewarm water
1½ cups scalded milk
½ cup shortening
½ cup brown sugar
2 teaspoons salt
5 to 5½ cups sifted enriched flour
2 eggs, beaten
1½ cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)

Soften yeast in lukewarm water. Pour scalded milk over shortening, sugar, salt; stir occasionally till shortening melts. Cool to lukewarm. Stir in 1 cup flour and the eggs; add softened yeast. Fold in oats. Stir in enough flour to make a soft dough.

Turn out on lightly floured board and knead until satiny, about 10 minutes. Round dough into ball; place in greased bowl and brush lightly with melted shortening. Cover and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk, about 1 hour. Punch down; brush with melted shortening. Cover with waxed paper and a damp cloth. Refrigerate overnight or for as long as 3 or 4 days. Remove dough from refrigerator and punch down. Shape into cloverleaf rolls, crescents, fan-tans, cinnamon rolls. Let rise and bake in a hot oven (400°F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Makes 4 to 5 dozen rolls. **Note:** Dough may be divided to make 1 coffee cake and 3½ dozen rolls.

PINEAPPLE GLAZED HAM RING



Ham Loaf:
1½ lbs. ground cooked ham (lean)
⅔ cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
¼ teaspoon pepper
¼ teaspoon ground cloves
1 cup milk
2 eggs, beaten

Glaze:
½ cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
2 tablespoons vinegar

3 pineapple slices

For the ham loaf, combine ingredients thoroughly. For the glaze, mix together brown sugar, mustard and vinegar until smooth. Pour this glaze into the bottom of a greased ring mold (1½-quart size).

Cut pineapple slices in half. Place the half slices around edge of ring mold. Pack ham mixture into mold. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 55 to 60 minutes. Let stand 5 minutes before turning out of ring mold. Makes 6 servings.

CHERRY CRISP



3 cups cooked pie cherries, drained
½ teaspoon almond flavoring (optional)
⅓ cup sifted enriched flour
1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
½ cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup melted butter or margarine

Mix almond flavoring with cherries; place in greased 8" square baking dish. Combine dry ingredients; add melted butter, mixing until crumbly. Sprinkle crumb mixture over cherries.

Bake in a moderate oven (375°F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Serve warm or cold with cream or ice cream. Makes 6 servings.



2329
14 - 48



Dress and Slip

2326
12½ - 22½



2291
12 - 48



2285
12 - 20



2279
9 - 17

Summer's Newest Look

2290
10 - 40



2335
9 - 17



2337
4 - 12



2325
10 - 20



2332
12 - 20

THIS summer the newest look is as feminine as can be, with skirts cut wide and whirling. Dramatically new is the lowered, eased waistline, with the casual, natural long-torso silhouette lending an easy-going look to your summer fashions for the gayest season ever!

2329. Simple button-shouldered style with gently flared skirt for those of you who like slimming lines. Matching bolero included. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 18: Dress and Bolero, 6 yds. 35-in.

2326. Charming, flare-skirted, yoked design has its own pretty slip, is styled to flatter the shorter, fuller figure. Sizes 12½ to 22½. Size 16½: Dress, 3⅜ yds. 39-in. and 2½ yds. of ribbon. Slip, 2⅝ yds. 39-in.

2291. For those of you who are not so slender — an attractive basic dress with interesting neckline, soft pleats in a moderately full skirt. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 18: Short-sleeved style, 3½ yds. 39-in.

2285. Jaunty, sleeveless casual with side-buttoned closing, strategically placed patch pocket, simple collar. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: 4 yds. 35-in.

2279. Brief kilt-length skirt with single front pleat, casual blouse with choice of sleeveless, short or long-sleeved versions. Junior sizes 9 to 17. Size 13: Sleeveless blouse, 1¾ yds. 35-in. Short-sleeved blouse, 1⅞ yds. 35-in. Skirt, 1⅞ yds. 35-in.

2290. Flattering, pretty flare-skirted style with brief sleeves, low-cut neckline deftly filled-in with your choice of three gay dickeys included in pattern. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: Dress, 3⅝ yds. 35-in. Dickey, ¼ yd.

2335. Delightful style with cool summery neckline and double yokes strategically placed to define the new lowered waistline. Junior sizes 9 to 17. Size 13: 3¾ yds. 35-in.

2337. The lowered waistline look for the younger miss! It's so pretty with sweetheart neck, cap sleeves, fully gathered skirt. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8: 2¾ yds. 35-in.

2325. Another newest-look silhouette with three smart inverted pleats in skirt, pointed lowered waistline, square neck, and its own simple bolero. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Dress and Bolero, 5⅞ yds. 35-in.

2332. Yoked, sweetheart-necked design without waistline seam is designed to be made in a wink and to serve as your favorite summer standby for casual any-hour wear. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: 4⅝ yds. 35-in.

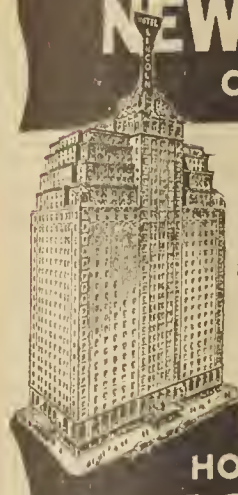
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A thing of beauty is a joy forever.
—Keats

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for each pattern. Add 25c for our new SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

The Preferred Hotel in
NEW YORK CITY



At Times Square.
Walking distance to everything worthwhile.
1400 Rooms, each with private bath, shower.
From $4
SPECIAL RATES FOR SERVICE MEN

HOTEL LINCOLN
44th to 45th Sts. at 8th Av.

Housework Easy Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slowdown of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

Anytime . . .

It is always worth a trip to Syracuse to enjoy the comfort, good food and refreshment at Hotel Syracuse.

Take time off for a week-end when you can.

hotel SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.



NEW TOWELS
12 for $1.29

Assorted colors. Quantity purchase of slightly irregular stock from large mill. Terrific values—you've got to see to believe. Money back guarantee. ORDER NOW! Limit 3 doz. per customer. Please add 21¢ per dozen for postage and handling (total $1.50 each doz.) Send cash, check or money order (sorry, no C.O.D.'s) to:
GENERAL STORES, Dept. X-AA-4
7015 Lexington Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio

WALL PAPER
FREE—Big New Catalog
Want lovely home? Do it yourself — Easy! Big selection, designers' colors, smart new 1955 patterns. Complete instructions for measuring. Save ⅓ to ½. Wholesale prices. We pay postage. Write now. Supply limited.
PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 76 47th Year Phila., Pa.

SPRING FABRICS

Send for FREE SWATCHES, of Fashion's most beautiful, all wool, and part wool materials. Newest patterns, smartest weaves, finest quality, at most reasonable prices. Buy direct from Mill, and SAVE ONE-THIRD. Woolens for the entire family.
HOMESTEAD WOOLEN MILLS, INC.
Dept. A-4 West Swanzey, N. H.

6 RHODODENDRON and 6 AZALEAS All for ONLY $5.95

Hybrid seedlings from red flowering stock. 2 yr. transplants 4" to 8", in individual plant bands. Abundant roots, large leaves. Postpaid at planting time. Send for our FREE catalog.
MUSSER FORESTS, Box 83-D Indiana, Pa.

The Workshop

by

FLORENCE E. WRIGHT
and ELSA A. McMULLEN

"Grandmother" Clocks

How does a "Grandmother" clock differ from a "Grandfather" clock?—Mrs. R.D.T., Mass.

Grandfather and grandmother clocks were both made during the years of about 1775 to 1820. The style was the same, but the grandmother clocks were shorter—from 2 to 5 feet high.

Price Guide for Old Prints

We have had a number of inquiries concerning the value of old prints such as Currier and Ives, Kellog, Sarony and Major and others. The value of these prints, like all antiques, varies from time to time and with demand. Every few years a price guide is published and such a one has recently been compiled. It includes about 6,000 entries, and the publisher is the Warman Publishing Company, Uniontown, Pennsylvania. The cost is $3.50.

Chairs That Rock

I have just inherited a chair that seems most unusual. The back legs have a ball and socket joint so that the chair can be tilted backwards. A leather thong holds the ball in place and it is fastened at the back of the leg with a wooden peg. Can you tell me anything about this type of chair?—Mrs. L.R.B., Hudson, N. Y.

This is an early type of chair made by the Shakers in the New Lebanon Shaker Community near Albany, N. Y., where a thriving chair industry was carried on for some time. In one of their catalogues published between 1876 and 1880, one finds this statement:

"We were awarded a Diploma and Medal at the Centennial Exhibition for combining in our chairs Strength, Sprightliness and Modest Beauty."

Another interesting version of a tilting or rocking chair not having rockers was that using single cone-springs on the front legs of a straight chair. We photographed several of these old chairs in the vicinity of Honeoye, New York. Of two fireside chairs of the 1800 period, only the gentlemen's chair had springs. None were used on the ladies' chair.

Silvering Old Mirrors

I have several large mirrors which have become dull and spotted, and I would like to know if there is any way or any material available that I could obtain to refinish the backs of these mirrors, or if this should be done by a company doing the work.—Mrs. Edward Koepp, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

We advise you to have your mirrors refinished by a person skilled in this type of work. It requires special equipment and experience, and you can get it done at a cost of $1.50 per square foot, or a little less. Directions for refinishing mirrors are given in a guidebook published by the Popular Science Monthly, but are quite complicated for an amateur.

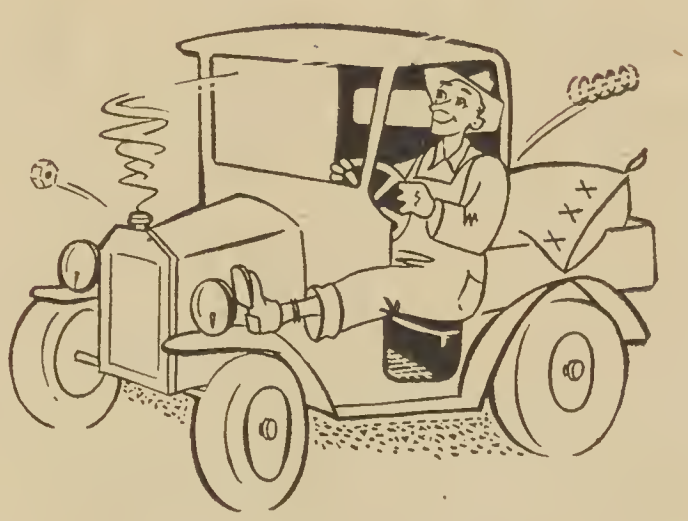
SINGING MIRACLE

By Mildred Goff

The old, old miracle begins.
Life sings again from every tree,
And frogs are chanting in the ponds
Ice-locked and still so recently.

So I shall leave behind today
The daily tasks that bind and cling,
And walk the singing earth to hear
The joyous miracle of Spring.

If it isn't adequate it isn't modern!



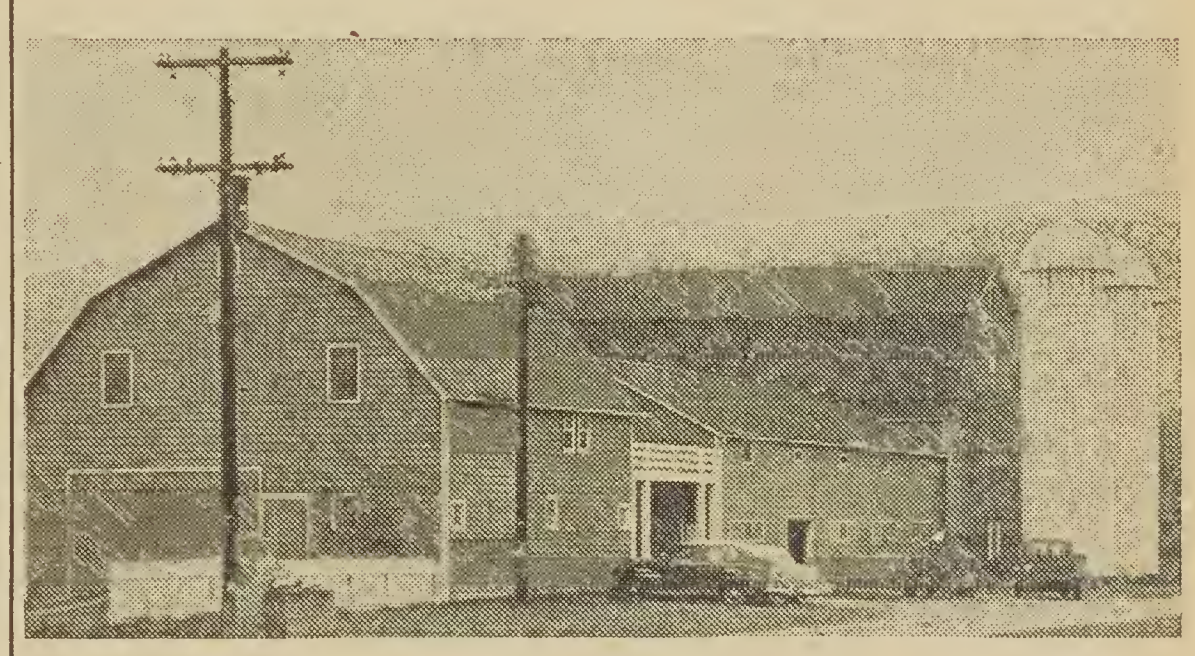
same with your

ELECTRIC WIRING

To be truly up-to-date, you've got to have an ADEQUATE WIRING SYSTEM

Old-fashioned wiring, that served your needs years ago, won't carry all the electricity you need today. You lose the speed . . . efficiency . . . safety . . . and convenience you have a right to expect from your Electric service. And it costs you more in Dollars and Cents to run electrical equipment when wiring is inadequate.

Symptoms of inadequate wiring are: blowing of fuses, dimming of lights, slow heating of appliances, restricted use of electrical equipment, octopus outlets, poor TV reception.



As your investment in new electrical farm equipment and home appliances increases, it is especially important to be sure you have

- BIG ENOUGH WIRES
- ENOUGH CIRCUITS
- ENOUGH OUTLETS

Call in your electrical contractor or your Farm Service Representative.

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT Hayfields - - - By TOM MILLIMAN

UREA TO COWS

SINCE mid November, 100 head of Hayfields cattle have been fed successfully every day with a 16% mixture deriving 25% of its protein from Urea. That is, of the 16 units of protein, 4 come from Urea. It is a moderately high intake of Urea, which is a synthetic nitrogen carrier containing 262% of protein equivalent. The wonderful apparatus of the cow which is called the rumen enables her to convert Urea to protein in the presenee of the hay, silage and grain she consumes. Why undertake a Urea feeding trial on a commercial farm? It happened this way:

To determine the degree of safety, among other things, Cornell University proposed to run carefully controlled feeding experiments with dairy heifers, in which Urea and molasses play a part at different levels of feeding, and with the proper number of heifers receiving no Urea. When I asked why not extend the experiment to inelude milking cows, it was explained that all milking cows at Cornell are committed to other experiments of one kind or another.

Believing that the results from milking cows would be even more significant than from open and bred heifers, if only because of heavier feeding, I volunteered the Hayfields herd for a demonstration. We cannot of course, conduet on an ordinary farm complete feeding research, with weigh-backs of roughage refused, weekly weighing of cattle, etc. Having studied Urea feeding research findings from other stations, I had little fear of cow injury. Accordingly, I volunteered to take the risk, provided Cornell would set up the whole procedure and supervise it. Dr. K. E. Harshbarger was assigned. He is on leavc from University of Illinois Dairy Department, which is headed by my old friend Dr. Glenn Salisbury of New York State.

After learning the nature of our feed supplies, Dr. Harshbarger worked out the following ration:

900	lbs. ear corn
600	lbs. barley
300	lbs. oats
250	lbs. linseed meal
100	lbs. molasses
25	lbs. DiCalcium
25	lbs. Blue salt
35	lbs. Urea
2235	lbs. cow feed

A Control Group

The next step taken by Dr. Harshbarger was to join "Spinky" in selecting 10 cows as controls to be fed no Urea. The control group gets exactly the same ration minus the Urea, which means they have a 12% protein feed.

Then I volunteered to step up the feeding rate on both groups from our customary winter level of 1 lb. of feed to 4 of milk and have all milking cows take 1 lb. of grain to each 3 lbs. of milk produced. Our butterfat test averages 4.2%. Heavier feeding would provide a more severc trial on the health effects of Urea feeding. Dr. Harshbarger and "Spinky" went to the feed mill at Churchville to explain the trial and ask manager Clark and assistants to make sure of a thorough mix on every batch of feed. Everyone pitched in with interest, including Walter Terry who is now the Hayfields herdsman under "Spinky."

Everything started off well and continued that way. When I saw how it was going I asked that all dry stock be put on the Urea mixture including fairly small calves just beyond the milk feeding stage.

The Summary:

1. All cattle fed the Urea mixture have remained healthy, as have the 10 cows without Urea in the control group. Calves look well too, and are growing normally.

2. Milk production has been a little higher than in any winter, on a per cow basis, and if anything, the Urea cows have a slight edge in production.

3. Weight or condition of milking cows has been uniformly superior throughout the winter as compared to any other year. This applies to both groups and is probably due to a little higher feed intake and more hay. Walt stuffs our cows with good hay.

4. The purpose of the trial has been achieved—to assure ourselves that Urea is a safe supplement to low protein cow feed at the rate indicated.

5. In terms of cost of protein equivalent, the price of Urea at 8c a lb. is less than 40% of what protein costs in protein supplement feeds. This means that Urea is an economical ingredient with which to raise the protein level of farm grains and other low protein feeds for cattle.

PROVERBS:

Trout cannot be caught with dry breeches. (Spain)

* * *

For a big loaf, you need big dough. (Turkey)

* * *

Eat whatsoever thou likest, but dress as others do. (Arabia)

* * *

One cannot bake bread for the whole world. (Yugoslavia)

* * *

A handful of rice is wealth to the starving man. (Italy)

* * *

Like ginger and cinnamon, men become more pungent with age. (Japan)

* * *

The melon seller always declares his melons sweet. (China)

* * *

No feast, till there is the roast. (Ireland)

* * *

We become cooks, but a roast eook is born. (France)

* * *

Often and little eating makes a mar fat. (England)

* * *

He who sleeps, eats. (Mexico)

* * *

The master's eye fattens the ox (England)

* * *

Hunger is the best sauce. (Germany)

* * *

Pride goeth before a fall. (Wales)

* * *

A victorious Army travels on its belly. (U.S.A.)

* * *

Sharp stomachs make short graces. (Scotland)

* * *

Two pairs of shocs is wealth. (Philippincs)

* * *

I crcdit some of these to Jim Beard of Baltimore, head of Societé des Gentilhommes Chefs de Cuisine, of which I'm a humble and grateful member.

CORN — CORN — CORN

AFTER a poor crop of ear corn in 1954, due to drought and failure to control weeds, we face 1955 with the perennial optimism of farmers in springtime. On the home farm there's an 18-acre field of sod in which the alfalfa stand is still above 50%. It is now being manured, and the nearer 12 acres of it will grow Connecticut 870 hybrid for silage. We have the long growing season which 870 requires. This is all the silage corn we plan on, although if much grass silage has to be fed the milking cows in summer, we'll chop the back 6 acres of this field for silage too, ahead of the 870. On the back acres the hybrid will be Pennsylvania 602.

Then on a 10-acre flat piece along the road we'll grow corn for the 4th consecutive year. It has been manured each year and in 1954 we had our best corn here. Drainage is a problem and, although the piece was fall plowed after manuring, planting is apt to be late. Our choice for this one is Michigan 250 for grain, an extremely early maturing corn. In the trials around the Northeast, Michigan 250 has stood out, even in the long season areas. We can't go wrong on it, however late or early the planting. On the rented land we plan to plow down a fairly good alfalfa sod without manure (too far away) and grow thickly planted Cornell M. 4. for grain. We shall have about 40 acres of corn on this 350 acre operation. All 3 silos will be filled with grass in June, and refilled with corn in fall.

SCREENINGS

April is the month when milking cows go to pasture on this farm, always between the 21st and 28th on rotated pastures. Last year turning out time was April 26th. The drystock will not go out until May. Theirs is Empire birdsfoot trefoil pasture, which starts late. Last year in the summer drought the drystock had better feed from birdsfoot than the cows had from ladino-alfalfa-brome.

* * *

The New York State Mastitis Control Program has donc Hayfields a great deal of good. We had somc cases of what neighbor Harley Tuttle calls "hot" mastitis, otherwise the Para-Colon type. It is bad stuff. We turned the herd over to the Cornell Veterinary College, under the Program, and they really did a job. Today we're out of the woods. Spinky and Walt Terry, on the farm, did their part, as did Dr. Guile, our local veterinarian.

* * *

Parsnips were enjoyed this winter, although it didn't seem to be a vintage year for them. Now the vegetable oysters (salsify) are available, and were never better. Soon some dandelion greens ean be pieked, and then we'll really be organized for a new season. April is the month for Baldwin apples from cold storage. Can't find Baldwins anywhere, more's the pity, but Northern Spys have been available.

FEED CART



A CART FOR grain feeding, built experimentally for Hayfields by Truman Billings, retired engineer of Earlville in Central New York. When I related the observation to Truman that in recent years, in dozens of cow stables, I'd scen men bending overly much in scooping feed from the bottoms of feed carts built too low, and reaching too far forward in some, he got the idea and went to work. This cart is built higher than any on the market, and the bottom is fully 19" above the floor. It has 16" hard rubber wheels and an 8" caster wheel. Capacity is 300 lbs. of feed. Inside dimensions—18" deep, 28" wide, 40" long. Spinky and Walt like this cart and find it a lot easier to take feed from. It rolls with a fraction of the effort required on standard carts with little wheels. Feeding is faster. Human energy is conserved. Truman is looking for a manufacturer.



CARRIES TRIPLETS, PRODUCES 1,134 LBS. FAT

WHIRLHILL Q Ray Apple Ariel is shown above with her triplet heifer calves. The chances arc that shc is prouder of thcm than she is of the amazing record she set while carrying them. She produced 26,753 lbs. milk, 4.2%, 1134.3 lbs. fat in 365 days 2X milking. Ariel is owned by I. B. and H. Ben Mitchell of LaFargeville, N. Y., who purchased her from her breeder, Jamcs M. Osborn, Wallingford, Connecticut, just before she dropped her first calf, at an auction price of $2125. As a 3-year-old she produced 23,350 milk, 1,023.4 fat, and in her present lactation as a 7-year-old she has in 193 days produced 14,120 milk, 604.6 fat. It looks like another 1,000 lb. 2X record.

SERVICE BUREAU

HOMEWORK SCHEME OPERATOR FOUND GUILTY OF MAIL FRAUD

Richard P. Wilson, homework scheme operator, has been found guilty of using the mails to defraud, fined $10.00 and placed on probation for five years.

Prosecution of this case grew out of Wilson's activities in connection with the operation of International Enterprises, Stillwater, Minnesota. This was a typical addressing-envelopes-at-home-scheme. Wilson has also advertised and operated homework schemes under other names.

It is very difficult to get a conviction on this kind of thing. Quite often only a firm name is used, no individual signs the correspondence, and if the concern is denied the use of the mails, they start up under a different name. However, in the above case, the Post Office Department was able to follow through and get a conviction.

— A. A. —

WHY THE RUSH?

A man called on me today representing ....., wanting to sell my farm for me. This is their offer. They advertise my farm in the "....." for three weeks and at the end of 60 days, I have to pay them $185.00 whether they sell it or not!

It has been our position for years that it is time enough to pay commission for selling a farm after the sale is made. We have often wondered whether or not concerns that do business this way really use much effort to sell a farm after they comply with the contract and do the advertising which they promise. Obviously, there is absolutely no guarantee of a sale and, again we say, it is time enough to pay a fee after the property has been sold.

— A. A. —

OUR PAY!

Congratulations on the prompt and courteous service you render to your subscribers! For many years we have received, with much pleasure, your most interesting farm paper, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It was not until last fall, however, that we fully appreciated its diversified interests and services.

In April of 1954 we sent a check to a company for which they promised to do some lettering on a monument before Decoration Day. When we visited the cemetery on that day, we were disappointed to find the lettering had not been done.

After writing the company on three different dates following Memorial Day, enclosing stamped envelopes, registering the letters, etc., we still had no reply and decided to ask your Protective Service Bureau for help. Within a few weeks, after a series of courteous letters from your Bureau, the company did the lettering, although they failed to inform us of the finished work until further questioning on your part.

Words are inadequate to express our gratitude for this service, as well as for the top-quality of your editorial staff and their material. — *Mr. and Mrs. W.C.D., Jr., New York*

— A. A. —

HE TOOK A CHANCE

I signed a note for a friend and he didn't pay it, so the bank demanded that I settle and I did. I wonder if you can collect this money from the man with whom I signed the note?

Did you ever stop to think why a bank requires a co-signer? There is obviously one reason, they are not sure the maker of the note will settle. When you are co-signer on a note you should realize that, if the other signer doesn't settle, you will be required to do so. You are taking a chance and there is not much you can do if you get caught, except to sue your co-signer and the chances against that being done successfully are always a little high.

— A. A. —

SURE LOSER

Legitimate stock brokers are much concerned over offers of speculative uranium stocks. While there are some concerns that have producing mines, the National Better Business Bureau says, "the great majority of the shares being offered to the public are in companies which have little more than a hope of finding uranium on unproved claims to which they may or may not possess legal title."

Those with experience state that it is almost certain that most inexperienced investors in uranium stock will lose everything they invest.

— A. A. —

IT'S RISKY!

When I sent the order I included $2.00 in cash. It is possible, of course, that it never reached the company.

The above letter came to us after the company had reported no record of having received an order. Under those circumstances, of course, there is not much we can do.

I guess we all take chances sometimes by sending small amounts of cash through the mail but it is taking a chance and, if it is lost, there is no way of recovering it or of holding anyone responsible.

— A. A. —

Do you know the address of Fred S. Howard, somewhere in Minnesota? Friends of over 50 years ago wish to locate him.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

No 22788 50-262 / 213

March 2 1955

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$ 25.00

Louis Champagne
R.F.D.
Granville, New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
E R Eastman
PRESIDENT TREASURER ASST. TREAS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

THE above is a reproduction of our latest $25.00 Service Bureau reward check. Our congratulations go along with the check to Mr. Louis Champagne, Granville, New York. On Sunday afternoon, November 28, Mr. Champagne's home was broken into and several articles were taken. Due to Mr. Champagne's prompt action in giving information to the State Police, the thief was caught the same night and was confined to jail, under Chief of Police Michael C. Davis, to await court trial on January 10, after which he was sent to a mental institution.

He lived to tell his story!



Receiving a $411.43 check from agent Floyd Wyman Mr. Russell Brimmer, LeRoy, N. Y. said:

"I feel very fortunate that I was carrying these policies. When I was riding with a friend our car left the road and I injured my elbow and was out of work for nine weeks.

"It sure is a wonderful feeling to have this protection. No one can afford to be without it."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

A Friend's Name May Be In This List

Victor Cline, Belmont, N. Y. $350.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs, knee, bruises

James Scott, Belmont, N. Y. 94.28
Auto accident—multiple cuts & bruises

Jeff Cooper, Conewango Valley, N. Y. 163.00
Auto accident—injured leg

Alonzo Grover, Conewango Valley, N. Y. 130.00
Auto accident—cuts, concussion

Heloise LaPoint, Dec., Ellenburg Depot, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto accident—death benefits

Joseph McDonnell, Pleasant Valley, N. Y. 57.14
Auto accident—fractured hand, cuts

Emma Jenner, Corfu N. Y. 172.84
Auto accident—multiple cuts and bruises

John Jenner, Corfu, N. Y. 40.00
Auto accident—bruised knees

Margaret Hayden, Dec., Windham, N. Y. 2300.00
Auto accident—death benefits

Paul Mayton, Mohawk, N. Y 285.71
Auto accident—multiple bruises, concussion

Robert Palmer, Mohawk, N. Y. 35.70
Auto accident—cuts and bruises

Ermine Sutton, Watertown, N. Y. 25.71
Auto accident—injured back

Agnes Micknowicz, Lowville, N. Y. 25.00
Auto accident—injured nose

Gary Brink, Nunda, N. Y. 60.00
Auto accident—injured shoulder & ankle

Roger Ogden, Lebanon, N. Y. 117.14
Auto accident—fractured arm, bruises

Alex Baxter, Rochester, N. Y. 62.86
Auto accident—injured shoulder

Katherine Baker, Union Hill, N. Y. 30.00
Auto accident—multiple bruises

Walter Belewick, Ava, N. Y. 241.42
Auto accident—injured elbow,

Charles Johnson, Westdale, N. Y. 78.57
Auto accident—multiple bruises

Charles Doody, Tully, N. Y. 40.00
Auto accident—injured hand

Fay Fisher, Tully, N. Y. 40.00
Auto accident—fractured rib, cuts

Albert Kostic, Slate Hill, N. Y. 164.99
Truck accident—injured spine

Wisner Masker, Pine Island, N. Y. 177.14
Auto accident—cut arms, shoulder, scalp

Sofie Grosslinger, Hartwick, N. Y. 64.29
Auto accident—cuts, bruises, concussion

Pearl Wolling, Buskirk, N. Y. 244.28
Auto accident—fractured elbow, cut face

Alfred Kinney, Massena, N. Y. 104.28
Auto accident—fractured rib, bruises

Worth Lenahan, Gouverneur, N. Y. 160.71
Auto accident—fractured fingers

Earl Kettler, Sharon Springs, N. Y. 300.96
Auto accident—fractured wrist, arm, rib

Kenneth Judd, Interlaken, N. Y. 160.00
Auto accident—fractured skull

Clifford Fonton, Dec. Bath, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto accident—death benefits

Archie Hall, Rexville, N. Y. 108.57
Auto accident—fractured wrist

Hugh Lindsley, Sr., Addison, N. Y. 108.56
Thrown from truck—injured back, pelvis, legs

Nancy Gwardyak, Berkshire, N. Y. 67.86
Auto accident—multiple bruises

Gerald E. Tubaugh, Apalachin, N. Y. 154.28
Auto accident—fractured wrist, patella, cuts

Henry Edler Jr., Plattekill, N. Y. 60.00
Auto accident—injured back

Catherine Tassche, Williamson, N. Y. 46.42
Auto accident—body bruises

Francis Hoffman, Arcade, N. Y. 50.00
Auto accident—injured back, bruises

Florence M. Lee, Penn Yan, N. Y. 139.29
Auto accident—cuts and bruises

Charles Buell, Woodstock Valley, Conn. 32.14
Auto accident—mult. cuts and bruises

Arthur Pearl, Turner, Maine 62.14
Auto accident—injured knees

Roger Lord, Hallowell, Maine 159.28
Auto accident—fractured leg

Walter Fitzherbert, Ft. Fairfield, Maine 154.28
Auto accident—multiple cuts and bruises

Dorothy Brassor, South Vernon, Mass. 107.14
Auto accident—injured thigh

Paul Keller, Greenfield, Mass. 239.28
Hit by car—fractured leg, cuts, bruises

Maxie Dziadzio, Sr., Southampton, Mass. 67.86
Auto accident—multiple cuts and bruises

Rose Maroni, North Adams, Mass. 122.86
Auto accident—fractured wrist, bruises

Noah Vanier Jonesville, Vt. 127.14
Auto accident—injured knee

Phyllis Appleton, W. Newbury, Vt. 47.86
Auto accident—fractured wrist, arm, cuts

Paul Scarborough, Brandon, Vt. 44.28
Auto accident—back & shoulder injury

John C. Burnor, Sharon, Vt. 62.86
Truck accident—injured forearm

Alexander Beyer, Williamstown, N. J. 53.57
Auto accident—injured shoulder

Joseph Collins, Jamesburg, N. J. 160.00
Auto accident—injured skull

Benjamin Baylor, Holmdel, N. J. 35.72
Auto accident—bruised knees, ankles

Alex Sawyer, Lakewood, N. J. 50.00
Auto accident—injured back

Mabel P. Brooks, Elmer, N. J. 225.00
Auto accident—fractured skull, thumb, bruises

Beatrice Kirkhuff, Columbia, N. J. 78.57
Auto accident—injured knee, cuts and bruises

Norman Garrison, Millerton, Pa. 92.14
Auto accident—multiple injuries

William Tubbs, Elkland, Pa. 65.72
Auto accident—bruised chest, injured eye

Martin S. Brandt, Dec., Elizabethtown, Pa. 2000.00
Auto accident—death benefits

Richard Jenkins, Columbia Cross Rd., Pa. 70.00
Auto accident—brain concussion, bruises.

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago

ITHACA, N. Y. and POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

YES, AGRICO IS TOPS

for Extra Yields and EXTRA Profits

"UP TO 16 BU. EXTRA CORN PER ACRE WITH AGRICO, IN SIDE-BY-SIDE CHECKS!"

Crop results plainly show that you'll be money ahead by using AGRICO, The Nation's Leading Fertilizer, an important fact which has been demonstrated time and time again—in side-by-side checks with other well-known fertilizers of equal analysis. Typical is this report from John A. and Ernest A. Skellie, of East Greenwich, N. Y., who write:

"We heard about the extra increases in yields that Agrico produces and wanted to see for ourselves, so in 1954, we applied AGRICO FOR CORN 5-10-10, 320 lbs. per acre, alongside another well-known fertilizer of equal analysis, applied at the same rate, on both Pioneer 373 and Cornell M-4 ear corn. First we plowed down 640 lbs. per acre AGRICO FOR TOPDRESSING 10-10-10 on the entire field. Then, we planted a strip for each type of seed with the other 5-10-10 fertilizer.

"*The Agrico-grown Pioneer corn outyielded the Pioneer corn grown with the other fertilizer by 16 bu. MORE per acre, worth $24.45 EXTRA per acre, on the Agrico strip. And the Agrico-grown Cornell corn outyielded the Cornell corn grown with the other fertilizer by 5.9 bu. MORE per acre, worth $8.75 EXTRA per acre, on the Agrico strip.*

"Now we KNOW that you can't beat Agrico for top yields and EXTRA crop profits!"



JOHN A. SKELLIE (left) and son, ERNEST A. SKELLIE, of East Greenwich, N. Y.

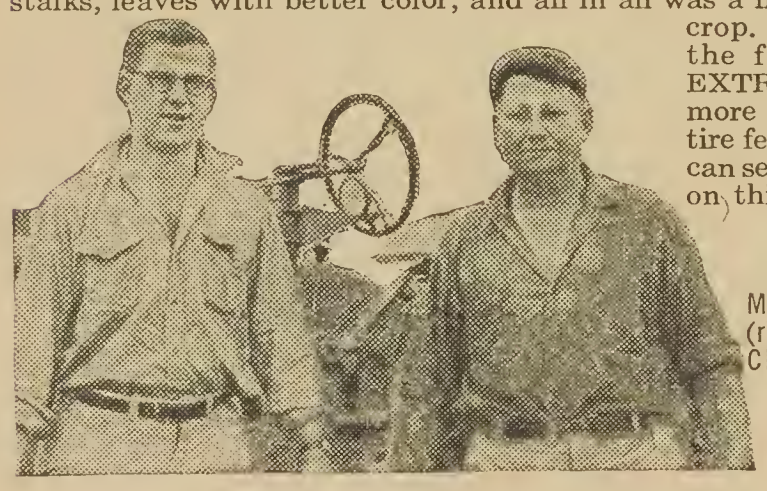
"5 TONS MORE SILAGE CORN PER ACRE!"

Farmer after farmer reports EXTRA increases like the above, suggesting that you, too, can be money ahead by using Agrico. As Myron H. Center, Sr., and Myron H. Center, Jr., of Eagle Bridge, N. Y., say:

"Last Spring was unusually late and wet, but we went ahead and planted our Ohio K-24 corn, using AGRICO FOR CORN 5-10-10, 400 lbs. per acre, on part of the field, and finished off with another well-known fertilizer of the same analysis, applied at the same rate as the Agrico.

"*The Agrico-grown silage corn yielded 13 tons per acre, which is 5 tons MORE ensilage per acre, worth $51.61 EXTRA per acre, than the other fertilizer produced.*

"Besides outyielding the other fertilizer, Agrico produced larger, longer stalks, leaves with better color, and all in all was a much higher quality crop. Combine this with the fact that Agrico's EXTRA yield alone paid more than twice the entire fertilizer bill, and you can see why it'll be Agrico on this farm in 1955."



MYRON H. CENTER, SR. (right) and son, MYRON H. CENTER, JR., of Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

"TOPDRESSING 30-Acre Pasture SAVES $384. in Feed... $540. MORE Milk!"



RUSSELL CHAPIN, of CHAPIN FARMS, North Bangor, N. Y.

Cut feed costs by topdressing pastures with Agrico—now. Russell Chapin, of Chapin Farms, North Bangor, N. Y., says:

"Last Spring, after 1st cutting of hay, I topdressed 30 acres of a 60-acre pasture with AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, 400 lbs. per acre, to see how topdressing pays.

"From Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, 30 milkers grazed this pasture. During these 2 months, milk production increased more than 5 lbs. per cow per day, AND I saved $384. on feed. Feed savings plus $540. increased milk production meant a $924. gain from topdressing. Deducting the topdressing cost, I'm still $510. ahead!"

EXTRA Grazing, EXTRA Milk, EXTRA Hay, Too!



ABE MIEROP, of Blairstown, N. J.

"In Fall '53, I was very disappointed with the stand of alfalfa and clover in a 16-acre field seeded in with oats the previous Spring," writes Abe Mierop, of Blairstown, Rt. #2, N. J. "I thought the drought had finished the seeding—there was nothing showing.

"In Spring '54, I topdressed with AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, 400 lbs. per acre, and the change was amazing!

"First cutting yielded over 2½ tons per acre excellent quality alfalfa hay. My milking herd of 53 purebred Holsteins grazed off the second growth. I put them in this 16-acre field once a day for 3 weeks and production jumped 2 cans of milk daily—a 15% increase! I cut the third growth when it was knee-high, only to have it ruined by excessive rain.

"Increased milk production more than paid for the fertilizer, and thanks to Agrico, I had an extra good supply of high quality hay, worth $35. a ton, for Winter feed that I hadn't counted on."

TIME IS SHORT!

ACT NOW to cash in on the all-important DIFFERENCE Agrico makes in extra yield; extra quality—EXTRA NET PROFIT. Get Agrico NOW—see your A.A.C. Dealer!



Produced only by **The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**

Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J. • Three Rivers (Phoenix), N. Y.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

APRIL 16, 1955

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Let's Improve POTATO Quality

By L. M. HARDISON

Manager of Clark Potato Farms

AFTER READING your editorial on eating quality of potatoes and its relationship to declining consumption, I wanted to prove to you that superior quality spuds can still be grown on the hills of the Southern Tier. I left at your house samples of an old time variety, Cobbler, and a newer variety, Katahdin, for an eating test. Your letter of March 11th, confirms my opinion that they both are good eating.

Before I discuss the subject of quality, I want to briefly give you my thinking on declining consumption. There are many reasons that can be given. In the days of high potato consumption, a large percentage of our population were recent immigrants from Europe where the main item of diet is the potato. As the years passed by, the newer generation was offered a much greater selection of other vegetables and eating habits changed. A person can eat just so much, and if the intake of foods other than potatoes is increased then naturally the consumption of potatoes declines. When I was a boy on the farm in Maine we had no fresh vegetables in the winter except those we produced and stored ourselves. When they were gone we just ate meat, potatoes, and canned vegetables. Now they have all types of fresh vegetables the year around, even ripe tomatoes in the winter.

Less Time in the Kitchen

Many of the vegetables are attractively packaged, do not have to be peeled but are ready for cooking, so naturally the housewife finds them more to her liking. This is especially true of the frozen vegetables. Women today spend less time in the kitchen than they did years ago and they want this time to be more pleasant. I do not find any fault with this program but it has created a different attitude toward the use of the potato when many other more easily prepared vegetables are available.

As labor-saving equipment was developed and the number of factories increased, less heavy physical effort was required to earn a living so people just ate smaller amounts of the hearty foods. The earning power and standard of living has increased so workers now buy more of the higher priced foods, especially more meat. Potatoes have always been known as a poor man's food and when you want a lot of eating for your money, buy a 100 lb. bag of potatoes.

Probably the one thing that has contributed the most to declining potato consumption has been the untrue propaganda that potatoes are fattening. Many times people pass up potatoes and then eat something with far more calories just because that particular food has been given less unfavorable publicity.

Appearance Helps Sales

Now a word about quality. You referred to the old time potato varieties as having much better eating quality than the newer ones. This opinion has also been expressed by one of the oldest potato growers in the state. Let's think about this a bit. We still have some of the older varieties with us, the Irish Cobbler, Green Mountain, Bliss Triumph, Russet Rural, just to mention a few. Why has the Katahdin, one of the so-called new potatoes, become so popular? Why didn't the other older varieties outlast and outsell the newer ones if they had such superior quality? Perhaps some of the old varieties did have a little better quality than the Katahdin, but when the housewife shops she

(Continued on Page 26)



Years ago, potato tops died and the tubers matured before digging. Now, growers keep tops alive by modern disease and insect control methods, often killing the vines just before digging. This may be one reason for poor quality.

GOOD QUALITY IS POSSIBLE

WHEN I was a boy in northern Tioga County, New York, we raised four or five aeres of potatoes as a eash crop. With the exception of a one-horse eultivator, the work of growing and harvesting the potatoes was done entirely by hand. Usually 200 or 300 pounds of fertilizer was used. We thought 100 bushels per aere a fair yield. More than that was eonsidered good. Today, in the same loeality and on the same kind of land, Clark Seed Farms grow hundreds of acres of potatoes, with yields of 400 to 600 bushels per aere.

I wrote an artiele commenting upon the poor quality of many varieties of potatoes. Shortly after it appeared in American Agriculturist Mr. Lewis Hardison, manager of the Clark Farms, left at my home a bushel eaeh of Katahdins and Irish Cobblers, so that we eould try out the quality. Both were excellent, better, in fact, than the Idahos that have taken sueh a hold on the imagination of many eonsumers. We found Katahdins better for baking; the Cobblers best for just plain boiling. I so reported this to Mr. Hardison, whereupon he wrote the artiele on this page, telling what he believes influenees the quality of potatoes.

—E. R. Eastman

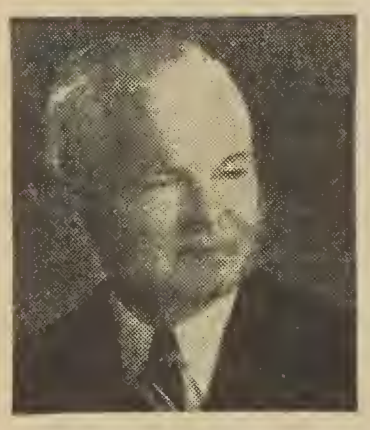
New Chemicals Show Promise of Quack Grass Control—See Page 6

Announcing

G.L.F. Membership Feed Discount

$5.00 Per Ton

on members' purchases of formula feeds manufactured by Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



C. N. SILCOX

To Members of
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Last summer I announced to the stockholders of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc. the *close pricing policy* which I had recommended and the Board of Directors approved. You will recall that I said, "Now is the time for emphasis on those services which cost you the least and give you the greatest returns. The present is not the time for making large or even average margins in G.L.F. operations."

We are now at a point in our operations when it appears that earnings in the feed division for the present fiscal year will be adequate for normal needs. Earnings beyond this point would not be in keeping with the *close pricing policy.*

At the Board of Directors meeting on April 4, the hard-pressed position of farmers was discussed. The Board felt that since farmer-members built this cooperative, members are the ones who should benefit from any steps G.L.F. could make to alleviate the situation. Therefore, the Board took action approving a membership feed discount program.

Effective April 18 for several weeks until further notice, each member of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc. will be eligible to receive a membership feed discount. This membership discount of $5.00 per ton will be given on the purchases made by members during the above period for all formula dairy, poultry, stock feeds and formula supplements manufactured by the Mills Division of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc. A member is a farmer who owns one or more shares of common stock in Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Your local G.L.F. service agency has an up-to-date list of farmer-members of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc. If your name is on this list, you are entitled to this membership feed discount.

Inquire at your local service agency for details.

Sincerely yours,

C N Silcox

General Manager
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

MEMBERSHIP FEED DISCOUNT

RATE: $5.00 per ton or 25¢ a bag

WHAT FEEDS: All formula feeds manufactured by the Mills Division of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

WHO GETS IT: All members (common stockholders) of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

WHEN: From April 18, 1955 for several weeks until further notice

See Your G.L.F. Service Agency Today Regarding the...

Membership Feed Discount

G.L.F. Quality



POTATO VARIETIES

Dear Tom Milliman:

I read your comment about whether a farmer should have a garden. I guess probably you and your friends are both about like most men are. Anyway what garden I have I like to do myself except that we put the corn in a field and cultivate it with a tractor. We have three daughters who live near us and some other relations so we put some in for the whole family.

Last year one end of the potato field was too wet at planting time to plant along with the rest. I got the idea that we could put our tomatoes there at the end of the potato rows and space them so that we could spray them with the potato sprayer at the same time he did the potatoes. We had all the tomatoes all of the families could use fresh, and to make juice and can and then I sold a lot, about 15 bu. Had about 150 to 175 plants to begin with.

Some time ago you had an article in the paper about no one growing good varieties of potatoes any more. We raise about 12 to 15 acres each year and for the last few years have sold them all right here on the farm which is four miles from the center of Jamestown, where we sell direct to the customer. We have to try and grow kinds they like.

We grow Early Ohio for the first ones. Then Chippewa, which I know is listed as not too mealy but on our soil it is very mealy and we get a good crop providing we get new certified seed each year and plant them not later than the first week of May. We grow Rural Russets, and lately have been growing Kennebec for late white ones. Those are smooth and good flavored and cook white and mealy. We grow some Red Pontiac but I myself don't like the taste of them. We have never tried Green Mountains but we have sent for five bushel this year to try them.

In the fall when we sell potatoes we put them in the barn in burlap bags. I make signs and put over each kind with the variety name on them so people will know what kind they are getting. They sometimes want to take a few of each kind home and try them and then come back and get whichever they like best.

I do enjoy reading your page.—*Mrs. Winfield M. Sutton, Jamestown, N. Y.*

—A A—

VETERINARIAN NEEDED

I AM THE owner of a veterinary hospital located in a growing dairy and poultry district. There has been an established practice here for over twenty years in large and small animals. Recently, however, the veterinarian who occupied the premises was forced to give up his practice, leaving a great many dairy farmers and poultrymen, as well as local residents, without the services of a nearby veterinarian.

I thought that your readers might be of help in knowing someone who could fill the great need of our area's farmers, as well as give some young veterinarian an unusual opportunity.

—*Oscar Hilf, Spring Glen, N. Y.*

—A. A.—

STILL GOING

WHEN reading your very interesting farm paper, I saw the letter from Mr. Dexter M. White of Horseheads, N. Y. I surely agree with him in not wanting to "fold up" as he expressed it.

I will be 90 years of age June 29, am living in an apartment; doing my own work and making quilts and clothing for the Cleveland Orphanage which our church helps support.

When the grandchildren, five girls, and seven great grandchildren ask my age, they beg me not to say I was born when the Civil War closed.

I grew up on a farm, was born in a log house as my three brothers were. I lived there until I was 14 years of age in a contented and happy family. The farm is still in the family.—*Mrs. Bertha Gowdy, Wellsville, N. Y.*

—A. A.—

TWICE STUNG

I READ the article in a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about the various rackets being worked today on the people of this country. I used to think I was one of those wise guys that could not be hooked. Then one day there came to our place a man with tank and truck, nearly new, who wanted to clean our septic tank. I asked the price. He said that he had just cleaned a tank for a neighbor for $22.00 and he would clean mine for the same, then added, "about the same." I told him to go ahead.

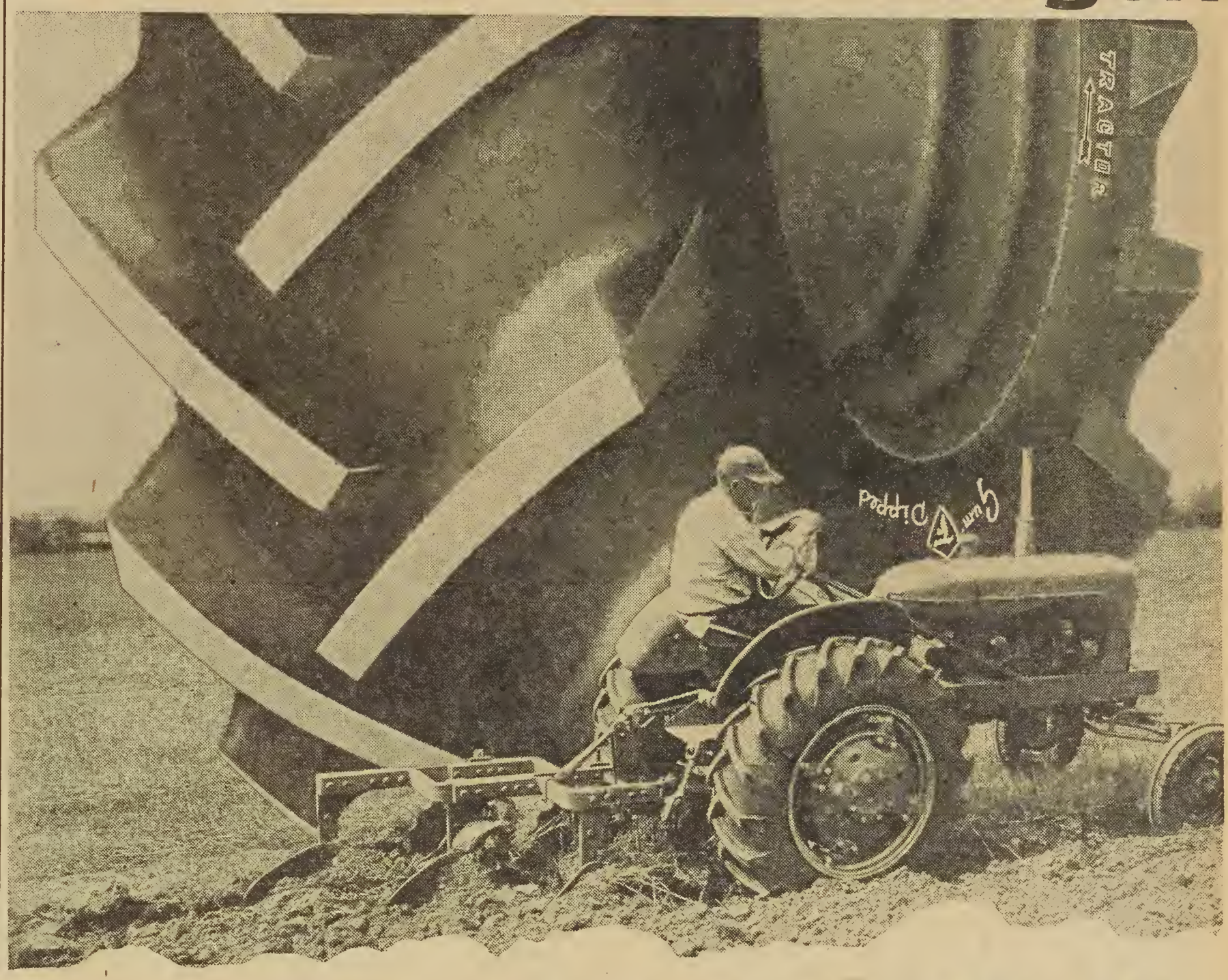
He dug down to the tank which is concrete. He did not open a hole large enough to take the cover off so he made a hole in the cover with his crow bar. I again asked him definitely about the price and he said $42.00. When I protested he said he did not promise to do it for $22.00, that he said it might be done for that amount. He had the hole open and the hole in the top and he knew I would not leave it as it was. So I paid him the $42.00.

Last summer another man came with his son and wanted to clean the tank. First I was going to set the dog on him, then thought I would hear what he had to say. He wanted to clean the tank for $15.00 and said that it would be no more. I thought that fair, so he opened the ground down to the tank and pumped out a tankful. Then his son told me the $15.00 was for opening the ground and there would be an extra charge for what he took out, and they had their tank full which would be $15.00 more. Stung again! If I did not pay him $30.00, he would dump the whole load right in the yard! When I offered to pay him with a check, he would not take the check, nor give me his name, insisting on having cash.

I am wondering what will happen when the third man comes and wants to clean my tank.—*W.E.E., N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Deal with a local concern with a good reputation and you should have no trouble.

Pulls Better...Lasts Longer!



THE Firestone DEEP TREAD

YOU are time and money ahead when you equip your tractor with new Firestone "Deep Tread" tractor tires.

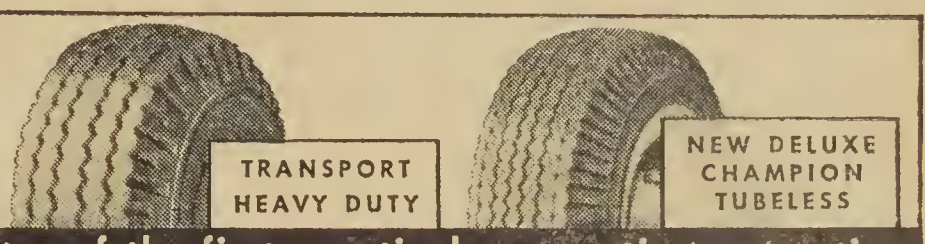
You get more work done with the Firestone "Deep Tread" because the deeper curved bar center bite and big, powerful shoulders give maximum drawbar pull in any soil condition.

You get longer tire life because the Firestone "Deep Tread" has more tread rubber than other tires in its low price range. You save with extra hours of service.

Let your Firestone Dealer or Store show you the many other advantages of the Firestone "Deep Tread" tractor tire.

Compare before you buy . . . no other tractor tire gives so much for so low a price.

GET FAMOUS FIRESTONE TIRES FOR YOUR TRUCK OR CAR



Always buy tires built by Firestone, originator of the first practical pneumatic tractor tire

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC

Copyright 1955, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN?

By E. R. Eastman

SEVERAL well attended meetings of dairymen have been held recently in the New York milk shed, where attempts have been made to organize a new milk organization. This is something that always happens when farmers are in a cost-price squeeze.

It is natural, wholesome, and right that farmers should make every effort to keep informed, and to try to better their situation. But when men are almost desperate, as many are now because of low milk prices, there is always danger of falling out of the frying pan into the fire by making costly mistakes. During such times of crisis it is easy to mislead men into doing something that they may be sorry for. Also there are always in such movements honest, sincere men who, lend their names and leadership hoping often against their better judgment that some good will result.

Now, let us say with emphasis that if there is no hope of doing a job with our present organizations, then it is time to set up a new one. But there are already too many organizations, and it would seem just plain common sense to make full use of the machinery that you have before paying a heavy price for something new, when you have no surety—except promises — that it will work.

Everybody knows that dairymen should have a much better price for milk. So it is easy to say, "If you will just join this new organization we promise you that you'll get those better prices and all will be well." But after you have joined such an association, and paid your money, what surety have you that untried, inexperienced leaders, no matter how sincere, can do any better job than the men that you elected in your present cooperatives are doing? Then there is the matter of expense. With all farm expenses already out of sight, perhaps farmers will need to think of the additional cost of maintaining another cooperative. The by-laws of this particular organization call for maintaining offices in New York City and upstate, and for the compensation of the officers, and that will be only a start of the costs.

The milk marketing problem is not simple. There is no one cure-all. It will take some time and patience to agree upon remedies, and to put them into practice. Fortunately, some progress has been made. In some ways, especially until recently, you have had some cause for criticism of your milk marketing cooperatives. It is certain that many dairymen have become tired and sick of the lack of cooperation among the leaders of the different milk marketing organizations. It has seemed that some of these leaders have at times been more interested in fighting one another than they have in standing together. But how can you be sure that inserting another organization into the picture will help any when many of those who are advocating such an organization are already fighting the older milk marketing associations?

One speaker who was urging a group of dairymen to join this new organization was very critical not only of the other milk marketing associations, but also of the Grange and the Farm Bureau. With that sort of attitude, how can anyone know that adding another organization wouldn't just add more quarreling?

Getting all dairymen into one big effective group is rank nonsense, just as it is impossible to get everybody to join the same church.

Fortunately, the four major milk organizations in the New York milk shed, namely the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, and the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, have made some real progress during the past winter in stopping the quarreling and bickering among themselves, and in pulling together. Because of this policy they have obtained some real results. They agreed on a super pool price, and because they stood together they succeeded in getting every dealer to increase the price of Class I milk during the winter months.

Also, the unity of these four cooperatives enabled them to get the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Department to hold hearings, where organized dairymen presented their evidence for a $6 price for Class I, with seasonal variations through the summer and fall months. At this writing Washington has not yet reported conclusions from this hearing, but it is certain that there will be some good results. Meanwhile, dairymen of the four milk marketing organizations are studying plans:

1. Further to improve the milk order.
2. To step up publicity and advertising activity to increase the consumption of milk.

For further discussion of the milk marketing problems see Ed Harrison's statement on the "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" page in this issue. Few men know more about cows and down-to-earth dairying and farm problems than does Ed Harrison. He speaks from everyday, first-hand experience.

A QUICK LOOK AT YOUR PLANS

THE weather scientists say that there is plenty of moisture in the ground in this northeastern section, and that this ought to be good insurance for plenty of water for springs, wells, and crops. Certain it is that in most parts of the Northeast this winter there has been heavy snowfall and rain.

Just as a last minute check-up on plans for your spring campaign, have you made plans:

1. To use the very best seed?
2. To fit your ground for the best possible seed bed.
3. To raise more corn for grain?
4. If seedings are short or didn't come through the winter well, do your plans include emergency feed crops like Sudan grass or millet?
5. What about pasture improvement?
6. How about more legumes?
7. Less cash crops, perhaps, but better cared for?
8. Egg prices are already improving. This means all possible care for the pullets.
9. Last, but not least, clean up rats and mice. A study by the U. S. Biological Survey showed that feed consumption of 100 hens in a rat-proof pen was about 3 lbs. of feed per day less than an equal number of birds in a pen that was not rat-proofed. This means that on this particular farm $25 worth of feed per 100 laying hens per year was lost as a result of not having the pens rat-proofed.

THIS MAY CONCERN YOU

IT SEEMS just too bad to follow every farm practice necessary to get a high yield only to lose out for the lack of one ingredient. On most northeastern farms that lack is lime. Look at these figures, for example, showing lime needs compared to actual use as of 1953:

STATE	NEEDS (Round figures—tons)	USE (Round figures—tons)
Connecticut	178,000	49,000
Maine	432,000	52,000
Massachusetts	280,000	50,000
New Hampshire	234,000	25,000
New Jersey	360,000	155,000
New York	2,425,000	703,000
Pennsylvania	2,665,000	1,073,000
Rhode Island	27,000	11,500
Vermont	362,000	67,000

No one thing on most farms will improve most of your crops more than a large enough amount of lime.

"A MERRY HEART DOETH GOOD LIKE A MEDICINE"

ALL doctors, and most of the rest of us, will agree with the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania in the statement that laughter is the best medicine. Kings used to have their jesters to make them laugh and forget the cares of state. King Solomon recommended laughter. Abraham Lincoln said that if he couldn't laugh he would die. Many of the best works of Shakespeare were comedies.

Laughter, so say the doctors, stimulates the circulation, exercises the respiratory muscles, quickens the nerve action. I have seen people, and so have you, who go through life with a grim expression on their faces which seems to say, "Make me laugh if you can." And on the other hand, you know how quickly you respond to a smile, even from a stranger.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

"THAT part of Delaware County, New York, adjacent to Schoharie," writes Mr. Roscoe C. Jones of Jefferson, "was first settled from Scotland, and many Scottish names are still to be found there. During the last deer season two men, too old to hunt, were wandering about in a cemetery when their attention was held by an epitaph on a marble slab. It read:

"Lord, she was thinc!"

"Just look at that," said old man Grant. "There should be a law against cutting lies in stone. I remember Kate. She was an old divil, that I will say, an old divil for sure."

Just then came the crack of a rifle in the nearby woods and a sizeable piece of stone was knocked from the slab. The epitaph now read:

"Lord, she was thin!"

"Ah," said McPherson, "that is better, much better; she was that, and no one will dispute the truth of it."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 8. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Costine, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hehel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARM OUTLOOK: Dean W. I. Myers of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture states belief that New York farmers are experiencing the worst of the present recession and expresses what he terms "conservative optimism". He gives four reasons: (1) a favorable long-run outlook for the profitable production of fresh milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables; (2) continued high demand for choice foods from our rapidly growing urban population; (3) substantial progress in bringing supply and demand of milk and eggs into balance; and (4) more favorable feed prices because of large supplies and a gradual reduction in support prices for grains.

PARITY RATIO: On March 15th, the parity ratio for farm products was 86%, one point below a month earlier and 5% below the average of prices for farm products a year ago.

Big factor holding back farm price recovery is volume of products held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Patrick Healy of the National Milk Producers Federation made the following comment to a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee: **"The day that the Commodity Credit Corporation sells its last pound of butter, last pound of powdered milk, and last pound of cheese, the nation's dairy farmers—through their cooperatives—can bargain for a fair and profit-returning price for their milk in a free market".**

CROP PROSPECTS: Except for a severe freeze in southern states, prospects for 1955 crop production are excellent. The acreage of some controlled crops is down but some increases are expected, particularly in small grains. **This may help livestock producers temporarily, but eventually may increase livestock number to the point where prices will be depressed.**

The USDA reminds potato growers that if planting intentions in 29 late states are actually carried out and if the weather is good, potato crop is likely to be big enough to depress prices. Average yields from the intended acreage on March 1st would bring a crop 2% bigger than last year and 8% larger than the USDA recommends for 1955.

FROST DAMAGE: **Extreme cold weather has probably ruined the peach crop in several southern states, damaged apples and other fruit in some areas and delayed harvest of many southern vegetables. Emergency government loans will be made available in many counties in southern states.**

MILK PRICES: Milk producers for the New York market are hoping with confidence for some relief from declining prices. The super pool arrangement with dealers expires May 1st and without some action by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, there will be a drop in the class I price to $4.49 on that date.

Countrywide, available milk per capita for 1955 is estimated as 4% below last year primarily due to increase in population. **In recent months milk consumption of Westchester County, N. Y., shows about a 4% increase and some increases are also reported in other areas.** Bringing supply and demand into line seems essential either by cutting production or increasing consumption before real market stability can be reached.

POULTRY: Baby chick production in February was 15%, and in March was 16%, below last year for the entire country. Fewer baby chicks were hatched in all areas except New England which was up 1% and the South Atlantic area which was up 11%, but many chicks in these areas were for broilers. It is estimated that U. S. poultry farmers will raise 18% fewer pullets than last year and that egg prices should be considerably better by May 1st. Cold storage stocks of eggs are much above last year, chickens in storage are considerably below, and stocks of turkeys slightly below, last year. March turkey hatch was 20% below last year and outlook may improve.

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WITH neighbor, hired man and wife, I've argued almost all my life, but there's one thing on which we three without no trouble can agree: There's nothing else that brings the gain as does a first-class April rain. Of course, my three associates believe a nice, hard downpour rates their admiration 'cause it means their precious grass and grain and beans are getting moisture those things need to whoop their growth or sprout their seed; and hence, though they might fret and stew when they can't work a day or two, they gladly tolerate the drops 'cause there'll be more work when it stops.

My love for rain's not quite the same, what makes it wonderful, I claim, ain't what it does for crops, by gee, but its advantages for me. As long as skies are dripping wet, I need not do a thing but set and let the music of the rain help ease away my aches and pain. Mirandy cannot make me go out in the field to plow or sow; I need not be ashamed to see the way her helper looks at me; and neighbor ain't got no excuse to say that I'm no earthly use. As long as it's a rainy day, I'm working just as hard as they.



Will fall calves make more money?

According to a report from a leading agricultural college, the answer is "yes." Fall-dropped calves make better use of pasture, are heavier at weaning time and sell on a more favorable market than either spring or summer calves.

Fall calves have some disadvantages, too: it takes a little more labor for care of cows and calves during winter, and calves take more feed when supplemental feedings may be necessary. Nonetheless, the additional weight and sounder condition of fall calves at market time more than offset the additional labor involved.



Engines last longer with this detergent oil!

Protect your investment in machinery by using the motor oil that keeps engines clean as it lubricates. *Gulfpride H.D.* greatly reduces engine wear due to corrosion and rust, keeps engines clean and efficient under all driving conditions. Now in handy, 5-gallon utility pails that are re-usable dozens of ways.

You save money when you GO GULF



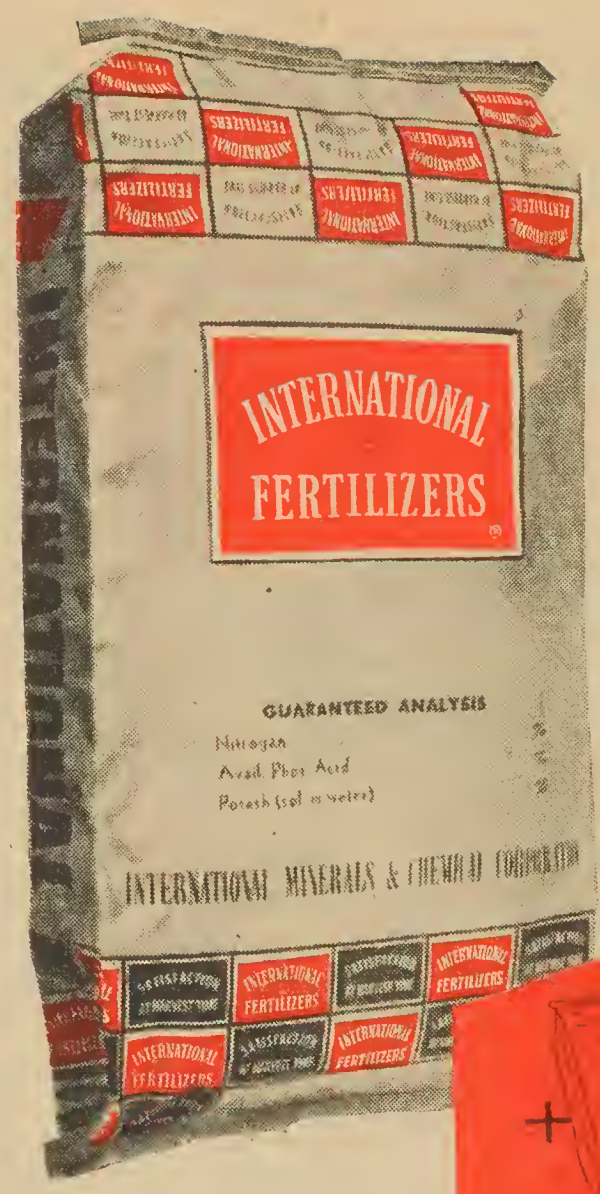
Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease—saves you the expense and bother of handling from five to seven different greases.



Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant—perfect for all conventional transmissions and differentials.

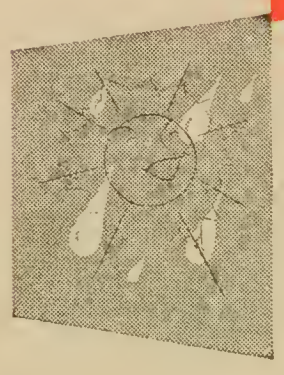
GULF

Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf



IN
REGULAR ANALYSES
AND MULTIPLE
STRENGTH GRADES

10-20-10
10-10-10
10-5-10
8-16-16
8-16-8
5-20-20
5-10-15
5-10-10
0-20-20
0-15-30





plan your

PROFITS

Your harvest-time profits are in the making right now. How big they'll be depends a lot on the amount and quality of the fertilizer you use.

Plan now for a bigger cash return from every acre by using *International Multiple Strength Fertilizers* this spring on your fruit, vegetables, pasture grasses and other crops. You'll find an *International* multiple strength grade that is right for each crop. Use it generously to stimulate early growth, to produce high yields and to get maximum profit.

So get the best, get *International* . . . proved effective by almost 50 years of profitable use. Call your *International Fertilizer Dealer* for the recommended grades and amounts you need for *Satisfaction at Harvest Time.*

Plant Food Division
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6
District Sales Offices and Fertilizer Manufacturing Plants at Buffalo, New York and Woburn, Massachusetts.

NEW CHEMICALS Show Promise of Quack Grass CONTROL

A RARE chemical, previously used in small quantities in a special process for manufacturing photographic film, promises to solve some of agriculture's most costly problems. Preliminary experiments around the country indicate that this chemical, aminotriazole, may be the first successful antidote yet devised for many crop plagues, ranging all the way from quackgrass in corn to Canada thistle in pastures.

On the basis of some highly successful first tests, it will be applied this year on a wide scale against quackgrass, perhaps the farmer's toughest foe, a pest which has defied all other attempts to get rid of it. However, it will not be available for general sale this year.

The suddenly popular chemical looks very promising for pasture renovation, in the opinion of M. A. Sprague, Rutgers University, who estimates the need for renovation in the nation to be about 50 million acres.

Sprague finds aminotriazole promising after his first tests with it. In a fall experiment, a nurse crop was made of an old stand of grass by spraying with the chemical. It gradually got rid of the old grass while a new seeding of rye was getting started on the same plot. The spray was applied 14 days before seeding at four pounds per acre. The old grass was green when the plot was seeded and when it had turned brown, the new seedlings were growing well.



Dr. Stephen Raleigh, Pennsylvania State University agronomist, stands at the boundary line between rows of corn treated with Amizol, and an untreated section of the field. Rank growth of quack grass shown in corn on left half of picture, was prevented when Dr. Raleigh applied Amizol to corn rows shown on right.

Aminotriazole also has met with success as a brush killer, outstanding in its action against ash, poison ivy and certain oaks, as reported in January at the Northeast Weed Control Conference.

The chemical achieves its effect by interfering with the chlorophyll supply, stunting growth, and sickening the susceptible weed. Noxious greenery has been turned white as a snowfall by an application of Amizol (the trade name) and has quickly withered away. Amizol is not poisonous to human beings or animals, and dissipates in most soils rapidly depending upon rainfall, amount of chemical used and physical properties of the soil.

Fatal to Canada Thistles

Canada Thistle was recently ranked at the top of the national list of weeds outlawed by states as public enemies, with fines imposed for harboring them. One of the worst broadleaf perennial weeds because of its extensive underground root system, it could be kept in control only by the application of large amounts of soil sterilants or repeated applications of 2,4-D. Amizol appears to affect Canada thistle more than any of the new chemicals tried against it.

In applying aminotriazole on Canada Thistle the timing probably is as important as the rates used. All treatments at the early stages of the weed development produced regrowth. The treatments applied at the bud stage gave a complete kill of the top growth and only very occasionally delayed shoots were observed at the end of the season. Should these preliminary results be confirmed by the final reading in 1955, the chemical will be a valuable tool in the control of this important pest.

Quack Succumbs

Quackgrass, so tenacious it has caused farmers to abandon crops and even forced them off the land, was eradicated with Amizol treatment in Pennsylvania State University cornfields by Stephen Raleigh, the weed specialist.

"The indications are, for best results with aminotriazole," Raleigh reported, "the application should be made on the quackgrass sod in the spring, 10 or 20 days before planting corn; plow, disk and plant corn immediately. Then cultivate three or four times during the growing season. The aminotriazole translocates rapidly; slows down the rate of growth of the quackgrass so it is easily killed by cultivation."

Preliminary data received from research workers throughout the country indicate many other possible uses for Amizol. Further work is needed to evaluate the exact use of this chemical in these other fields but the initial results look promising. Among these possibilities are control of Johnson grass on ditch banks, Bermuda grass, hemp nettle, stickweed, bull mustard, giant foxtail, cattails, tulles, milkweed and wild buckwheat.

"Not all tests with Amizol have been successful," says Robert H. Beatty, agricultural research director of the American Chemical Paint Co. "It won't be a cure-all. Our research department will not release the compound for unlimited sale until more data can be gathered under various soil, rainfall and growth patterns. With the splendid cooperation we have been receiving from the weed research workers in the Federal and State governments, we hope to expand our development program in 1955."



Each Spring Is a PROMISE

By E. R. EASTMAN

A FRIEND of mine retired from his profession and went to southern California intending to live there the rest of his life. After one year he was back, because he and his wife missed the rolling seasons, and particularly the springtime in this Northeast country of ours.

Some years ago my brother Fay (George Duff) and I were sitting on the front porch of his farm home, on one of the first warm nights of early spring. Down through the old cow lane, the green was beginning to show along the edges of the fence and the peepers were singing in the swamp pasture. After listening a while, Fay said:

"Eddie, can you remember when you were a small boy in that long ago springtime when we moved over into the West Creek valley to a much larger farm?"

"You bet I remember!" I said. "That valley, which was much the same as it was when first settled, and that new farm seemed like a fairyland to a small boy. I think it was you who taught me how to milk my first cow. And I remember the thrill I got from gathering eggs by the milkpailful from our big flock of hens, and from tapping the trees and helping you and Father gather and boil the maple sap. Every time I smell new-turned earth in the spring I go back through memory's lane to that old farm where I watched you strike your first furrow across the meadow on the flat, with the robins in the furrow behind you."

"Yes," said Fay. "Just now while I was listening to the peepers on this warm night I was thinking of those old days. Probably they seem better to us in retrospect than they really were, but, thank God most of us have never entirely lost the lift of the heart that comes with the awakening of life in the spring in this Northeast country of ours. Look at those maples down there on the edge of the yard, the bare woods at the end of the pasture, and the brown fields. They seem dead—but they aren't. They're just asleep. In a short time now all of this country will bloom again with life. What more do you want in the way of a miracle than the leaves of the trees? I think about it every spring—millions of leaves, all alike, and yet all different. It's the same with grass. Plow it under, freeze it, but give it time and it's back again as green as ever. It sleeps but never dies."

So will it be with us, I trust. We shall not die, but fall asleep to rest until the Great Spring. With the miracle of the renewed life and beauty of each of our springtimes, the Master repeats his promise:

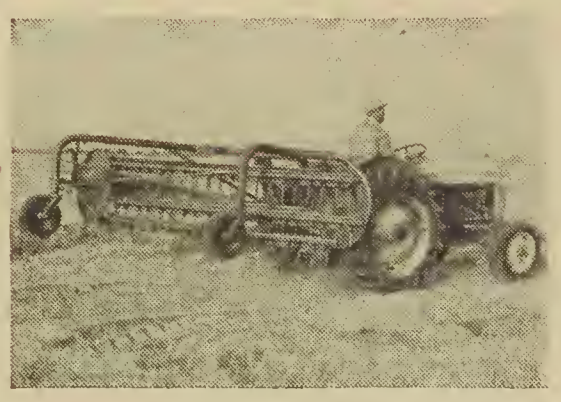
"I am the resurrection, and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."—*Reprinted by request from Mar. 17, 1951 issue.*



Talk about clean, easy raking!



NEW FORD MOUNTED Side Delivery Rake



Rides to work... Lifts over obstructions

You get to the field quicker, without wear or vibration on the rake. Then a nudge of the Hydraulic Touch Control lever lowers the rake to working position. You can quickly raise this rake over rocks or obstructions to prevent damage.

You'll agree...here's something *new* and *better* in hay rakes!

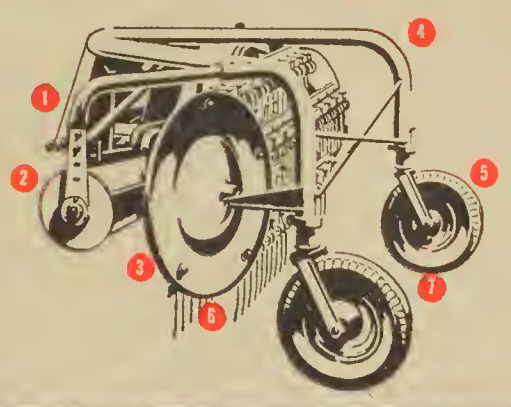
The new Ford Side Delivery Rake moves hay from swath to windrow in half the distance of ordinary side rakes. It handles hay *gently* while you rake at faster speeds.

It takes only a few minutes to attach this rake to any Ford Tractor; then it is raised and lowered hydraulically. You can quickly lift this rake over obstructions . . . make short turns without cramping . . . rake cleaner on the curves . . . back into tight spots easily.

In addition, the new Ford Rake is PTO-operated, and it has a 2-speed drive—use tractor high gear for most raking, or lower gear for dry hay and rough ground.

There's much more that's new and different in the new mounted Ford Rake, and your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement dealer invites you to come in and see it. Then try it on your own farm without obligation. TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DIVISION, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN.

LEAVE IT TO FORD TO PRODUCE A BETTER RAKE



1 2-speed PTO drive—regulates easily to conform with tractor gear used
2 Exclusive 4-blade rotor strips hay cleaner — replaces the conventional stripper bars
3 Sealed ball bearings on tooth bars—smooth running
4 Strong tubular frame, high clearance
5 Full-caster gauge wheels adjust raking height
6 Five-bar reel for faster raking without leaf loss
7 Extra width gets all the hay with ease

Ford Farming

GETS MORE DONE...AT LOWER COST

CONCRETE Saved This Old Barn



Many an old barn can be saved if taken in time. The sills of an old barn as shown at the left were completely rotten and walls were in bad shape. Before the new wall was laid, the barn was raised by jacks and the partially rotted wall was sawed off.

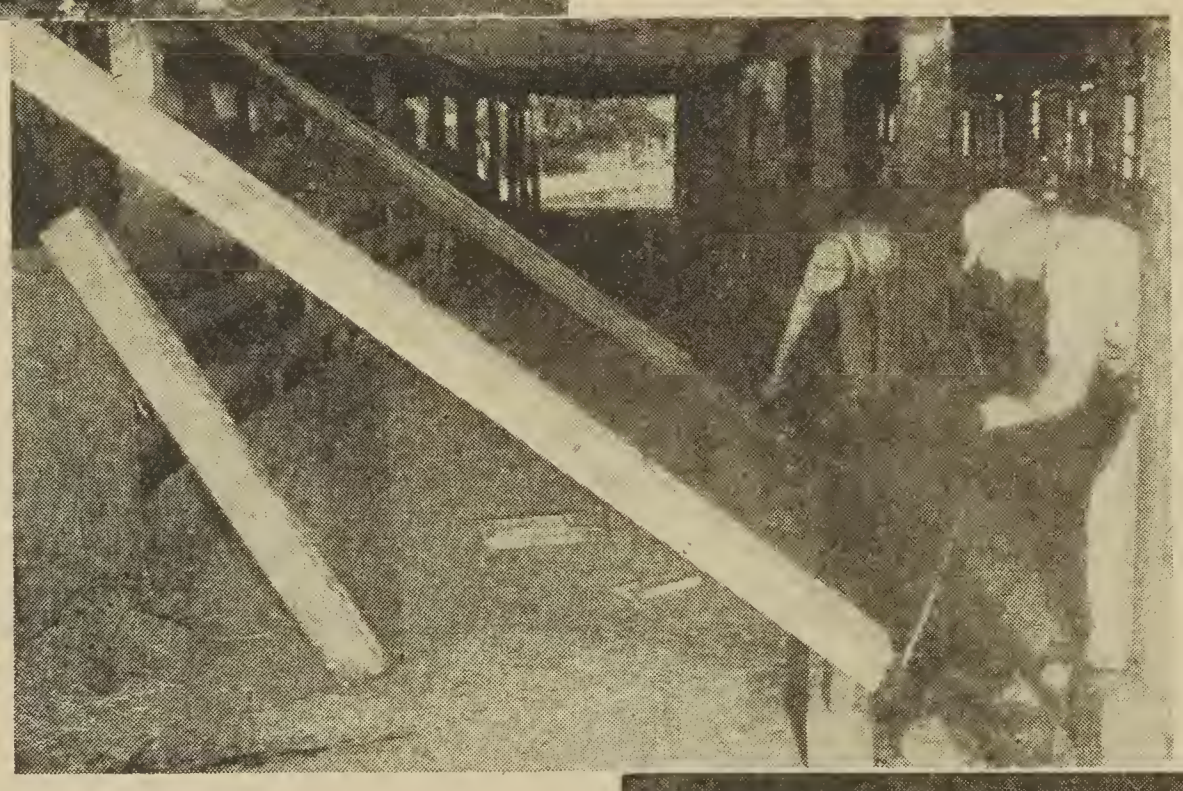


Compare the concrete block wall and the completed concrete floor with the original condition shown at the left. It can be kept clean and will last indefinitely. The blocks provide insulation and keep the barn cool in summer and warm in winter.

A quarter of the exterior wall was removed at the time, and the barn itself was supported by 6" x 6" timbers spaced six feet apart. Then a concrete footing was made, 3 feet deep, 24 inches wide at the bottom and 18 inches at the top and reinforced with two 5/8" round bars. On top of this footing two courses of 12x8x16 concrete blocks were laid and on top of this rows of 12x8x16 light weight blocks for the wall.

Glass block windows every 4 feet were 32" square. The owner figured that glass blocks gave lower heat losses than glass paned windows.

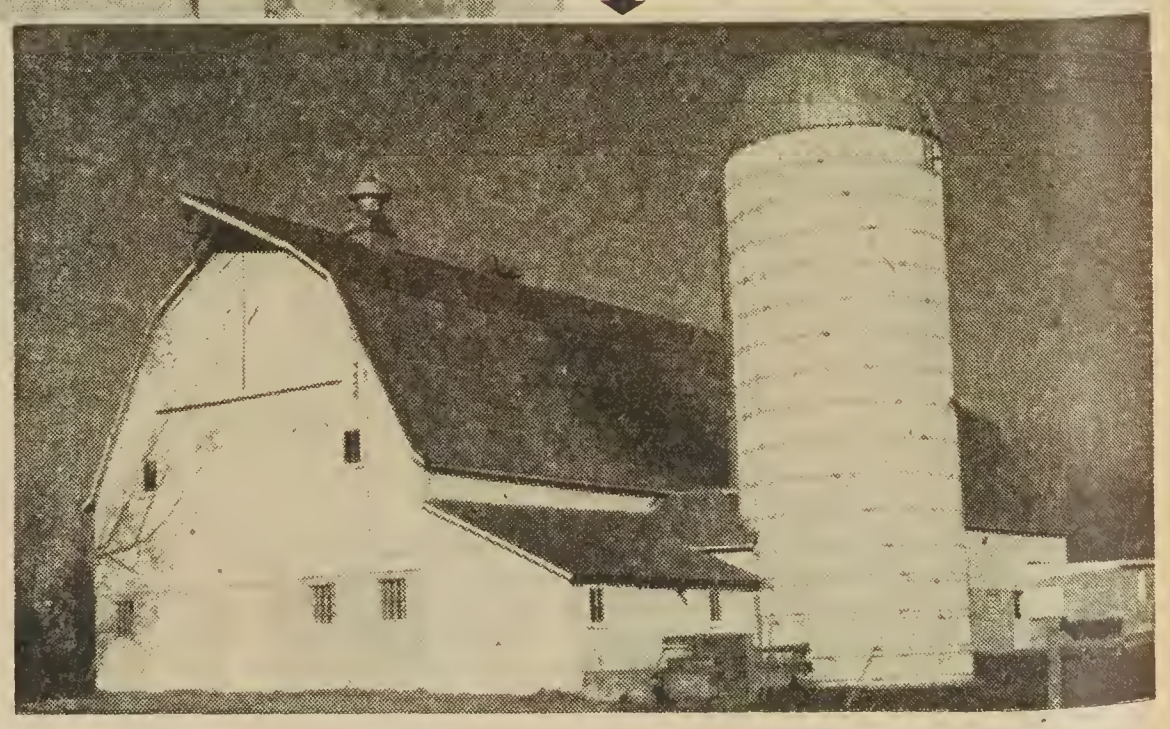
Before the job was started, the barn was badly out of plumb. It was straightened by using diagonal timbers and jacks as shown in the illustration at the right.





The barn after repair. The interior was laid out to care for 35 cows with room for herd sire and young stock. The building is laid out in a way to save labor. The silo is not leaning. Cameras (or perhaps photographers) do lie or at least mislead.

Lowering the barn onto the wall after completion. Concrete floors throughout make daily cleaning easy. Interior walls were painted with Portland Cement Base paint.



WHAT A BUY!

BIG G-E FREEZER COSTS LESS THAN YOU THINK!



Season's Best Freezer Buy

This 11-cubic-foot G-E Freezer is at the lowest price ever! It's a real special and brings you these famous G-E conveniences and advantages:

- All-aluminum liner for fast freezing
- Fast-freezer — quick-freezes up to 60 pounds of food
- Adjustable temperature control
- Automatic interior light
- Three storage baskets, two metal dividers, thermometer
- Easy-opening, counter-balanced lid
- Positive-action locking latch
- Cabinet—Perfect-Seal construction, bonderized for rust resistance
- Finish—baked enamel, prime coat electrostatically applied
- Insulation—Laminar glass fiber
- Sealed-in refrigerating mechanism
- Refrigerant—safe, odor-free
- Motor—one-quarter horsepower
- Condenser—wire type
- Five-year protection plan

See your G-E dealer for exact terms. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.
General Electric Company, Appliance Park, Louisville 1, Kentucky.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

See this sensational freezer and other G-E values at your G-E dealer's

Readers Discuss Trespassing, Posting Farm Property and Other Farm Problems

HAVING read in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the article regarding trespassing on "Posted lands," and the paragraph asking, "If you know of trespassers that have been arrested and fined" I am sending the following facts taken from the Justice's Docket.

On November 29, 1954 which was during the deer season, the persons named were arrested and **paid penalties.** Stanley Darling, Odessa, N. Y. and Bernard Granger. The information and depositions were sworn to by Aubrey Westervelt, owner of the land, and Louis R. Fenwick and George Hanville, State Game Protectors.

Each defendant pleaded guilty and agreed to settle on a civil compromise for the sum of $20 and $2.50 costs.

On November 30, 1954 George Polovick, R.D. 1, Big Flats, N. Y., was arrested for trespassing on posted land belonging to Aubrey Westervelt of Spencer, N. Y. Information was sworn to by the owner and Louis R. Fenwick, State Game Protector. Since this young man was more cooperative he was let off with a penalty of $10 and $2.50 costs on a Civil Compromise.

On the 8th day of December 1954 information and deposition was subscribed and sworn to by Aubrey Westervelt and Louis R. Fenwick, Game Protector that defendant (C. Smith) committed the crime of trespassing on posted land while hunting game in violation of Sections 361, 363 & 364 of the Conservation Law of the State of N. Y. On December 8, 1954, Warrant was issued to Louis R. Fenwick, Game Protector, the reason a warrant was asked for was that defendant refused to show his license and stated his name was Charles Smith, 456 Roe Avenue, Elmira, New York. He was traced by his car registration which was (4J-5240 New York State 1954).

Upon investigation it was found that the alleged Charles Smith was Casimer Grebelski of 1066 North Main Street, Elmira, New York. On December 20, 1954 defendant was brought into court and pleaded guilty and fined $20. This case was prosecuted as a criminal charge.

In these cases of "Trespassing on Posted Land" the owner must act as complainant and the game protector is only a witness and investigator. Here are sections of the law:

"Sec. 364" Nothing shall obligate the Conservation Department regarding the enforcement of the provisions of the Chapters regarding Posted Lands unless the trespass committed consists of hunting, fishing, trapping, or disturbing fish or game.

"Sec. 366" The department will furnish on application printed blank forms granting consent of owners of lands to hunt or fish thereon.

— Chas. Griffiths, Justice of Peace, Spencer, N. Y.

— A. A. —

TEACH THEM FACTS

I AM the VO-AG instructor at the Le-Roy high school and am mightily concerned regarding the vital issues of our times.

I have just finished reading your excellent article on page 10 of the MARCH 19, 1955 issue **"Should All Farms Be POSTED?"** and my instant reaction prompted me to haul-out-my-pen to start this message upon its educational way!

Here are my observations and suggestions:

1. Talk to our legislators and request them to produce a bill along this line—That ALL future licensees be required to take a written test that establishes required minimums of knowledge about the posting of lands as well as soil and conservation.
2. Ask that they, the legislators, further be required to have written in the Fishing and Hunting Guide Manual the material written in your article or something of a similar nature.

In this way, we could be certain that all hunters would have been (should have been, if we leave NO room for possible loop holes) thoroughly informed, thereby allowing for much stiffer penalties for the violation of the laws inasmuch as the crutch of NON-information and ignorance would have been removed!—*F.H.B., N. Y.*

— A. A. —

IGNORANT AND INSOLENT

JUST had to let you know how much we appreciated your article "Should All Farms Be Posted?" As a farm wife for the past fifteen years I have come to dislike even the words "Hunting Season." Putting a license on their back and a gun over their shoulder certainly does transform the majority of the hunters into obnoxious trespassers. It makes my blood boil to glance out a window and see several "hunters" and their dogs tramping through a field of brittle soy beans. Once knocked to the ground, these beans are lost to the farmer. You can also add to the list of complaints another—thievery. We don't dare leave a tractor or equipment in the fields during hunting season even during lunch hour. The tools have been stripped right off of them.

Our farm is posted every year but that seems to be a waste of time. The signs are absolutely ignored. My husband has never refused permission to any hunter who came to the door and asked for it. He points out the fields he wants the hunter to steer clear of, the hunter respects his wishes, and both of them are happy. But the ignorant, insolent, **trespassing** hunters cause damage and ill feeling everywhere they go.

I think you have started the ball rolling and I sincerely hope the farmers will band together and get behind your article. A lot of voices have to be heard to get some results.—*T.S.—New Jersey*

— A. A. —

A HUNTER'S COMMENT

AFTER reading 'Should All Farms Be Posted' in the March 19 issue I have been doing a slow burn. You're going to compare us sportsmen to chicken thieves by giving the same rewards for our arrest for trespassing. We're **not** criminals just because we happen to stray on to posted land. I've caught myself on posted land many a time by not seeing a poster.

Sure the land is his 'castle.' No one is taking it away from him. Anyone knows the damage a hunter does going through a field or wood lot is very negligible in the late fall and winter. It's really foolish to compare trespassing on the city man's property with hunting and fishing in the rural areas. If you want to hunt and fish you have to go where the game is.

You could help in finding some other solution to this problem other than to have us arrested, or pay the farmer to. You could suggest to the conservation department to charge a little more for our license so they could buy hunting rights from the farmer, or buy more land. Or you could suggest to them not to set out any more pheasants. They're the only game that hangs out near buildings and fields, where women and children get scared from the noise.

"Anyway, you're paper smells to the high heavens and I don't want it anymore. I don't want to read about a fellow sportsman being arrested and you gloating over it. You are going to cause more, dissension between the farmer and the city man. Lord knows there's enough now. Don't send my money back. Give it to some stingy, skinflint farmer to buy more posters with or for payment for a couple of stems of grass I stepped on, or a fence wire I broke that was so old and weak it broke when I touched it."—*A.K., New York*

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the only letter of objection that we received. Here is a part of our answer to it:

Dear Mr. A. K.:

For a number of years we have worked to better the feeling between sportsmen and farmers. If you will read the article again without bias, you will find that posting properties is recommended only as a last resort and that Mr. Eastman says definitely that he does not approve of it unless it is necessary.

Unfortunately there are many so-called sportsmen who laugh at signs and say "they don't mean a thing." It has been our experience that a conviction in an area causes a marked change in attitude which we think is very helpful.

Now you know just as well as I do that you are not going to get arrested and convicted for accidentally stepping on posted property. You may get arrested and prosecuted if you refuse to leave posted property, if you tell the owner that signs don't mean a — thing or even infer he might get hurt. You may not believe it but things like this have happened.

I would also like to point out the chances are excellent that few farmers indeed will refuse permission to hunt on their place if you ask for it like a gentleman. Frankly, there is no use in talking about better relations between farmers and sportsmen while you believe a farmer does not have the right to post his own property.

I assure you that we are interested in bettering relations and it is our belief that our action as outlined in the article will improve those relations rather than harm them.

— A. A. —

SLOW DOWN!

IN THE January 15 issue the editor asked, "Are You Farming Too Big?" It was a straight punch that hit some of us in the pit of the stomach. Ouch! We didn't like it. But how true it was. We are trying to keep up with the "Hobby Farmers". It's, "do more of this and do more of that." "100 acres is too small and soon 200 acres is not enough." "20 cows won't carry the modern farmer and soon 40 cows are too few." Are we heading for 100-cow dairies to make a living at present prices?

We brag about grossing $10,000, $15,000 or $20,000 a year, but how much of it do we put in the bank?

Laugh if you want to, but I am heading for 100 acres and plan to work them well. I want a small dairy second to none. Why milk 30 cows when fewer will do the job? I want a farm flock of 300 hens and some pigs to help along with the meat on the table and to help pay feed costs. Then I want a tractor, one instead of two, neither too big nor too small, plus a good team of horses for mowing, raking, and spreading manure.

Yes, I'll slow down instead of having my heart try to keep up with the rhythm of the tractor motor. I'll work 100 acres and work them well, work them slow and keep the biggest part of the gross income.—*Bernard S. Majewski, Amsterdam, N. Y.*

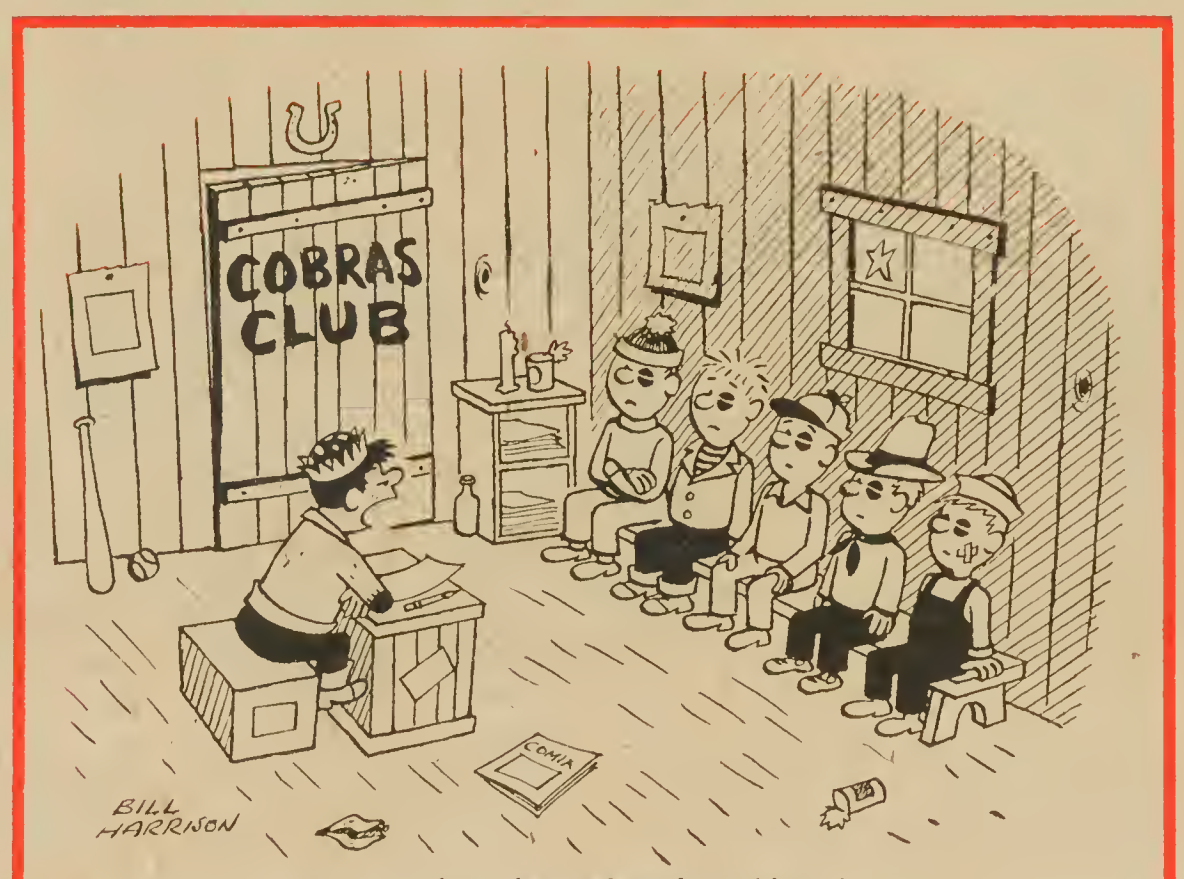
— A. A. —

A DAIRY SOLUTION — MAYBE?

LIKE MOST of my farmer friends I have alwsys thought this setting clocks ahead for daylight saving was sort of silly business. If you want to start your day earlier, why not act like grown-ups. Resolve to begin an hour earlier and quit an hour earlier and leave the clocks alone. That certainly would be less confusing for those who have to meet train schedules or attend meetings or try to find desired out of state radio programs.

I always thought that the old Indian, who cut off the lower end of his blanket to sew on the upper end to make it longer, was sort of foolish, but maybe he had something. And maybe the fellow who invented daylight saving had something, even for dairymen.

At any rate, here is a story which the Wall Street Journal heads "A DAIRY SOLUTION?" — "That's what some dairymen see in more Daylight Saving Time. Reversing traditional rural opposition to the idea, Wisconsin dairymen argue their state's adoption of it would give twice as many after work daylight hours for consumption of ice cream and milk drinks at eating places. Their slogan: 'An hour a day keeps the surpluses away'." — *J. H. Frandsen, Amherst, Mass.*



"Now that I been elected president."

LOOK UNDER THE HOOD!



Ford challenges all trucks...with new-type Short Stroke engine design now revolutionizing truck performance! Only Ford has it in every model!

This new engine design—the Short Stroke V-8—increases piston ring life up to 53% . . . saves as much as one gallon of gas in every seven . . . reduces engine friction as much as 33% for *more* usable power . . . and it gives much longer over-all engine life, too!

Ford—pioneer in V-8 truck engines—has had Short Stroke V-8's on the road for over three years. Today, *only* Ford offers a proved money-making, Short Stroke engine in any truck model you choose . . . with 4 Short Stroke V-8's and a Short Stroke Six.

Look under the hood! Look for an engine with a piston stroke that is as short or shorter than the cylinder bore. Get the facts at the "Hoods Up Showdown". . . on now at your Ford Dealer's!

Short Stroke power to haul heavy loads faster—with economy and long life that keeps operating costs low. New Ford F-600 gives you a money-making choice of two Short Stroke *Power King* V-8's . . . rated at 132 and 140 h.p.; GCW's up to 28,000 lbs.; GVW's up to 16,000 lbs.

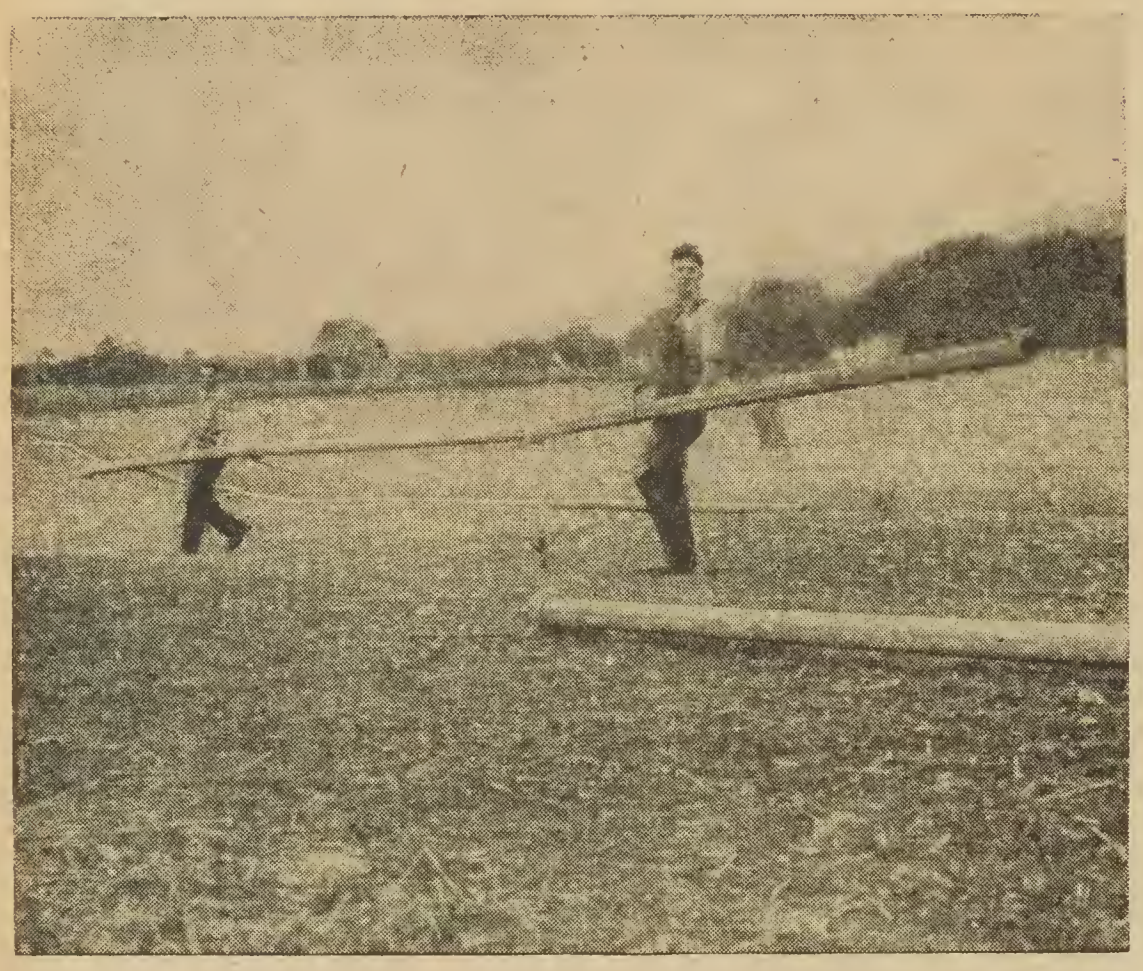
Best friend a farmer ever had—Ford's new F-100 Pickup. For power, choice of two modern Short Stroke engines—the 118-h.p. *Cost Clipper Six* and the 132-h.p. *Power King* V-8.



Ford Triple Economy Trucks

The MONEY MAKERS for '55

To get RESULTS like this...



McConnellsburg, Pa.—Corn stalks grow five to six feet taller, ears are two inches longer as a result of irrigation on his farm, according to Harold Rotz.

Some 70 acres are served by Alcoa® Aluminum Pipe with 1,100 feet of 5-inch main, 1,100 feet of 4-inch laterals, together with 28 sprinkler heads. Thirty-three irrigated acres yielded 3,100 bushels of corn as against less than 1,000 bushels before irrigation. Alfalfa acreage produced two cuttings annually before the system was installed, at least three and often four cuttings with the benefit of irrigation.

"It's the best crop insurance you can buy," Rotz tells his neighbors. "For instance, with corn, we can bank on having a bigger, better crop, and all harvested before frost sets in."

Get the PIPE with this LABEL

This label identifies genuine Alcoa Aluminum Irrigation Pipe, made of a superior, heat-treated alloy. It withstands rough, continued usage. Light, easily portable, it weighs one-third as much as steel. Smoother inside surface permits free flow at minimum pressures. Diameters to suit all requirements.



ALCOA ALUMINUM

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

ALCOA ALUMINUM IRRIGATION PIPE IS THE BACKBONE OF THE BEST SPRINKLER SYSTEMS—DEALERS IN YOUR AREA CARRY IT

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
2140-D ALCOA BUILDING, MELLON SQUARE, PITTSBURGH 19, PA.
Please send me a free copy of *Pipelines to Profit.*

Name _____
(please print)

Address _____

City _____ State _____

How to Get MORE Corn PER ACRE

MANY A northeastern farmer is growing more corn per acre than the average in the Midwest. It is by no means unusual to hear of northeastern fields which produce over 100 bushels of dry shelled corn per acre, and more and more farmers who do not need the corn for livestock are coming to think of corn for grain as a cash crop.

To get big yields, several practices are essential.

1. Grow the Right Variety.

In most cases the right variety will be a hybrid which is relatively early for your area and which therefore will get fully ripe in a normal season. Even when corn is fully mature, it holds a lot of water which must be removed, either naturally or artificially, if the corn is to keep its quality when stored.

2. Have the Right Number of Plants per Acre.

Records show that up to a certain point each additional 1000 plants per acre will increase yields around 4 bushels per acre.

To get 18,000 plants per acre, you will need a plant every 8 inches in rows three feet apart. If you use that early hybrid, better plant a little thicker than that, both to give you a little better than 18,000 plants and to allow for some skips.

3. Plant Correctly.

For one thing, you will find that operating the planter at 3 to 4 miles an hour is fast enough and that planting more rapidly will give you a poor stand with a lot of skips. Also, recent experiments have shown that it is possible to harrow corn land too much. In fact, excellent results have been secured by plowing and planting with a corn planter attached behind the plows, in other words, without any harrowing whatever.

4. Control Weeds.

There is only so much room in the field and if you have the right number of corn plants, the best condition is to have no competing weeds. Chemical weed treatment is a great help in controlling weeds, but in some cases this must be supplemented by cultivating. So far the emphasis has been on chemical control of broad leaved weeds but it looks now as though we will soon have the material for chemical control of quackgrass.

5. Use Enough Fertilizer.

Probably more men use too little fertilizer than use the amount that will give them the most profitable returns. The fertilizer recommended in New York State is a 1-1-1 ratio, such, for example, as a 10-10-10 or a 12-12-12.

Corn plants need the most fertilizer when tassels begin to appear and many corn growers are side-dressing with nitrogen at that time.

The tremendous increase in the growing of corn for grain is the result of several developments. Probably the most important are the breeding of adapted varieties and the perfection of the corn picker which has greatly cut the amount of labor needed to grow an acre of corn. Back in 1914-18 records show that it took 66 hours of labor per acre, while in recent years it has taken 12.5 hours.

A New Home Fruit Garden
PEST CONTROL MIX

By A. A. LaPLANTE, JR.
Extension Entomologist, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE number of chemicals that can be used in the garden for pest control are now so numerous that the home fruit gardener finds it almost impossible to make a choice of a mixture to use in his garden.

Home garden fruit is notoriously difficult to keep free of pests even under the best of conditions. As a result of extensive landscaping excellent over-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Censure is the tax man pays to the public for being eminent.
—Jonathan Swift

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

wintering sites for many insects are usually offered by the home owner. Also, if insect or disease activity alters from the normal, the home fruit owner has little opportunity to become advised of such variation.

Unless home fruit growing is a high-priority hobby and considerable study has been indulged in, the home owner must therefore rely upon a schedule prepared in advance and designed to meet average conditions. Under these circumstances a mixture of materials that offers the broadest degree of protection promises him the greatest chance of success.

Such a mixture was tested extensively in New York and in the New England states during the past growing season and was found successful in meeting home fruit growers' requirements. It consists of the following ingredients which may be purchased separately at garden supply stores or obtained in a pre-mixed form ready to be added to water.

Ingredients	*Amounts per 100 Gallons*	*Amounts per gallon*
Methoxychlor (50% wettable powder)	3 pounds	3 tablespoons
Malathion (25% wettable powder)	2 pounds	2 tablespoons
Captan (50% wettable powder)	2 pounds	2 tablespoons

The prepared mixes contain the same materials as above and are often used at the rate of 10 pounds in 100 gallons or 1 pound in 10 gallons or ½ pound in 5 gallons of water. It would be well to check the label on the product you buy since the above rates may vary among different formulators.

Application

It should be remembered that these materials are of little value in pest control unless they are applied thoroughly. Both the upper and undersides of leaves and all surfaces of the fruit must be covered or else pests will build up rapidly, resulting in damage to either the trees or the fruit. A greater number of sprays will undoubtedly have to be applied since it almost always takes more sprays to reduce the numbers of a pest population after they become numerous than where a serious build-up is prevented. Since the spray materials are suspended in the water rather than dissolved, frequent shaking or agitating is required.

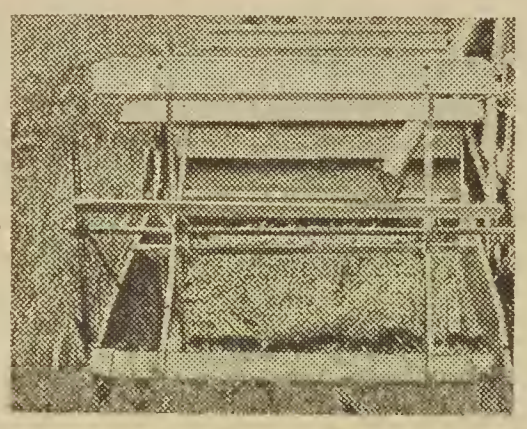


SEE HOW **IH** *Built-in-balance*

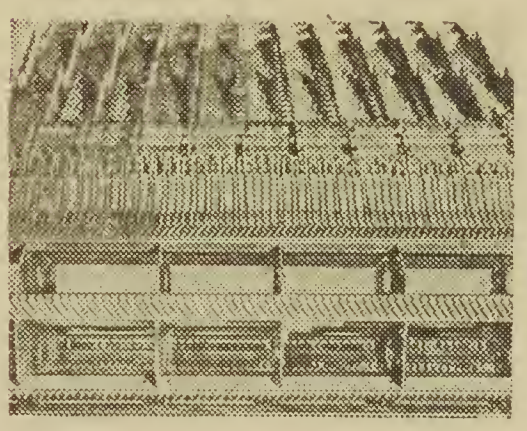
SAVES MORE OF THAT LAST, *MOST PROFITABLE 10%* OF YOUR CROP...HURRIES YOUR HARVEST WITH THE

NEW 7-FOOT McCORMICK® No. 76 HARVESTER-THRESHER

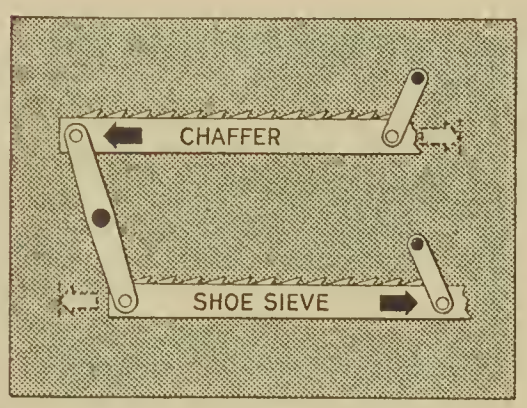




Full-width, straight-through design of the No. 76 multiplies efficiency of the big threshing, separating and cleaning areas. This means grain-saving capacity to handle a 12-foot windrowed swath. You can get 6 or 7-foot platform, engine or pto drive.

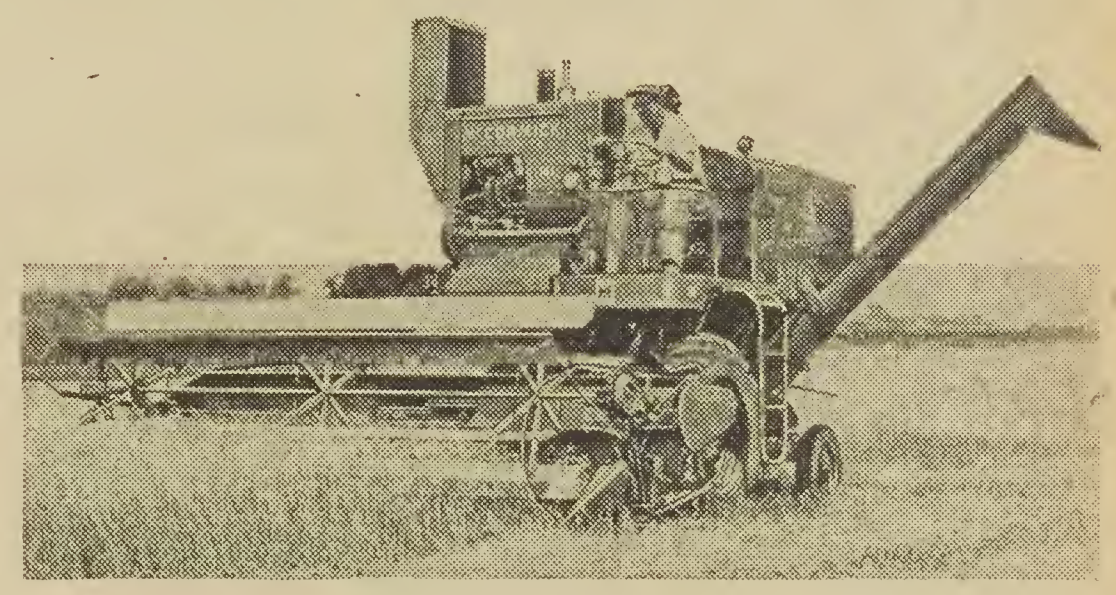


Three-point separation—at the concave, over the finger grate and on the straw rack—gives the No. 76 extra separating capacity. Actually, 80 to 90 per cent of your grain is separated at the concave the instant it is threshed. This guards against carry-over . . . helps insure *complete* separation.



Double-shake cleaning, an outstanding IH feature, gives your grain two cleanings—first on the chaffer, then on the cleaning shoe. Opposed action of the two units prevents straw bridging, keeps sieves chaff-free. An accurately controlled air blast makes doubly sure your grain is seed-clean.

Take a close look at this big, new McCormick® No. 76 . . . see how it wins most feature-by-feature comparisons hands down! But don't stop there. See how the precision *built-in balance* of these features—speed, power, 7-foot cut, and threshing, separating and cleaning capacities—saves more of that last 10% . . . *the most profitable 10%* of your grain that many combines lose. See how new, on-the-go unloading and quick "outside" adjustments help you harvest extra acres each day.



See the big McCormick No. 141 self-propelled. It gives you *IH built-in balance*—plus variable-speed propulsion for on-the-go speed changes . . . powerful 64 hp IH engine . . . choice of 10, 12, or 14-foot platform to speed big-acreage harvests. Also ask about the big McCormick No. 140 pull-type with a 9 or 12-foot platform.

See your IH dealer. Get first-hand proof of the grain-saving advantages of *IH built-in balance*. You'll see why, now more than ever, it pays to own a new McCormick harvester-thresher. Pick the model to fit your acreage and power. See how it can pay for itself in use under the IH Income Purchase Plan of Buying.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois.



Send for FREE Catalog

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept. AA-4, Chicago 80, Illinois

Tell me more about the IH built-in balance that makes a McCormick harvester-thresher my best buy. Send me catalogs checked.

☐ No. 76 ☐ No. 140 ☐ No. 141

Name ..... Student .....

Address .....

Town ..... State .....

I farm ..... acres. Principal crops are .....

My IH Dealer is .....

The Latest Information on Alfalfa

A Summary of Information Furnished by

Dr. S. R. Aldrich of the Cornell Agronomy Department

A RENEWED interest in alfalfa is evident and the man who plans to grow a first class crop needs to consider five different things, namely: variety, lime, fertility, competition and insect control. If every farmer who seeds alfalfa will meet the requirements under each of these five heads, alfalfa will get the biggest boost it has had in 20 years.

Varieties

Narragansett, a new variety, when adequately limed and fertilized, can greatly increase the present acreage of successful alfalfa production in New York State. One reason for this is that it consistently establishes a better stand on land that does not have quite the good drainage that alfalfa usually calls for. Narragansett has the ability to yield heavily, to establish good stands and to live over our relatively hardy winters. It has a desirable dark green color.

Narragansett, in the western seed-producing states, yields less seed and is therefore most costly. It is not resistant to wilt and, where the disease is present, as it is in areas where alfalfa has been grown for many years, stands of Narragansett have been killed in the third or fourth year.

The variety is recommended:

1. For soils moderately well drained, but where other varieties have proven short-lived.

2. In northern New York where winter-hardiness is important.

3. For a two or three year stand where wilt is present.

4. For all alfalfa soils where wilt is not present.

Two other varieties are recommended: **Ranger** is wilt resistant, has satisfactory winter-hardiness and will yield well, but it will not persist on soils that lack good or moderate drainage. It is recommended for wilt-infected soils that are well drained and where long stands are desired.

Atlantic is a high yielding variety recommended in New York State for the lower Hudson Valley and for the state of New Jersey.

Lime on Loam Soils

Acid soil is the most important factor that limits alfalfa production on soils with moderate drainage or better. New varieties such as Narragansett can expand alfalfa acreage only if enough lime is used to correct soil acidity.

Fertilizer

Where manure is available for alfalfa, the recommendation is for 6 tons of phosphated manure every other year plus commercial fertilizer with a ratio of 0-1-0, 0-1-2 or 0-1-1 in the alternate year depending on soil tests.

On soils with a high potash need and which are not manured, 300 pounds of 0-20-20 is recommended. On soils with a moderate potash need, 200 pounds of 0-20-20 is recommended and on soils with a low potash need, 500 pounds of 20% superphosphate is prescribed.

Competition

The competition of other plants can seriously hurt an alfalfa seeding. For example, red clover is easily established and can compete seriously with alfalfa. It is suggested that on fields with only moderate drainage you consider leaving red clover out of the alfalfa mixture on part of your acreage to see whether you can get a better stand of alfalfa.

Some careful tests at Cornell have shown that relatively simple mixtures are better than those that contain a mixture of several grasses and legumes and in general, a grass and a legume seeded together will yield heavier than either one seeded alone.

Controlling Insects

Forage insects cut yields much more heavily than was formerly believed. Fortunately, controls are available and have been discussed thoroughly in previous issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The meadow spittlebug is one of the most important legume pests. The following table shows the several insecticides by which it can be controlled as well as the amounts to use:

Insecticide	*Dosage per acre*	*Amount of commercial formulations*
Lindane	¼ pound	1 pint
Toxaphene	1½ pounds	1 quart
Methoxychlor	1 pound	½ gallon
Heptachlor	¼ to ½ pound	1 to 2 pints

The potato leafhopper is also an important pest on alfalfa which can be controlled with methoxychlor or malathion. Years ago when alfalfa was oversold to some farmers who tried it on land poorly suited to the crop, they were naturally disappointed with the results. In recent years, as knowledge of legumes has increased, each is being recommended for a particular purpose. Alfalfa especially for hay on fields suited to it, ladino on fertile soils where it is not necessary to maintain a stand for long periods and birdsfoot trefoil for hilly fields of lower fertility where a long life stand is particularly important.



A. O. Kuhn of Maryland and A. A. Johnson of Cornell examine a field producing Certified Ranger Alfalfa seed near Sacramento, Cal. Average seed yield was 600 lbs. per acre.

THREE GREAT LINES

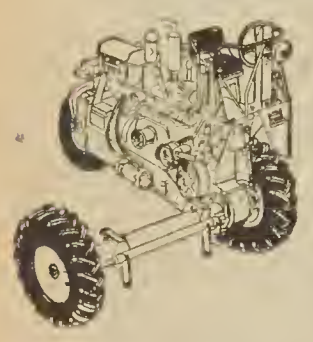
TRADE FRICK MARK

MINNEAPOLIS MOLINE — MODERN FARM MACHINERY

AND

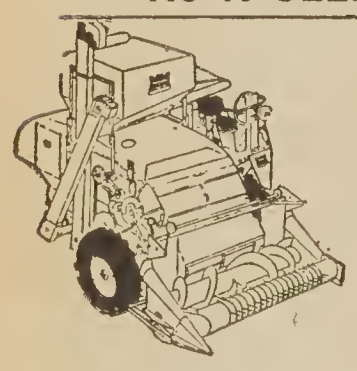
Now . . . a new FOX . . .

The UNI-TRACTOR provides LOW-COST POWER!



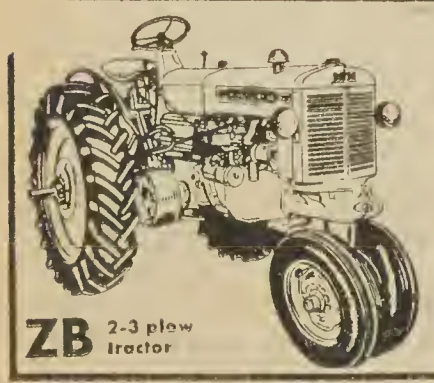
Packed with power and built to stand up under *years* of hard, profitable work, the new MM UNI-TRACTOR gives you many of the features that have made MM VISIONLINED TRACTORS world famous. Low upkeep and operating costs and easy accessibility make it easy and economical to maintain. Highest quality construction pays you off day after day by getting more work done easier, faster, better.

AS A SELF-PROPELLED HARVESTOR!



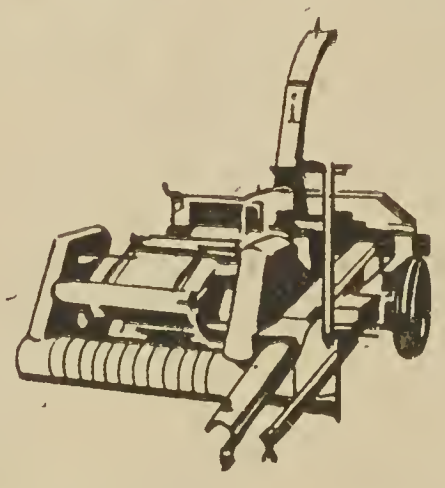
In every kind of stand the UNI-COMBINE performs at peak efficiency. In light crops, heavy crops, or down grain the UNI-COMBINE comes through with flying colors. Special features like the variable speed drive that allows the operator to change ground speeds from the seat without altering the speed of the threshing mechanism take the UNI-COMBINE everywhere, handle the heaviest stands.

More for your money with these NEW M-M features—

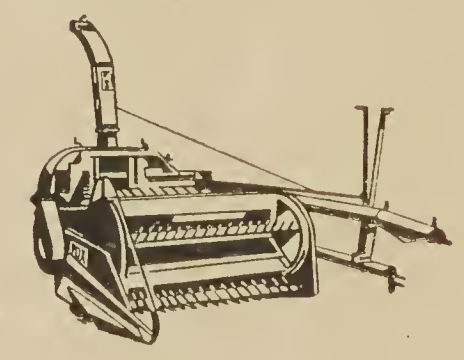


ZB 2-3 plow tractor

1. Center line steering — equal vision on both sides.
2. Foot clutch left of steering column—large capacity clutch, long pedal
3. Uni-Matic and PTO attachments fully shielded for safety.
4. High platform puts you up out of the dust and heat.
5. Flote-Ride seat gives you new driving comfort.
6. Optional live Power Take-Off.
7. New brake system—disc type brakes
8. 12-volt electrical system for quick, sure start
9. Higher compression cylinder heads, high compression ratio.
10. Split-beam lights sealed against dust and dirt.
11. Automotive type pressure cooling system.



HAY HARVESTING UNIT—will pick up, chop and load 2 tons of dry hay in 12 minutes.



MOWER BAR UNIT—with 6-ft. mower bar—cuts a full 72-inch swath.

Some good territories available to qualified distributors.

If you've been harvesting 200 tons of grass silage a day—with the new FOX you can harvest 240 tons in no more time and with no more effort. Or, if you've harvested grass silage at the rate of 2 acres an hour, with the new FOX you can step that up to close to 2½ acres.

This new FOX has many other improvements to make forage harvesting faster, easier, more economical. NEW AUGER FEEDER that *pulls* forage on to feed apron and centers it into feeding rolls without bunching; NEW EASY LIFTING MECHANISM adjusts quickly to convenience of operator—finger-tip control; NEW SINGLE drive MECHANISM for all harvesting units. Speeds up attaching and detaching; NEW ONE-PIECE FEED APRON speeds flow of forage into feed rolls.

ALWAYS LOOK AT FOX FIRST BEFORE YOU BUY ANY FORAGE HARVESTER—MAKE IT YOUR BASIS OF COMPARISON.

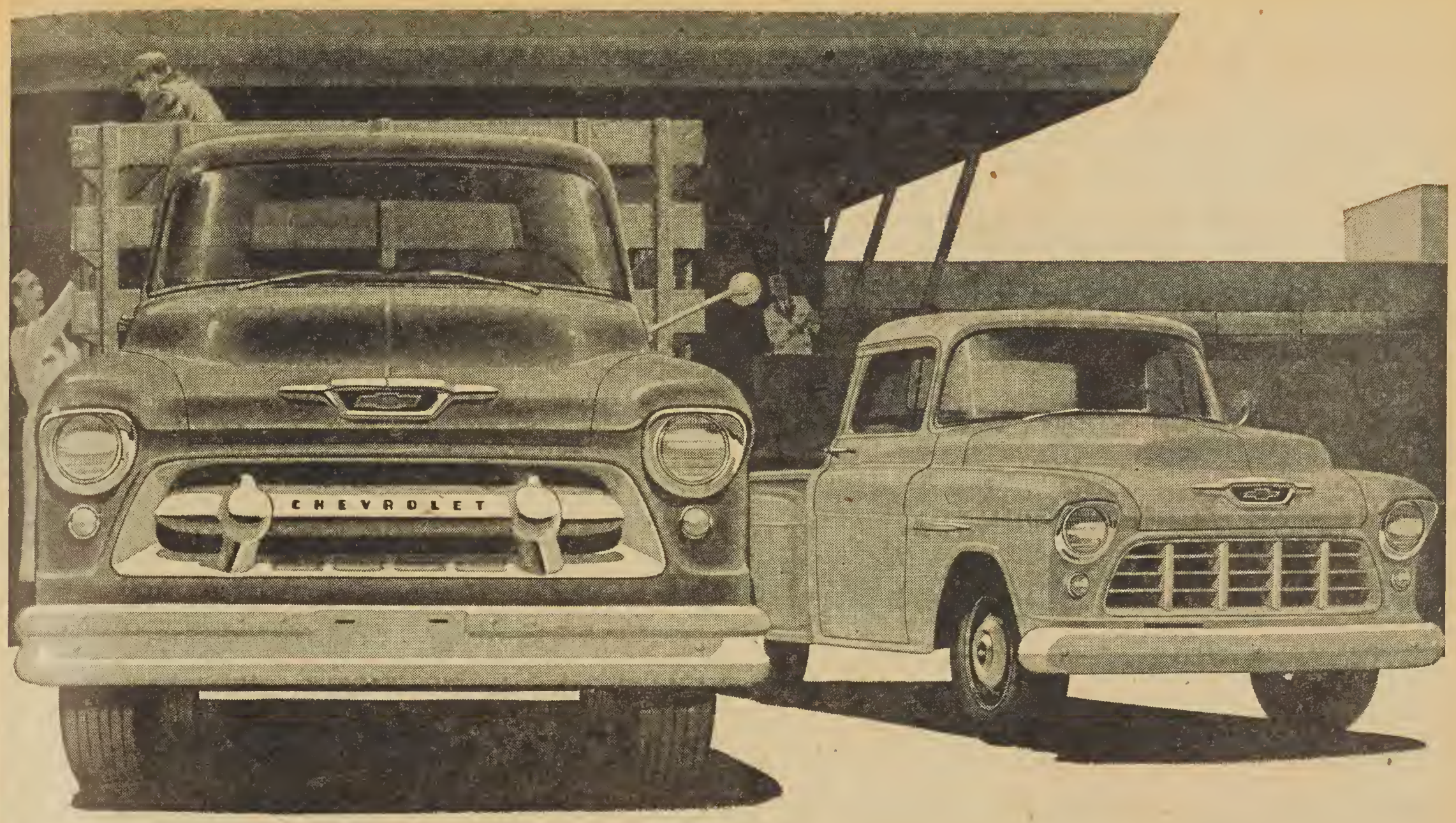
Note and compare these FOX FEATURES: SAFE CYLINDER-TYPE CUTTING MECHANISM mounted in a one-piece frame—gives a positive, clean cut; cannot get out of line and stones cannot wreck. The *safest* cutting mechanism built. EXTRA-DUTY WELDED FRAME for *added years* of life; QUICK-CHANGE FEATURES that enable one man, in 10 minutes without tools, to change to Pick-Up, Mower Bar or Row-Crop Harvester. KNIFE SHARPENER that quickly sharpens knives *on the machine.* These are but a few of the features that have made FOX the standard of comparison. There are many more. As you examine the FOX part by part—as you see it operate—you'll realize that "in a Fox you get MORE of everything."

Write, telephone, or visit your nearest Frick-M-M-Dealers. Your Frick Branches are located at:

Canandaigua, N. Y.; Amsterdam, N. Y.; Easton, Pa.

WAYNESBORO, PA.

FRICK CO.



A whole new fleet of all-new haulers, ready for your job right now!

CHEVROLET'S NEW LINE OF TASK-FORCE TRUCKS

Altogether new! New models . . . more models . . . higher G.V.W.!
There's a handsome new Chevrolet truck for your farm hauling job!

Here's what happens when America's leading truck builder pulls out all the stops! Here are trucks that are new from the drawing board out!

NEW STYLING IN TRUCKS

Fleet, functional styling that fits your job! For the first time in any truck line, *two* distinctly different styling treatments are offered—one in light-duty and medium-duty models, another in heavy-duty models. You'll take pride in the modern, efficient appearance of your handsome New Chevrolet Task-Force truck.

A NEW OUTLOOK FOR THE DRIVER

The completely new Flite-Ride cab is everything a driver could wish for, from its big Sweep-Sight windshield to its concealed Safety Step that keeps clear of mud or snow!

6 NEW "HIGH VOLTAGE" ENGINES

With a new 12-volt electrical system for quicker, surer cold-weather starting, increased generator capacity and finer engine performance—plus a long list of other advances. They're the smoothest, quietest, most powerful Chevrolet truck engines ever built!

AND MUCH MORE THAT'S NEW

Like the smoother, load-steady ride . . . new High-Level ventilation . . . tubeless tires, standard on ½-ton models . . . Power Brakes* for all models, standard in 2-ton models . . . new 18,000 lbs. max. G.V.W. in 2-ton models. And there's a new, wider choice of transmissions, including new gas-saving Overdrive* and Truck Hydra-Matic*. New Chevrolet Power Steering* available, too.

See the newest things in trucks at your Chevrolet dealer's now—new Chevrolet Task-Force trucks! . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

**Optional at extra cost. Overdrive available on ½-ton models, Hydra-Matic on ½-, ¾- and 1-ton models.*



BIG CROP®

stays on the job 'til the harvest is in!



Big Crop gets your crop off to a stronger, healthier start yet stays on the job all the way through the growing season. Thousands of farmers say Armour's Big Crop suits their erop, suits their soil. It's dependable. You can count on Big Crop to be in good mechanieal condition, properly aged and cured. So get your order in early. You'll make bigger yields, more cash profits with Big Crop.

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS



BETTER THAN EVER!
NOW CONTAINS AVS
rich in health-promoting vitamin, mineral and antibiotic feed supplements.

Even with today's low milk prices

YOU'LL SAVE MONEY

by feeding

CAF-STAR

in place of whole milk

For Free copy of new Calf Raising Program, see your dealer today or write direct to Dept. A-42

DAWNWOOD FARMS AMENIA, N.Y.

Fertilizing Tomatoes and Other Timely Crop Information

IT'S EASY to make the mistake of applying too much nitrogen fertilizer to tomatoes during the early stages of growth. And it's just as easy to make the mistake of not applying enough nitrogen later in the season.

Tomatoes are sensitive to too much nitrogen during the first four or five weeks of growth, points out Dr. Francis Stark of the University of Maryland department of horticulture. A heavy application during that period may cause exeessive growth and result in poor fruit set and low yields. The crop has a high requirement for nitrogen after fruiting begins, and heavy applieations then will pay off.

He says the problem of too mueh nitrogen early in the season may be overeome on heavy soils by plowing down the fertilizer. Plants are not able to take up excessive amounts of nitrogen in this case becausc it is not ready available to plants until two or three months after plowdown.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language:
—William Cullen Bryant

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Plowing down all the nitrogen in light soils can cause trouble beeause it is largely available right after plowdown. Here it's best to depend upon several side dressings with heavy applications of nitrogen after the first fruits are formed.

For light soils, a common recommendation is 500 pounds per acre of 4-12-12 plowed under, 300 pounds of 4-12-12 applied with the planter, 300 pounds of 4-12-12 side-dressed about four weeks after planting and 600 pounds of 8-8-8 side-dressed or top-dressed in mid-July.

For heavy soils a common reeommendation is to plow down 2,000 pounds per acre of 5-10-10 and top dress with 300 pounds of nitrogen in late July.

Starter solutions are always recommended, regardless of the type of soil or soil fertility levels.

— A. A. —

SHOW INSECT CONTROL IN HAY CROPS PAYS

IN TESTS conduеted last year at four different loeations in Maryland, alfalfa fields which were sprayed twice in April for insect control yielded an average of .7 of a ton per aere more on the first cutting than unsprayed plots in the same locations.

The average yield on the plots getting two applications of insecticide was 1.71 tons per acre. Yields on unsprayed plots averaged 1.01 tons per acre.

Two tests were also conducted last year with only one application of insecticide (late in March on a farm in Queen Anne's County and late in April on a farm in Baltimore County). Yields averaged 1.49 tons per acre on the sprayed plots and 1.05 tons on the unsprayed, an increase of .44 tons per acre. Materials and labor costs for one spraying were estimated at $3 per acre.

Yields for the whole year were measured on one of the test plots at the University of Maryland Agronomy farm near College Park. On this plot the first cutting was sprayed twice and the second cutting once. When sprayed plots were eut June 7 the yield was 1.73 tons per acre compared with 1.02 tons where no spray was used. Total per acre yield for the three cuttings was 4.02 tons in the sprayed area and only 2.59 on the unsprayed—a gain of 1.43 tons due to insect control.

Yields of red clover also have been increased by spraying. In 1952 the average yield on sprayed plots on 14 Maryland farms was 2.18 tons per acre, compared with 1.75 tons without spray. This was from one application of spray for spittlebug.

— A. A. —

FRUIT TREES FOR HOME USE

PRODUCTION of fruit in the garden, practiced for centuries, has supplied dividends and provided an interesting hobby for amateurs. Most fruit trees respond to liberal fertilization but the most often asked questions are—What kind of fertilizer should be used?—When should it be applied? — How much is required?

A complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash will be most satisfaetory for most home plantings. The amount to apply will depend upon the particular fertilizer used. The trees on soils of average fertility should receive 4 ounces of nitrogenous fertilizer for each year of age.

Early spring application, from March to time of bloom, appears to be the best time to apply. Amounts of fertilizers from different sources or combinations to use per tree are as follows: Nitrate of soda—4 ounees; sulfate of ammonia—3 ounces; 4-12-4, 16 ounces; 10-6-4, 6 ounees; 10-10-10, 6 ounces; 7-7-7, 9 ounces; and 5-10-5, 13 ounces.

— A. A. —

MORE PROFIT FROM LATE HARVEST BEETS

EXPERIMENTS at Cornell University this past season show that the highest dollar returns in beet production result when the crop is harvested late, rather than early in an effort to get a higher percentage of small but premium-priee beets. A report from Cornell says the prevailing idea has been that the best return on beets is realized if the crop is harvested when 70 per cent of the beets are in the small grade that pays a higher premium.

In the Cornell tests, the beets were contracted for on the basis of $20 a ton for beets three-fourths to two inches in diameter, and $9 a ton for those two to four inches. The bigger ones were disearded. The first harvest yielded nine tons per acre of which six tons or 66 per eent, were in the small grade. The value of this harvest was $148.46. The last plot in the experiment was harvested 33 days later and produced 21 tons of which 6½ tons, or 31 per cent, were small beets. The value of this erop was $246.64, or $98.18 more than the crop harvested earlier.



"Will you cut that out! Suppose the lady of the house comes in and catches you flipping cigarette ashes on the parlor floor?"

"No Better Corn at Any Price"

. . . Bob Lecher



How Robert J. Lecher of Berkshire Valley, N. J. raised 184 bushels of dried, shelled corn per acre to win New Jersey 100 Bushel Corn Club Contest

Bob Lecher of Berkshire Valley, N. J. grows good corn. He proved it in 1953 when he led New Jersey farmers in the 100 Bushel Corn Club. He proved it again last fall when he jumped his production to 184 bushels of dried, shelled corn per acre—on G.L.F. seed corn and fertilizer.

Mr. Lecher knows that corn needs fertilizer—plenty of fertilizer. So he began by plowing under grass sod that had a ton of lime and 10 tons of poultry manure to the acre. Then he put on 265 pounds of G.L.F. 10-10-10 fertilizer per acre with the planter, and side-dressed with 240 pounds more.

For seed corn, Mr. Lecher planted New Jersey No. 7—a hybrid that does a top job in New Jersey because it fits the growing conditions there. And since weeds can choke out a lot of corn, Lecher kept down the weeds with two cultivations and a 2,4-D spray.

Hybrids That Fit The Northeast

Good corn men have found that it's awfully important to get a hybrid that fits the growing season of the farm—a hybrid that will mature properly. That's one reason G.L.F. hybrids work so well. These open formula hybrids have been selected for the G.L.F. line because they are tailored to the temperature, rainfall, soils and other growing conditions here in the Northeast.

For instance, the new Michigan 250 has turned out exceptionally well in short season areas of New York and Pennsylvania. . . . Several yields of "better than 100 bushels per acre" have been reported with Cornell M-1 and M-4. . . . Ohio M-15 is a real favorite for both grain and silage in parts of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. . . . And, of course, New Jersey No. 7—along with Connecticut 870 and U.S. 13—will really produce in areas of long growing season.

High Yielding—Reasonably Priced

There are some real advantages to high yielding G.L.F. hybrids. For one, they are resistant to stalk rot . . . and that's important at corn picking time. These corns are low in moisture, too, so they will dry quickly in a crib, or retain more actual pounds of feeding value as silage. This year all G.L.F. seed corn is treated with Arasan-Lindane to cut down on losses from insects and diseases, and to speed up germination in cold ground. But even with all these advantages, G.L.F. hybrids are still reasonably priced.

A full crib or silo speaks for itself. That's why good corn growers who have used G.L.F. hybrids are quick to say—No Better Corn At Any Price.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F. Hybrid Seed Corn

and G.L.F. Open Formula Fertilizer

HOW TO BUILD HUMUS AND PREVENT SOIL ACIDITY

with

AGRICULTURE'S MOST USEFUL FORM OF NITROGEN

You get *both nitrogen and lime* in AERO® CYANAMID, GRANULAR. This means that when you plow down your crop wastes or cover crops with Cyanamid, you build soil humus and prevent soil acidity *at the same time!* Look at all the different ways in which plow down with Cyanamid pays off:

You get more humus, faster! Cyanamid speeds up the rotting of crop wastes or cover crops . . . produces maximum amounts of good, rich humus to improve the condition of your soil and feed the following crops. Result: better stands, sturdier plants, higher yields.

You get necessary lime. Each ton of Cyanamid contains 20% nitrogen PLUS a one-ton equivalent of ground limestone to prevent soil acidity and supply more available calcium than any other fertilizer.

You get the right kind of nitrogen. The 20% nitrogen in Cyanamid resists leaching . . . is available to your crops from plow down until harvest. This "staying" quality of Cyanamid permits plow down at any time of year.

You save on production costs. By using Cyanamid you can eliminate the trouble and expense of side- or top-dressing . . . another valuable bonus.

You get deeper rooting, too. Plow down with Cyanamid puts nitrogen down in the root zone where it can be used by the plants. This encourages deeper rooting, helps your crops withstand drought.

And you avoid lower yields which so often follow plow down of crop wastes and mature cover crops *alone*.

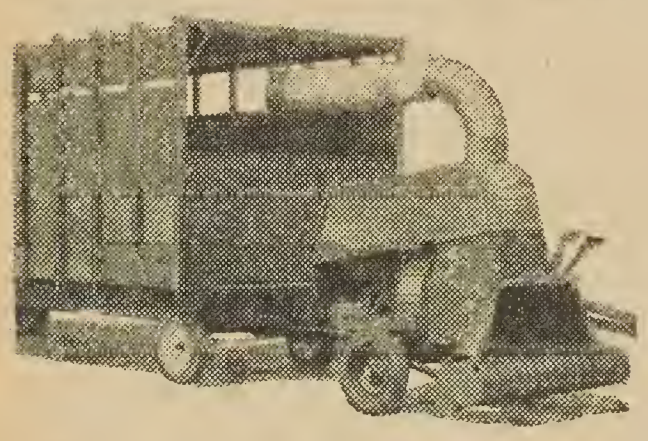
WRITE FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET. Contents include recommended rates of AERO Cyanamid per acre for building humus in terms of the material to be plowed under and the crop to be grown . . . approximate weights of crop residues for plow down in terms of yield per acre . . . what sort of fertilizer to use at planting time when Cyanamid is plowed under or disced in before planting. See your dealer or write for your copy today.



AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.



Are Your Haying Costs Too High?

The McKEE ONE-MAN HARVESTER Is A *MONEY SAVER*

Imagine! — This ONE machine loads in the field and unloads at the barn. No additional blower is required. All you need is ONE MAN and ONE TRACTOR.

WESTERN N. Y. DISTRIBUTOR
McKEE Harvesting Systems
Manlius, New York

EASTERN N. Y. DISTRIBUTOR
Clarence Collins
Malone, New York

Timely Cow Gossip

SOME BULK MILK TANK FIGURES

TANK pick-up of milk for Connecticut markets has grown steadily and rather rapidly. In November 1948 .7% of the milk was picked up by tank truck but by last November the percentage had increased to 24.6% in the past two years.

In 1954 farms supplying milk to Connecticut plants had 413 bulk-cooling tanks, 197 being located in Connecticut and 216 in New York and Massachusetts. The producers with bulk-cooling tanks delivered an average of 13 cans a day compared with the average of 6½ cans a day.

In commenting on this fact Professor Stewart Johnson of Connecticut State College says:

"The cost of a bulk-cooling tank holding 860 pounds (10 cans) is about $1000. If a 5-cent per cwt. premium is obtained for bulk-cooled milk, a 2-cent per cwt. can charge averted, and a 10-cent per cwt. saving made in hauling, weights, and butter-fat tests, the total saving of 17 cents per cwt. would pay for the initial tank cost for a 300-pound-a-day producer in from 5 to 6 years. This does not take into account other possible savings and costs associated with the bulk tank, which prospective purchasers would want to take into account in the individual calculations necessary for their own decisions."

— A. A. —

DO YOU WANT A PUREBRED DAIRY CALF?

ONE purebred calf of each of six different dairy breeds will be given away at the New York State Fair by the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association. In addition, 100 breeding certificates will be offered by the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Incorporated, Ithaca, New York, to New York boys and girls who are under 20 years of age.

The purpose of providing the calves and certificates is to help boys and girls establish and improve their herds of dairy cattle. This project also is designed to promote the registered purebred business of the State.

If you are from 10 to 20 years of age and live on a New York farm, all you need to do is to fill out an application. Forms are available from County 4-H Agents, Local 4-H Club Leaders and Vocational Agricultural teachers. Fill out one of these application forms and return it to H. A. Willman, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, before June 15, 1955. A committee consisting of breeders and extension workers will choose the winners.

Applicants will be notified on or before August 1 if they should be present at the State Fair in Syracuse, New York, to receive one of these calves. Except for the applicants for the Milking Shorthorn calf, all other applicants who do not receive a calf will be considered for one of the breeding certificates.

Fifty of the 100 certificates will be distributed at the annual Artificial Breeders' Show on August 5-6, Ithaca, New York, to those girls and boys who previously applied.

— A. A. —

FAT STOCK SHOW AND SALE COMING

FOR many 4-H club members the annual New York Fat Stock Show and Sale will offer a fitting climax for their 4-H meat animal projects. To be held at the Empire Stockyards at Caledonia, New York on Friday, September 23, this year's program will provide a show, a sale of hogs, steers and lambs, and a banquet for all Junior exhibitors.

Boys and girls who wish to sell their 4-H meat animals at the 1955 sale, should request entry blanks from their county 4-H office.

Last year, 4-H club members responded by exhibiting and selling a record total of 152 head of exceptionally high quality 4-H meat animals and by overflowing the banquet hall at which a free dinner was served.

Thirty-four buyers came to the sale to encourage the boys and girls by their spirited bidding and to get some quality grain-fed pork, lamb and beef for their trade.

According to the show chairman, Professor H. A. Willman of Cornell University, the 1955 event should surpass all other previous New York shows and sales of this type.

— A. A. —

SKIN-COOLED COWS GIVE MOST MILK

UNABLE to rid themselves of heat by perspiration, cows with the greatest skin area in relation to their weight get along best in hot weather and lose least in milk production, according to tests by engineers of the Agricultural Research Service.

The tests show that Holsteins, with less skin per pound of weight, are less tolerant to the sun's heat than Jerseys, and that Jerseys are less tolerant than the Indian Brahmas. The Brahmas are equipped with built-in "radiators" in the form of big ears, dewlaps, and naval flap.

— A. A. —

STAYING IN BUSINESS

A CITY friend asked, "How can dairymen stay in business when they claim that the cost of producing milk is higher than their returns?"

Every individual dairyman has his own cost of production; it varies greatly on different farms. Unquestionably it is costing some dairymen more to produce milk than they are getting for it, while in other cases the cost of production is less than they are getting.

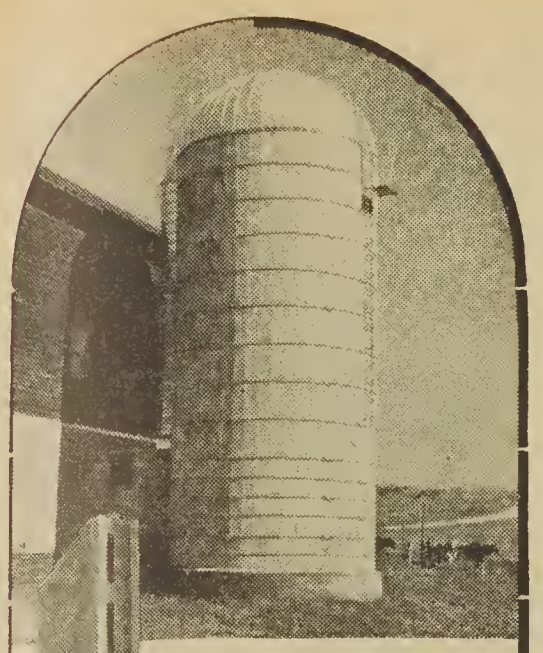
Dairymen whose operations would show a loss on a bookkeeping basis often continue in business. There are several reasons. In some cases the farmer owns his farm and is really living to a considerable extent on the interest on money invested, which is a legitimate part of the cost of production. In other cases, they are actually working for much less than a reasonable wage per hour. They may not be maintaining their buildings and in some cases they get a considerable part of their living from farm products such as milk, meat, eggs, etc., which often is not figured as income.

It may be possible to "get along" on a farm without a profit but there is no reason why dairymen should be expected to have a lower standard of living than other groups with similar train-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"Quite a problem, eh? You haven't made a move since I was here last!"



See this

VIBRA-THERM STAVE

before you buy any

CONCRETE SILO

See the difference...the Craine Concrete "Vibra-Therm" Stave is extra thick—has 5 dead air cells for extra insulation! It's super-smooth, dense concrete—with a hard, non-porous finish that resists acid attack. 2½ times stronger—the Craine stave builds a stronger, trouble-free concrete silo for extra years of profitable service. Write for facts today.

Craine, Inc., 425 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

Choose from the FAMOUS FIVE



CRAINE SILOS

SAVE MONEY— SAVE TIME—



SAVE YOUR CROP

Use Russell WEED-CONTROLORS

Destroy row-crop weeds the fast, safe WEED-CONTROLOR way! Double your tractor speed on first cultivation and cover every weed in the row with clean, fresh soil. Step up your yields! Don't prune plant roots! Use WEED-CONTROLORS on every cultivation in every kind of row-crop. They pay for themselves the first time over. See your dealer today, or write for free booklet.

WILLIS PFROMER, PALMYRA, NEW YORK

Elwyn R. Kimball, R. I, Lunenburg, Vt.

LIGHTNING RODS



SPECIAL PRICES & TERMS NOW

127 N. LAKE AVE. ALBANY, N.Y. TEL. 4-4149

Why wait until lightning strikes PROTECT NOW—SAVE NOW— Electra Lightning Rod Systems, properly installed, definitely prevent Lightning Loss.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY—Dpt. EAA

Other Departments: Automatic Fire Alarms and Extinguishers, Escapes, Steeple Jack Service— also vanes and markers.

Electra Protection Company, Inc.

Openings for Dealers—Salesmen Now

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Spring and everbearing varieties. Catalog free.

W. E. BENNING, CLYDE, N. Y.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ing. However, we think an increasing number of dairymen have concluded that the answer is not through government help. The other day, Secretary Benson made a sensible remark when he said that if rigid high supports on basic commodities were the answer to the farm problem, we would have no problem at the present time because we have had these high supports and still have them until the 1955 harvest.

— A. A. —

GOOD MANAGEMENT PREVENTS MASTITIS

MASTITIS differs greatly from most cattle diseases. It can be treated and cured and then re-occur shortly.

Basically, management is more important than treatment. Some of the conditions which are likely to cause a flare-up of mastitis are small stalls so that cows' teats are stepped on or bruised against the gutter corners; a milking machine with too high a vacuum or a machine which is left on too long; lying on cold floors or in drafts.

The first step in management is to split the herd into three groups; those that are free of mastitis, those that are slightly affected, and those that are badly affected. Milk the badly affected group last. You will need the help and advice of a veterinarian for treatment but this will be accompanied by disinfecting, by correcting unfavorable stall sizes, and by disposing of animals that are so badly affected that cure is unlikely.

—A.A.—

TRENCH SILOS IN PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE State of Pennsylvania there were this past year 1,066 trench silos in use and of those, 373 were a year old or less. The main consideration in the construction of a trench silo is its comparative low cost, but in recent years there has been much interest in labor-saving devices for putting in the silage and also there has been a considerable trend toward self-feeding trench silos; that is, letting cows eat their way into the silo.

These facts are stated in an article on trench silos by Professors Bamer, Bennett, and Burress and reported in *"Science for the Farmer"* published by the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. According to the article, the typical trench silo was 8 feet wide at the bottom and 14 feet at the top, 50 feet long and 8 feet deep with a capacity of about 100 tons. The most popular method of removing silage was by means of a tractor scoop, although many are using self-feeding methods. Spoilage, as estimated by county agents, ranged from 8 to 14 per cent, sealing materials included tar paper covered with soil or sawdust, or either soil or sawdust alone, or ground limestone, or rubber or plastic mats.

It has always been the feeling of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff that a trench silo without a concrete bottom and sides is distinctly temporary, and in Pennsylvania less than a quarter of the trench silos were considered permanent. However, some of them had floors of concrete or plank and a small number had sides made of concrete, stone blocks or plank, and in some cases, silos were lined with paper. A few had movable roofs and some were fitted with special drains.

— A.A. —

"The short-term problem facing American agriculture is not so much how to adjust production to demand, as how to do it without reducing net farm income. The answer is to decrease unit costs of producing farm commodities through the proper use of fertilizer and other good farming practices, thus making it possible for farmers to make as much or more profit from smaller acreages and smaller total output."
—*Dr. Russell Coleman, president of The National Fertilizer Association.*



New Holland harvests standing crops in one fast operation.

Direct-Cut

your thickest, tallest crop!



"I grow a variety of crops on my grassland acreage," says C. C. Becker, Alhambra, Illinois. "Brome, alfalfa, timothy, ladino, red clover and sudan grass. That means quite a range of different chopping requirements, but my New Holland Forage Harvester with direct-cut attachment handles them all as easy and neat as you please. I think it's the best piece of forage equipment I have ever owned."

A New Holland easily handles any forage chopping job

Name any forage crop—alfalfa, soybeans, sudan grass, corn or sorghum. A New Holland chops them all, tall, thick, tangled, even blown down.

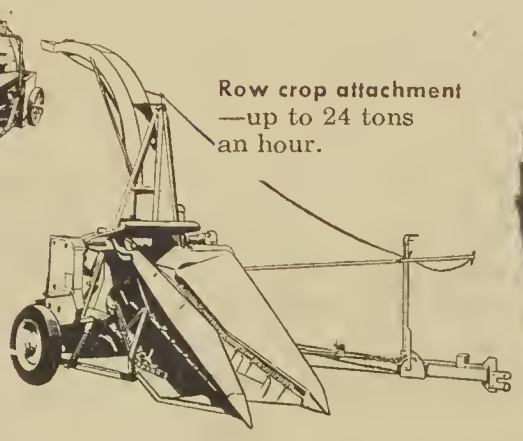
Versatility is the secret of this forage harvester! You can chop any length from ¼" to 4¼". Use 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 knife settings to fit individual crop and power requirements. Your choice of windrow, row crop or direct cut attachments.

Is it easy to run? Sure is. One lever controls the feed table—start, stop, or reverse—right from the tractor seat. Patented anti-clogging Flo-Trac Feed keeps constant control of light or heavy material.

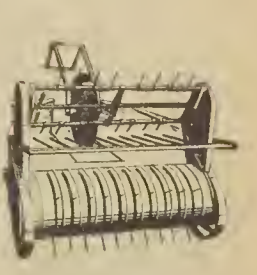
Get the whole story from your New Holland dealer. He carries a complete line of forage harvesters—engine-powered or p.t.o.—and forage blowers. He's the center for grassland information. The New Holland Machine Co., a subsidiary of The Sperry Corporation.



New Holland Forage Blower—up to 36 tons of grass, 48 tons of corn an hour.



Row crop attachment —up to 24 tons an hour.



Windrow attachment—up to 22 tons an hour.

FREE! We'd like to send you a 16-page book, "Preservatives Insure Your Silage." Ask, too, for free catalog and field demonstration. Write: New Holland Machine Co., 1104 Elm St., New Holland, Pa.



NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

KNOCKS OUT major fungus diseases



PHYGON®-XL



Phygon-XL effectively controls apple scab, bitter rot of apples and peaches. Brown rot and brown rot blossom blight of peaches and many other stone fruit fungus diseases are also controlled. Its added advantages are low cost per acre, ease of use, high compatibility and the fact that it does not harm pollen and bees nor affect flavor and odor of crops. Write for Phygon Orchard Bulletin 32.

Says progressive Michigan grower A. J. Schaefer, Jr., of Schaefer Orchards:

"We have used Phygon-XL for 4 years now, not only as a dilute spray but in 4X concentration and in dust form. *It has given us very good control of scab*... during severe scab conditions. It's also economical to use."

Order Phygon-XL from your local supplier today. Write, wire or phone us if unable to locate immediate source of supply.

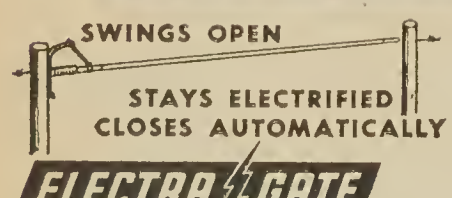
Naugatuck Chemical

Division of United States Rubber Company
Naugatuck, Connecticut

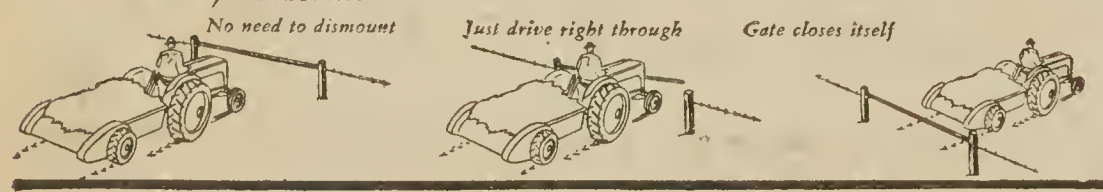
producers of seed protectants, fungicides, miticides, insecticides, growth retardants, herbicides: Spergon, Phygon, Aramite, Synklor, MH, Alanap, Duraset.

YOU CAN DRIVE RIGHT THROUGH THIS NEW ELECTRIC FENCE GATE

Patent applied for



The ELECTRA-GATE* is lightweight . . electrified from end to end when connected to any charged fence. Fits gateways to 14'. Acts as an effective barrier to animals. The ELECTRA-GATE* opens easily when pushed. Closes itself or can be held open. Has insulated safety tip. Weighs 7½ lbs. Send check or M.O. for $16.95 to Small Enterprises, Inc., Box A, Moravia, New York. (We will pay shipping charges if you send us names and addresses of active dealers in your vicinity who should be selling ELECTRA-GATES*).





One of four outstanding New York State beef breeders, Charles Weston of Marion, accepts an award naming him a member of the 500 Beef Club from Prof. Myron Lacy, at Cornell's Farm and Home Week. Weston's sons and other new 500 Club members look on. Left to right are: Professor Lacy, Charles Weston, Terry Weston, Tom Weston, E. P. Forrestel and Tom Forrestel of Medina, E. D. Mulligan of Avon, and John Oliver of Ludlowville. Oliver is a partner of C. E. Townsend, a winner who was unable to attend the meeting.

To qualify for the 500 Beef Club, a breeder must wean a 90 per cent calf crop, produce calves that grade in the choice feeder grades, and average 500 pounds or more at 225 days of age.

Farm and Home Week News

IN ADDITION to the prize winners shown in the picture above, several other contests were decided at Farm and Home Week. Three speaking contests resulted as follows: Theodore Mullen of Stafford, N. Y., was the winner of the Rice Debate Contest with second going to Peter Huntington of Westford, N. Y.

The winner of the Eastman Stage was Paul Hoepner of Wooster, N. Y., second went to David Ives, Bainbridge, N. Y.

In the Elsie Van Buren Rice Contest the winner was Suzanne J. Sekellick of Albany, N. Y., second Mary C. Neill, Binghamton, N. Y.

Livestock Contest Winners

Animal Husbandry students competed in the Student Livestock and Showmanship Contest with the following results:

Light Horses—Champion Horse Showman—Evelyn Huntley, West Winfield Reserve Champion — Margaret Saturn, Ithaca.

Swine — Champion Showman — John Nicolai, Ellicott City, Md., Reserve Champion—Daryl Stewart, Ithaca.

Dairy Cattle — Champion Calf Showman—Sue Goddard, Glen Cove, N. Y., Reserve Champion—Michael Herschler, Long Island City; Champion Guernsey Showman — Joseph Broadhurst, Woodbury, N. J.; Champion Jersey Showman—Mary Lou Augenbough, Schenectady; Champion Brown Swiss— Ronald Buxenbaum, New York City; Champion Holstein Showman — David Porter, Watertown; Reserve Champion Holstein Showman — Carlton Conklin, Poughkeepsie; Grand Champion Dairy Showman—David Porter, Watertown; Reserve Grand Champion Dairy Showman—Joseph Broadhurst, Woodbury, N. J.

Sheep — Champion Sheep Showman—Sam Adams, Sodus; Reserve Champion Sheep Showman—Gary Stewart, Hunt. Sam Adams also won the Mort Adams trophy for the best job of fitting and showing sheep.

Beef Cattle — Champion Angus Showman—Edward K. McCreary, Hamburg; Reserve Champion Angus Showman — George C. Beyea, Stanley; Champion Hereford Showman — Betsy Parker, Glendale, Ohio; Reserve Champion Beef Showman—Edward K. McCreary, Hamburg; Reserve Champion Beef Showman—Betsy Parker, Glendale, Ohio. George Beyea of Stanley won a special award for best job of fitting his animal.

Officers Elected

A number of farm organizations held meetings during Farm and Home Week and elected officers. The following are results of some of the elections:

New York Shorthorn Breeders' Association

President — Clarence Worden, Windsor, to succeed President Howard Potter, Shortsville; Vice President—Irving Kennedy, Holley; Secretary-Treasurer —Tom Donly, King Ferry (re-elected); Directors—Graydon Stymus, Holley; Olin Emens, Romulus.

New York State Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association (Formerly the Northeastern Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association)

President — Jacob C. Fredericksen, Stanley, to succeed Myndert Pangburn, East Aurora; Vice Presidents—William Landauer, Red Hook (re-elected); William Slaight, Dansville (re-elected); J. Howard Metz, Clarence Center; Secretary—J. I. Miller, Ithaca (re-elected); Treasurer—J. W. Stiles, Cortland (re-elected); Directors—D. W. Copeland, Afton; Myndert Pangburn, East Aurora.

New York Hereford Breeders' Association

President — John Debrucque, Canastota (re-elected); Vice President — Scott Traxler, Dansville; Secretary — Myron Lacy, Ithaca (re-elected); Treasurer—S. W. Hagen, Mannsville (re-elected); Directors—J. D. McKinnon, Elmira (re-elected); Ronald Welcher, Newark (re-elected).

New York Beef Cattlemen's Association (Now affiliated with the American Cattlemen's Association)

President—C. H. Bantham, Cooperstown, to succeed Clinton Mildoon, Clayton; Vice President—Joseph Downey, Pine Plains; Secretary-Treasurer — Myron Lacy, Ithaca (re-elected); Directors—Joseph Downey, Pine Plains; LeRoy Bannister, Ithaca; Robert Watson, Clyde; Charles Weston, Marion.

At the Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the State College of Agriculture, Lloyd Curtis of Geneva of the class of 1935, was elected to succeed Joseph King of the class of 1938 and now living in Minnesota. Three vice presidents were elected: Thomas LaMont '27 of Albion; Joseph Pendergast '38 of Cobleskill and Mort Adams '33 of Sodus.

"Power = More Done, Less Labor"

MANY of the 200 ways electric power is being used on farms are shown in the General Electric Company's new color movie titled, "Farm Family American." The new sound film, the latest in the company's More Power to America series, shows how complete electrification of a farm's operations works to the advantage of the farmer and his family.

The film demonstrates gutter cleaners, good lighting, hay handling and many of the time and labor saving methods brought to farms by electricity. The two photos below show two ways power is helping dairymen improve efficiency by making the tasks easier and less time-consuming.

Incidentally, the Barn Cleaner, Cattle Feeder and Silo Unloader Association points out that there are advantages in installing cleaners and unloaders when there is no chance to do field work. Many barn cleaners are put in while the cows are in the stalls.



Electrification of silo operation can provide important savings in manpower for the nation's dairy farms. This boy can easily collect fodder automatically from the silo by means of the electrically operated silo unloader.



By means of "push buttons" the modern dairy barn can be cleaned with little manpower. Manure is collected and the barn cleaner automatically deposits it into a manure spreader located in the basement of the barn. The farmer simply opens the door and drives to the fields to distribute the load.



Getman Lodge

BACK in August, the New York State Association of Future Farmers dedicated a new lodge at their camp on the Oswegatchie River in the Adirondacks. It is called Getman Lodge in honor of Dr. Getman. The bronze plaque mounted over the fireplace reads as follows:

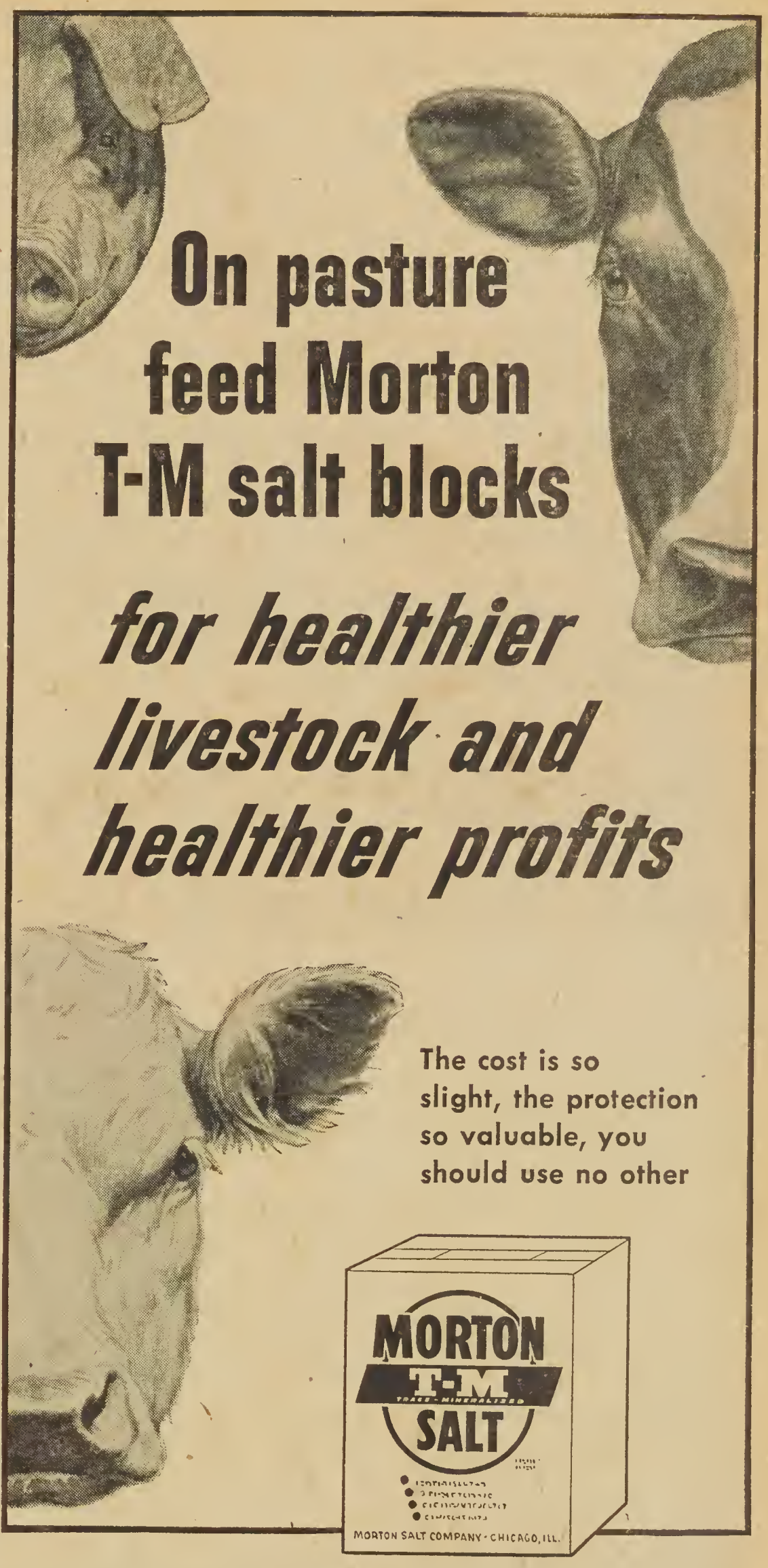
Getman Lodge

Inspired and generously aided by a gift of funds from Arthur K. Getman, pioneer in agricultural education, this lodge is dedicated to the aims and ideals of the New York Association of Future Farmers of America whose leaders and members have cooperated in its construction to provide leadership and character training services for youth through:

Learning to do
Doing to learn
Earning to live
Living to serve

August 20, 1954.

Dr. Getman, who provided the funds for the building, urged that the money be used for material not available on the property. Construction began in 1952 and was barely completed in time for the dedication, attended by over 200 people.



To insure good health, put out Morton Trace Mineralized Salt Blocks when you put your livestock out to pasture.

It costs less than 1¢ per animal per week to feed Morton Trace Mineralized Salt instead of ordinary salt.

Morton T-M Salt provides the sodium and chlorine your livestock must have, plus adequate amounts of vital trace minerals: iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, and manganese.

Most farm land lacks one or more of these essential trace minerals. Lack of any one can cause poor health . . . poor weight gain . . . poor production.

Feeding trace minerals with salt is the surest, most economical way to guarantee an adequate supply. Morton Trace Mineralized Salt is inexpensive. All animals like it—will eat it readily every day. When they do, they get the salt they crave, plus the trace minerals they need.

To assure proper mineral balance, build your mineral feeding program around Morton T-M Salt. It's essential to a sound, economical mineral program—whether or not you feed a major mineral supplement.

Just be sure to feed it to your animals free choice.
You know they need it. They know how much.

MORTON T-M SALT
Trace Mineralized Salt

AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S IN BAGS AND BLOCKS

Now! For Healthier Farm Animals!..



IMPROVED! ENRICHED!

New
STERLING
TRACE MINERAL
BLUSALT



RICHER than ever!
Supplies salt and 6 traee minerals:
Cobalt Iodine Copper
Manganese Iron Zinc

RICHER . . . and always full strength
More dependable than ever. The trace minerals in the new, enriched Blusalt formula are stable.

RICHER . . . and readily digested
Full utilization of feed makes healthier farm animals. They grow faster, produee more profit.

Always a fine, reliable product . . . *now* better than ever! Greater health protection! Feed Blusalt for best results in producing meat, milk and wool!

Keep Blusalt before your animals (except poultry) at all times.

In custom-ground feeds, add Blusalt in the same proportion as salt for all animals, including poultry.

THE NEW, IMPROVED
STERLING Trace Mineral **BLUSALT**
Packed in 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags—50-lb. blocks—4-lb. liks.
Another famous product of International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton, Pa.

ATTENTION KIDNEY BEAN GROWERS

Order "Heart of California" brand Handpicked Certified Red Kidney Bean Seed, from your local dealer NOW.

No finer California grown Kidney Bean Seed can be bought anywhere.

Stockton District Kidney Bean Growers Assn.
Linden, California

EVERGREENS
CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTING STOCK
Many Varieties—Pine, Spruce, Fir, etc. Seedlings and Transplants. Quality Stock—Low Prices.
WRITE Today For Free CATALOGUE and PLANTING GUIDE
SUNCREST EVERGREEN NURSERIES
Dept. AA BOX 305, HOMER CITY, PENNA.



OVERLOAD SPRINGS
$9.95 Per Pair postpaid
2000 LB. SIZE $11.95
For cars and trucks. Front and rear. Gives 2000 lbs. extra capacity for all ½, ¾, and 1 ton trucks, 500 or 1000 lbs. extra for all cars. Easily installed. Guaranteed. State make, model. Dealers wanted.
BRINKMAN MANUFACTURING CO.
2315 Clay Dept. 25-A, Topeka, Kansas

"Out Around The BROODER HOUSE"



By Bill Coolidge

TAXES and INCOME

LET me get my pipe a'going here. Now, you know folks, out there in the brooder house the other day, taking care of some pullets I am raising, I got to thinking about an old fellow named Joe, that used to live up in my home town, Lockes Mills, Maine, that is, baek when I was a boy. I remember Joe's special seat at the general assembly around the stove at the general store. Why, that seat, nail keg it was, had been sat on so long that it was wore clear down to its second hoop.

Joe had the biggest feet of any one in Lockes Mills. Why, his feet stuck out so far in front, that if he wanted to knock on your door, he would have to turn around and back up to it. Joe used to raise a lot of hogs up there on his farm, and someone said to Joe that he ought to raise corn or potatoes, as it might pay better than raising hogs. To whieh Joe replied, "Wal yer see, hawgs don't need no hoeing."

I remember Joe got to be the postmaster up there in Loekes Mills, one time. For about three weeks, no mail was sent out from the village postoffice, so finally a postal inspector showed up on the job to see why. Well, Joe, pointing to the big and nearly empty mail bag hanging on a hook in the corner, came up with this reply. "I ain't sent out no mail. Why, that bag ain't even half full yet."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed.
—Longfellow from Paul Revere's Ride

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

You know folks, any time of year we hear a lot of folks spluttering about their taxes. In times past, I have said a lot about taxes. I have pointed out that in recent years the people of this country paid more for taxes than they did for food and elothing combined. We have talked about taxes in our food bill, and a lot of things like that. I have pointed out how it is the duty of all of us to see, through our elected represcntatives, that our tax money is spent more wisely and well. But how many of us take time to think of some of the "good things" that we have, that we just take for granted.

Now, in this country, most any average working man ean, if he wants to, own a late model car, live in a house with a bath room, automatic heat, and have all of the latest electrical gadgets he can think of. About seventy-five per cent of all of the bathrooms, and automobiles, in the entire world are owned right here in the United States. The average working man has the shortest hours, and the highest standard of living of any country in the world. We have the best schools, and the best roads, and the best of so many things that we don't even think about them.

And best of all, we have our freedom to splutter, and cuss, about things we don't like. Why there was a fellow right here in my door yard just the other day, spluttering like all get out, about his income tax. This fellow lives in a modern house, that I happen to know is paid for. He also drives a late model car that is paid for, and has a substantial bank account.

I asked him where he was going, and it seems he was going to be out of work for a month or so, and he was on his way down to the unemployment office to "sign up," but he couldn't collect more than $25. a week. Well you know, some how I couldn't seem to be very sorry for that fellow. Why this is the only country in the entire world where a man could do that.

So, I say again, that it is our duty, through our elected representatives, to see that our tax money is spent wisely and well. But it is not only a duty, but a privilcge, and I'll say that again, a privilege, to pay our taxes, and to live in the United States of Americe. It's worth it, isn't it? Think it over.

Well folks, my pipe has gone out, but join us again for another visit Out Around The Brooder House.

— A. A. —

HOW TO MAKE A SPEECH

By E. R. EASTMAN

SOMETIMES when I attend a meeting and hear the speaker violate every principle of good speaking, in particular saying "ah!" ah!" between every sentence while he collects his thoughts, I conelude that I never want to make a talk or hear one again.

What are some of the basie principles of making a good talk?

1. Prepare and prepare and prepare.

I have no use for the so-called extemporaneous speaker. When you stop to think that it is the speaker's time against thc time of a hundred or more peoplc in the audienee, it is unfair for him to get up without preparation and wander all over the map.

2. Be brief—and end your speech with a bang.

If there are several speakers on the program—or even if therc aren't, these are fast-moving times, and it is unfair both to the other speakers and to the audience to drag on and on beyond the allotted time.

Don't try to cover too much ground. Two or three points well taken are, of eourse, better than six or eight hurried through.

Also, if there is anything that audiences don't like it is an anti-climax at the end of a talk when a speaker says something like this: "Well, I guess that's about all I have to say . . ."

3. Don't start by apologizing.

If you don't have any confidence in what you arc going to say how ean you expect your audience to? If you make the statement that you haven't prepared, you are really insulting your audience by implying that they weren't worthy of your taking time to prepare. It often takes an audience several minutes to get over the letdown of a speaker's apologetic start.

4. Be sure your audience hears you.

So many, many people mumble, or lower their heads to look at their notes at the end of sentences. Nothing will lose an audience quieker than having to strain to understand you. Talk to those in the back rows.

A good way to put it is to say your words. That means carefully to pronounee and articulate every syllable. You don't have to yell to do this. Just speak elearly and plainly. This point cannot bc over-cmphasizcd.

Milk Marketing News

Delegates Discuss Prices at Bargaining Agency Meeting

DELEGATES who attended a meeting of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency at Syracuse April 4 were brought up-to-date on a number of recent events including the hearing on Class I-A and Class III prices.

Chester Smith, Bargaining Agency economist, reported on the evidence given at the hearing to support the request for a $6.00 Class I-A price. Among this evidence were presentation of figures to show that dairy farmers are earning about 39¢ an hour for their labor; that some parts of the present formula are not working as intended; and some opinions that an increase of 2¢ a quart in the retail price of milk would not cut consumption much, if any.

CORRECTION!

In our April 2 issue we printed a table showing what milk prices would be under the marketing Order from May to November inclusive, and with it what prices would be under the $6 seasonal variation plan asked by the four dairy organizations.

The figures in the second column were wrong. They should be much higher than those we printed. The following table is correct:

	Prices under Milk Marketing Order	*Prices under $6 Seasonal Variation Plan*
May	4.57	5.28
June	4.57	5.28
July	4.93	5.70
August	5.19	6.00
September	5.40	6.24
October	5.55	6.42
November	5.66	6.54

The provision of the formula which was most criticized was the so-called "supply-demand" provision. This was intended to discourage production when milk supplies were excessive and to encourage production when milk was short by changes in the Class I-A price. Figures do not indicate that the provision did this, but it has resulted in lowering the Class I-A price to producers.

Arguments at the hearing in opposition to the $6.00 price included (1) That it is illogical to increase the Class I-A price when we already have an oversupply of milk; (2) That an increase in the retail price will have an adverse effect on consumption; (3) That there are other ways of getting the necessary relief, for example, some of the proposals made by the Case Committee; (4) Some fear that Midwest producers would convince Congress to make changes in the law which might even make all milk orders ineffective. In fact, a bill that would accomplish just that has already been introduced in Congress.

One delegate stated that dairymen could not live under a free operation of the law of supply and demand when so many segments of our economy are regulated by government. To this Mr. Smith replied that neither dairymen or any group can repeal the law of supply and demand and that we must find some way of living with it. It was also pointed out that eventually dairymen must do one of two things, reduce production or stimulate consumption to bring supply and demand into balance.

Among the suggestions made were: (1) That the formula for pricing milk should be continued but without the supply-demand provision. (Of course, putting the Class I-A price at $6.00 would in effect do away with formula pricing).

(2) To install a "base rating" plan whereby a dairyman would get one price for milk sold as fluid, based on a quota, and would take surplus prices for additional milk that he chose to produce. This proposal is being studied by a committee appointed by the four groups who cooperated in the hearing.

(3) Further study of the order is proposed, particularly of a possible order or perhaps two orders for the State of New Jersey as well as the possibility of a comprehensive order for the State of New York and New Jersey. Incidentally, a Pennsylvania delegate told me that New Jersey dealers are scouring nearby Pennsylvania areas attempting to buy milk at less than the New Jersey price. This, if successful, would presumably cut some New Jersey producers out of their fluid market. It is a fact that dealers in some areas outside New York have been getting plants approved for New York City and have been sending milk there to add to the surplus. As a result, the percentage of surplus in the New York market has been increasing, which has reduced the blend price to producers, a situation to which they naturally object.

(4) A study of Class III pricing. Another committee has been appointed for this purpose. However, Frank Lent, marketing counsel pointed out that the change in the Class III price proposed in the hearing notice would be relatively unimportant, perhaps at best improving the blend price by about 2c per cwt. The idea was expressed that the correct Class III price is the highest possible price which will permit the sale of all the milk. It is felt that facts are not available to determine what this price is. Therefore, the committee is assembling facts and figures to back up possible later proposals.

(5) An amendment to the order has been suggested which would automatically make a deduction for advertising and publicizing milk except in cases where a dairyman would object and request that deductions not be made from his check. This also is being studied. Advertising and publicity have increased consumption and many dairymen would like to see the effort increased and particularly would like to see it supported financially by all dairymen in the milk shed.

Cooperative officials have held several conferences to lay plans and discuss the situation. One was held in Ithaca with Administrator Blanford

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

—Joyce Kilmer

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

and another in Washington with Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Jim McConnell and other USDA officials. In the meantime there were conferences between representatives of the four groups in order to present a united front.

As might be expected, there was some impatience among delegates. It was pointed out for example, that the super pool resulted in only about a 3¢ gain to producers, but here Frank Lent pointed out that that was for February and that the gain from the super pool for April would be about 20¢ per cwt.

It has been evident for some years that amending the order is a relatively slow process. Some hope was expressed at the meeting that a hearing will be called to consider all angles of the order, perhaps in late summer, at which time the various cooperatives should and will have facts and figures to back up requests for changes to correct some of the inequalities which have developed.

When you buy nitrogen



For Top-Dressing Pastures . . . Grains

An early spring application of "NuGreen" stimulates pasture growth and supplies nitrogen for an extended grazing season of protein-rich feed. "NuGreen" also get your grains off to a fast start. It's 45% nitrogen; readily soluble and quick-acting; feeds crops almost instantly.

For Fruits and Vegetables

These crops like "NuGreen," too. Fruit trees and vegetables respond to it fast . . . whether it is side-dressed or applied in foliage sprays or in irrigation water. It's ideal because you can feed crops nitrogen when they need it most; returns more for your dollar.

For Plow-down

"NuGreen" provides nitrogen to enhance the value of crop residues when you turn it under. Plowing down "NuGreen" puts nitrogen out of reach of shallow-rooted weeds; adds growth to crop roots down where moisture is abundant . . . so important in a dry season.

your best buy is Du Pont NuGREEN®

FERTILIZER COMPOUND

See your dealer today

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Concentrated, 45% nitrogen; free-flowing shot form; resists leaching; ideal for all crops and types of application equipment; non-corrosive; comes in easy-to-handle 80-lb. bags.

AT LAST!

A TESTED AND APPROVED MACHINE THAT CUTS FEED COSTS BY GIVING YOUR COWS MORE MOLASSES!



Carl Swenson, Jr., Wappinger Falls, N. Y., feeds his registered herd with THERM-O-LASS.

Therm-O-Lass* LIVESTOCK MOLASSES FEEDER

A leading State Experimental Agricultural Station and nearly 100 of the Northeast's leading dairy farmers continuously tested Therm-O-Lass for over a year. The results proved conclusively that Therm-O-Lass is the easiest way to save money by feeding your cows more molasses.

Therm-O-Lass sprays molasses under pressure *where* you want it . . . *when* you want it. With Therm-O-Lass you can feed sufficient quantities of molasses, known by dairy farmers all over to be the cheapest source of TDN, as a substitute for other, more expensive feeds. Using Therm-O-Lass, you can also make a succulent molasses grass silage.

You can save additional money, too, by having Therm-O-Lass deliver molasses directly-to-your-farm at bulk prices that are considerably lower . . . not to mention the time you save. Therm-O-Lass puts an end to messy buckets and heavy, dangerous drums.

**Patents Pending*

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW for further information on how Therm-O-Lass saves you time and money.

INDUSTRIAL MOLASSES CORP., LEONIA, N. J.
Please send me, free of charge, folder with complete information on THERM-O-LASS.
NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
SIZE OF HERD_____



Antiseptic Ointment for Udder and Teats

More SOOTHING
More SOFTENING
More PENETRATING

Dr. Naylor — 10 ounce tin — $1.00. At drug and farm stores or by mail postpaid.

H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y.

LIME · FERTILIZER · SEED
BROADCASTER



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!

SIZES 3-14 FT.

FREIGHT PREPAID

Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality, long lasting construction. Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off. Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors. Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now

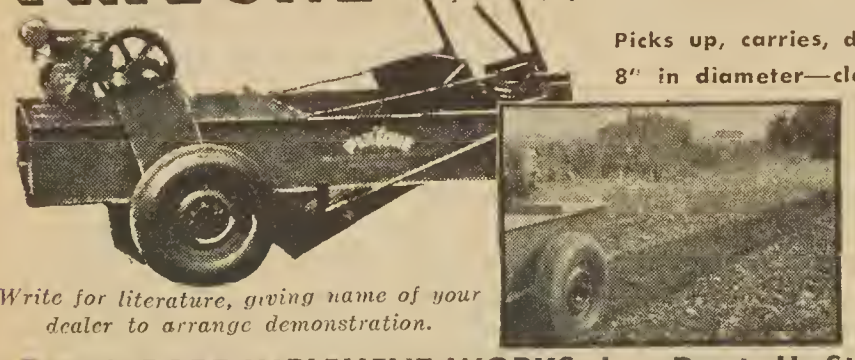
AS LOW AS $66

Send for FREE Booklet

MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.
SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

$AVE THE PRICE of this machine in REPAIR BILLS!

PIXTONE THE *New* MECHANICAL STONEPICKER



Picks up, carries, dumps stones 1½" to 8" in diameter—clears up to 4 acres a day. Saves labor, eliminates many implement breakages, increases efficiency and productivity. Also clears stones from pasture land.

Write for literature, giving name of your dealer to arrange demonstration.

BRIDGEPORT IMPLEMENT WORKS, Inc. Dept. H, Stratford, Conn.



Local 4-H leaders in many counties help to plan and conduct 4-H instruction meetings on judging, record keeping, feeding and the care and management of livestock.

A fine example of leader work is shown by this group of Chemung County farmers. Most of this group were former outstanding Chemung dairy members.

Orchids to Local Four-H Club Leaders

By H. A. WILLMAN
4-H Club Livestock Specialist at Cornell

A VERY important element in the success of 4-H dairy and livestock projects is the help which volunteer leaders provide. Without their help, 4-H work could not have continued to grow nor could so many boys and girls have achieved as high a degree of success in the development of themselves and their herds. Communities which support worthwhile youth activities learn to recognize and appreciate the services of leaders and leaders take pride and get satisfaction in watching 4-H members become outstanding men and women.

Pointing to Some Accomplishments

In a recent month, 95 local leaders from 26 New York counties entered 4-H secretary books and achievement reports from their respective clubs in the tenth annual "Better 4-H Club Program" contest. In these clubs were 1706 members, 58 per cent of which own dairy cattle.

This program and contest, sponsored by the Sears Roebuck Foundation, is designed to aid in development of boys and girls and to promote a wider use of improved dairy practices. In each annual contest, the clubs are scored on the minutes of their meetings, their program of work and the participation of their members in such activities as record keeping, judging, demonstrational work and the feeding, breeding and management of their cattle.

That the members are doing a good job on the herd building side of club work is shown in the following summary of last year's work.

- 85% **owned one or more registered purebreds**
- 73% **provided high quality hay to their younger calves**
- 88% **vaccinated their calves against Brucellosis**
- 59% **blood tested their cattle**
- 46% **bred one or more heifers artificially**
- 58% **used the farm owned registered purebred sire**
- 38% **own descendants of one of their first calves**
- 52% **helped to improve some pasture**
- 69% **kept detailed records on their cattle**
- 63% **attended at least one county cow judging meeting**
- 57% **exhibited cattle at their county show**

Special congratulations went to thirty-five local leaders in 17 counties whose clubs placed in the first ten within their respective size groups. In determining the winners, all clubs were grouped according to size as a means of establishing an equitable basis of evaluating differences in membership. Clubs having fewer than 14 members were considered small, those having 15 to 20 members were grouped as medium-sized and those with 21 or more members were grouped together as large.

Winners

In the division for small clubs, the winners included the Scho-Val Dairy Club, led by Edward VanKampen, Castleton, Rensselaer County; Mt. Risers 4-H Club, led by Mrs. Olin Phillips, Guilford, Chenango County; Lebanon Valley 4-H Club, led by Stanley Chittenden, New Lebanon, Columbia County; Canisteo Valley 4-H Club, led by Tom Kane, Addison, Steuben County; King Fishers 4-H Club, led by Rutherford Bell, Cortland, Cortland County; Gilbertsville Dairy Club, led by R. W. Hay, Gilbertsville, Otsego County.

Also the W. Hermon Black and White Club, led by Arnold Cassaw, Hermon, St. Lawrence County; Carny Crosby Creekers Club, led by Paul Flanagan, Hornell, Steuben County; Lucky '47 4-H Club, led by Albert Robbins, Bath, Steuben County; Middlebridge 4-H Club, led by Mrs. Rufus Archer, Afton, Chenango County; and the Mossy Bank 4-H Club, led by Bruce Ketch, Bath, Steuben County.

The medium sized group winners included the S. Dutchess Dairy Club, led by Raymond Vail, LaGrangeville, Dutchess County; Webotuck 4-H Club, led by Stanley Pulver, Millerton, Dutchess County; Hoosick Valley 4-H Club, led by Bryan Bassett, Valley Falls, Rensselaer County; Yankee Hill Firecrackers Club, led by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Francisco, Amsterdam, Montgomery County; Happy Days 4-H Club, led by Mrs. Ralph Taylor, Walton, Delaware County; Lafayette 4-H Dairy Club, led by Mrs. James McVoy, Lafayette, Onondaga County.

Also the S. Oxford Hot Shots Club, led by Ronald Meade, Oxford, Chenango County; Sagetown Trail Blazers Club, led by Raymond Wheeler, Pine City, Chemung County; Konhocton Valley 4-H Club, led by Edwin Saxton, Cohocton, Steuben County; Jolly Farmers Dairy Club, led by Walter Hoyt, Walton, Delaware County; and the Hawks Hollow 4-H Club, led by Frederick Bova, Burke, Franklin County.

In the large club group winners included the Genogantalet 4-H Club, led by J. Elsworth Orr, Greene, Chenango County; Whispering Pines 4-H Club No.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

AVOID STAINS



SURECLOR

the *positive control* FEEDER clears up red water with Sure Clear crystals.

PREVENTS STAINS • STOPS CORROSION

Also chlorinates unsafe drinking water. For homes, resorts, motels and swimming pools. SURECLOR is automatic, simple, safe and sure and — it operates for only pennies a week!



Manufactured by
PADDOCK of TEXAS, DALLAS

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

CLAYTON MARK & CO.,
1902 Dempster St., Evanston, Ill.

Please send me your free illustrated book on SURECLOR and the name of the SURECLOR Dealer nearest me.

Name_____

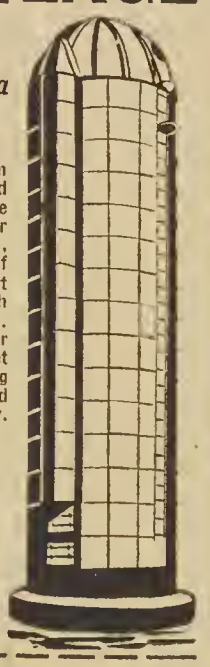
Address_____

City Zone State

GRASS SILAGE

Increases Production, Profits, *when made in a* UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO

A good grass silage program increases production per cow and per acre. Early cut grasses have full feed value a cow needs for maximum bred-in production, and increase the tonnage of second and third cuttings. Put Silver in your milk check with Silage from a Silver Shield Silo. In the Silver Shield—a leader in silage for 40 years — you get great strength, little upkeep, long life. Airtight, moisture, wind and fire proof. Easy to fill and empty. We erect.



ALL STEEL C&L SILVER SHIELD SILO

Send For Free Folder Today

UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
BOX 528-A Weedsport, N. Y.

• Please send me free folder on Universal Silos

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges, Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65D, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn, TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

C. E. Catlin, write to
Box 367, Ithaca, N Y., before April 23.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

1, led by Hunting Winans, Pine Plains, Dutchess County; St. Lawrence Jersey 4-H Club, led by James Fisher, Madrid, St. Lawrence County; Manheim Champions Club, led by William Rice, St. Johnsville, Herkimer County; Rushford Boys 4-H Club, led by Nellis Kellog, Rushford, Allegany County; Whispering Pines 4-H Club No. 2, led by John Boadle, Millerton, Dutchess County.

Also the Good Luck 4-H Club, led by Shirley Russell, Hornell, Steuben County; Erie County Beef Club, led by Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, Erie County; Rens. County Beef Club, led by John Tarbox and Warren Miller, Troy, Rensselaer County; Utsayantha Aggies Club, led by Mrs. Steven Vamosy, Stamford, Delaware County; Macomb Sunshine 4-H Club, led by Erton Sipher, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County; Burrville Sow and Grow 4-H Club, Mrs. Ross Wilson, Watertown, Jefferson County; and the Pickle Street 4-H Club, led by Claude Moulton, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County.

— A. A. —

PUZZLED OR THOUGHTFUL

THE article "What is a Cow?" by Tom Milliman in the March 5th issue brought to mind a recent discussion. One definition of a cow says that she belongs to the class of ruminative animals.

Webster says that "ruminate" also means to "Think again" and again, to "ponder, to meditate on." Now, of course, this is like the question of which came first—the chicken or the egg. Did the meaning of chewing the cud grow out of the meaning above or vice versa?

However, one would be led to believe that the cow's thoughtful demeanor, as she chews and chews, is due to the fact that she is pondering over which stomach should receive the masticated mass, or mess, and what route should be followed to achieve the final result. She may be trying to recall just how her scheme of digestion works, for it seems likely that so complicated an arrangement of stomachs and valves might possibly puzzle even the cow herself.

The cow is a ruminative mammal
With four legs like any an'mal;
But upper teeth were skimped on cows—
We cannot tell the whys or hows;
But all she has are those to grind
And on this last she puts her mind,
As you can see her demonstrate
When cuds of grass regurgitate.
Grass first goes to stomach one
In form of ball like little bun,
Then passes on to stomach two
And there awaits the proper clue
To come a bouncing back the line
For boss to chew when she has time.
She chews and chews as seen by you
And thinks and thinks on what—to do—
Whether stomach three or four may—
Next receive the rechewed hay.

— *R. C. Jackson, Cumberland Center, Maine*



"Remember? A boy for you and a girl for me? Well, it's a BOY!"

The milker that washes cleaner... in less time



only the *SWING* comes apart for easy cleaning

Dairymen will tell you that nothing beats the *Swing* for easy, *thorough* cleaning. Unclamp it in the middle and it becomes *two* pails—yet it locks securely while milking. It's as easy to wash as two sauce pans! *Swing* takes the guesswork out of cleaning—you can see and reach every square inch, inside and out. No pockets or crevices inside the *Swing*—just smooth stainless steel that washes sparkling clean!

Most sanitary milker of them all—*Swing* is the only suspended or floor type milker that complies with U.S. Public Health Service standards of sanitary construction in item 12, section 7 of the Milk Ordinance and Code. *No other milker can make this claim!*

Milks faster—University tests show that no machine has yet been made that milks faster than *Swing*. It adjusts quickly and easily to the fastest and hardest milkers, and *the teat cups never crawl. Swing* milks out *completely* —no hand stripping necessary.

Handles easily—*Swing's* narrow shape makes it easier to lift and carry. Though light in weight, the round shape has the strength of heavier models.

See your Rite-Way Service Dealer for a FREE demonstration on your farm — or write for illustrated folder today. Dept. L.

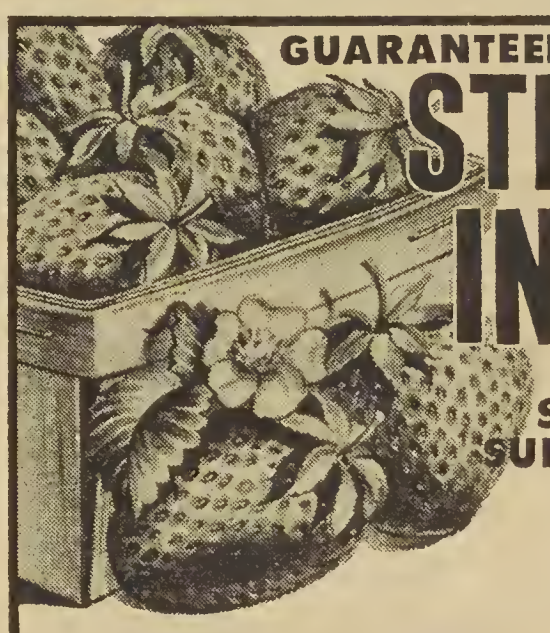
RITE-WAY
RITE-WAY DAIRY DIVISION
PACKAGE MACHINERY COMPANY
East Longmeadow, Massachusetts
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Chicago, Illinois

When Writing to Advertisers, Please Be Sure to Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

GUARANTEED! YOU'LL PICK DELICIOUS

STRAWBERRIES IN 60 DAYS AFTER PLANTING

or every penny back!



STERN'S NEW 3-SEASON SUPERFECTION STRAWBERRY

Enjoy Miracle Strawberries Right Up 'Til Frost

Imagine, your own fresh picked delicious ripe red strawberries starting in 60 days. You'll have all the strawberries you'll want Spring . . . Summer . . . and Fall—often until Thanksgiving. Absolutely winter hardy—you'll pick berries for years!

Yields 3 Times More Fruit Than Other Everbearing Varieties

Acclaimed by famous farm and garden authorities. Actual field test produced approximately 8000 quarts per acre first year planted! Proved best for home gardens.

PICK 'EM SPRING, SUMMER, AND FALL

✓	wonderful with cream
✓	luscious jams
✓	flavorful shortcake

FIRM, JUICY, SUGAR SWEET New Flavor Sensation

Finest berry you ever tasted! Easy to grow. Only Stern's Superfection guarantees wonderful results in 60 days or money back.

Vigorous plants with heavy roots

Guaranteed to thrive even when other strawberries fail. Big roots have hundreds of long fibrous feeders. Carefully packed in "MOIST-LOCKED" packing.

SAVE WITH THESE LOW PRICES

25 plants	50 plants	100 plants	200 plants
$2.00	$3.75	$6.00	$10.00

POSTPAID

Order now for delivery at proper planting time in your area.
All prices postpaid. Send check or money order

STERN'S NURSERIES, Inc. Dept. M2, Geneva, N. Y.

I want Strawberries Spring, Summer, and Fall—starting in 60 days after planting—or I'll keep plants without charge.

Check Quantity

☐ 25 for $2.00
☐ 50 for $3.75
☐ 100 for $6.00
☐ 200 for $10.00

Name_____

Address_____

Postpaid Town_____ State_____

Turned a "useless" swamp into $1,120 with a HOMELITE



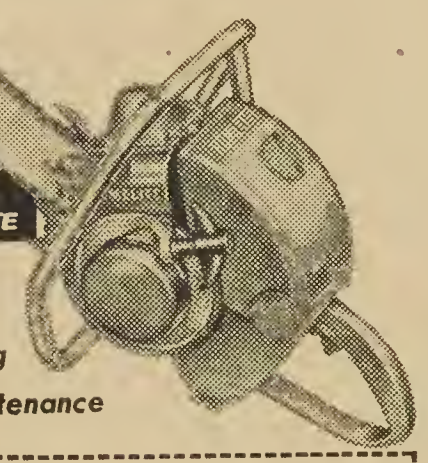
ONE-MAN SAW

In eight weeks of part time work, Nicholas Perry of Holmesville, Ohio, cut 160 cords of pulpwood on his "useless, swampy woodlot". It was all small stuff . . . three to eleven inch softwood . . . yet it brought at the mill, a worthwhile total of $1,120.

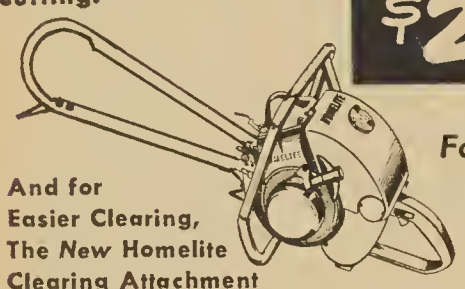
After deducting all costs . . . for hauling, loading, maintenance and depreciation on his saw . . . Mr. Perry made a clear profit of $855.60 which he used for a down payment on a brand new tractor.

Use a HOMELITE for Profitable Production Wood Cutting.

AS LOW AS $259.00 COMPLETE



Faster Cutting
Easier Handling
Lowest Maintenance



And for Easier Clearing, The New Homelite Clearing Attachment

Lightweight, sturdy and fast-cutting, the new Homelite clearing attachment can be snapped onto your Model 17 Homelite saw in minutes. Cuts weed trees, fence posts, hedgerows — takes the bending and backbreak out of pasture clearing.

HOMELITE CORPORATION
4004 Riverdale Ave., Port Chester, N. Y.

☐ Please send me further information on Homelite Chain Saws ☐ Clearing Attachment
☐ Please call me about free demonstration.
☐ Please send me name of nearest Homelite dealer.

Name.....
Address.....
Town.....

"When You Use Co-Op Farm Credit



you deal with farm folks—people who know a farmer's needs and problems."

— say THE ANDERSONS of Forestville, Connecticut

Joseph A. Anderson and his son, LeRoy, own a large and successful dairy farm — keeping 86 head of cattle and operating a 2300-qt. retail milk route. Right from the start when the Anderson's original 25 acres were bought many years ago with the aid of a Federal Land Bank loan, Co-Op Farm Credit has helped build up and improve their thriving farm business.

Long-term 4½% Federal Land Bank mortgage loans thru National Farm Loan Associations

Low-cost operating loans thru Production Credit Associations

For complete information, see your local associations or write: Dept. A-75, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

N.F.L.A. P.C.A.

Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Loans

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT

New York Girl is Pie Champion



MISS MARJORIE CAMPBELL of Red Hook, New York, whose picture is at the right is the national cherry pie baking champion. The 17 year old high school senior won the title at Chicago recently following her successful effort in winning the New York State title at Rochester on February 5.

In addition to the title Marjorie gets a free trip to Washington, D. C. and New York City, a $500 college scholarship and the electric range in which she baked the winning pie. During her trip to Washington she will present the winning pie to a representative of the White House.

The $500 scholarship will be used toward a home economics course at Cornell or at the Iowa State College at Ames.

Mr. Richard Campbell, Marjorie's father, runs a poultry farm specializing in the breeding of pheasants near Red Hook in Dutchess County. Marjorie, the champion pie baker, is an active 4-H Club member, belongs to the Red Hook Senior High School band and chorus and is active in dramatics and athletics. She is also president of the Student Council, was elected as a member of the National Honor Society and is on the staffs of the school newspaper and yearbook.

Let's Improve Potato Quality

(Continued from Page 1)

buys the potatoes that look the best.

Perhaps the big difference in quality today is not entirely the fault of the variety but the cultural methods, type of soil, and weather conditions. Potatoes used to be grown with lots less fertilizer. You remember how much fertilizer was used on the potatoes grown on your Tioga county farm. Under such conditions the plants grew until the fertilizer was gone and then ripened, unless the insects sapped the strength of the plants before that time and then they ripened sooner. This type of maturity is quite different from present cultural methods where we use from 1 to 2 tons of fertilizer per acre, and spray 10 to 15 times, with modern insecticides and fungicides. This growing method keeps the plants green until digging time when we kill the tops with either a spray or a mechanical top-beater without proper maturity. Perhaps this is what is wrong with present day potato quality.

Dan Dean of Nichols, N. Y., an old-time potato grower who has grown a lot of potatoes in his day, says that the old Rural Russet and other varieties were of very good quality in years when they were killed by an early frost before maturity. Now we are following cultural methods whereby potatoes are seldom allowed to grow to a full and natural maturity. The potato experts at Cornell and the various other colleges and experiment stations tell us that quality improves with maturity. Regardless of this, we growers fight to keep the potato plants alive and green as long as we can. Then when digging time comes the tubers are not mature. This gives us good yields but inferior quality.

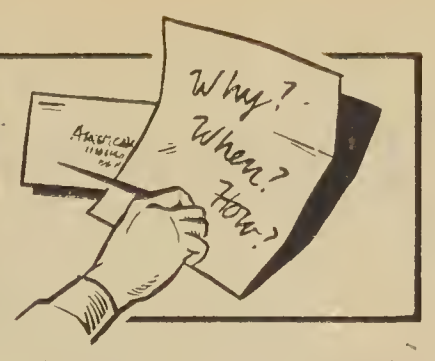
Let's go back to the Katahdin and Cobbler samples that you tested for me. Both these varieties were grown in a dry year when the plants had an opportunity to ripen in a rather normal manner as the shortage of moisture made the fertilizer unavailable to the plant. The potatoes just grew until the moisture was gone and slowly ripened. We did not get the largest crop we have grown but the quality is there as you found out. You tested an old time variety, Cobbler, vouched for by many as of good quality but poor appearance, against the newer variety, Katahdin, that has been blamed by many for reducing potato consumption because of poor eating quality. You can write your own conclusion.

The College and USDA has been criticized for not developing potato varieties with better quality, and for paying too much attention to cultural methods and not enough to quality and marketing. I can not agree 100% with this but I do believe that new varieties are often released before they are proven. They are put into commercial production and the consumers are the ones who find out the variety is no good and reject it. This hurts the industry and turns the consumers to other foods. We potato men can recall several new varieties that were given wide publicity but have fallen by the wayside.

There are many people devoting long hours trying to develop a better quality potato. I have personally tested new varieties for the College and USDA personnel as they have a large test plot on our farm. In developing a new variety a plant breeder has to consider factors besides quality such as susceptibility to diseases, yield, the percentage of No. 1's, and external appearance. A grower must get a good yield and a high percentage of No. 1's to pay for producing the crop, as there is no advantage in growing culls. The housewife buys by eye and not by taste so the external appearance must be good. You can see where there are many problems involved in potato breeding. As one plant breeder says "It might be easier to develop a strain of humans who will accept present day potato quality rather than to develop a potato to please the people." Maybe he is right.

In conclusion, Mr. Eastman, please stress whenever you can in your publication the need for growing better quality potatoes and that QUALITY IMPROVES WITH MATURITY.

The QUESTION ? BOX



Is it worthwhile to treat vegetable seeds before planting to prevent decay?

Probably it is unnecessary where conditions are favorable, but there is a preparation on the market which contains several chemicals and which will protect all seeds against decay organisms. You can find it at your local farm supply store. The cost is low and it is worthwhile, particularly early in the spring when conditions are unfavorable for growth.

How often should alfalfa be top-dressed?

Some tests in Wisconsin, where conditions are fairly comparable to the Northeast, gave some interesting results. As a result the recommendation is to top-dress alfalfa with fertilizer every year. The college suggests 300 pounds of 0-9-27 with boron and reports that this treatment raised yields more than three tons over a six year period. However, they did find that every-other-year top-dressing with double the amount gave approximately the same results.

We are having a lot of trouble with moles in our lawn. Is there anything that we can use to put on the lawn that will poison the moles?

Repellents or poisons for moles have not been successful. Some experiments are being made which may eventually be recommended to the public.

The only certain control is trapping, using an especially designed mole trap. If you follow instructions carefully, moles are not difficult to trap.

Traps should be set in recently-constructed surface tunnels of the mole. Moles work near the surface in the spring and late summer or early fall, after heavy rains, and those are good times to commence trapping operations.

—W. J. Hamilton, Jr.

How can black knot on plums be cured or prevented?

This is a fungus disease and the most apparent sign is the presence of large black growths on the branches.

First, prune out all the branches containing these knots because they will produce spores and spread the disease. Cut about 6 inches below any visible evidence of the knot and burn all the branches you cut out. If this is done early in the spring, go over the trees again in May or June to remove any newly infected branches.

In addition, you can spray with bordeaux at least once in the spring about the time the buds are breaking. The mixture recommended by the N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station is a spray containing six pounds of copper sulfate and 12 pounds of lime in 100 gallons of water.

Are there any estimates of the number of earthworms in an acre of land?

Dr. Firman E. Bear of Rutgers University in his book, "**Soils and Fertilizers**" says that in some areas in England there may be as many as one million earthworms per acre to plow depth, and that they may bring to the surface as much as one inch of soil every five years.

Why is it that the butter fat test of a cow will vary so much from time to time?

A number of things will affect the butter fat test, and usually the test of any one individual cow will vary more than the test of an entire herd.

The test is usually higher at the beginning of a lactation and at the end than it is in the middle. A cow that is in good condition when she freshens, will give milk with a slightly higher test for some time. A sudden change in the weather may affect the test, as will unequal intervals between milking.

There may be other reasons but considerable variation in test is normal.

Is there any treatment which can be given to sweet corn seed that will control seed corn maggot?

Yes, you can moisten the seed slightly, pour about ¼ teaspoon of Lindane over one quart of corn (or beans) and put it in some container where you can shake it up thoroughly so that each seed will be coated with the insecticide.

You have less damage from this insect on late planted corn on dry soil, or when the weather happens to be warm and dry.

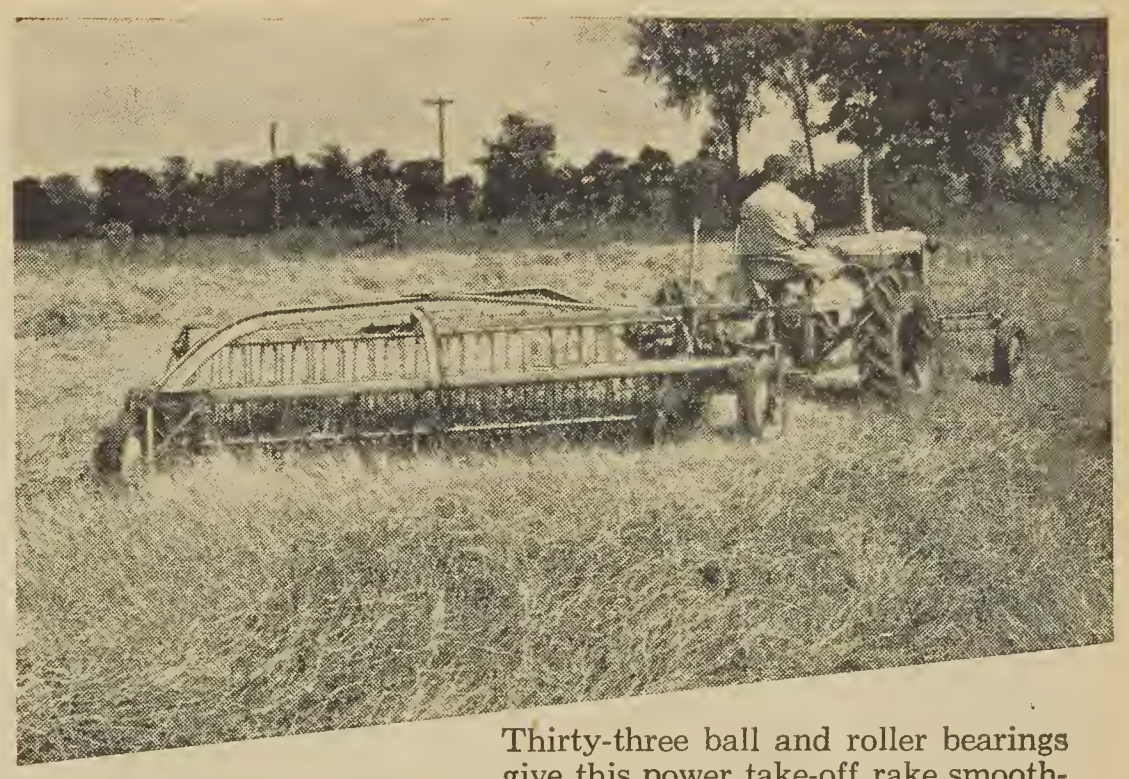


EXPERIMENTAL ROW-CROP MIST APPLICATOR

HERE IS an experimental row-crop mist applicator developed by the Departments of Agricultural Engineering and Entomology of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. This machine applies a spray concentrate at the rate of 10 to 20 gallons per acre.

Under field trials, in cooperation with the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva during 1952, '53, and '54, control of several disease and insect problems was comparable to that obtained with standard high pressure spray equipment.

The ability to use small quantities of liquid, using air to carry the spray material, offers good possibilities for future developments in the use of spray concentrates on row or vegetable crops.



put New POWER in your hay making

Thirty-three ball and roller bearings give this power take-off rake smooth-rolling ability and long life. It covers big fields fast . . . at modern tractor speeds.

Two forward reel speeds assure right speed for every crop or condition. Reverse gear instantly converts rake into a tedder for hurry-up curing. An easy-to-reach lever angles teeth correctly for clean raking or tedding. Fixed rubber-tired rear wheel holds true for straight, easy-to-follow windrows.

You'll like this easy-handling, big-capacity power rake. Also available with front and rear tandem wheels for rough land or irrigated fields.

the tonnage and quality you save can pay for this haying machine

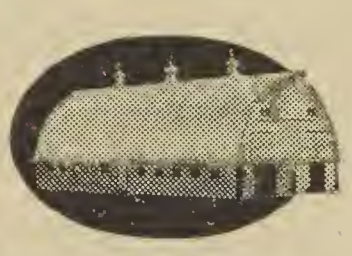
ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U.S.A.



Dairymen, too, are more than enthusiastic about Timberib barns. They like the complete absence of posts and supports and the husky, long-lasting construction that eliminates costly maintenance. Every inch is fully usable and an invitation to use labor-saving machinery.

Cost is attractive, too—the lowest of any comparable structure. Framed by continuous Timberib rafters which are pre-cut, pre-drilled and pre-fitted, the barn goes together easily and fast—with regular farm labor if you wish.

For complete information see your Timberib dealer, or write for catalog of farm buildings. No cost or obligation.



An Engineered Product of TIMBER STRUCTURES, INC.

Available in New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania at

G. L. F. FARM SUPPLIES

P. O. BOX 285, ITHACA, NEW YORK

Acorn Gutter Plow

The Package Barn Cleaner

It is a new idea at a price anyone can afford. It is the fastest, simplest, most economical and easiest to install barn cleaner you ever saw.

The Famous ACORN LINE Barn Equipment at *Today's Prices.*

BAY BARN EQUIPMENT

Box 62, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Harder Concrete Stave Silos are designed for 100% efficiency.

Get the facts about Harder before you buy any silo.

HARDER SILOS

Write today for complete descriptive literature. Harder Silo Co., Box A, Cobleskill, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY CHICK NEWS SPRING 1955

Does It Pay To "Worm" Your Layers?

Usually it doesn't. I find a lot of poultrymen "worm" their pullets at housing time as a matter of precaution. If the pullets are strong and healthy I think it is time and money wasted. Some poultrymen "worm" their birds every month. Worm medicine is toxic to the bird, cuts her production and I don't think it does her any good. Therefore I don't think "regular worming" of the flock is advisable.

Once in a while you will find a flock that is so full of worms that it is necessary to give them worm medicine. Under such circumstances "worming" may help the flock considerably for a while.

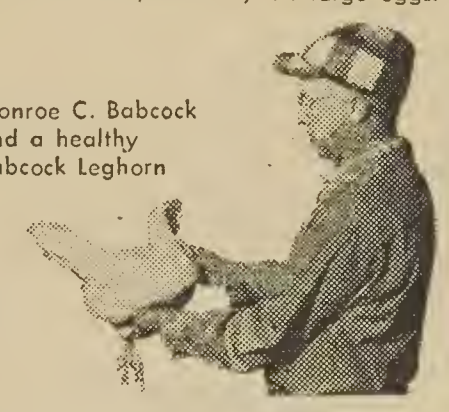
Of course the smart procedure is prevention. Keep all manure spread on the land. Never allow it to accumulate in piles outside the houses where it will draw flies. Raise all pullets on clean ground using a range once every three or four years if possible. Sometime birds in laying houses with dirt floors become infested with worms.

If you have been in the habit of "worming" your flock regularly you may think I'm all wet. If so I'd suggest you "worm" half your flock and leave the other half alone and see what happens. Last year I suggested this to a customer in Florida and he found his birds did much better if given no worm remedies at all.

This is usually true. Most good strains of Leghorns today resist worms pretty well.

Babcock Leghorns Have Strong & Weak Points

We do not have a perfect bird. One of our strong points is persistency of production and high second year lay. Babcock Leghorns may come up a little too slowly on egg size but this year the ability to lay 70% or better for ten or twelve months and 60% close to 15 months will make our customers a lot of money. High egg prices, perhaps the highest in history, are directly ahead of us. Our customers' year old hens are laying like a house afire right now and practically all large eggs.



Monroe C. Babcock and a healthy Babcock Leghorn

Most strains that start in with large eggs will soon be down to 40% and ready for market right when eggs will be highest. Also Babcock Leghorns will lay "rings around" most other strains as second year layers.

I'd like to sell you chicks. We can make almost immediate delivery. Please call us on the phone or write to us. Free catalog sent to you first class mail.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, Inc.
Route 3G, Ithaca, N. Y.

CLEMENTS MAINE-BRED CHICKS

Whether you produce MARKET EGGS, MEAT, or HATCHING EGGS —you can increase your profit margin by starting with Clements Maine-Bred Chicks. We offer the breeds and crosses that have proven most profitable.

RED-ROCKS (Black Sex-Link Pullets)
famous for stamina, livability, and steady egg production.

WHITE LEGHORNS—
efficient egg producers—more eggs per bag of feed means greater net profits.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—
favorites for high egg production.

WHITE ROCKS—
1st choice of many commercial broiler growers—fast growth, high livability, efficient feed conversion, top meat quality. Pullets in demand for hatching egg production.

They're backed by 44 years breeding experience and the reputation of Maine's largest hatchery.

Maine-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean

Write (or phone Winterport 190) for information and prices.

CLEMENTS CHICKS, INC.
ROUTE 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE

Bred to Increase Your Profits

NEW BOOK *Free!*

Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1955 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.



Write to:
Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

Bulkley's



OUR 40TH YEAR

Leghorns Say: 'Get Us on Your Farm'

- Bulkley's birds are proven money makers —they'd like to make money for you.
- Latest 3 yr. average of N. Y. Random Sample Test places Bulkley's sixth among leghorns.
- Send for Bulkley's free catalog and price list today.
- Year round hatching.

Allen H. Bulkley & Sons
125 Leghorn Lane Phone 30-M Odessa, N.Y.

PROFIT MAKING

WEBSTER REDS HAVE

highest livability and third place for egg production for all breeds in all standard contests for the past ten years.

10 year average points	egg	Report No. 16 mortality	egg size
269.1	254.0	4.6	25.18

Only one breed and one strain. All eggs produced on our farm. High in quality—low in price.

U.S. Approved—N. Y Pullorum typhoid clean.

WEBSTER POULTRY FARM
Clark St. Road, R.D. No. 3, Auburn, N. Y.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

"AT YOUR SERVICE ANY TIME"

CHARLIE OSTRANDER

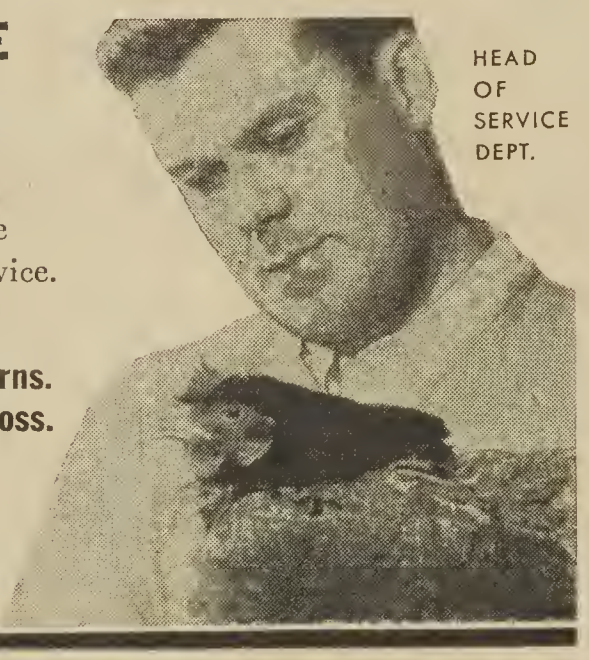
At MARSHALL'S Where you get the Best Strains, Best Methods, Best Service.

Plan Now for Top-of-Market prices.

Babcock-strain and Strain Cross Leghorns. Contest winning Reds . . . Red-Rock cross.

Buy Marshall Chicks this year.

MARSHALL BROS.
R5-E, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 46336



HEAD OF SERVICE DEPT.

The Pennsylvania Experimental Poultry House

By L. M. HURD

THE first week in January I attended the Poultry Housing and Equipment Conference at the Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pa. So far as I know, this was the first conference of its kind in this part of the country. About 200 persons, mostly industry representatives, attended. They came from 21 states and 2 foreign countries.

The principal objective of the conference was to look over the solar poultry house which is starting its third year of operation, and see how the various pieces of equipment are working. This experimental house was built under the direction of Dr. Glenn Bressler, Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the University.

What makes this house interesting is the fact that many more birds are housed in it than is customary, as well as the kind and way in which the equipment is arranged. Last October 19, 2757 white leghorn pullets were placed in this shed-roofed house which is 30x100 feet in size. This is just about one foot of floor space for each bird.

How Much Floor Space?

In 1952, when this experimental house was built, research workers at Pennsylvania State University felt that floor space per bird was one of the most important things to be considered. If less space per bird would give reasonably good results, if would reduce the cost per bird for housing and decrease the chore job. As Dr. Bressler says, it raises the question of which will return the most profit from a house of a given size—a high rate of lay with a lower volume of eggs, or a somewhat lower rate of lay with a larger volume of eggs because of a larger number of birds in the same house. This is rather a new way of looking at the housing question and profit in poultry keeping.

For years, it has been the practice to allow three square feet of floor space for leghorns and four square feet for the heavy breeds. These recommendations are based, not on research, but on experience. When less space was allowed per bird by poultrymen, many problems arose. The litter would become wetter in winter, the eggs were dirtier, ventilation was often inadequate, cannibalism usually developed, egg production was generally lower, and there was difficulty in finding space for enough pen equipment.

It was quite evident to the research workers that if more birds than the customary number were to be placed in the experimental house, the above problems must be solved. How far could crowding be carried, if at all, without seriously affecting the money returns per bird? They started on the ventilation problem.

Good Insulation

The roof and sides of the house are well insulated. All windows are of thermopane construction. The front of the house, which faces south, has 600 square feet of glass. These windows admit a maximum amount of solar heat during the fall and winter seasons with little heat loss, but are shaded to reduce heat entrance in summer. Even the concrete floor is insulated.

Insulation helps the ventilation in winter by conserving heat. Heat is necessary to evaporate litter moisture before it can be removed by ventilation. The amount of animal heat is increased when the number of birds is increased. In summer, insulation helps to keep the building cool. In addition, the doors on the ends of the building are left open and fog nozzles throw off a fine mist in the warmest weather.

Eight pressurized inlet fans force 5600 cubic feet of air into the house per minute. There is a change of air every 4 or 5 minutes. The foul air goes out through 2 special openings on each end of the building and the cracks around the doors. This method of changing the air is the reverse of the fan ventilation systems in use on most poultry houses. The operation of the fans is controlled by a thermostat set at 50° F. During the 1953-54 winter season the house temperature did not drop below 50° F. at any time, even if the temperature outdoors was around zero. The 2 inches of sawdust litter was dry and dusty on the day we visited the house on January 4.

Roosts in Tiers

Another important feature of the house is the arrangement of the perches, feeders and drinking troughs over a droppings pit eight feet wide running lengthwise through the center of the building. The perches are 5 tiers high

(Continued on Opposite Page)

NEW CROSSBREED Is Closer to "Ideal"

CHICKEN breeders at the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Beltsville, Maryland, research center have been working for a number of years to develop a broiler chicken that might be considered "ideal" from the viewpoints of both the producer and the consumer. The Beltsville broiler which they have developed may soon be as famous as the Beltsville Small White Turkey.

The "ideal" which the Beltsville scientists set for themselves is a bird with light-colored flesh and good shape -- broad, meaty chest and plump legs. It must grow rapidly, feather out quickly, be easy to dress, produce a maximum amount of meat in a 10-week growing period, and lay more eggs annually than other meat-type birds.

The New Hampshire met some of these requirements, but its feathers were dark and its shape and egg-laying capacity were something short of desired standards.

In their search for a better bird, the scientists developed a new light-fleshed breed to cross with the New Hampshire. The new breed is a Silver Cornish, developed from a long line of ancestors including White Wyandottes, Light Sussex, Rhode Island Reds, Dark Cornish, and Columbians.

When the Silver Cornish is crossed with the New Hampshire the best characteristics of both parents are reproduced—but only in the first generation. So the Beltsville broiler is not a breed but a crossbreed. The Beltsville scientists have spent 5 years improving the two basic breeds, until birds produced by crossbreeding the two have actually surpassed their original "ideal."

Now producer demand for the new Silver Cornish is greater than the supply. Available eggs of this breed are being sold to breeders and distributed to state experiment stations. The chicks are crossed with purebred New Hampshires to produce the Beltsville broiler.

Meantime the Beltsville men are continuing to breed, select, and increase the desirable characteristics of the foundation stock. One of these days, you'll find these broilers at your corner market.

Handle Ammonium Nitrate with Care

AMMONIUM nitrate fertilizer is a material which should be stored and handled with caution, says Winston Way, Vermont Extension agronomist.

This does not imply that farmers should be afraid to use it. This fertilizer is the cheapest, easiest to use source of nitrogen which is available to sidedress corn at the prescnt time. Ammonium nitrate has never been plentiful and wise farmcrs order their supplies early.

Certain characteristics of the material make it necessary to take safety precautions which should be known to all who handle it:

1. Do not smoke or use open flame in areas where ammonium nitrate is stored.

2. Keep ammonium nitrate away from electrical wiring and combustible materials such as oil, paint, straw, hay, cloth, paper, sawdust, and especially gasoline.

3. Store in a well ventilated building. Do not put it on a barn floor which is covered with chaff.

4. Clean up any spilled ammonium nitrate immediately, and DO NOT RETURN IT TO THE BAG; put it on the soil.

5. Destroy empty bags as soon as emptied by burning them a few at a time away from farm buildings. These bags are quite inflammable.

These warnings are not intended to scare anyone from using this excellent corn fertilizer; aecidents are very rare.

— A. A. —

THE PENNSYLVANIA EXPERIMENTAL POULTRY HOUSE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

and 76 feet long, with a special type of automatic feeder on each level. This gives 56 feet of roosting space per 100 birds and 680 feet of feeder space, or 25 feet per 100 birds. Four continuous-flow, V-shaped water troughs about 3 inches deep run the length of the perches and empty into a drain-away pipe. This provides 608 feet of watering space or 22 feet per 100 birds. The water is about 1 inch deep in the troughs. It takes 18 gallons of water per 100 birds daily.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The whole secret of life is to be interested in one thing profoundly, and in a thousand things well.—Walpole.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Three two-tier rows of metal nests, 5 inehes deep, with excelsior nest pads extend most of the distance of the building at the rear of the droppings pit.

Egg production was running about 65 per cent the day we visited the house and very few of the eggs that were just gathered in wire baskets needed to be cleaned in any way. According to Dr. Bressler, the eggs average better than 80 per cent clean. The average production last year for 316 days, when 2134 birds started the year in the house, was 50 per cent. Mortality was 11.6 per cent.

Dry Litter

Certainly, this is a very interesting house to visit. The birds seemed to be healthy and happy. Cannibalism is kept in check with bits in the beaks. The litter is dry, the eggs are relatively clean, and labor efficiency is high. One man has little difficulty in caring for 2700 birds and preparing the eggs for market. The floor of the house does not seem to be too crowded for a third to half the birds are always on the perches eating, drinking, or just resting. Being birds, they spend most of their time in the air. More of the cubic spaee is used. Whether this is good or bad, time will tell.

This house eosts morc than most poultry houses now on farms so ways to overcome this handieap must be found. Dr. Bressler and his associates expect to continue their work until they have the answers to many of these questions. This housc and the way it is used is strictly a rescarch project but out of it, in time, may come some very important changes in poultry housing for the average poultry farm.

The Fourteenth Annual New York Hereford Ass'n. SHOW AND SALE

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1955

Cornell Judging Pavilion, Ithaca, N. Y.

Show 10:00 A.M. Sale 1:00 P.M.

BOTH POLLED & HORNED

57 HEIFERS 7 BULLS

Tops of the Northeast

For Catalogs and reservations contact

ROBERT J. GENERAUX

Sale Manager

Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone: Stanley 61Y21

AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL

165 HEAD at VISTA GRANDE

May 9 & 10, at Cropseyville, N. Y.

Farm 8 Mi. East of Troy, N. Y. Along Rt. 2

79 COWS—26 BRED HEIFERS—25 YEARLINGS 23 HEIFER CALVES — 2 APPROVED SIRES — 10 OTHER BULLS

Sale includes 3 National Class Leaders. each with over 800 lb. F. and their 14 progeny; 40 Cows with over 400 lb. F.; 7 cows classified 'Excellent', 26 'Very Good'; 30 daughters of Approved sires (21 by Neshaminy Preferred. the Breed's Greatest Approved Sire); 7-yr.-old App. sire whose daus. avg.: 531 F.; son of 'Preferred' with a daughter heading for a Class Leading record and dozens of "Greats."

— 50 TOP POLLS —

All ages. Cows have up to 16508 M. Dams of heifers have up to 722 F. Yearling bull's dam made 751 F. HEALTH: T.B. and Bangs Aeered. Calf. Vacc. Tested within 30 days. Eligible for any state. For Catalog Write

TOM WHITTAKER, *Sale Mgr.*, BRANDON, VT.

CARL HOOD COMPLETE DISPERSAL

STONY BROOK FARM JERSEY HERD

located in the heart of the Jersey Empire, 2 miles from Walton, Delaware County, New York.

SATURDAY, MAY 14

40 HEAD OF TOP JERSEYS 40

29 cows, 6 bred heifers, 2 ealves, 2 bulls. Here is one of the good Jersey herds of Delaware County. These eows are high produeers with very nice udders. Some are bred for fall. Ten will be just fresh by day of sale.
The herd is T.B. aeeredited and has been aecredited on the blood for the last five years. Last blood test was in Feb. 1955.
All machinery will be sold, beginning at 11 a.m. Cows will be sold at 1 p.m., D.S.T.

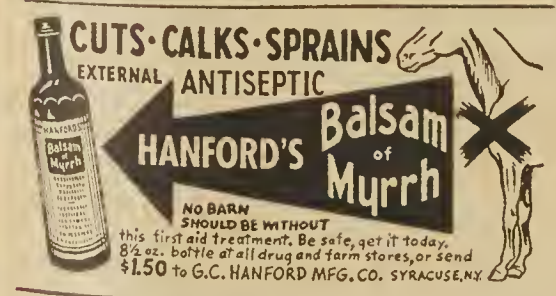
CARL HOOD, Owner. Walton, N. Y.
L. A. SHUBERT, Auctioneer & Sale Mgr.
Unadilla, N. Y. Phone 2911

BLUE SPRUCE

COLORADO: excellent 6 year transplants, 8 to 12 in. tall Blue-green to marvelous blue color. Compact and sturdy. 5 for 3.50

Postpaid at planting time. *FREE Evergreen Catalog*

MUSSER FORESTS, BOX 83-D Indiana, Pa.



CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET. BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*



Better Living . . .

There's an old saying among dairymen that you get out of your herd exactly what you put into it. This means that the herd which is fed plenty of good quality roughage and enough grain will reach a high level of production . . . make more profit for you . . . and enable you and your family to live better.

But good feeding alone won't give you maximum production. It takes wise management, and the best in breeding as well, in order to get the most milk—and the most profit—out of your herd.

For the best roughage program, see your County Agricultural Agent. And for the best breeding program, consult your local NYABC technician.

BOX 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. ITHACA, N. Y.

Farm Machinery & Holstein Cattle Auction

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1955 — 9:00 A.M. SHARP!

On Honeoye Falls Rd., 1 mile West of Rt. 15; Corner of Works Rd., 2 miles West of Honeoye Falls; 15 miles South of Rochester, New York.

120 REGISTERED & GRADE HOLSTEINS 120

110 Milch Cows; 2 Bulls; 30 Registered; T. B. Accredited; 30 day Blood Test; Inspected by Vet. day prior to sale.

A complete line of Farm Machinery, including 4 Case Tractors, Self-propelled 12' Combine, Baler, Field Chopper, 2 Trucks, large quantity of other large tools, small tools and electric supplies. Nearly all the machinery new in 1953. Don't miss this big auction.

LUNCH AVAILABLE TERMS: CASH JOHN McINTEE, OWNER

HARRIS WILCOX, *Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer* BERGEN, NEW YORK

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

58 HEAD — 23 Cows — 31 Bred Heifers — 4 Open Heifers

Calfhood Vaccinated

Cows with A.R., H.I.R., and D.H.I.A. Records

Fresh or Close Springers

Heifers from record dams, due in the summer and fall.

EASTERN NEW YORK SALE

at the Fairgrounds COBLESKILL, N. Y.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, — 12:30 P.M.

—Write for a Catalog—

SEATH AND SHULTZ SALES SERVICE

P.O. Box 186, Peterborough, New Hampshire

BLACK FACED WESTERN EWES AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1955 — AT 1:00 P.M.

On Snell Rd., 2½ miles South and West of Geneva, New York.

Having decided to discontinue my breeding flock, will sell:

300 BLACK FACED WESTERN EWES 300

Some Dorset-Merino; 2 Young Registered Suffolk Rams; Ewes all selling in wool, mostly 4 years old with lambs by side; They are large, closely culled and in excellent physical condition. All Veterinarian inspected.

TERMS: CASH RALPH H. POOLE, *Owner*

HARRIS WILCOX, *Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer* BERGEN, NEW YORK

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P O. Box 514 ITHACA N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
May 7 Issue.....Closes April 22
May 21 Issue.....Closes May 6
June 4 Issue.....Closes May 20
June 18 Issue.....Closes June 3

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

CHOICE Dairy Cows and Heifers. Fresh and close up. Large selection. Inspection invited. Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, New York.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club. Inc., Fred Emmick, Oxford, New York.

BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE: Seven Registered Brown Swiss heifers and one bull. All NYABC sired. Herman J. Mietz, Gasport, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

PRIZE Winning Herefords—Our herd is headed by H. L. Super Lad, Res. Champion at N. Y. Hereford Show and Sale, and sire of the Grand Champion steer at 1954 N. Y. State Fair. A superior breeding bull, his influence has been very constructive in our improvement program. His calves have been in the winner's circle consistently, by capturing the Highest Award for three consecutive years in the N. Y. State Beef Improvement Project conducted by Cornell. Average weight per calf at 225 days of age for the past three years: 563 lbs. We are showing for the first time a number of top heifers bred to Polled Gatesford Victor Domino 27th—half-brother to the sensational Victor Domino 26th, 954 Junior Yearling Champion at the National in Columbus, Ohio, American Royal in Kansas City, and the Tennessee State Fair. A newcomer to our herd sire battery is WHR Puritan Heir, bred at Wyoming Hereford Ranch, whose pedigree traces to the famous Bonnie Bianchard 26th, foundation of Zato Heirs and Domino Heirs. A few heifers now carry his service. We are digging deep into our breeding herd to offer you the greatest set of cows, calves and bulls of serviceable age for adding "Improvement Power" to your herd! To see our cattle weekends, phone Sodus 6857 or write to, Charles H. Weston, Westonbrook Farms, Marion, New York.

REGISTERED Herefords for Sale: 20 yearling bulls, 30 yearling heifers, sired by four great herd sires. The kind that produce 500 pound calves at weaning. We have also for sale 100 yearling grade heifers of extra fine quality. Eugene P. Forrestel, Medina, N. Y.

HEREFORDS For Sale: Six yearlings and one 2 year registered bull. Lester Chapman, Cayuta, New York.

PUREBRED Herefords, Cheviots and Southdown Sheep. Burton Sheldon, R.D. 3, Oneonta, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Polled Hereford bull, 2 years old. LeRoy F. Jewett, Chaffee, N. Y.

TWO YOUNG registered Hereford bulls. Good breeding. John Kirby, Albion, N. Y. Phone 1033-M2.

HEREFORDS—9 Registered bred heifers, Prenceps Breeding. Bred to son Registry of Merit Mixer bull. Excellent foundation stock. Also other Herefords. heifers, cows, bulls. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 7111.

FOR SALE: Yearling Hereford bulls, Larry Domino breeding. T. B. tested and Bangs Certified. Kuhlman Bros., Cadis Stage, Owego, N. Y. Phone Nichols 3126.

HEREFORDS: If interested in Good Breeding Stock or Commercial Cattle, write for Directory of all Breeders and list of available cattle, New York State Hereford Breeders' Assoc., Room 21, Wing Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

50 CALFHOOD vaccinated and T.B. tested yearling Angus heifers from purebred cows and purebred bulls. Also some nice matched pairs of young, well broke Belgian horses. Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, New York.

REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus. Bulls, bred heifers and cows from popular bloodlines. Charles Simmons, Twin Ridge Farm, Valatie, New York, Chatham 26491.

FOR SALE: Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls from accredited herd. Heckman Farm. Earl Heckman, Bath, New York.

DANCOTE consigns to Ithaca Sale April 23, two daughters of State Fair prize winning son of International Champion Bull, one bred to son of Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.

SWINE

SPOTTED Poland China pigs, bred gilts, service boars, all ages. Shipped with Dr. Health Certificate. Grain fed purebreds. C. W. Hillman, Phone 8481 Vincentown, New Jersey.

PIGS—6-8 wks. Chester-Yorkshire. Berkshire—OIC. A few now ready to ship. Orders booked for later delivery. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

REGISTERED Chester Whites — Spring pigs either sex. Few service age boars—No better bred Chester Whites in the East. P. M. Knapp, Camillus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Purebred Yorkshire boar. 6 months, Canadian bred & show quality. Pinelma Farm, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

RABBITS

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash Markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

CHINCHILLA

CHINCHILLAS—3 pairs guaranteed bred, fur-graded. 2 pair breeding age. Reasonably priced. Further information write to: Kenney's Chinchilla Ranch, Amherst, Mass.

TOP QUALITY Chinchillas. 23 females, 19 males, 13 bred females. No reasonable offer refused. Box 514-LB, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE: 11 Chinchillas with cages. Registered and graded. Best offer. Call Washingtonville 6001 after 6:00 P.M.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents. Born low heel strikers. Males $15.00, females $12.00. Registration paper $1.00 extra. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, N. Y.

BLACK & Tan Coonhounds. Registered, started. 3 females, $35.00 and up. 1 year old. Joe A. Gilles, Shirley Mills, Maine.

COLLIE Puppies, purebred, eight weeks, guaranteed. Esbenshade Turkey Farm, Paradise, Penna.

FOR SALE—German Shepherd, beautiful registered female, six months old, farm raised, well trained. Rasamond Mason, Weedsport, N. Y. Phone Port Byron 4849.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54. You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

GET TOP PRICES for eggs and meat. Be ready for better prices in '55. Tie in with top strains, best hatching, disease resistance, trained service people. Babcock Leghorns; laying test winning R.I. Reds; Arbor Acres White Rocks; famous meat strain New Hampshires. Poultry will snap back. It always has. Our orders show it. Order early. Marshall Brothers Hatchery, R.D. 5-A. Phone 46336, Ithaca, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS — Rocks, Reds, Crosses. All heavies, no leghorns. $6.00-100, $11.00-200, plus postage. Ship at once. COD. Kline's Poultry Farm. Strausstown, Pa.

CHICKS $5.25—100 COD. Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Crosses. Also 3-week-old chicks 22c each. Bellefonte Poultry Farm, Bellefonte 20, Pa.

McINTYRE White Rock chicks and hatching eggs. Certified or Approved matings. Pullorum Clean. Best strain for eggs and meat. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

CAPONS 5½ weeks old, $62.00 to $70.00 per 100 F.O.B. Buffalo. Also pullorum clean chicks for eggs and meat, including Ames In-Cross Hybrids and Peachblow Crosses for both meat and eggs. Full information upon request. Schwegler's Hatchery, 205 Northampton, Buffalo 8, New York.

PARK'S Certified Chicks. Buy direct from a breeder White Leghorns, White Rocks, New Hampshires. Straight run 17c each (500 lots). Leghorn pullets 36c each (500 lots). New Hampshires-White Rocks Pullets 30c each (500 lots). 10% discount for cash with order. Parks Poultry Farm, Cortland, N. Y. Phone Sk6-9310.

STARTED Capons, Rock & Cross. Great market potential. Our four weeks old Capons (Surgical) are easy to raise; backed by 18 years experience. Enjoy profit stability or grow "Food for Royalty" and your own eating pleasure. Free Capon facts and prices. Alan Rhodes, Kingsley, Pa.

MAKE $3.00 Per Pullet Housed (Income over feed and chick cost) with Brender Leghorns. Official records, New York Random Sample Test three years, show $3.00 average profit. Not a picked lot. This is exact measure of what Brender Leghorns can do. You can make $3,000.00 labor income for the small outlay required to start 1,000 pullet chicks. Brender Leghorns made this record with 3½ lbs. less feed than average Leghorns, 11 lbs. less than heavies. We hold best laying house livability record (8% mortality). Second largest eggs among Leghorn breeders. Fourth among 33 breeders, over-all egg quality Brender's Leghorns, Ferndale 15, N. Y.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

VANCREST New Hampshire and Sex Link Chicks mature rapidly into excellent layers of large eggs. And they live. Contest proven. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

DON'T SACRIFICE Yearling hens! Free bulletin. "Keep layers 5 years." Sine, AA7, Quakertown, Pa

PULLETS

WE HAVE thousands of the nicest White Leghorn Started Pullets you have ever seen, 4-6-8-12 weeks of age—fully feathered out and ready for immediate delivery. The same is true of our Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and Rhode Island Reds. All our breeders are from the leading egg laying strains in America. U.S. Pullorum-Clean —of course. Priced lower than you could raise them yourself. Write, wire or phone us today for prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

GEESE

PILGRIM Geese—Best Breed. Low prices hatching eggs. Illustrated circular, 20 page Goose Booklet free. Goshen Poultry Farm, G-4, Goshen, Indiana.

PILGRIM Goslings. Start right with superior strain of best breed. Large, fast growing, husky pairs $3.00. Minimum two pairs. Snively, Colrain, Mass.

WHITE Chinese Goslings, $1.00 each. Pilgrims, $3.00 pair postpaid. Howard Butler, Otego, N. Y.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins $25.00-100. White Runners $25.00. Rouens $50.00. Less than 100, add 2c each. Toulouse, White, Brown China Goslings. Chicks. Zetts Poultry Farm. Drifting, Penna.

PUREBRED White Muscovies—Ducks—Drakes—Eggs. Brookside Poultry Farms, Richmondville, New York.

ROUEN Ducklings, twenty prepaid, $10.00. Yearling Drakes, $6.00. Joseph Nicholas, Mansfield, Pa.

TURKENS

COLORED Turkens 30¢. Rouen ducklings 40¢. Vainauskas, Randall, N. Y.

TURKEYS

MEADOWBROOK U. S. Dept. Agriculture Beltsville Broadbreasts. Faster, Bigger growth on less feed. Penna. Pullorum-Typhoid clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

GOZZI Offers 3 great strains: Thompson's large Broadwhites; Thompson's medium Broadwhites; Gozzi's Broad Breasted Bronze. Conn.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Sex Toms a specialty. We can also supply straight-run poults and hatching eggs in both Thompson strains and our Broad Breasted Bronze. Write for prices and folder, or call GLendale 3-2771 (Guilford). Gozzi Turkey Farm & Hatchery, Box A, Route 1, Guilford, Conn.

ANDY'S Turkey Farm, Mass. U. S. Pullorum clean. The sign of Broad Breasted White Hollands. We have added Empire White Strain to our breeding flock. Place orders early. Poults and hatching eggs. Write for free catalog and price list. Tel. Concord, Mass 221. Concord Road, Carlisle, Mass.

BROAD Breasted Bronze (Lovelace Strain) & B. B. White poults. Our customers say they mature 2-3 weeks earlier than other strains. Consistent winners at Boston Show for last 5 years. Wamesit Turkey Farm, Wamesit, Mass.

PEACOCKS

PEAFOWLS, blue variety, healthy, one, two, three years, beautiful. Esbenshade Turkey Farm, Paradise, Penna.

HAY

FOR SALE: Top quality hay and straw. Delivered to inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman. Fort Plain, R.D. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

PLANTS

SEND NO Money—Pay Postman. Earliest blooming size Tomato plants. 50 plants for $1.00, 100 for $1.75, 500 for $4.00 plus postage. Prompt safe arrival guaranteed. Order now. Free catalog with each order P. D. Fulwood Company, Dept. 101, Tifton, Georgia.

STRAWBERRY—Raspberry plants, hardy, vigorous, northern grown, state certified. Strawberries grown from substantially virus free stock. Howard, Catskill, Sparkle. 50-$2.25; 100-$3.50; 200-$6.50; 300-$9.00; 500-$12.50; 1,000-$23.00. Latham raspberry, 25-$3.50; 50-$6.50; 100-$12.00; 500-$50.00; 1,000-$85.00. Medium size raspberry ½ price. Postpaid. Folder free. Rev. Kenneth W. Berry, Randolph, Vt.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. Premier, Catskill Robinson, Temple. 100-$2.30; 500-$8.00; 1,000-$14.50 prepaid. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pa.

VEGETABLE Plants—Write today for our new Spring price list. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin. Virginia.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants: 35 varieties. Spring dug. Free catalog. Rexford Sprout, Sayre, Penna.

ONION PLANTS—Choice select yellow or white Sweet Spanish, yellow or white Bermuda, 300-$1.60; 500-$2.10; 1,000-$3.50; 2 000-$5.45; 3,000-$6,90; 6,000 (crate)- $10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas.

SENSATIONAL F2 of Hybrid Climbing Tomato Plants. All the big, red, ripe tomatoes a family of six can eat. Can be planted in flower bed or under kitchen window. They bear until frost. Send $1.00 for 12 of these wonderful plants, postage prepaid by us. State when you want shipment made. Free instructions how to grow. Order today. P. D. Fulwood Company, Dept. 101, Tifton, Georgia.

POT GROWN Strawberry Plants — Heavy, well rooted plants—the advantage of bearing fruit this season. The best kinds only. Sparkle, for freezing; Robinson, used extensively commercially; Empire, Fairfax, Premier, Catskill, Eden and Chesapeake (very late). Also Gem everbearer which is the most reliable. 25 plants postpaid, $3.75, 50 plants postpaid, $7.50, 100 plants railway express collect, $13.50. Bellows Nursery, 52 Lewis St., Southampton, New York.

CERTIFIED strawberry plants. Fresh dug from our muck farm. Premier, Dorsett, Empire, Fairfax, Catskill, Fairland Temple, Robinson, Sparkle, Senator Dunlap, $3.00 per hundred, postpaid. Everbearing varieties: Streamliner, Superfection $4.75 per hundred postpaid. Write for quantity prices, Braman Bros., Penfield, New York.

STATE Inspected, disease free, fresh dug, vigorous strawberry plants. Howard, Catskill, Fairfax, Sparkle, Temple. 50-$2.25; 100-$3.50 postpaid. Free catalog. Franklin Roberts, Box C, Boxford, Mass.

PREMIER Strawberry Plants $2.75—100. Gem; Superfection $4.00—100 postpaid. Latham Raspberry, $6.50-100. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, New York

HARDY Northern Grown, virus free strawberry plants, fresh dug and postpaid. Many varieties including everbearing. Fine healthy plants with state certificate at reasonable prices. All the leading types and many new ones. Also Mary Washington asparagus plants. Free descriptive catalogue with instructions on raising strawberries. James Dudley & Sons, Millbury, Mass.

STATE Inspected "Berry Plant Special:" 12 Latham, 6 Indian Summer, 6 Sunrise raspberry plants. Bearing age. 75 Premier strawberry plants. June bearing. 25 Gem everbearing. This collection $4.75 Postpaid. Also Gem everbearing strawberry plants, $1.50-50, $2.50-100. Premier, $1.90-100. Latham or Sunrise raspberry plants, bearing age, $1.75-12, $5.00-50. Plants freshly dug. Postpaid. Emmett Jennett, West Chazy, New York.

PLANTS

VIGOROUS State Inspected, Vermont grown Strawberry plants. Howard 17, Premier and Temple. 50-$2.00; 100-$3.15; 250- $7.00; 500-$12.00; 1,000-$21.00. Trimmed ready to set. Red Raspberry Plants, large Lathams 25-$3.25; 50-$5.50; 100-$10.00. New Durham Fall Bearing 25-$4.00; 50-$6 50, 100-$11.00. Medium size raspberries ½ price. Raspberries are easy to grow and profitable. Instructions included. Postpaid. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vt.

ASPARAGUS Roots: Mary Washington and Paradise varieties, large year-old roots, 100-$2.25, 200-$4.25, 500-$8.00, 1,000-$15.00. Rhubarb, individual roots, 35¢ each, 3 for $1.00. Horseradish, 12 for $1.00. Strawberry Plants: Howard 17, Catskill, Temple and Robinson, 100-$2.25, 200-$4.25, 500-$8.50, 1,000-$16.00. Red Star, 100-$3.00, 500-$11 00. Superfection (Everbearer) 50-$2.00, 100-$3.50. Freshly dug and State inspected. Fred Drew (Nursery), Agawam, Mass.

CERTIFIED Strawberry, red—black raspberry plants. Fresh dug. Eureka Plant Farm, Bernhards Bay, New York.

SWEET Potato Plants: The best five varieties grown. Guaranteed. Write for prices, information. High Yield Plant Company, McKenzie, Tennessee.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified Blight Resistant seed potatoes. They beat any others for yield. Also certified Katahdins. Thompson Farms, Clymer, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK

DWARFED Ming Trees. Japanese Bonsai Method. Seed for 200 trees—10 varieties—evergreen, fruit, flowering. Ancient experts' instructions—fascinating hobby. Make money! Moneyback guarantee. Only $2.00 complete. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 24, N. Y.

SEEDS

HEALTHFUL—profitable—flavorful. 10 big different packets finest Herb seeds. Growing instructions—recipes—all complete for only $1.00. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 34, N. Y.

WORLD'S Finest Strain — 300 African Violet Seeds—only $1.00. Free expert growing instructions — Free starting medium. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 14, N. Y.

CERTIFIED Empire Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed. C. Crowe, Dryden, New York.

BROADLEAF trefoil. Purity 98.92%. 20 lbs. or more $1.20 per lb. COD. Howard Bunker, Fort Edward, New York.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS, number 1 size, excellent mixture. $5.00 per 100. Send for price list of named varieties. Spencer's Flower Farm, R.F.D. 3, Middleboro, Mass.

GLADIOLUS, mixed, about twenty varieties. Large, $3.95 hundred, $14.95 thousand, medium, $11.85, blooming size, $7.65, small (not bulblets) $3.35. All postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

FOR SALE: Beautiful red Dahlia tubers, 12 for $1.50. Miss Antonia Mostert, Delhi, New York.

IRIS: One of New York State's largest iris growers. Send for free catalog. The Corner Iris Farm, Burrow Rd., Lincoln, P.O. Ontario, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS—All shades from white to almost black. Large $4.00, medium $2.50 postpaid. Mixture is made up from 12 to 15 named varieties. Overback Farms, East Greenbush, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION wanted as farm manager, herdsman on farm to run on shares with right to buy later on. Can run all kinds of machinery and repair same or milk by hand. Married, one child. Best of references and cow man. Box 514-LB, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

BOARD WANTED

ELDERLY man, no relatives, good habits, good health, wishes complete board with old couple in country. Need not be a refined place but clean and good surroundings and no other boarders. Will invest few thousand dollars on the place, choice of help. References exchanged. Box 514-MC, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

OPPORTUNITY for Dealerships — If you know dairying and milking equipment, here's your chance to go into business for yourself, selling Rite-Way's complete line of quality dairy equipment. Rite-Way's Swing Milker is the only pail-type milker that complies with U. S. Public Health Service construction standards. Rite-Way's Parlor Milker is the only really modern milker that positions teat cups with vacuum power. Rite-Way sells Best in competitive demonstrations. If you like to sell, and want to establish yourself, there may be an opportunity to do so in your community. We'd like to discuss with you what you could do in the growing organization of this old, established company. You don't need a fancy store! If you have your own truck and can invest about $900.00 in resellable merchandise, you can make a success of a Rite-Way franchise in a protected territory. Write today! Dept. L, Rite-Way Dairy Division, Package Machinery Company, East Longmeadow, Mass.

PROFITABLE opportunities in established farm equipment dealerships. Financing arranged. Write Bob Burnette, Sales Representative, Tydings Real Estate Company, 38-A W. Genesee, Skaneateles, N. Y. Phone 674.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—New York State Muskrats. Ship small lots by P.P. Will call for large lots. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214. C. E. Wilbur, King Ferry, New York.

WANTED to Buy: United States gold coins. A. E. Turcone, 298 Broadway, Providence, R.I.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

HELP WANTED

WANTED May 1st: Experienced poultryman with small family to take charge of 4 to 5 thousand Leghorn layers. Rochester quality market. Wife part time to grade and pack. Farm adjoins village 5,000. Mile from church and school. Give detailed experience, references first letter. Lewis Toan. Perry, New York.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

MAPLE SYRUP

PURE MAPLE Syrup. $1.50 quarts. $5 50 gallons. Gordon Hill, Fort Plain, N. Y. R.D. 4.

WORK SHOES

GENUINE Horsehide Work Shoes especially made for farm use. Only $10.00 prepaid. Made of top horsehide upper leather, long-wearing cork soles, steel shank, strong leather innersoles. Fully guaranteed. Send check, cash, or money order for $10.00. State size William Asher Shoe Co., 1164 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, New Jersey.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality all sizes W. H. Martin. Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR Fence Posts for sale. $.15 up Donald Macagg. Harrisville, N. Y. Phone Kingswood 3-2769.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER – Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97. New York.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer. 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c. 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, N Y.

50c DEVELOPS and prints one roll of film. Try our "Direct-in-the-mail-to-you" service for snapshots. Send films now with money or write P.O. Box 703. Poughkeepsie, New York for information and mailers.

FIRE PROTECTION

AUTOMATIC FIRE Alarms. Extinguishers New lightning rods or re-inspections and reconditioning of present system, before lightning sets fire Electra Co., 127 N. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y Albany 4-4149 N.Y.C Office Mu-6-8897.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100. Elkins Park, Pa.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

PATZ BARN Cleaners, have nation-wide reputation for more years of trouble-free operation than any other make. Simple, rugged, inexpensive, long lasting exclusive heavy steel individual hook chain, no welds, no rivets, no weak spots to corrode and break. A few trade-ins of leading makes very reasonable Investigate before you invest in any cleaner. Silos and silo unloaders. Easy terms, free literature, no obligation, no salesmen will call. Dealers Wanted Frank Nold, Rome, N. Y.

TOP USED Equipment Buys from Casellini-Venable Corp. "Your Caterpillar Dealer"—Caterpillar D4-60 tractor with Cat 4S Dozer, New July, 1954, exceptionally good, reasonable. Cletrac BD tractor with winch and boom, $2,000.00. Universal Crane mounted on Mack 10 wheeler truck, very good. Cletrac BD Diesel Tractor with Hydraulic Straight Dozer, $1 500.00. Allis Chalmers Model HD7W Tractor with Baker Hydraulic Angledozer, very good condition, priced right. Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Angledozer, many extras, $2,800.00. International T-9 Tractor with Bucyrus-Erie Angledozer, $1,750.00. International TD18A Tractor with Isaacson Hydraulic Bulldozer, new 1948, very reasonable. Much other used equipment. Contact us for your needs on tractors, graders, shovels, power units. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Monthly Special — 5-row Weedmaster Tractor Sprayer. List $175.50 Sale prepaid $97.65 Tremendous savings. Gov't and excess inventory power plants, hydraulics compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools. Hundreds of items. Illustrated bargain catalog free!! Surplus Center, 851 "O" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop, storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00 Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson, Croton-on Hudson, N. Y. 1-4357.

BUY SURPLUS Farm Tools, Machinery, Truck Tractor, etc. from Government. List $1.00. Box 169MK, East Hartford 8, Connecticut.

CANVAS Covers—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8, $5 04; 7-9x11-8, $7.78; 11-8x13-8, $13.44. Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo North Dakota.

FOR SALE: New 24 bott' Cherry Burrell Babcock Tester with motor $65.00. French King Farm, Millers Falls, Mass.

SALES-Service—Chain Saws. Mall-Clinton-McCulloch. Wallace J. Scott, Jr., Route 100, Briarcliff, New York.

FOR SALE — Bean Spray Rig. 35 gallon per minute pump, 400 gallon tank. 34 foot boom. All hydraulically controlled. Mounted on Farmall-M Tractor. Entire unit in excellent condition. Backed by our Reliable Company Guarantee. Excellent unit for spraying potatoes—vegetables. Fredonia Truck & Farm Equipment Co., Inc., Fredonia, N. Y. Tel. 2-7141.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

HOUGHTON-ARNOLD Machinery Co. "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers these Spring used equipment specials. You buy your machine with confidence, backed in writing. Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor with 4A 60" Hydraulic Angledozer, very good condition, a bonded buy at $7,800.00. Allis Chalmers HD5 with Baker Hydraulic Angledozer, a good machine, $5,500.00. John Deere 40C Tractor with hydraulic straight blade, 1½ years old, $2,000.00. GT34 Terratrac with Hydraulic Angledozer and Tilt top trailer to haul, unit on, complete, $2,500.00. Caterpillar D4 with T4 Traxcavator, Buy and Try, $2,200.00. Caterpillar D-2 Tractor in top notch condition, like new, Bonded Buy for $4,200.00. Many other good buys. Send a postcard for our complete list. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 26 Warren Ave., Portland, Maine. Phone 3-8165.

FOR SALE: Shop worn grain Drill Model MF 13-7 on rubber $350.00 cash. New 12 ft. International Diskall complete with seeding attachment and trash bar $755.00. South Windsor Equipment Co., Corner of Route 5 and 194, South Windsor, Conn.

DARI-KOOL Bulk Milk Tanks, controlled capillary expansion type with a holdover ice bank insuring highest quality milk and greatest equipment efficiency with lowest electrical requirements. Shock cooling to 40° instantly prevents mixing warm milk with already cooled milk. Display tanks available at reduced prices. Dealer inquiries invited. Robert Buck, Lafayette, N. Y.

"GENTL-IZER" (Stops cow kicking) $12.00 prepaid, saves hospital bills. Comes Junior, Senior sizes. Daly Products, Townsend, Mass.

TRACTOR PARTS—Large growing stock of new and used parts for all makes Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N.D.

REAL ESTATE

ALL YEAR around grazing, wonderful climate, highest milk shed in the East Numerous dairy & cattle farms listed. Average price is only $35.00 per acre. Ann B. Harden Realty Company, Waynesboro, Georgia. Tel. 2366 or 3479.

STROUT Realty Catalog Mailed Free! Farms, homes, businesses, 35 states. Coast-to-coast, 3,036 bargains described. World's Largest; 55 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N Y

CONNECTICUT Gentlemen Estate. 200 acres, 100 acres of tillable, alfalfa and clover land. 65 head of stock, 50 cows (Holsteins) money makers, modern barn for same. Beautiful main dwelling of 9 rooms, with porch and cupola, two baths, artesian well, oil heat A two family house for help. This has the location, high elevation. Owing to partnership difficulties, this farm is for sale for only $65,000.00. ½ cash, including stocks, crop and implements, hay baler, field chopper, tractors, trucks. Visit this estate, worth your inspection. Write or phone for appointment. Free bulletins. Racine Farm Agency, Dayville, Conn. Phone Prescott 4-8995.

HAVE BUYER for good retirement farm. List now for quick sale . . . 120 Acres. Full line tools, 2 tractors, 2 milking machines, 17 cows, registered bull. Creek watered pasture. Other fine farms. General store. Allan Jackson, Broker, Newark Valley, N Y

WOMEN'S INTEREST

CHURCH or Club Organizations — Raise funds quickly. New interesting plan. Write for free booklet. Brisko, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

RUG STRIPS Hooking and Braiding all wool, preshrunk selvedges that are perfect for hooking. These are from the cutting rooms and are fine clothes, not cheap heavy melton. Send for free samples. You only get colors wanted, not a mixture of undesirable fabrics. We service the best teachers. Money back guarantee. Thousands of satisfied customers. Dark colors, 75c a pound, light colors, $1.00 a pound, nudes and beiges, excellent for dyeing and backgrounds, $1.25 a pound Postage is extra. Connecticut people must add sales tax. When near our factory, come in and see garments made. We have a salesroom where you can save a lot of money. Woolens by the yard only $1.90 a yard. 56 inches wide. Store price up to $5.00 a yard. Good for coats and other garments and rugs. Colors are wine, cocoa, green, rust, cinnamon, gray, tan. Special price for black, $1.40 a yard. Free samples. Postage is extra. Rug strips, hit and miss, a mixture of different colors. All wool, good for braiding only, no samples, 50 cents lb. Minimum order $3.00. No C.O.D., add postage too. Everybody who has had these love them and ask for more. Quality Coat Factory, Elm & Orange Sts., New Haven 10, Conn.

SPORT Shirt Buttons, 10 sets of 10 colors — fine quality, washable, cleanable. Send $1.00. Button Shop, Dept. G-S, 717 W. Roosevelt, Chicago 7, Illinois.

BUY WHOLESALE. Huge discounts, large catalog of nationally advertised appliances, jewelry, cameras, typewriters, kitchenware, etc. Catalog 1e dollar, refunded with first order. B & C Company, 390 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

PERFUMED beaded necklace-earring set. Lovely, everlasting fragrance. Available red, white, black, kelly green, light blue, yellow. Perfect for yourself, gift-giving. Special introductory price $2.00 a set. Not sold in stores. Money back if not absolutely delighted Jir Specialties, Dept. AA, R.D. 3, Kingston, N. Y.

SILVERWARE. Replated, unique process, bright, sparkling, durable, trays, pitchers, tea—coffee ets, casters, anything. Send name size, reasonable prices. Harris, Box A14, Clayville, N. Y.

RIBBON Remnant Special. Colorful assortment—100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman Mass.

ADD ZEST to your cooking, free booklet — "Cooking With Spices." Spice King, Dept. F2, 1500 Third Avenue New York 28.

MISCELLANEOUS

KILL Chimney Creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Company, Manufacturers, Dept. AAC, 7 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts.

OUTDOOR Toilets Cesspools. Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing, safe, harmless powder. Easy, economical to use. Saves digging, pumping. 150,000 customers guarantee satisfaction. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

PAINT, Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, special factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio.

USED BOOKS. 25c to $1.00. List free. Conley, Box 165, Big Flats, N. Y.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

WE IMPORTED, last year, more than 125 million pounds of "Polish Canned Ham". Just who bought it all or how it got into this country, or just where it came from seems to be a sort of mystery.

We have stringent health laws, spend millions for meat inspection and yet this stuff got in without inspection except on a hit or miss basis. How much of the money paid for it (and it sold for higher prices than our domestic ham) went back to communistic countries also seems to be a mystery.

In spite of our tremendous food surpluses, the justification for this seems to be based around the fact that our exports of meat products about doubled last year. While this is true, the sad fact is that our imports of meat more than doubled, and that more than washes out our increased exports.

In the face of our breaking hog market and with all the meats needed available from our own farms, and with our meats selling for lower prices than they should, is there justification for so much, more or less uninspected meat, being imported?

Everyone agrees that "trade" with other countries is important; that we must import in order to export and that we must keep trade balances and dollar balances. But why, oh why should everyone turn immediately to the things that are grown by our farmers when talk of action comes up for trade balances? We produce in this country a great deal, aside from food products, that other countries need. Not all the sacrificing for "trade" should come from our farmers.

Our wool situation is a clear cut example. We have sacrificed our sheep, lamb, and wool industry to appease other countries until we have ruined our own industry. Now we are coming out with wool subsidies to try and regain what we gave away. For example, while our wool production was decreasing to around 235 million pounds a year, Australia's was increasing to more than 1,250 million pounds a year. Wool substitutes have been used freely as the excuse for these abuses, but now all agree there is no substitute for wool and we are willing to pay bounties to again grow it—a tough job now that the horse has been stolen.

Every wool grower left should now keep an accurate record of all wool sales, weight, price, to whom sold and when and where. At your convenience, take this information to your Agricultural Conservation office and you will eventually receive a more or less satisfactory subsidy over your sale price.

Our livestock and meat industry is in excellent shape from a demand standpoint, but it is also in the squeeze which seems to be a part of our general economy right now—meaning profits are low or non-existent without efficiency in handling livestock, meats or any animal product. Does this mean the inefficient business man as well as the inefficient farmer will go out of business? That the big fellow will swamp the little fellow? That we are at a business and farming turning point? That the salaried man, labor, or government employee will have all the best of it? Will the average* man be submerged by big powers over which he has no control? Just things to think about.

*Average—Scientists agree the average man has straight legs. They took 100 bow-legged men and 100 knocked-kneed men, averaged them out and proved their point.

LITTLE BROOK FARMS
Annual Heifer Sale

MONDAY, MAY 2nd 11:00 A.M.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y.

At the farm located 4 miles south of Cazenovia and Route 20, Madison County, N. Y. 20 miles southeast of Syracuse, N. Y. Watch for Signs.

90 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 90

(77 First Calf Heifers Bred for Fall—10 Fresh and Close Springers—3 Service Bulls)
T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days, Nearly all Bang's Vaccinated, Examined for Preg.
50 Heifers sell by Proven Sires out of dams with records up to 765 lbs. Fat, 20,260 Milk.

BE SURE YOU ATTEND THIS GIANT HEIFER SALE EVENT

Lunch Available Catalogs Under Cover
Credit Arrangements can be made with E. J. Keane of Merchants Bank of Syracuse.

HAROLD B. LEE, LITTLE BROOK FARMS, Owner, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Sale Managers & Auctioneers
R. Austin Backus, Inc. Mexico, N.Y.

35 - - REGISTERED HEREFORDS - - 35

REGISTER OF MERIT SALE

SATURDAY, MAY 21st — 1:00 P.M. E.S.T.

OUR ENTIRE 1954 SHOW STRING SELLS — WRITE FOR SALE CATALOG TODAY

MP HEREFORD FARM
EAST LAKE ROAD
CAZENOVIA, N. Y.

A. V. ZOGG, JR.
AUCTIONEER & SALE MANAGER
CORTLAND, N. Y.

CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE REGISTRY

Registry For Crossbred Cattle having grade or purebred ancestry.
More Production, More Profit, Rugged, Healthy Animals with Crossbreds.

AMERICAN CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE CLUB
INTERLAKEN 1 — — — NEW YORK

MISCELLANEOUS

SALES & Order Books, envelopes, statements, business forms, carbon forms. E-R Press Lithography, Bronx 72. N. Y. Free samples.

PERMANENT Memorials. Remember the grave of your loved one with a most gorgeous permanent remembrance. Wreaths 18 in. overall $3.25 each. Sprays 16x18 in. each $3 25; Midget Grave blankets, 20x40 $5.00; Grave blankets, 30x80 in each $10 00 Hearts 18 in. overall, each $5.00; Crosses, 18 in. overall, each $5.00; Stars 18 in. overall, each $5.00; Pillows, 20 in. overall, each $6.00. The most beautiful and gorgeous products ever made, decorated and lacquered, will stand any kind of atmosphere. Prepaid to your door. Brule Valley Nurseries & Evergreen Crafts, Brule, Wis.

"JET-GRO" weed free Peat Humus or scientific potting soil. 4 quarts, one dollar; bushel, two dollars. Parcel post extra. Soil Service, Townsend, Mass.

BARGAIN HUNTERS WANTED: Big discounts on nationally advertised gifts, appliances, etc. S&H Green Stamps too. Wholesale catalog $1.00, refunded with first order. Irving Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

MIRACLE Enzyme Cleans Septic Tanks, cesspools—all sewage systems. Sea-Cal goes to work overnight liquidizing solids, eliminating digging, odors, backing-up! Used successfully by Army, Navy! Free literature. Write Dept. 25, Suburban Products Co., Box 6531, Philadelphia 38, Pa.

WANTED To Rent fishing privileges on trout stream. Karl S Brong, 40 Lewis St., Lockport, N. Y.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel, Route 4 Middletown, N. Y.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co Dpt. 64, Freeport, New York.

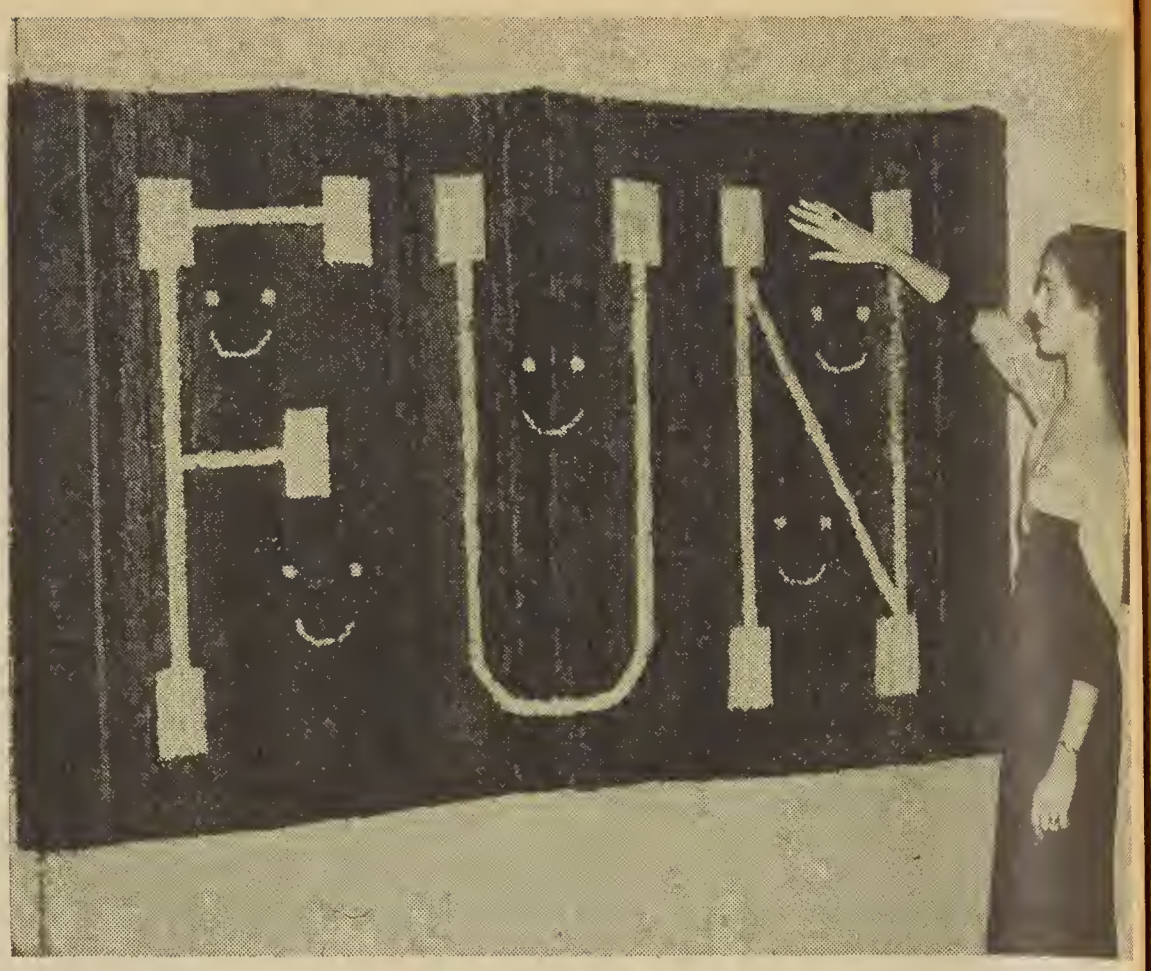
AMAZING .Two Different Edge Razor Blade from Germany Shaves like a Barber's Razor. Direct from importer 25-$1 00; 100-$3.50 postpaid. Baer, Andover 4, Massachusetts.

FREE First Day Cover stamps for collectors, reasonable prices. Stamps, coins bought. Write for information. Robert Hale, R1, Southbridge, Mass.



—Photos: College of Home Economics, Cornell University

HOW TO KEEP COLOR and flavor of vegetables was demonstrated by food instructors Eleanor Williams (far left) and Ginevera Little. In the picture, Miss Williams dresses up broccoli with Hollandaise sauce, while Miss Little adds a parsley garnish to a meal she cooked under the broiler — hamburgers and potato slices dipped in butter. (See "Round The Kitchen," page 35 for directions.)



Seen at CORNELL

FARM *and* HOME WEEK



CREATIVE ART FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY exhibit showed ways in which family members of different ages use creative art materials and have fun together. One of the families who have worked under the guidance of Professor Frances Wilson of the department of Child Life and Family Relationships is shown in the picture—the John Bartons of Montour Falls, N. Y., absorbed in painting, sculpture, and collage-making. In foreground are George, 8, and Debby, 5; in the rear, from left, Eddie, 10; Mrs. Barton; Linda, 12; and Mr. Barton. Behind Mr. Barton is a "portrait" of him, done by George. Why not try this family fun idea at your house?



"FUN", A BRILLIANT RED HOOKED RUG by New York craftsman George Wells, is admired by Nancy Hillyer of Ithaca, N. Y. This was just one of many beautiful and interesting rugs made by Mr. Wells and exhibited at the College of Home Economics. His talks on home rugmaking were filled with new ideas in hooking, knotting, and appliqué, with emphasis on color, texture, and combinations of textures. He encouraged his listeners to create their own designs and advised keeping a scrapbook to get a start. Instead of collecting rug materials in one big stockpile, he suggested saving them in separate piles—each to contain colors you would like to use together in a rug.





AUTOMATIC IRONERS are a good appliance for a woman who has a large family, said Professor Lucille Williamson. "But you must learn to use an ironer" she added, "just as you had to learn to drive a car." In picture, Dolores Comeaux (seated) shows Mrs. Ray Kriner, Ithaca, N. Y., and her mother, Mrs. Urgie Groft, York, Pennsylvania, how easy it is to iron a shirt with an automatic ironer. Washers and dryers, as well as ironers, were put through their paces every hour of every day. To get your money's worth when buying laundry equipment, Mrs. Williamson advised buying from reliable dealers and companies who stand back of guarantees and facilitate repairs.

YOUR KITCHEN WORK CENTERS need to be planned to fit you, said specialist Leola Cooper. Visitors had a chance to measure their own "easiest reach" on a device modeled on the lines of a kitchen cupboard. They could also adjust the "counter" to find the most comfortable height for them. Testing her reach in the picture is Mrs. Dorothy Caswell, Ithaca, N. Y., with Carolyn McKnight, Buffalo, N. Y., doing the measuring. Just rearranging your kitchen may make a big difference, said Miss Cooper. She advised: store items where they are first used, put the most frequently used things where they will be easiest to reach and grasp, and develop good work habits. Many visitors got on-the-spot help with their remodeling plans.

Summer Sewing



2355. Wonderful halter-top, sunback style with attachable collar, gaily flared skirt and its own pretty cuffed, tie-necked bolero. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 5¾ yds. 35-in.

2120. Flattering flare-skirted, narrow-yoked style with a soft V-necked, cap sleeved bolero. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 18: 4⅝ yds. 39-in.

2354. Simple style with smart, slenderizing lines has cap sleeves, square neckline with narrow buttoned yoke, soft figure-enhancing flared skirt. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 18: 3⅝ yds. 39-in.

2295. Charming, feminine style with low neckline, contrasting collar, buttoned bodice, and skirt with soft unpressed pleats. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 4⅝ yds. 35-in., ⅜ yd. contrast.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern.

Add 25c for our new SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK which illustrates, in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist:

Your Baby's Food

A MOTHER writes, "Isn't it just as important to give variety in babies' meals as in our own?"

Well, many mothers may not know this, but variety usually means nothing to a baby. When he likes a food, he'd just as soon eat it every day ... day after day. In fact, the ideas which babies have about food are often quite different from ours. We adults have gotten used to certain food habits, while babies have yet to acquire their tastes.

Another difference is that babies often like lukewarm food . . . or even cold. So there's no point in trying to keep their dinner piping hot until you can feed it. A cooled-off meal wouldn't be too appealing to you . . . but babies think it's fine.

If they could only tell us what foods to fix and how to fix them, there wouldn't be so many feeding problems in later years. But babies do **try** to tell us . . . and we should try to understand. Remember, your baby has his own ideas. He needs time to learn to like foods in different forms. He needs the right to change his mind, too.

If he refuses a food, it may be for several reasons: He may not like the taste at all (yet be ready to eat this same food in a week or two when you offer it again.) Or he may want to sample just a teaspoon of a new food for several days to see if he'll get used to the flavor. The texture may not please him . . . . maybe the food seems too coarse or lumpy or stringy. Or perhaps the little fellow wants his milk first and then he'll be willing to eat the vegetable. You need to think about appetite, too. Remember the times when you're not too hungry?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

We are all tall enough to reach God's hand,
And angels are no taller. . . .
—James Russell Lowell

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Whatever his whim, the best policy seems—to be considerate. Because when babies are thus allowed to enjoy the foods they eat, they grow to like a variety of foods. And that's what we want, isn't it?



NEW!
Pyrofax Gas RANGE
budget prices!

Here is a fine quality gas range at a budget price, engineered throughout to exacting "Pyrofax" gas standards. Combines beauty of design with long-lasting durability for years of trouble-free service. Has world's smallest pilot light for cooler kitchens; "simmer" and "keep warm" settings for top burners. Revolutionary Equa-Flo oven burner and automatic heat control mean more even heat and perfect baking results. 20", 30" and 36" sizes; standard and deluxe models. Convenient time payments if desired.

Get cleaner, faster, more economical cooking with

Pyrofax Gas
TRADE MARK

The LP GAS that's "Quality Controlled"

Every tankful tested, checked, measured and guaranteed for purity, quality, dependability. Known for thirty-two years as the best LP-gas money can buy.

"Pyrofax" is a registered trade-mark of Pyrofax Gas Corporation, 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

For nearest distributor, see yellow pages of phone book

CONGRATULATIONS...

To
Miss Marjorie Campbell
of Red Hook, N. Y.
. . . winner of the National Cherry Pie Baking Contest, held recently at Chicago.



Miss Campbell used G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour in her prize winning pie. This flour is milled by G.L.F. from New York State soft, white wheat, grown by G.L.F. patrons.

Until a short time before she entered the contest, Miss Campbell had been using a bread flour for her pastries. She reports that she gets a much better crust for her pies —and uses less shortening—with G.L.F. soft wheat Pastry Flour than when she used a straight bread flour.

For Tastier Baked Goods — Try G.L.F. Flours
From Your **G. L. F. Service Agency**



when you use

Davis

DOUBLE ACTING BAKING POWDER



Davis "double action" means super-lightness, fine texture... You'll be delighted! *Send for* easy QUICK-MIX Charts. R. B. Davis Company, Dept. AA-34, Hoboken, N. J.

By the Makers of Cocomalt and Swel

BANK by MAIL

GET THIS FREE BOOKLET

Tells how YOU can earn

2¾% per year — COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY

New high dividend rate gives increased value to the proven safe, convenient Banking by Mail plan of this strong old mutual Savings Bank. Use the coupon to open your account or to get full details.

MAIL THIS COUPON...NOW

HOME SAVINGS BANK
Dept. B, Albany 7, N. Y.

Enclosed is my first deposit of $_____
Please mail passbook to address below.
☐ Send Banking by Mail folder

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

Save Money!

GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!

WITH A **DANIELS**
FORCED WARM AIR
WOOD BURNING FURNACE



Write To-day for Descriptive Folder!

SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARDWICK, VERMONT

Larry S. Sabol R. 1, Wells, Vt.

KIDNEYS MUST REMOVE EXCESS WASTE

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slowdown of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

WALL PAPER

FREE—Big New Catalog

Want lovely home? Do it yourself — Easy! Big selection, designers' colors, smart new 1955 patterns. Complete instructions for measuring. Save ⅓ to ½. Wholesale prices. We pay postage. Write now. Supply limited.

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 76 47th Year Phila., Pa.

Tall?

WRITE FOR **"FREE BOOK"** OF LATEST FASHIONS FOR TALL GALS ONLY

- DRESSES • SPORTSWEAR
- SUITS • COATS
- LINGERIE • SHOES, ETC.

TALL TOWNE 106 Halsey St., Newark, N. J. (Department DN)

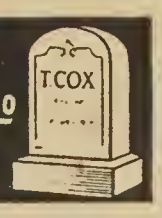
STORES: PHILA. • HARTFORD • BALTIMORE • NEWARK

AMERICA'S LARGEST SHOPS FOR TALL SIZES ONLY

TOMBSTONES...

FREIGHT PAID
GENUINE MARBLE and GRANITE
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Prices include lettering and Foot-stone. Catalog FREE.
ALLSTATES MONUMENT CO.
Box 3, Station F, Atlanta, Georgia

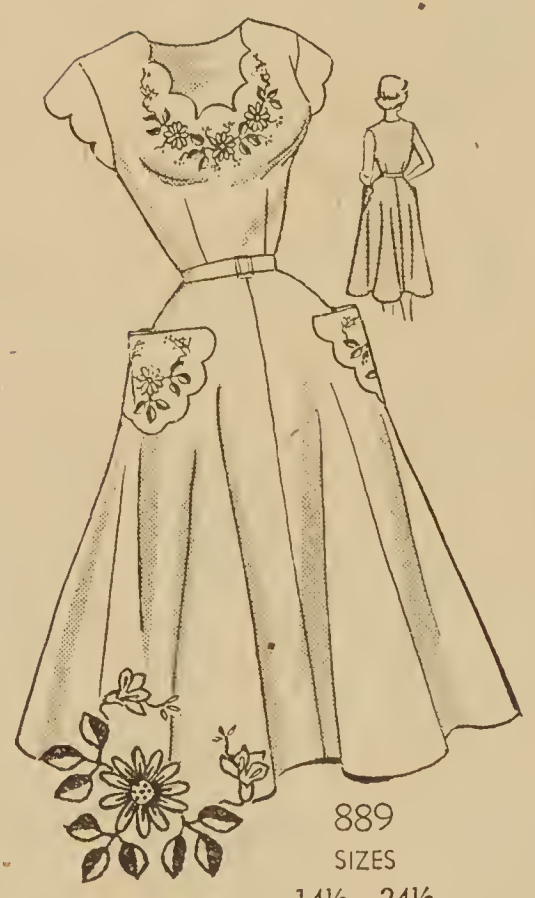
$15.00 UP



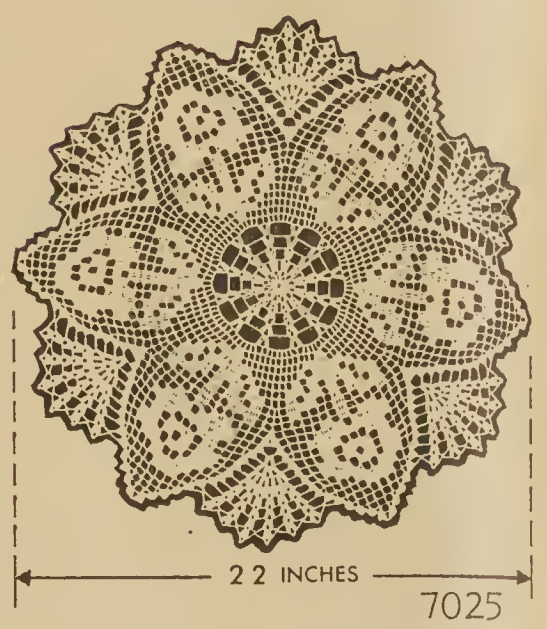
WOOL WANTED

Send your wool to the Blanket Mill for nice warm blankets, comfort batting and knitting yarn. Write for particulars. Shippensburg Woolen Mill, Shippensburg, Pa.

Designs For April



889
SIZES
14½—24½



22 INCHES
7025

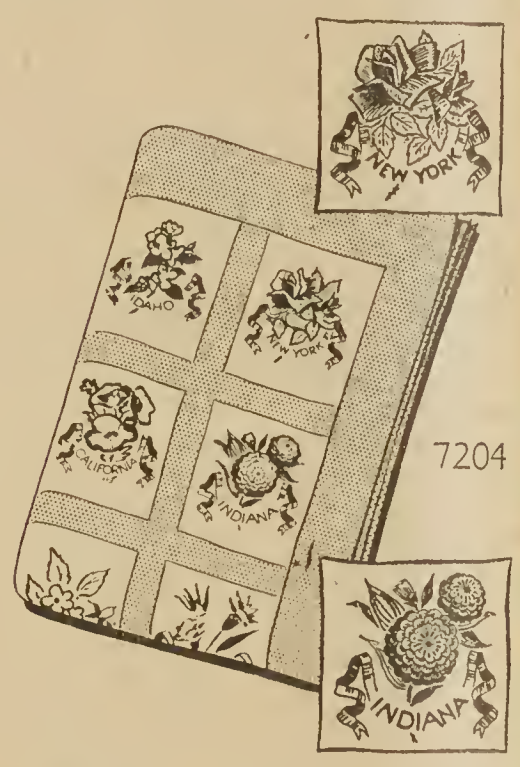
7025. Combine dainty filet with regular crochet for this new doily or centerpiece. Use No. 30 mercerized cotton for 22-inch doily; No. 50 for smaller; bedspread cotton for larger. Crochet directions included. 25 cents.

889. Half sizers! Make this dress gay with embroidery! Cut to fit shorter, fuller figures. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Tissue pattern, transfers of embroidery motifs. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.

7385. Build your own wooden lawn or patio chairs. Easy to do—saves many dollars! Simple directions. Actual size paper pattern pieces included, with easy-to-follow number guide. 25 cents.



7385



7204

7204. The pride of every state—its own lovely flower—embroidered on this quilt! Diagrams, transfers of embroidery motifs included. Quilt 72x102 inches, double-bed size. Each square, 7x8' inches. 25 cents.



7112

7112. Beautify your living room with this smart chair set. Combines pineapple design, chain loops in attractive light-dark pattern. Directions for chair back, 11x17 inches; arm rest 6x11 inches. 25 cents.

681. Takes only ONE YARD 35-inch fabric to whip up this pretty apron! No embroidery—just IRON-ON pink wild-roses with green leaves. Tissue pattern, washable color transfers. Medium size. 25 cents.

681

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional 25¢ for Needlecraft Catalog.

'Round The Kitchen

Gleanings from Cornell

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Cookery of vegetables, meat, foreign dishes, and fried foods, baking, school lunches, food processing with emphasis on freezing, vitamin and mineral additions to food, and our food dollar's buying power were some of the topics I heard discussed in the food and nutrition exhibits, demonstrations, and lectures held in connection with Cornell University's recent 44th annual Farm and Home Week. Here are a few highlights I gathered during the week:

Retention of vegetables' nutritive value, good looks and taste, and attractive serving in interesting dishes of the right size, with garnishes, were stressed in a vegetable demonstration. First dish prepared had layers of cooked cabbage, cream sauce, and crisp bacon bits topped with buttered crumbs, heated in an attractive Mexican pottery casserole – a dish sure to please the family or to go well at a "covered dish" supper. A good way to use left-overs, too.

Broiled Potatoes

A broiler meal of meat patties and ¼-inch thick slices of peeled potatoes dipped in butter and laid out separately on the broiler was prepared. Broiling pan was placed 3 inches from the heat, and meat and potatoes turned after about 10 minutes, when some mushrooms could be placed in the drippings in pan. For serving, the meat and potatoes were placed on just the right size platter with lengthwise cuts of carrots cooked until just tender and garnished with parsley. The carrots, being a mild vegetable, were cooked in a small amount (¼ cup) of boiling water with ¼ teaspoon salt in a pan with a tightly fitting cover, for about 7 minutes.

To Keep Broccoli Green

To keep broccoli green and cook it tender without developing a strong flavor, the outside of the stem (cut to 3-inch length) was peeled and split to allow the heat to penetrate more easily. The bunches of broccoli were then stood upright in a deep pan (top of double boiler was used) and boiling water up to flowerets added. By the time the tougher stems were cooked in the water, the tops were steamed tender. No cover was used during the first 5 minutes of boiling, so that the plant acids which cause poor color would escape. Hollandaise sauce over the bright green broccoli made an attractive serving.

Panned Beets

One pound of raw beets which had been peeled and grated were cooked by "panning," a waterless method good for almost any other kind of vegetable, too. The beets were tossed in 2 tablespoons of melted butter in a heavy pan with a tightly fitting cover, brought to sizzling quickly, then the heat reduced and cooked a short time until just tender with occasional shaking of pan to prevent sticking.

For vegetable preparation use a sharp knife in cutting to prevent bruising, which causes a greater loss of nutritive value in water. A Mouli Shredder with 4 sizes of cutting discs and available in large department stores is a wonderful gadget for cutting vegetables. Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 883, **How to Cook Vegetables** gives more directions for adding zip to vegetables.

Economical Use of Pork and Lamb

Cut a Pork Boston Butt approximately in half. Use the larger 2 to 4 pound piece with comparatively little bone to roast, the same as any other fresh pork roast. From the other piece, cut 3 or 4 slices, ½ to ¾ inch thick for pan frying or braising. Cube the remainder and use for stews or sweet-sour pork.

Have 3 to 4 sirloin chops cut off leg of lamb for broiling. Use the center part which carves easily for oven roast. Use the shank for Irish stew with parsley dumplings.

Roasting Beef

A meat thermometer was recommended to help you roast your beef just the way you like it. Insert the thermometer into the thick part of the roast, but do not let the bulb contact bone or fat. Rare meat will register 140°, medium 160°, and well done 170°. (Be sure to roast pork to 185°). If you want your roast beef tender and juicy, without shrinkage, and the fat pleasing in color and plump, place the roast on a rack in a shallow baking pan and roast in a slow oven at 300°. Do not add water, and it is not necessary to baste.

Follow the same principles if the roast is frozen. Thaw or not as you desire. If you roast the meat unthawed, allow a longer time to roast. Less drip occurs if meat is thawed in the refrigerator rather than at room temperature. Be sure to use the drip.

Freezer Miracles

Fresh flavor, natural color and texture in frozen foods are possible with the right selection of foods, processing, packing, and storing. An exhibit which showed how to have high quality frozen foods and to show causes of poor products emphasized the following:

Start with a good product; freezing does not improve quality.

Good quality packaging is a good investment and well worth the extra price to insure a good product. It should be moisture-vapor proof, protect

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Hang sorrow! Care'll kill a cat.
Ben Jonson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

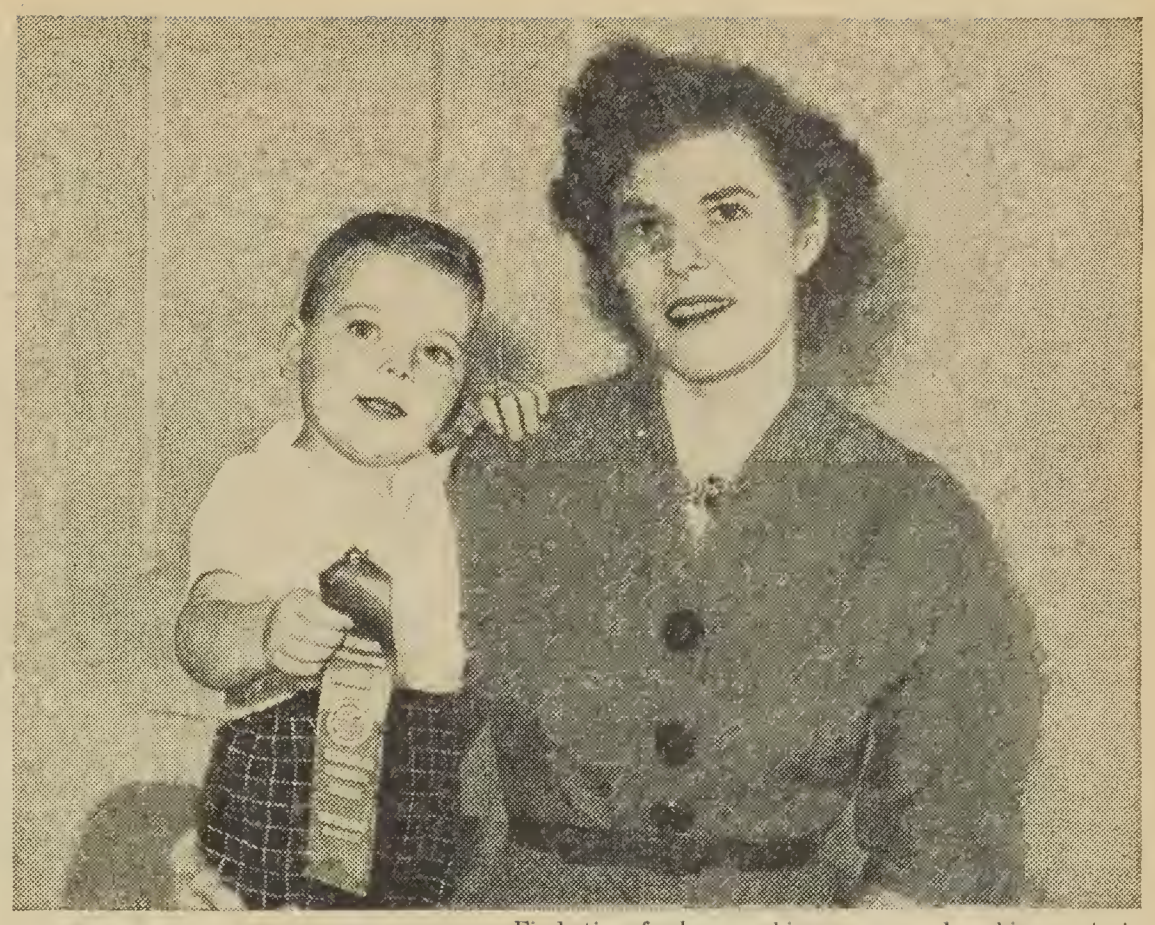
from loss of liquid, protect from absorbing or giving off odors; should not absorb grease, oil, water, blood or impart a flavor of its own, and it should be durable. Don't use ordinary wax paper, kitchen foil or plastic wrap, butcher paper, film bags in which vegetables and fruits are sold, or ice cream containers. **Use "freezer" wrappings and tape only.** You may choose a freezer wax paper with a foil lining, a laminated sheet which looks like wax on one side and is glossy on the other; freezer cellophane, plastic film or polyethylene sheets and bags, and heavy foil.

The method of wrapping is just as important as the wrapping material. The drugstore wrap gives a better seal, requires less paper, and is more efficient than the butcher wrap. When freezing chops or steaks, place a double piece of wrap between each two to make separation in frozen state easy.

For freezer order, have certain sections or drawers for like foods. Have rows of like foods. Have a chart showing contents and withdrawals. (An Inventory of Frozen Foods and Use Record Sheet by Masterman and Chappell is available from Cornell.)

Foods stored one year cost 26 cents a pound. With freezer turnover of foods 2½ times a year, the cost is reduced to 10 cents a pound. Quality is impaired with long storage; the maximum for fruits and vegetables is 6 to 8 months; for beef, 1 year; for pork, 6 months; for fish, 3 months; for poultry, 6 months. Cornell Extension Bulletin No.

(Continued on Page 37)



Finds time for homemaking, career and cooking contests

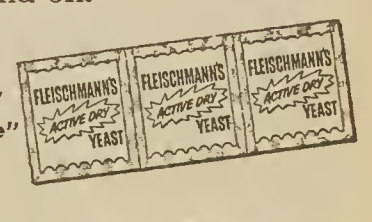
Young Mother Wins Blue Ribbon In First State Fair Cooking Competition

Young David holds tight to that ribbon—he knows it's the top award his mother won for her cooking skill! In fact Mrs. Gordon Thomas of Cortland, New York, won it just last fall in her first cooking contest at the New York State Fair.

Naturally time is important to a busy mother like Mrs. Thomas and that's one reason she likes to use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so easy to keep handy," she says. "Stays fresh for months. And it always rises fast."

Why don't you try Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast? This grand dry yeast is so convenient—keeps for months on your pantry shelf, always rises fast. And it's so easy to use. When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast . . . it's the yeast prize-winning cooks depend on.

Get the New "Thrifty Three"



Special Introductory Offer!

NEW "PLUM SIZE" STRAWBERRIES

Actually as big as a plum!



50 plants $2.50 postpaid

100 for $4.00
500 for $15.00
1000 for $25.00

ONLY 5¢ A PLANT IN LOTS OF 50

Each plant yields 6 pints a year!

Thousands of Giant Berries
Most amazing new strawberry! NOW READY!—Stern's miracle "EMPIRE"! Enormous producers—each plant averaged 6 pints a year. They resist drought—actually thrive in hot dry weather. Magnificent flavor! Big, firm, sweet, extra juicy and red!

Our Finest Grade Plants
Official! Largest No. 1 size—the best and biggest grade. Strong well developed crowns and roots withstand severe winter conditions.

STERN'S NURSERIES
GENEVA, N. Y.

Easy to Grow! Winter-Hardy!
Guaranteed! Money-Back Anytime
Complete satisfaction unconditionally guaranteed! If disappointed in any way, keep plants without charge!

Delivery at Proper Planting Time in Your Section

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. M2, Geneva, N. Y.
Send my "PLUM-SIZE" strawberry plants. If not delighted, you will return my money—I'll keep plants without charge. (Send check or money order)

Check Amount
☐ 50 for $2.50
☐ 100 for $4.00
☐ 500 for $15.00
☐ 1000 for $25.00
Postpaid

Name_____
Address_____
Town_____ State_____

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXIX

I HAVE already commented on presidents Coolidge, Hoover, and Franklin Roosevelt. When Dwight D. Eisenhower was nominated, like many of my friends I was disappointed because I thought that Robert Taft of Ohio had the makings of a great president. I still think so. But apparently Taft was not well, and he died soon after he would have taken office had he been elected. Also I had, like many others, reservations about President Eisenhower because he was a military man, with a lifetime experience of saying to this man "go" and he goeth, and to that man "come" and he cometh, which is contrary to my idea of individual freedom.

During the campaign, with some friends among the farm leadership of New York, I went to New York City on the invitation of General Eisenhower to talk over the farm problems of this section. I was impressed by his rather marvelous personality, his sense of humor, and his remarkable grasp of the farm problem considering his lifetime experience in other fields. No matter what our party affiliations may be, or whether or not we always agree with Ike, it seems to me that we must agree that he has added dignity to the great office of President of the United States.

At a later date I had a personal interview with Ezra Benson, whom I have known for years. General Eisenhower had just asked Ezra if he would come into the Cabinet as Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ezra told me that he said to the President-elect: "I don't want to do it. I've had plenty of the Washington atmosphere. I now have my own interests and responsibilities in Utah." In other words, Ezra tried to decline the office, whereupon General Eisenhower said to him that America was in need of spiritual leadership, and that in addition to Mr. Benson's qualifications and knowledge of agriculture he was known nationally for his spiritual leadership. Telling me of that interview, Ezra said:

"What could I say then? I accepted the position."

The President was certainly justified. Benson has been through a storm of criticism because of his standing for principles which many of us believe to be right, in trying to reduce government activities in agriculture. He has demonstrated courage, receiving his strength, as President Eisenhower had believed he would, from his reliance upon God. So he has weathered much of the criticism and at this writing stands out as one of America's greatest men.

Soon after Benson became Secretary of Agriculture, he started trying to get James McConnell, executive vice president of the Grange League Federation Exchange, to go to Washington as one of his right-hand men. Finally Jim accepted the important position of Director of the Commodity Stabilization Service. This is one of the most difficult jobs in the government, for among other things it was Jim's responsibility to try to dispose of the huge surpluses which have resulted from the government purchase of farm products. Like Secretary Benson and most of the leaders of the farm organizations in the Northeast, Jim believes that government participation in the farm business should be gradually reduced.

I know of no other man who stands more four-square on the basic principles of good Americanism, which include the continued operation of free enterprise as against socialism and in general the preservation of our liberties, than does Jim McConnell.

Like Secretary Benson himself, Jim received plenty of criticism from those who lean to the left in their belief that the government should do more and more in both business and agriculture. It may take some time, but when a man, an institution, or a country is right, truth has a habit of asserting itself and finally coming out on top. Just recently President Eisenhower nominated Jim McConnell to become Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. In spite of the criticism that he had received for standing for what he thought was right, Jim's appointment was unanimously approved by the Senate.

Jim's life is another of the thousands of examples of what a boy or girl can do in achieving success and in making a good life with the opportunities that America has given each generation of its young people. Most of Jim's business life after school and college was spent with the G.L.F. He came up through various positions in that organization till the time came after Ed Babcock resigned when Jim succeeded him as General Manager. Under Jim's leadership the organization continued to make rapid progress not only in economic matters but because Jim was particularly gifted and fortunate in being able to make friends with the leaders of other competitive business. After knowing McConnell, realizing how fair he is, how tolerant and broadminded along with his business acumen, it was impossible for any man of the same calibre not to like and respect him even if he happened to be a competitor.

Like other institutions and organizations I have known, the G.L.F. has been the result chiefly of outstanding personalities. Ed Babcock, Jim McConnell, and more recently Charles N. Silcox, the present General Manager, with a board of directors second to none, have apparently made it rule No. 1 to hire

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Evening red and morning gray
Sends the traveler on his way.
Evening gray and morning red
Brings down rain upon his head.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

the best men and women available. Another reason for the G.L.F. success is the high quality of the products, reasonable prices, and democratic, decentralized control.

With all of the changes that have taken place in farm business and living in the past fifty years, there have been none more far-reaching or more important than the rise of the farm cooperatives. I have already told something of the story of the Dairymen's League. While that organization is the largest of the milk marketing cooperatives, there are now thousands of others, large and small, in the United States. Around most of the larger milk sheds of the country are many dairy cooperatives. In the New York milk shed there are four major ones, and nearly a hundred smaller ones either operating alone or in a federation with others.

Well I remember, when a small boy at the turn of the century, how enthusiastic my father was when an organization was formed in Orange County, called The Five States Association, to get better prices for the farmers' milk. My father, with many other dairymen, joined it. Then the leaders of this organization called a milk strike, of all times during the flush period in June, when they had the least chance of success. They were defeated, the organization blew up, and Father never would have anything to do with any cooperative proposal during the rest of his life.

That experience was repeated across the country in other cooperatives time and again. The farm districts are dotted with the wrecks of the early cooperatives. Often when a group of local farmers would get together, build a creamery, and start selling their milk, the dealers would offer the members a higher price than the cooperatives could possibly meet. The result was that farmers deserted the cooperative, the organization failed, and as soon as it did the dealers returned to paying

FARM LEADERS

Farm organizations and agricultural education have been fortunate and have made rapid progress because of their leadership and the foundation principles upon which their work has been built. No organization or institution is greater than its leaders or its basic principles.

In this instalment of "Walking the Broad Highway" Mr. Eastman names some of the great farm and agricultural education leaders whom he has known, like Jim McConnell, Liberty Hyde Bailey, Martha Van Rensselaer, Flora Rose, Ruby Green Smith, Bill Myers, Ezra Benson, and others, and tells why they were or are great. You will like these human interest stories.

whatever they wanted to for milk. One couldn't blame the dealers much, either.

Of course another factor in the failure of the early cooperatives was the lack of experienced leadership. Farmers knew how to produce and were as efficient as any other group, but they were no match in marketing for their experienced business competitors. They had to gain this experience the hard way. It was not until farmers learned that they could not succeed in small community groups but instead had to work together in region-wide organizations that they began to make some progress. Even now, after more than fifty years of experience, rivalry among different cooperatives, and especially among their leaders, is the limiting factor in the continued progress of the cooperative movement. That bitterness and competition are worse than it is between the cooperatives and the dealers to whom cooperatives sell their products.

Too many cooperative leaders do not practice what they preach. They ask their members to cooperate one with another and with the parent organization, but they themselves show all too little cooperation in working with other groups.

However, with all the lack of leadership, the trial and error methods, the farm cooperatives have increased in number to something like 10,000 organizations in the United States, most of which are rendering real service to their members and to the country. Both my publication and I have been accused of being "cooperative-minded," and opposed to the regular "old line" form of doing business. That is only partly true. We do support the good cooperatives, but we are equally strong for the other or more corporate form of doing business. Both are part of our free enterprise system. Some leaders of non-cooperative business have wasted too much time in fighting the farmers' cooperatives instead of putting their time, energy and money into doing a better job with their own business.

Personally and as a farm editor I hold to the belief and to the policy that there is a place in our economy in agriculture for both the good, efficient cooperatives and for the other type of business. I think it would be just too bad for agriculture and for the country if either the cooperatives or other business should have a monopoly. Fair competition is fundamental to our American system. Such competition keeps all business on its toes to do its best in order to keep its share of the business. In agriculture that kind of competition results to the benefit of the farmer. I am for the farmer. The policy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, therefore, is always to support all business, be it cooperative or otherwise, just so long as it is fair and does a good job.

* * *

In earlier chapters I mentioned Miss Flora Rose and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, joint directors of the New York State School, which later became the College of Home Economics at Cornell. The success of any enterprise, be it a country, a business, or an institution, depends to a very great extent on the foundations and principles on which it is built. America is great today because of the wise principles on which it was founded. The house is no better than its foundations.

So one of the chief reasons why home economics work has been so successful in New York State is the leadership of the first two directors. Not in my experience have I known of two people engaged in the same work whose temperaments and personalities differed more than did those of Miss Rose and Miss Van Rensselaer. I think it may be said also in fairness that it is usually difficult for one woman to work for another one, or for two women to work on an equal basis of leadership in the same work. These two women, together for many years in establishing the principles of home economics education, research and extension in New York State, never had a serious disagreement about anything, at least so far as the public ever knew. Their relationship is an indication of the high character and the great determination of these two leaders in their service to the homes of the state and the nation.

Another testimony to their ability and leadership was the rapid growth of this relatively new enterprise of teaching homemaking in class and by extension work. Miss Van Rensselaer has passed to her reward. After Miss Rose's retirement from Cornell she went to live in California. I had the privilege of meeting her again and visiting with her at length at a dinner held in her honor at Cornell when she returned in 1954. It was an inspiration to anyone, and particularly to those who have retired from their regular work, to listen to Miss Rose's description of her many continuing activities since retirement, and to hear her humorous, philosophical comments upon the present American scene. Like Tennyson's brook, men may come and men may go, but the work and influence of great leaders such as Miss Rose, Miss Van Rensselaer, and hundreds of others like them, will go on forever.

Among the many other women who did much to establish the basic principles of homemaking education in New York State, mention surely should be made of Mrs. Ruby Green Smith (Mrs. A. W. Smith). A mere mention of some of the titles and positions Mrs. Smith has held shows the contribution she has made and the respect and affection with which she is regarded. She was one of the early State leaders of the home bureaus, Assistant Director of the New York State Food Commission, one of the founders of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and of the State Federation of

(Continued on Opposite Page)



The INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY has just announced spansarship of awards in a new 4-H program ta be known as the National 4-H Bays' Agricultural Awards Program.

Two gold-filled medals will be given to county winners, a $50 U.S. savings bond will be offered to state winners, and eight all-expense trips to the National 4-H Club Congress will be awarded to the highest scoring participants in each of the four Extension sections and four at large. Six national college scholarships of $300 each will be presented to six sectional trip winners, one from each of the four Extensian sections and two at large.

If you are a poultryman, the coupon on page 25 of the April 2nd issue is worth $1.00. Take it to your feed dealer and if he handles PEEBLES' products, he will accept it as part payment on three 50-lb. Peebles' Whey Blocks.

Two booklets, packed with up-to-the-minute information are available from the G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Ithaca, N. Y. One is the "G.L.F. Chemical Weed Control Guide for 1955," the other is the "Forage Crop Insect Control Guide."

If you are interested, drop a postcard to G.L.F. asking for one or both of these booklets and they will be glad to send them to you.

A new farm lighting booklet, "Outdoor Lighting for Your Farm", has been announced by SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC., Salem, Mass. The booklet, which covers a wide variety of farm lighting applications, is available without cost.

The AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., will gladly send you a booklet entitled "Aero Cyanamid—What It Is and How to Use It."

If you are looking for a movie on Fire Prevention to show at farm meetings, drop a post card to National Board of Fire Underwriters Film Library, Bureau of Communication Research, Inc., 13 East 37th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Your JOHN DEERE dealer will be glad to show you the No. 5 power mower with which you can cut 25 or 30 acres of hay a day. Also the new No. 14-T twine-tie baler and, of course, other equipment, including rakes, forage harvesters, combines and tractors.



Miss Beverly Bishop of Milwaukee, Wisc., 1954 Vegetable Queen, poses beside the World's Largest Salad Bowl at the annual convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America at Syracuse, N. Y. The "bowl" is actually one of the Grange Silo Co.'s new aluminized silo roofs, turned upside-down to hold a huge assortment of fresh vegetables.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Home Bureaus. She has been several times cited and honored by organizations and her associates for services to the people, and she is the author of "The People's Colleges", which is a history of the New York State Extension Service in Cornell University and the State.

Home Economics education is not the only kind of education that has been fortunate in teachers and leaders. That applies also to many of the leaders in agricultural education. Just a few days before this was written, Liberty Hyde Bailey died at his home in Ithaca on December 25. He was 96 years old. Writing of his pioneer home in Michigan, Dr. Bailey once said:

"My father walked all the way from Vermont to carve a home out of the Michigan wilderness."

Liberty Hyde Bailey's 96 years of life covered the most wonderful span, the greatest changes of any century in human history, and Dr. Bailey himself helped to pioneer some of the best of those changes, particularly in agriculture. Many men have been great in one specialty. Dr. Bailey was great in many —teacher, administrator, scientist, writer and poet, possibly the world's most noted botanist—in all of these he excelled.

As a young man Dr. Bailey planned his life, and then he worked his plan. He set aside a certain number of years for education and preparation, and another period for active administrative work. It was during this period that he became the second Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Then after retirement from this position, for almost another lifetime he devoted himself to travel and scientific writing.

To Dr. Bailey as Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, goes great credit for helping to establish the policies and principles of the right kind of agricultural education. Only a day or so ago I heard a friend who had known Dr. Bailey tell how he would take his classes in agriculture right out into the fields and get them down on their hands and knees to examine minutely the grasses and the crops. Only after the student had the characteristics clearly in mind by actual examination did he convey to them the theories which make all plant and animal life tick. To my mind the best definition of education is that it is the art or science of putting one more closely in touch with his environment. A truly educated person can walk down a country lane, or ride slowly through the farm country, and all Nature will "talk" to him. To him everything has meaning. But an uneducated person, even though he may have been through college, can take the same walk or the same ride and have it mean very little.

By no means is all education confined to books or the schools and colleges. I have known men and women who were more truly educated in the sense of living close to and understanding their environment, including the human beings around them, than others who have graduated from college. This is not to say, of course, that college education is not desirable. Some successful men and women have been self-made without much formal education. But most of them could have reached their goals more easily and quickly had they had the benefits of good schools and colleges, and above all, of great teachers. How often one hears a friend say, "Oh, if I had only been smart enough when I was young to have gone to school more, and appreciated my opportunities!"

Education is a continuing process. Graduation from college is only one phase, rightly named Commencement. And it is possible to gain wisdom and understanding, and be in touch with one's environment, in the hard school of practical experience. No matter how much book learning one may have, it will be of little use unless it is rounded out into true wisdom by experience.

(To be continued)

'Round The Kitchen

(Continued from Page 35)

692, **Foods From the Freezer Pre-Cooked or Prepared"** gives optimum storage times for these foods.

When freezing cooked dishes and baked goods, be sure to get them into the freezer before they get stale. An extra casserole (heat-proof) of a dish you serve your family, sealed, and taped with freezer tape and frozen, is a time-saver for a future busy day, as it is all ready to pop into the oven.

Investigate all types of freezer containers. Some double duty ones are the oblong polyethylene ones large enough for a loaf of bread, the round ones for pies, and the square ones for square or round cake.

Deep Fat Frying

Doughnuts and timbales were fried in one demonstration to illustrate good techniques of deep fat frying. Points stressed: Choose a fat with a high smoking point for frying. Store fat in a tightly closed container in a dark place and take fat out of can evenly so less air comes in contact with fat.

Use a deep, straight-sided pan for frying; use a flat wire egg beater for putting food in and taking it out of the hot fat.

After use, strain fat through double layer of cheesecloth to remove particles of food.

Knead doughnuts a little before rolling to develop gluten, and allow to stand about 15 minutes after cutting and before frying. Allow croquettes to dry out before frying to cut down fat absorption.

For your next party try the timbale cases I saw demonstrated. For this you will need a set of heavy iron timbale irons. Combine 6 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar, and add 6 tablespoons milk, 2 egg yolks and 1 teaspoon cooking oil and mix well. Place in custard cups and let stand in ice box to allow bubbles to disappear. Heat fat to 370° with the timbale iron in the fat. Dip timbale iron into batter in custard cup, return to fat and fry until brown. Remove timbale carefully from iron. Timbales may be filled with any creamed mixture or vegetables.

Minerals and Vitamins

Dr. Maynard, Director of Cornell's School of Nutrition, stated that "No pill can be a substitute for a good diet . . . Eating vitamins is **not** a substitute for the development of good food habits." Millions of dollars, he said, are spent needlessly every year for minerals and vitamins which can be supplied by the right kinds and amounts of foods. Many pills contain more of certain nutrients than the body can possibly use and are excreted by the body. Also they often contain expensive substances (for which we pay) which have not yet been found to be required by humans. If nutritional conditions requiring extra minerals and vitamins arise, your physician can prescribe the right kind and amounts needed.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: All Cornell bulletins mentioned in this article are free to New York State residents, and cost 5 cents if you live out of the State. Write to: Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.)

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

The Standard for Over 25 Years

PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.



(1 quart) enough for 4 bushels seed $1.75
(1 pint) enough for 2 bushels seed 1.00
(½ pint) enough for 1 bushel seed .60

Manufactured only by

Cedar Hill Formulae Co.
Box 1129 • New Britain, Conn.





STAVE-TIGHT
ACID RESISTANT
STORM DEFIANT

UNADILLA SILOS

Unadilla Wood Stave Silos are knitted into one storm defiant unit by hundreds of exclusive Unadilla steel dowels. Only Unadilla gives you the safe "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" door front system. Doors are—air-tight, perfect fitting — and save work, too, because they *always* open at silage level, never bind. *Send for new Catalog and Facts on new, 3-Year Time Payment Plan.*

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-425, UNADILLA, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

SELF-PROPELLED SPRAYER
for the finest spray control from pre-emergence to harvest



KROMER HY-ROW
Write Today for Information
Also Broad Fan, Boom and Trailer Models

O. W. KROMER CO.
1120 Emerson N. Minneapolis, Minn.

COVERALL TIME!!!

Unusual Values — All Sizes
Coveralls $1.50
Matching Pants and Shirts 1.50
Pants only $1.00. Shirts only 50c.
Include 50c Postage—No C.O.D.
Used Professionally laundered.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PLYMOUTH SURPLUS SALES
P. O. BOX 385,
GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK



CHRISTMAS TREES

Turn wasteland into profit. Our famous Christmas Tree Growers' Guide tells you how. Write for free copy.

OR FOREST TREES
FREE Catalog

MUSSER FORESTS, BOX 33-D Indiana, Pa.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

For Better Milk Prices---Cull and Advertise

By E. S. HARRISON

THE solution of the dairyman's problem is not simple, because under present conditions the most efficient and the most resourceful dairyman is finding it difficult to maintain his operation on a profit-making basis. To this extent I think we must all agree, the price of milk never will and never should be high enough to support inefficiency. But remember that for every inefficient dairyman there are scores of dairymen who are doing an outstanding job.

Efficiency as it relates to any particular farm commodity of necessity begins on the farm, but likewise the same standards of efficiency must be applied to every process that this product undergoes from the farm to the consumer's table. The distributors of milk and dairy products have always been in a very unique position, in that they have never had to worry about efficiency. Whenever their operation failed to produce satisfactory returns they either raised the price to the consumers or lowered the price paid to producers, or both. **This business policy has been repeated so often that it has frequently made milk a target of the press, which creates consumer resistance and tends to render our advertising ineffective.**

Sharing the Consumer's Dollar

When city consumers pay 22c and up for a quart of milk they have little idea of what a small part of their dollar finds its way back to the producer. I am sure that they don't realize that their deliveryman, working extremely short hours with no investment, takes home almost as much of their dollar as is the producer's share. If the unit wage paid by the distributors of milk was also paid to the labor employed in the production of milk, milk would have to sell for nearly twice the present price. **Union labor, controlling the distribution of milk, is threatening to do for the dairy industry what John L. Lewis' policies did for the coal industry.**

The distributors of milk have also been able to surround themselves with laws and regulations that protect them against new competition. Thus the inefficiencies that exist in the distribution of milk will be perpetuated unless this barrier between the producer and consumer is broken down. The producers of milk must, therefore, not only increase the efficiency of production, but working together they must find some way to put the product of their labors on the consumers' tables at a highly competitive price in relation to other food commodities.

A report of the Lawson dairy store operation in the Akron, Ohio, area suggests the importance of this approach to our problems. This report pointed out that a driver delivered 1500 gallons of milk a day to their stores, or the equivalent of 15 delivery men serving any of the large cities. By this and other savings, according to this report, they were able to put milk in the hands of the consumers at about 30% below the current retail price. They also reported a sharp rise in the per capita consumption of milk for the area. The increase reported in the per capita consumption of milk was large enough so that if it became industry-wide there would no longer be a surplus problem.

The law of the survival of the fittest is sound only when it is applied to the whole industry and not just a segment of the industry.

In the early development of this country, the law of the survival of the fittest prevailed in all business. It provided a challenge to the individual and industry alike. Under this law America grew, became great, and set a standard of efficiency and perfection that was and still is unchallenged in the world.

A New Philosophy

In recent years we have drifted away from the policy that the individual as a citizen had a responsibility to the society in which he lived. Slowly but surely we have watched a philosophy develop whereby the responsibility has been transferred from the individual to the state. Under this philosophy if the individual lacks ambition and determination or has an over-exaggerated opinion of what his services are worth, it then becomes the obligation of the state to take care of him.

ED HARRISON, author of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff for this issue is no stranger to American Agriculturist readers. Some years ago while he was still Professor of Animal Husbandry at Cornell he was a regular contributor.

When he became manager of Harden Farms at Camden, N. Y., other duties occupied his attention and we know that you will welcome his return at this time.

It is generally recognized that few, if any, men in the country know more about dairy cows than our friend Ed Harrison.

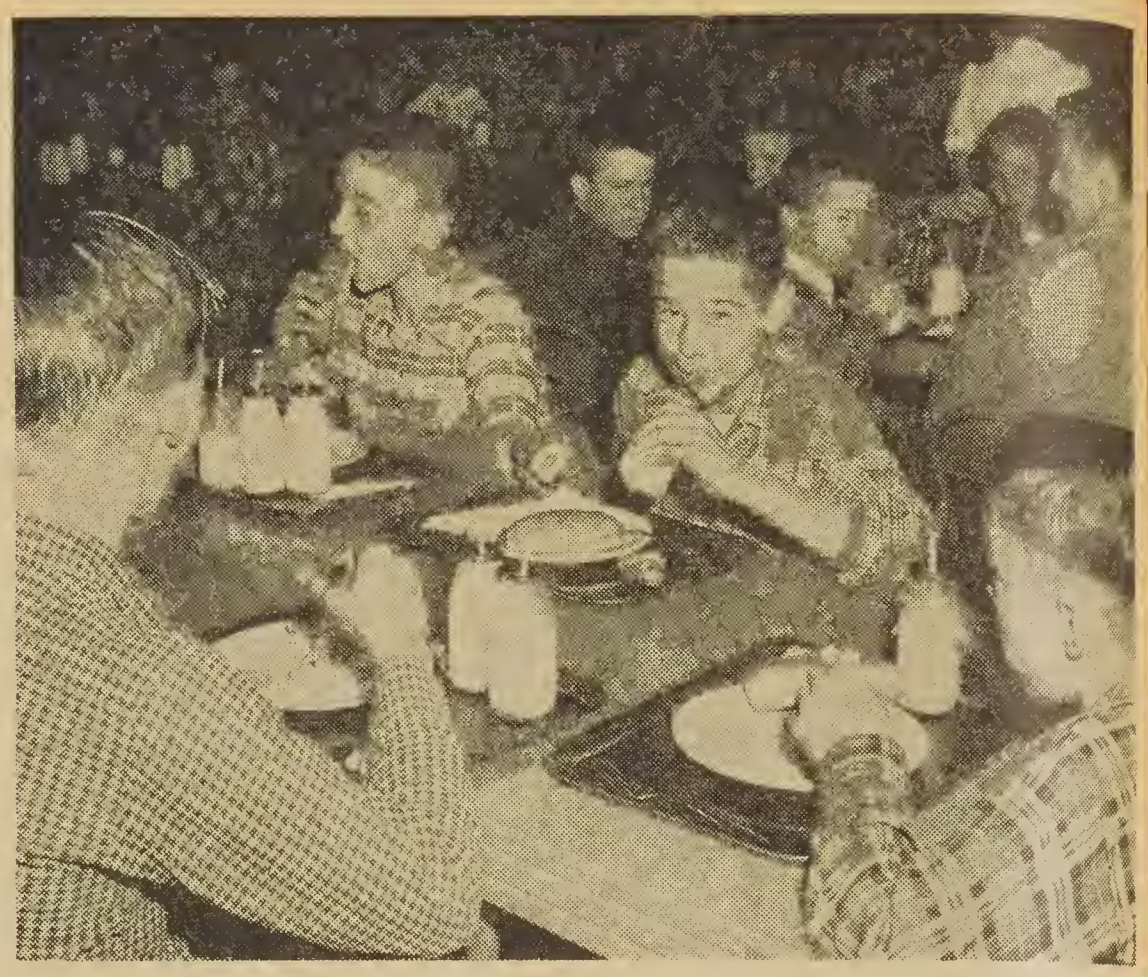
To do this it becomes necessary for the state to take away from those who are contributing to a stable economy and a progressive society so that the efficient and the inefficient may share alike. Obviously in any progressive society there must be provisions made to take care of the unfortunate so that they will be able to live with security and with the dignity worthy of a citizen.

A lack of ambition and business efficiency should not, however, entitle anyone to become a ward of society. If such a policy was applied to all industries how long could we maintain a stable economy?

Fluid Milk Consumption

With our rapidly increasing population, the future for agriculture looks good, but this does not solve our immediate problem. We must face reality. A big increase in the price of milk would at best bring only temporary relief, and might even lead to more serious problems in the future. **Our big problem is not the price paid for fluid milk but the per cent of the total milk sold as Class I milk. Our milk surplus is the result of milking too many poor cows, plus the fact that we have failed to merchandise milk.**

A sharp drop in the beef value of cull cows has discouraged culling. Add to this the fact that as farm incomes declined throughout the industry there has been a definite tendency to increase the size of the herd in an attempt to maintain gross income. On practically every farm I visit I find more cows being kept than the labor, land and facilities will properly support. It is even questionable whether this practice actually increases gross income, and it definitely lowers net income.



Students in school are getting the milk-drinking habit through the school lunch program. Milk advertising and publicity are beginning to show results and milk vendors are increasing. All these developments give promise of increased consumption of fluid milk.

Under any price level it is profitable to give good cows the best of care, but it becomes essential when operating under unfavorable price levels. It is doubtful whether we can afford to keep a low producer in periods of favorable price levels, but when the going is tough the low-producing cow is economic suicide. She must go. She is eating up the profit from the good cow, and the accumulative production of these low producers spells our surplus problem.

Culling Is Essential

For immediate relief dairymen should stage an industry-wide culling program. The elimination of the low and unprofitable producer would reduce the surplus problem. It would make it possible to take better care of our good cows. While eliminating the cull cows, it would also make it possible for many to eliminate with them the cull hired man. It would enable us to produce a larger percentage of our total feed requirements on our own farms.



Automatic milk vendors are increasing in numbers and are helping to increase the consumption of fluid milk. In many cases where both milk and soft drinks are available in office buildings, soft drink consumption has dropped to the point where vendors have been removed because of lack of use.

The individual dairyman can improve his own situation by culling, but individual effort will do little as far as the industry is concerned. To be effective it must be an industry-wide program. Such a program would bring immediate help by reducing the surplus and increasing the percentage of our milk selling as Class I. The trouble is we won't do anything about it because we have never learned to work together in a common interest. When it comes to solving our immediate problems we act like total strangers. We must stop acting like children and find some way to work together.

The efficiency and the perfection of American industry is not just something that happened. The phenomenal progress of American industry is the reward of continuous experimentation in the search for new and better ways to do an old job. It is regrettable that we didn't take a leaf out of their book years ago and finance a research program to experiment with new and more efficient ways of merchandising milk.

Work Instead of Talk

We hold so-called milk hearings to discuss our problems, but all that comes out of them is a lot of conversation. We can't talk ourselves out of our present situation. We must work our way out.

It is time we stopped thinking of our merchandising policies in terms only understandable to an antique dealer, and realize that practices and methods used fifty years ago may actually be antique today.

A strong and profitable agriculture is essential to a strong and stable national economy. For this reason I believe that state and federal authorities should be willing to clear the way for actual experimentation in new and different marketing methods. The first step in such a program would be detailed market studies, made by men with vision and imagination.

Armed with these facts, we would be ready to set up the actual experiments, each designed and tailored to explore the various avenues. This is a project for the industry and therefore should deserve the interest and the financial support of the industry. Such a project might well be sponsored and financed by the National Dairy Council and the American Dairy Association. Certainly efficient marketing is an essential part of any sound merchandising program.

SERVICE BUREAU

HASTY DECISION

"When we asked for time to talk it over to figure out our budget and let him know, he said he had to have an immediate answer. Very foolishly, thinking of our children, instead of refusing him we said we would buy the books."

The above quotation is from a long letter from a subscriber. No agent can honestly say that he must have an immediate answer, and if he insists, the logical thing is to make the answer 'no' until you can consider carefully. The amount involved in this contract was well over $200.00, which for most of us is too large a sum to contract to pay without careful thought.

The subscriber wants to cancel the contract but the book company, naturally, will not agree and in the absence of provable fraud, can probably collect.

— A.A. —

OUTRAGEOUS!

I received a letter of solicitation from a concern that claimed to be a non-profit organization to help handicapped war veterans. I am wondering if you could give me any information on this concern.

We got a report from a thoroughly reliable agency which showed that well over 90% of the money taken in by this outfit was used for administrative expenses, leaving a very small amount to be of any assistance to veterans. This is the thing to watch regarding all solicitations. There are many agencies whose activities cannot be stopped by any legal means, but whose costs are so high they are outrageous.

— A. A. —

SOMEONE TO HELP!

"I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your time and effort in settling my complaint concerning my furnace. It is certainly heartwarming to know that we have someone like you to turn to in matters of this nature."

You may remember the letter in a previous issue about the company that started installation of a furnace, then had to wait until the upstairs of the house was finished in order to install ducts and registers. They were paid in full before they finished the job and our subscriber had no success in getting them to come back and complete the work. She asked for our help and we are glad to say that now the work has been completed satisfactorily.

— A. A. —

KNOWS FROM EXPERIENCE

I want to congratulate the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on the splendid article on page one of the February 5 issue. My husband has done a lot of lumbering both cutting and hauling and how well he knows the truth of the "Shady Buyer." Perhaps I should say logging, instead of lumbering although he also hauled the finished product to furniture manufacturers in the New York Metropolitan area. — *Mrs. W. B., Jewett, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of Mr. Wayne Berry, an agent for the Vitavend Corporation of Chicago, Illinois?

* * *

Does anyone know the whereabouts of any of Homer Barron's children? Their names were Frank, Luna and Callie. Homer Barron and his aged mother, Sarah Barron came to Vermont from Illinois in the 1890's. When last heard from he was working as a cook.

* * *

One of our subscribers is anxious to locate her brother, Charles V. Holbrook, whom she hasn't seen for 52 years. In 1908 she had some letters from him from Toronto, Canada. At that time he was traveling for a meat packing concern in Buffalo and had been with them 2 years. He was born in 1886.

* * *

His aunt and sister would like to hear from or know the whereabouts of Charles Bertrand Bradway, about 47 years of age, and when last heard from in 1949 was in Yonkers.

* * *

Mrs. Ida Field Prouty, 89 years old, is anxious to hear from any living relatives. Her mother was Cynthia Bignall or Bignell; married Erastus Field; had two brothers Harvey and Whitney Bignell. Last known address was Gouverneur, N. Y.

* * *

Does anyone know where John Sherman lived and where he was married? He married Margaret Winifred Marr, around 1870. They had daughters, one of whom, Anna, married Robert Harvey.

* * *

Two brothers who recently were reunited after 46 years are trying to locate the remaining two members of their family: their father, Jonathan Brand Haff Sr. who would be 75 years old, and their brother, Jonathan, Jr. who would be 49 years old. Jonathan was at the Rome State School at Rome, New York until 1925 and when last heard of in 1940 was self-employed in Oneida, N. Y. Any information about the Haff or Hetzel family will be appreciated.

— A. A. —

UNCONVINCED

In the August 21 Service Bureau I read about Miracle Health Tea and that it was no good. However, I know someone who took something similar to this and it helped him a lot. I have tried to get the address and can't. Would you send me the address of the company that makes this Miracle Tea?

After reading this request, we are almost inclined to say, "What is the use of warning subscribers?" Anyway, we are **not** going to give our reader the address and thus help him to lose his money!

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mrs. A. Miller, Conewango Valley (refund on merchandise)	$ 3.95
Mr. R. W. Price, Cutchogue (refund on order)	12.30
Mr. Kemp Roberts, Newark Valley (credit on order)	40.07
Mr. Leo Guyett, Mexico (refund on order)	8.00
Mrs. Edna M. Ford, Van Etten (refund on order)	15.35
Mr. C. R. Fraser, Watertown (settlement of claim)	45.00
Mr. Clide Edwards, Andes (refund on merchandise)	3.95
Mr. John Wicks, Greene (settlement of claim)	15.00
Mr. W. L. Tanner, Silver Creek (refund on merchandise)	3.95
Mr. Glenn S. Healey, Jasper (settlement on damaged goods)	213.44
Mr. Walter A. Wait. Ballston Spa (refund on order)	3.00
Mr. Earl Cobb, Ithaca (refund on book)	2.00
Mrs. Geo. Myers, Richmondville (refund on order)	1.00
Mr. David DuBois, New Paltz (settlement on claim)	24.75

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. A. Crispin, Woodstown (refund on merchandise)	6.90

MASSACHUSETTS

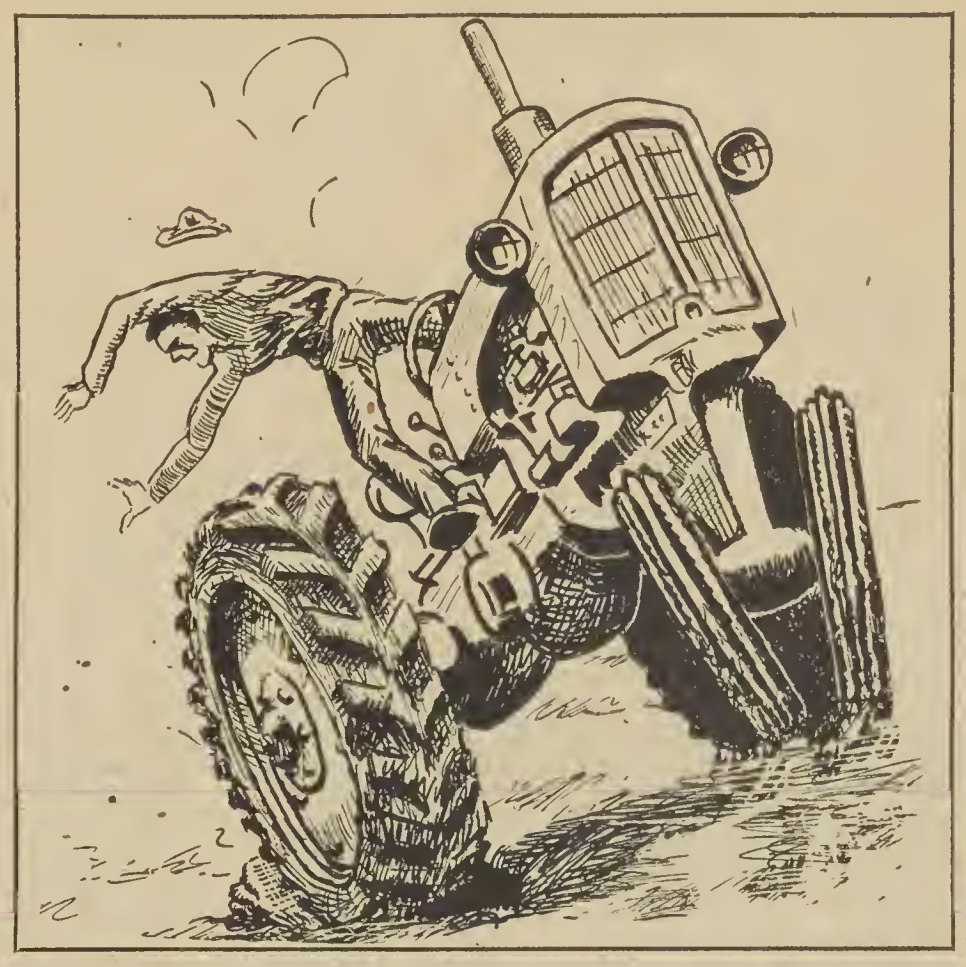
Mr. L. W. Stanton, Huntington (refund on order)	1.98
Mr. L. Lively, Griswoldville (refund on order)	160.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Alice Park, Westmoreland (refund on homework)	2.00

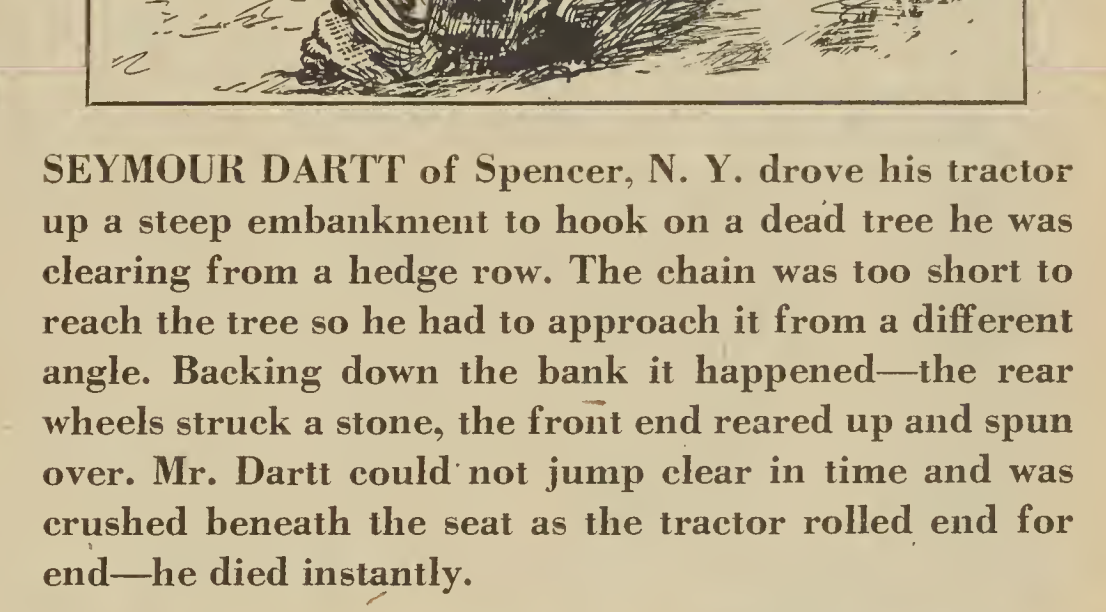
VERMONT

Mrs. John Cabana, Sheldon (refund on training course)	5.00
Mr. Archie Smith, Bridport (refund on merchandise)	3.95
Mrs. Herbert Guyett, E. Montpelier (refund on merchandise)	3.95
Mr. C. R. McDonald, E. Ryegate (refund on merchandise)	3.95



SEYMOUR DARTT of Spencer, N. Y. drove his tractor up a steep embankment to hook on a dead tree he was clearing from a hedge row. The chain was too short to reach the tree so he had to approach it from a different angle. Backing down the bank it happened—the rear wheels struck a stone, the front end reared up and spun over. Mr. Dartt could not jump clear in time and was crushed beneath the seat as the tractor rolled end for end—he died instantly.

$1350.00 CHECK DELIVERED



When Mrs. Dartt received the check from agent Elige Ennis she wrote this letter of thanks:

"I am very grateful for the check for $1350.00 paid to me from my husband's policy. The extra $350.00 was added to the check because of renewing our policies each year.

"I didn't realize it had increased so much so quickly.

"Thank you for the prompt and courteous way that you came to my home to help me in settlement of my claim."

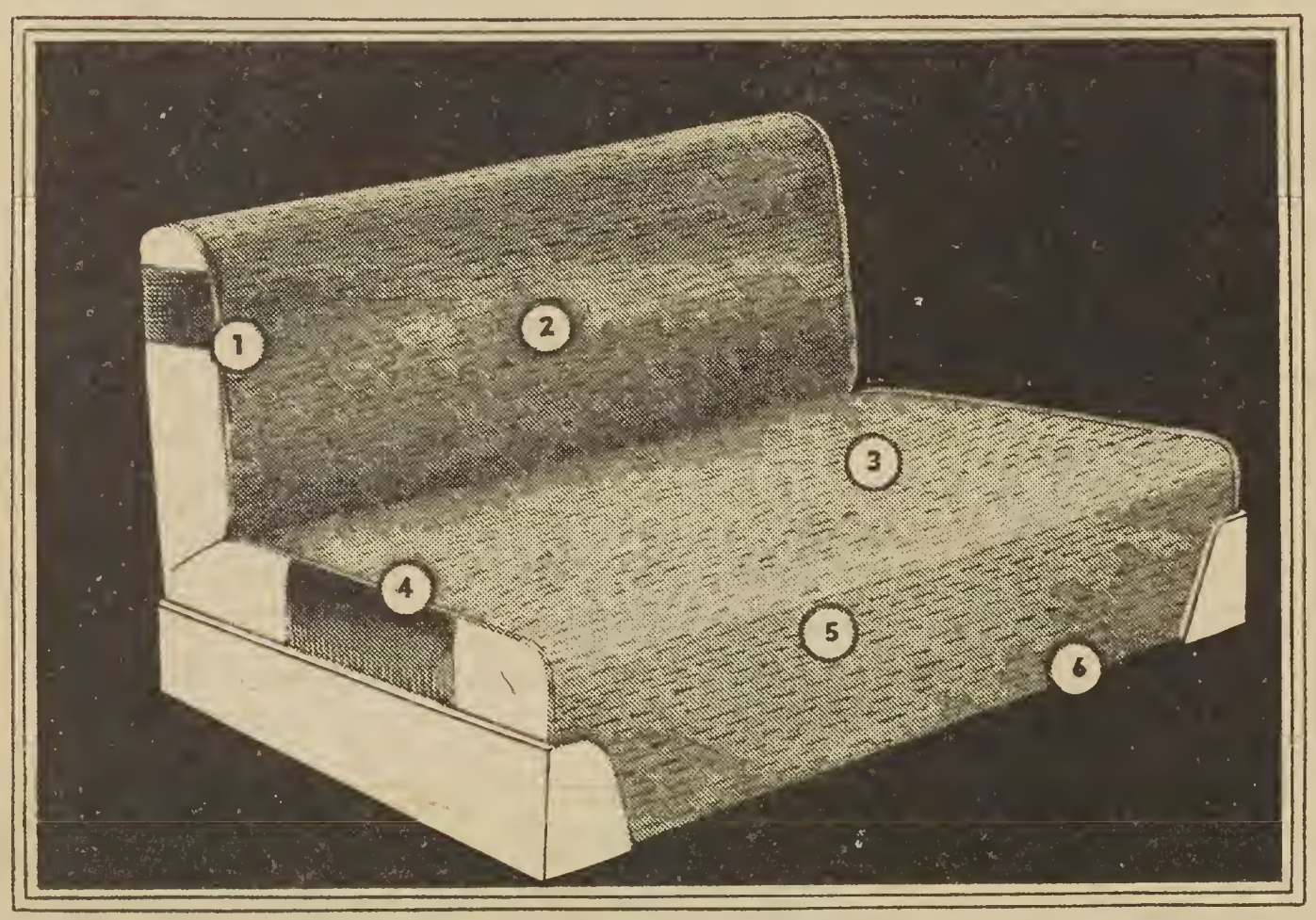
Mrs Gladys Dartt

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, NEW YORK

STURDY, LONG-LIFE
AUTO SEAT COVERS
made with HEAVY DUTY
UPHOLSTERY FABRICS



You'd expect to pay up to $12.00 for the luxury fabric alone!

NOW:

3.99 each

(2 for 6.98)

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU

6 QUALITY FEATURES!

1. Flex-O-Snap fits any car!
2. Tight-Weave, Sturdy Fabric!
3. Never Tears! Lasts Years!
4. Tuck Flap Holds Seat Down!
5. Your Choice of 3 Colors!
6. Nylon Thread Lock-stitch!

Beeause we purehased thousands of yards of genuine upholstery fabrics far below wholesale eost . . . beeause we produee our own seat covers in our own faetory . . . beeause we use no middle-men but sell direet from factory to you . . . that is why this amazing value is possible. Yes! Only 3.99 each for these smart, durable covers!

GENEROUS TAILORING!

We use 3 full yards for each seat!

There's nothing skimpy about these superb auto seat covers! We use 3 full yards of heavy duty upholstery fabrie—the kind you'd expeet to pay up to 4.00 a yard! The cloth is durably tailored for good fit plus long life! MOTO-MATIC Seat Covers ean really take lots of punishment day after day. You'll love the rieh looking, upholstery fabrie that gives old worn interiors that new, neat look. Wonderful too, for protecting new ear upholstery against wear, dust, strains, ete.

Snap on . . . Snap off Quick and Easy With Snap-Flex Feature

Install in a jiffy—remove in a jiffy! Ingenious design—one style fits ALL ears from Chevrolet to Cadillac—1936 to 1955. Special "SNAP-FLEX" feature adapts to any type seat, front or baek. Result: You get a smooth, eontour-shaped eover that will not ride up or lose shape. The tough, durably tailored upholstery material won't tear or eraek like eertain thin plasties. Won't streteh out of fit, and—most important of all — they're SANFORIZED and will not shrink more than ½ of 1%, even after washing or dry-eleaning.

Your Choice: 3 Distinctive Colors

Choose any of these 3 smart eolors: Dappled Blue, Forest Green or Duotone Grey. You'll love anyone of these luxurious shades, with that rich tweedy feel. No matter whieh color you ehoose you'll add new distinetion and greater resale value to your ear. NOTE: Front seats eome in 2 styles: A—SOLID baek seats for 4-door models. B—SPLIT baek seats for 2-door ears. Either type front seat, one priee—3.99 each. Mark your choiee in eoupon.

Try a Set in Your Car Without Obligation

We want to send you a set of these LONG-LIFE covers on approval! Then you ean see and feel the attraetive, durable eloth. Install them in your car. Enjoy them for 5 days—without risking any money! Send only 3.99 each—or 6.98 for Front AND Rear, and they will be sent postage prepaid. Or you ean order C.O.D. plus postage. But in either ease, remember: You're TRYING — not BUYING! You must be delighted in every way or your money back at once!

RUSH ORDER NOW to avoid disappointment

We made a lucky buy on the material—because we purchased in huge quantities! WE'RE PASSING THE SAVINGS ON TO YOU—but there's a eatch: this big bargain ean't last forever. You'll have to aet fast to avoid disappointment! Orders reeeived after supplies are ended, will be PROMPTLY returned. Try a set now on FREE trial! Mail eoupon today to famous:

MOTO-MATIC COMPANY, Dept. 342-D-151
352 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

FREE!

To those ordering more than one seat cover (i.e., a front AND a back), we are GIVING a brand new POLY-SHEEN auto cleaning cloth. POLY-SHEEN adds a magic-like lustre and polish to your car—enables you to DRY WASH it in less than 10 minutes! Makes your home sparkle, too, when you use it on furniture, glassware, woodwork, mirrors, windows and walls. New and used car dealers all over the country swear by it! POLY-SHEEN retails for 1.98 but it's yours—FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE—when you order TWO seat covers at the special price of 6.98.

CHECK TYPE BELOW

(For Front Seat Only)



☐ STYLE "A" (Solid Back)



☐ STYLE "B" (Split Back)

MOTO-MATIC COMPANY, Dept. 342-D-151
352 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH your Seat Covers made with sturdy upholstery cloth on approval for 5 days. If I am not delighted in every way, you will return 3.99 each at once—no questions asked.

☐ **Send only Front Seat at 3.99.**
☐ **Payment enclosed. RUSH prepaid.**
☐ **Send Front and Back Seats at 6.98 for BOTH, plus FREE offer.**
☐ **Send COD plus 49c postage each.**

Check color desired .....BLUE, ...GREY, ...GREEN.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

MAY 7. 1955



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

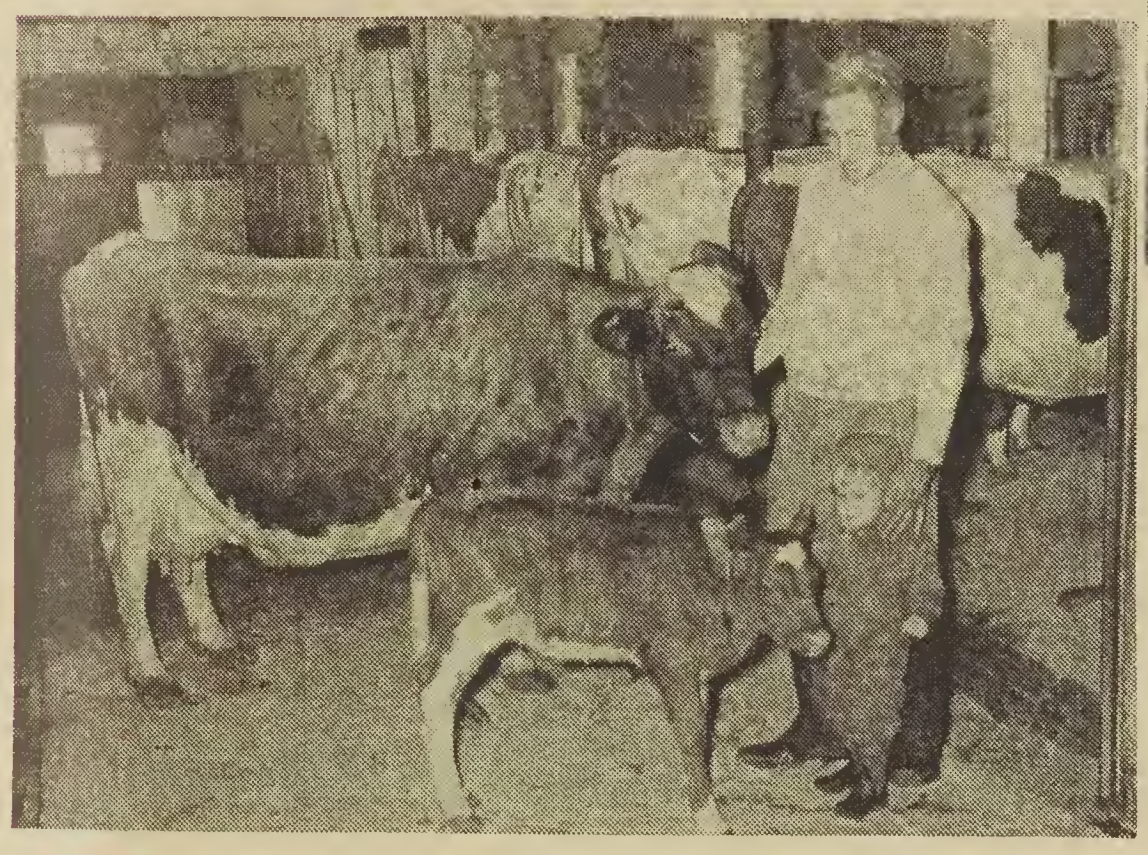
FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

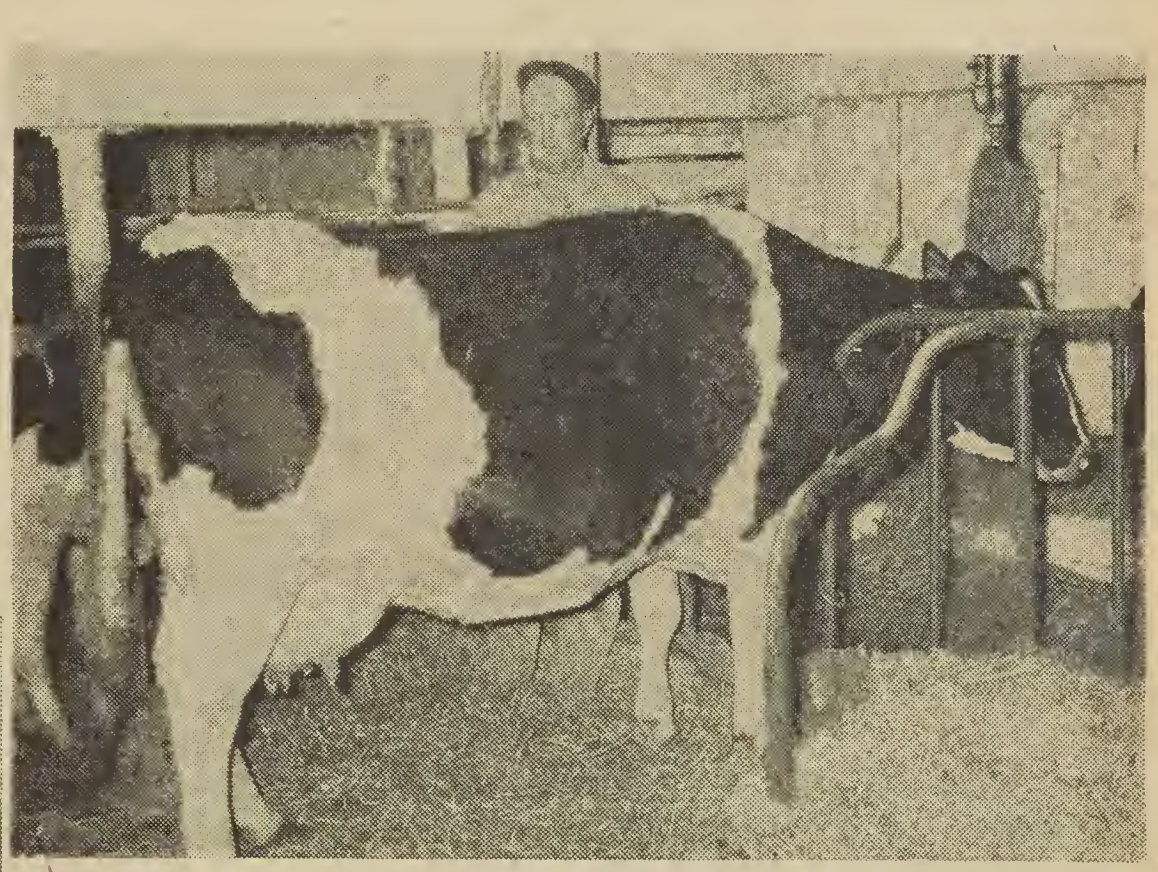
Feeding Grain on PASTURE

Cortland County, New York, Dairymen Find That Grass is Not Enough

By HUGH COSLINE



Phyllis, coming 13 years old, with her 10th calf, is living evidence of the health and longevity of the DeHart herd. One year she produced 12,630 pounds of milk and 488 pounds of fat in 319 days.



This purebred Holstein owned by Warner Harrington was recently classified as very good for type. She is a big cow, now estimated as weighing 1,700 pounds, but she has weighed as much as a ton. In 338 days she produced 17,600 pounds of milk and 651 pounds of fat.

Another cow in this herd is 14 years old and has a lifetime production record of 185,000 pounds of milk.

ALREADY on some farms in some areas of the Northeast cows are on pasture. That is a great event for cows and for their owners too because it will bring some let-up in feed cost. But on some farms cows on pasture will get too little grain for their own good or for the good of their owner's pocketbook.

A high producing cow just cannot eat enough grass with its high water content to produce large quantities of milk without losing body weight. More and more dairymen know this and act accordingly.

Let's see how three Cortland County, N. Y., dairymen change grain feeding when their cows go on pasture.

During the winter, Ray DeHart, who owns a fine Ayrshire herd just outside of Cortland, feeds one pound of grain to 3½ pounds of milk or occasionally one pound to 4 pounds of milk. When cows are in the barn, they get excellent ladino-alfalfa-brome hay and corn silage. Fifteen pounds of a 16% ration per cow per day is the top limit. In fact, when a cow gets over 10 pounds of grain, the balance is usually made up of a 14% ration.

Mr. DeHart emphasizes the importance of top quality roughage, both summer and winter, as the foundation of a profitable feeding system. However, he also knows that grass alone, no matter how good, just won't fill the milk pail.

When the cows go to pasture, Ray continues to feed all the hay they will eat and reduces the grain to 1 pound for each 5 pounds of milk. Some cows will not eat that much grain. They get about all they will eat because at best, says Ray, cows will lose some weight when they first go on pasture and he likes to maintain body weight at all times. I asked him if he weighed the cows and he said he believes that a dairyman who watches his herd will know whether they gain, are holding their weight or losing.

Later he chops some grass with his field chopper and brings it to the cows and around June 1 he fills one of his silos with grass to be fed out in July and August. The grass is wilted in about two hours on a good drying day and no preservative of any kind is used. In the fall both silos are filled with corn.

He has little trouble from mastitis, and last year 46 cows produced 46 calves. "The record is not always quite that good", he admitted with a smile.

Near Cincinnatus, County Agent Ira Blixt and I stopped to visit with Warner Harrington. In winter, Warner's herd of purebred Holsteins gets a 16% grain ration at the rate of 1 pound for each 4 pounds of milk. On pasture they get the same feed at 1 pound to 6 pounds of milk.

The day they are turned out to pasture they get their regular feeding of roughage and grain and are left out only two hours. The next day the time is lengthened and the third day they are on their own. A year ago cows were turned out late in April on some winter barley, thus extending the pasture season, but last fall, hurricane Hazel mixed things up and prevented seeding of a new field. "Winter barley sure did make milk", said Warner.

The herd gets unusual treatment in one respect. In winter, they are fed roughage only twice a day, 25 pounds of hay at 8:00 a. m., and 40 to 50 pounds of silage at 4:00 p. m. The practice was started 10 years ago when help was hard to get, but the results were so good that Warner continued the practice. Incidentally, no grass silage is put up on his farm.

In case you are wondering about the results of this method of feeding on production, as I did, your doubts will disappear when I tell you that the average of the entire herd of 30 for 8 consecutive years is 13,678 pounds of milk and 518 pounds of fat.

Also you will be interested to know that around 400,000 pounds *(Continued on Page 21)*

Selling Milk By the Gallon In Connecticut, See Page 13

Back Again...

The Most Popular Summer Dairy Feed in the Northeast...

G.L.F. 14% GRASSLAND DAIRY

LAST spring and summer, thousands of dairy farmers switched over to G.L.F. Grassland Dairy. And with cows already on grass in some areas, orders have again started to roll in for this popular summer dairy feed.

Grassland Dairy is an excellent feed for cows turned out on good pasture, and here are some of the reasons why . . .

It Keeps Cows In Good Rig

Even on high quality pasture, a good cow rarely can eat all the grass she needs to make all the milk she is capable of producing. She has to have some grain to round out her diet, or she will drop off in body weight, and probably production, too. 14% Grassland Dairy is ideal for keeping cows in good flesh.

It Boosts Production

Grassland Dairy more than pays its way when fed to cows on good pasture. A pound of this feed costs less than what a pound of milk is bringing in most places right now. And one pound of feed will make from 2 to 2½ pounds of milk beyond what a cow can produce on grass alone. The extra production means extra profit from each milk check.

Add up these advantages—cows in good rig, high milk production—and you have the reason why so many farmers will again feed G.L.F. 14% Grassland Dairy to cows on pasture this spring.

Just as a suggestion . . . stop in soon and talk feed with your G.L.F. man for a few minutes. He'll be glad to show you the best buys, and which G.L.F. ration will fit into your feeding program most profitably.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

And Still A Favorite . . .

G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker

You'll find a lot of farmers feeding that old standby—G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker—this spring and summer, too. It's extra good for feeding when pastures have dropped off a little in quality.

Also, because of the present market on protein ingredients, G.L.F. Milk Maker is priced exceptionally low this spring. So when you talk with your G.L.F. man, you'll find it's a whale of a feed for the money.

COMPARE PRICES — COMPARE VALUES

It pays to use your cooperative



From the Editor's MAILBAG

HOW MUCH POTATO ACREAGE?

THEY say the low potato price is all our own fault for planting too much. "But," how in Heavens name can we ever ship less than we have this year and exist? So how can it be Maine's fault altogether that there is an over-supply. Surely there must be too many planted somewhere else in the country besides here.

It seems to us if Maine cuts on its acreage there will be an increase somewhere else. I am sure that the growers here would be willing to take any cut that the rest of the country will. But what the farmers are most afraid of here is, if we should cut 10 or 15% off our crop that some of the other states would increase theirs that much **more**, so that it would come out the same. Now what a lot of us would like to see done is a compulsory cut of the same percentage in every state. Then none could say that one was favored more than another. It would cost something we realize but surely not as much as any crop support that could be set up.

It is hard enough for Maine and especially Aroostook County to compete with the rest of the states because of the terrific freight rates both in and out, and on top of that our taxes are increasing all the time. It seems as if our school expenses keep on going up a couple of thousands every year. Although contrary to a lot of talk that we have made so much money on our crops here, there are very few years that we have had a 10% profit on a $10,000 investment, and most of the time it has been 2 to 5% when it didn't drop to a 75% loss as it did last year.

But I see it is not only us that are in trouble this year. Looks like the farmers down south are getting their share of trouble too. I have often wondered if there could not be some kind of crop insurance set up. At least enough to cover the expense of growing a crop.—*Mr. Archie G. Olson, New Sweden, Maine.*

— A. A. —

MORE ABOUT LIGHTNING

A QUESTION was asked in the March 19 issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about lightning striking only white spots on colored cattle. I cannot answer the question, but I can give a theory.

Static electricity causes hairs to stand on end, the finer the hair, the more readily it stands up. I have not examined the hair of cattle, but I have noticed a difference in the hair of people. Sometimes machinery with rapidly moving belts produce considerable static electricity. A person with light blond hair walks by, and his hair stands out in the direction of the electricity. A person with heavier dark hair passes, and there is but little effect.

It may be that light hair in cattle, as in men, is often finer and more flexible than dark hair. If it is, it will respond to the static electricity in the air before the actual stroke occurs. As the hair rises it gives off a trace of static electricity, which opens the path for the lightning to follow.

This takes place too quickly for the eye to notice, all in a fraction of a second, but any person could observe whether the white spots had softer hair than the dark. If it is softer, that would be the natural explanation.

—*A. W. Forbes, Worcester, Mass.*



"Aw, come out of it — I've brought you flowers before!"

— A.A. —

EGGS IN BREAD

ALTHOUGH we do little farm work here, we still are farmers at heart. We keep our cow and hens to be sure we have the best of these foods.

I have been reading in your good AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and other papers how to use more eggs, but little is written about bread with eggs. Many years ago we had a surplus of pullet eggs and I began using them in bread and have kept it up, since I have made bread for over 60 years.

I use 3 to 4 eggs with each quart of liquid, ½ milk and water, chicken fat and honey. It is good to taste, good for one and how the grandchildren love it! In these days of freezing food I only make 14 pounds of bread every two weeks.

—*Just an old farmer lady*

— A. A. —

POTATO CONSUMPTION

I WANT to offer this suggestion for increasing potato consumption: why not give the city restaurants "reject" and sprouted potatoes if they'd agree to place a free serving of them, nicely prepared, on each luncheon and dinner plate, perhaps with eggs for breakfast. In the South all patrons get free "grits" which seem to be becoming more and more popular, as a result. Newspapers and magazines should publish more recipes using potatoes, too.

—*Margaret Mercer, Windsor, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

TRESPASSING

IF YOU will write Secretary of State, Lansing, Michigan, and ask them for a copy or two of the Horton Trespassing Law, it might help in your state. I lived in Michigan 25 years and I liked it very much as I was a property owner. Some cheap hunters and sportsmen don't like it because they have to ask the property owner to hunt on their property, but if hunters do right and obey the law, the property owner is their friend.—*Robert E. Low, Freeport, Maine.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: We wrote and asked for a copy of the law. Its chief feature is that no person can hunt or fish legally in Michigan without the written consent of the owner or tenant.

— A. A. —

MEMORIES

"Your story, 'Walking the Broad Highway' takes me back to the farm where I lived as a child. I, too, well remember when the threshers came with horses and how it used to thrill me to see the horse tread the old horse power machine."



Malathion is sprayed on walls, ceiling, stanchions and floor of dairy barn for effective fly control. Drinking fountains are protected.

THE FLY-KILLING POWER OF MALATHION LASTS UP TO 21 DAYS

That's right, malathion's residual kill lasts as long as three full weeks, depending on local conditions, saving you both time and labor. And here are more good reasons why malathion is the *preferred insecticide* for fly control:

- It's recommended for fly control by USDA.
- It can be applied in and around dairy barns, on manure piles and garbage heaps, along fence rows, on the ground around water troughs—and on similar places where flies gather or breed.
- It's easy to use as a knockdown and residual spray made from wettable powder or emulsifiable liquid. Also available as a dry bait.
- It kills DDT-resistant flies and fly maggots, too.
- It's quickly effective.
- It's low in cost.

Don't spend another dollar on fly control until you get all the facts about malathion!

Consult your local agricultural authority. Write for free leaflet.

Malathion insecticides are available from well-known manufacturers. See your regular supplier. Look for MALATHION on the label.

American Cyanamid Company

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

DEVELOPERS AND PRODUCERS OF MALATHION AND PARATHION TECHNICAL

CELINA Round End Tube Top Stock Tanks For Every Farm Need!



You can't buy a finer stock tank—than the CELINA round end Tube-Top tank.

Tube-Top construction with double locked seam bottoms. Made of 20 gauge steel—with a new and denser uniform zinc coating. No uncoated spots to start early corrosion. Horizontal and vertical corrugations to add strength. Available with one or more built-in waterers, equipped with automatic float valves, if wanted,—for watering hogs and sheep. Wide range of sizes and capacities.

See your dealer today—let him show you CELINA . . . the finest!

THE CELINA MANUFACTURING CO., CELINA, OHIO

SEE CELINA FIRST FOR THE FINEST! Self Feeders—Hog Waterers—Stock Tanks—(with or without hog waterers)—Hog Troughs—Feeding Pans

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

FOR LESS FIGHTING, MORE COOPERATION

DURING this period of low milk prices, many persons—qualified or not — are coming up with plans, with the claim that they are the whole solution to the milk marketing problem. Some of these plans would help. But there is no one solution.

The suggestion has been made many times that more efficiency in milk production, and particularly on the part of dealers in marketing milk, is what is vitally needed. Many dealers are trying to keep abreast of the times, but the time has come when the dealer who uses the same old obsolete methods of milk handling, distribution and sales that he has always used can no longer be tolerated in the business. He cannot continue to take it out in low prices to farmers, and pass on his inefficiency to the consumer.

A plan that will do as much as anything to increase milk prices is more promotion to increase consumption of milk. So far a good job has been done by the Dairy Councils, the American Dairy Association, and Milk For Health. But they have only scratched the surface, and there are indications now that milk publicity and advertising is slowed by lack of full cooperation among the four main milk marketing cooperatives in the New York milk shed.

For the first time in years these organizations did cooperate in helping to get a better price for milk during the spring months through the super pool. They have worked together also at the recent hearing to ask for $6 milk. But this cooperation has slowed up again, and the leaders should understand that farmers are in no mood to have their milk organizations quarrelling and jockeying among themselves for some advantage over the others, while Rome burns.

It is time they got down to business. And their first business right now is to get wholeheartedly back of the campaign to increase the consumption of milk.

HOW IS YOUR WIRING?

FROM time to time we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have called your attention to the fact that you are asking more and more service from your electric wiring both in the house and barns, and that perhaps the wiring was installed years ago and may be totally inadequate to the load it is now carrying.

This is dangerous. A careful check-up may save you loss, and even tragedy.

GARDEN REPORT

ON April 22 we removed the mulch from the strawberries set last year and have a good stand of Sparkle, Catskill, Fairfax, and Empire. The several long rows of the new asparagus setting have come through the winter in good shape. It is a temptation to treat ourselves to the new shoots, but I am told that it is better not to do any cutting the first year.

I never have got over my boyhood habit of liking a big pan of popcorn. Last year we planted several rows of Burpee's Hybrid South American Mushroom. It did exceptionally well. When it was ripe and dry we shelled it and put it into airtight cans. There is enough to last for two or three years, and you never saw any popcorn to beat it.

This year we have planted four or five cantaloupe seeds in each of twenty 4" pots, with the soil well enriched with rotted manure, humus and fertilizer. Later, when the weather is right, they will be transplanted to the garden, and we will also plant some of the seed directly in the garden. We like lots of melons. Our best luck with melons has been with Burpee's Netted Gem, G.L.F. Delicious No. 51, and Burpee's Honey Rock.

Already well started in flats are several varieties of tomatoes and many others of the vegetables, including even some sweet corn, which we will transplant to the garden later.

Again I urge you to have a garden. A garden improves the quality of your eating throughout the year, especially if you have a freezer, and a good garden certainly cuts the cost of living. It's fun, particularly if you also grow plenty of the hardy, easily grown flowers.

By E. R. Eastman

AN EDITOR LAMENTS

"And now among the fading embers,
These in the main are my regrets:
When I am right no one remembers,
When I am wrong, no one forgets."

WHY DON'T YOU?

UNDER the efficient leadership of Harold L. Creal, the New York State Fair forged ahead to become one of the great expositions in America. There is every indication that it will continue its growth under the leadership of the new Director, Mr. William F. Baker, and that the New York State Fair of 1955, to be held September 3 to 10, will be the biggest and best ever. Director Baker has both the know-how and the enthusiasm.

The time to prepare to get the most out of the State Fair, the Eastern States Exposition, and the local fairs is at planting time. In total, hundreds of thousands of dollars in premium money is paid to ensure the best exhibits of the farm and home. Why shouldn't you win some of that money? You can if you do a little planning to raise some extra quality fruit, vegetable crops, or prepare your animals for the expositions' show rings.

OPPORTUNITY WITH SHEEP

SHEEP deserve to come back to our northeastern farms more rapidly than they are. They have been paying well for years. They make a good project to get the son well started in farming.

But if you are considering adding sheep as a sideline, keep in mind these conditions:

1. Fences must be kept sheep-tight.
2. Don't put them in a hill pasture far from the home, where dogs may ruin a flock.
3. Sheep are especially responsive to kindness and good care. You must like them to succeed with them.

HOW WE SELL AT RETAIL

ONE way to cut the wide spread between farm and retail prices is for the farmer to sell direct to the consumer. Unfortunately, of course, this is not practical for everybody. Most farmers are so occupied with production that they have no time to try to peddle their produce in town or sell through the mail. Besides, special know-how and skill are required.

Some farmers and their wives have been very successful with roadside markets. At this time of low prices it is especially helpful if a farmer or his wife can find a practical way of selling at retail. Many of you have succeeded in doing so. In order to pass on the information, and to help others, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $5 for the best letter, and $1 for each other letter published on the subject. "How We Sell At Retail."

Don't make your letters long. Address them to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department SR, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. and have them in our offices not later than May 15.

EAT MORE EGGS

THE Poultry and Egg National Board is letting people know about the high, attractive eating qualities of poultry products. Among its projects is furnishing regularly to food editors reliable laboratory kitchen-tested recipes and photographs that influence millions of homemakers to use more poultry and eggs.

That is good work! As Ed Babcock used to say, what the consumer needs to know is the high health-producing, well balanced and attractive diet based upon animal agriculture, which includes dairy and poultry products, meat, balanced with plenty of vegetables and fruits such as we grow here in the Northeast.

THE FARMER COMES CLOSE TO GOD

ON May 15 Rural Life Sunday will be celebrated in hundreds of country churches. That is altogether fitting and proper.

It is hard to see how anyone close to the growing things of plant and animal life can lack faith in the wondrous works of the Creator. As you look at the millions of leaves on the trees, do you ever think that every single one of them is alike to every other one, and yet has its individual differences? Did you ever think as you gazed at the stars that all are exactly governed by universal laws to the minutest detail? Did you ever think of the wonderful quality of ice which makes it lighter than water? Were it heavier, all water would freeze and sink to the bottom and never thaw out. By just this one single law God made life possible on earth.

One could go on and on with illustrations, all proving that where there is law there must of course be a law-giver. Rural Life Sunday gives us a special opportunity to emphasize again the fact that the countryman has the privilege, perhaps more than anyone else, of living and working with Nature and Nature's God.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

AFTER our experience in the Northeast with hurricanes and tornadoes, we can sympathize with the Texan in the following story, told in "Better Crops With Plant Food":

An oldtimer in an Alabama town was standing on a street corner watching ominous black clouds gathering in the West, when a stranger standing next to him remarked:

"I don't like to say it, but those clouds look exactly like some we had back in Texas one time just before a tornado struck."

"Was it a bad 'un?" the native asked.

"Bad?" the Texan replied. "How you figger I come to be in Alabama?"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 9. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N Y Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

DAIRYMEN LOOK AHEAD: While the price increase will help, the most important result of the recent hearing on the Class I price for the New York Metropolitan market was the promise of an early hearing to consider all angles of the order. (See page 20.) The floor price of $4.75 which, it is estimated, will be effective only for May and June, will add about $1,000,000 to dairy farmers' checks compared to estimated returns without the floor, but the average of $20.00 per dairyman will not solve the cost-price squeeze problem. As a matter of fact, doubling the increase would not have solved the problem either. **Under present conditions, boosting the Class I price $1.00 would increase a dairyman's return by less than half that amount.**

However, the coming hearing should make the long time outlook brighter by correcting some fundamental market difficulties, one of which is the unreasonable surplus which holds down the blend price. Eventually, two things are essential: 1. Disposal of the burdensome Government-owned surplus of dairy products. 2. Bringing supply and demand into better balance by reducing production, increasing consumption, or a combination of the two.

HENS AND TURKEYS: In March, U. S. egg production was 1% below March 1954. Baby chicks hatched in March were 18% fewer than last March and on April 1 there were 9% fewer eggs in incubators. Recently the egg-feed ratio has been running close to comparable dates last year. Without supports or controls egg prices recovered relatively fast following unsatisfactory markets last fall and winter.

In March, 7,644,000 heavy-breed turkey poults were hatched, 18% below last year, which is also the same decrease as in the first three months of the year. There were 5% fewer heavy-breed eggs in incubators on April 1st. Light breed turkeys hatched in March were 1,080,000, a decrease of 40% from last March. Light breed eggs in incubators April 1st were down 32% below last year. The figures indicate a better relation between turkey supply and demand than in 1954, especially if the trend to fewer turkeys continues.

MILK-FED VEAL: The market for top quality veal is inadequately supplied. In many cases there is money in feeding milk to veal calves if you figure that the milk sent to the market **will bring you only the surplus price.** If a large percentage of Northeastern dairymen would follow the practice, it would widen the market for good veal and increase the returns per cwt. for milk sold **because it would mean a larger per cent of all milk sold as Class I and less used for manufacture.**

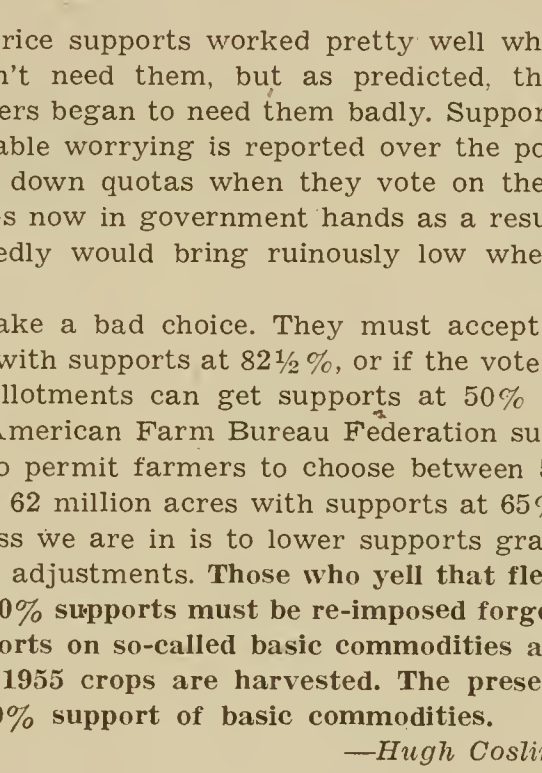
LITTLE CHOICE: High rigid price supports worked pretty well when farmers didn't need them, but as predicted, they rapidly began to break down when farmers began to need them badly. Supports on wheat are not working and considerable worrying is reported over the possibility that wheat farmers might turn down quotas when they vote on them soon. Because of the tremendous supplies now in government hands as a result of high supports, such action undoubtedly would bring ruinously low wheat prices.

The trouble is that farmers must make a bad choice. They must accept a 55 million acre national quota, probably with supports at 82½%, or if the vote is "NO", growers who stick to acreage allotments can get supports at 50% of parity, which is no support at all. The American Farm Bureau Federation suggests more flexibility, with legislation to permit farmers to choose between 55 million acres with supports at 82½% or 62 million acres with supports at 65%.

The only way to work out of this mess we are in is to lower supports gradually, thus giving farmers time to make adjustments. **Those who yell that flexible supports have failed and that rigid 90% supports must be re-imposed forget, perhaps intentionally, that flexible supports on so-called basic commodities are not yet effective and will not be until 1955 crops are harvested. The present intolerable situation developed under 90% support of basic commodities.**

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THERE'S nothing that will soothe man's soul like stringing up a fishing pole, forgetting why the world's so sick, and spending time down by the crick. It is no wonder ancient men, who lived back in the ages when there were no atom bombs to fear or squawking motor cars to hear, spent lots of time at this pursuit and made their troubles less acute. When you're reclining by a stream with naught to do but rest and dream, you can't get very dog-gone mad, there ain't no reason to be sad, and never will your ticker pump abnormally, or ulcers jump.

To me, there is no greater fun than lying there beneath the sun, or if the afternoon is hot, reclining in a shady spot, and watching how the swallows fly or clouds go drifting 'cross the sky. If you keep still perhaps you'll see a squirrel jump from tree to tree, or spy an unsuspecting frog climb up to croak upon a log. It makes no diff'rence if you catch no fish at all or quite a batch, the joy is just in being there 'mid peacefulness and silence where you can forget the world is ill and Jane Mirandy's voice is still.



New Holland harvests standing crops in one fast operation.

Direct-Cut
your thickest, tallest crop!



"I grow a variety of crops on my grassland acreage," says C. C. Becker, Alhambra, Illinois. "Brome, alfalfa, timothy, ladino, red clover and sudan grass. That means quite a range of different chopping requirements, but my New Holland Forage Harvester with direct-cut attachment handles them all as easy and neat as you please. I think it's the best piece of forage equipment I have ever owned."

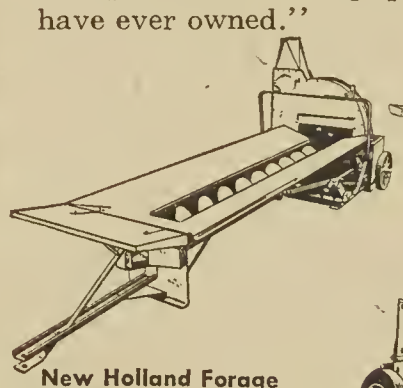
A New Holland easily handles any forage chopping job

Name any forage crop—alfalfa, soybeans, sudan grass, corn or sorghum. A New Holland chops them all, tall, thick, tangled, even blown down.

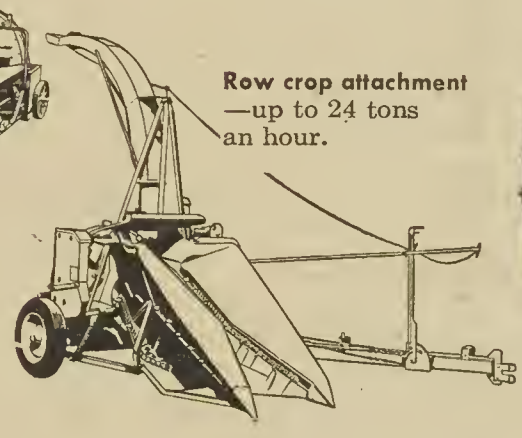
Versatility is the secret of this forage harvester! You can chop any length from ¼" to 4¼". Use 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 knife settings to fit individual crop and power requirements. Your choice of windrow, row crop or direct cut attachments.

Is it easy to run? Sure is. One lever controls the feed table—start, stop, or reverse—right from the tractor seat. Patented anti-clogging Flo-Trac Feed keeps constant control of light or heavy material.

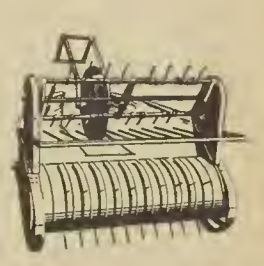
Get the whole story from your New Holland dealer. He carries a complete line of forage harvesters—engine-powered or p.t.o.—and forage blowers. He's the center for grassland information. The New Holland Machine Company, New Holland, Pennsylvania.



New Holland Forage Blower—up to 36 tons of grass, 48 tons of corn an hour.



Row crop attachment—up to 24 tons an hour.



Windrow attachment—up to 22 tons an hour.

FREE! We'd like to send you a 16-page book, "Preservatives Insure Your Silage." Ask, too, for free catalog and field demonstration. Write: New Holland Machine Co., 1105 Elm St., New Holland, Pa.



NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

New! Ford Tricycles



For the most comfortable tricycle tractor ride of your life, you owe it to yourself to get behind the wheel of a new Ford Tricycle Tractor!

First off, you'll like the way you step aboard easily. You'll feel a new sense of safety as you sit comfortably on the low-mounted seat. You'll enjoy the smooth steering and handy controls . . . almost as easy as driving your own car!

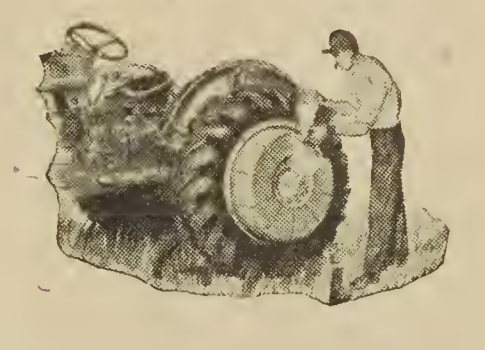
And when you start to plant or cultivate with a Ford Tricycle Tractor, you'll see how much easier row crop farming can be! You'll like the time you save attaching the 2- or 4-row front-mounted equipment . . . the ease with which you power-adjust* rear wheels for different row widths . . . the clear view of the rows as you work . . . the high crop clearance for work in tall crops . . . the smooth, easy hydraulic control. No wonder you can get more done, and feel fresher at the end of the day with a Ford Tricycle Tractor!

Of course, there's much more you'll want to see and try in the new 2-plow 700 series and 3-plow 900 series Ford Tricycle Tractors. So stop in and see them at your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer. Ask about the new front-mounted Ford Corn Pickers, too.

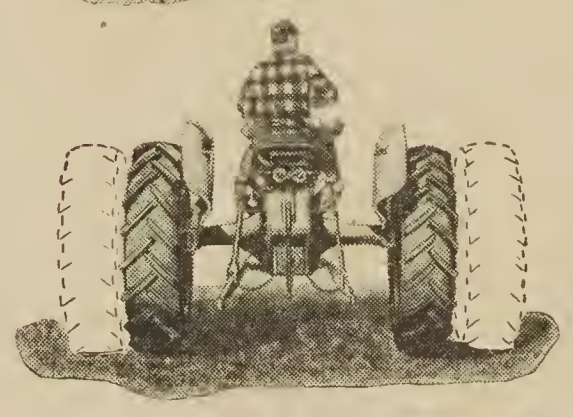
TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DIVISION, FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Birmingham, Michigan

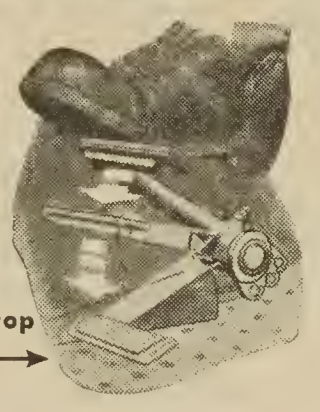
*Standard equipment on 900 series, sold separately for 700 series.
**Standard equipment on Model 960, Models 740 and 950 equipped with Transmission PTO.

Ford Farming
GETS MORE DONE . . . AT LOWER COST









NEW!

Tailored Traction—With Ford's exclusive Vari-Weight System, you can quickly add weight as needed to get "Tailored Traction." For light work, weight is easily removed to save fuel, reduce soil compaction. Sold separately.

NEW!

High Clearance, with Safety—Plenty of crop clearance, plus unusual ground-hugging stability and safety. You get a cradled ride on the low-mounted seat, rather than the pitch and toss common with higher seats.

NEW!

Power-Adjusted Rear Wheels*—Without jacking or heavy work, tractor power quickly spaces rear wheels to any width from 56 to 76 inches. After wheels have been switched manually, tractor power spaces them from 64 to 84 inches.

NEW!

Live PTO Operates from Clutch Pedal**

This one feature takes *plenty* of work out of PTO operation. Instead of controlling the live PTO with one lever or pedal and the tractor clutch with another, you can now control both with one easy motion.

NOW ON DISPLAY

See these

FORD TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DEALERS

NEW YORK

ADDISON, Front St., Stiker & Cisco
ALBION, Farmers Machine Service
AMSTERDAM, R.D. 1 Florida Implement Co.
ANDOVER, Ford & Peckham
ARCADE, 543 W. Main St., Larry Romance
AUBURN, South Street Road Henry Tractor & Impl. Co.
BAINBRIDGE, Bainbridge Tractor Sales
BATH, Bath-Hammondsport Road McKinley Brothers
BEDFORD HILLS H. A. Stein Tractor & Equipment Co., Inc.
BERGEN Morley Tractor Service Corp.
BUFFALO, 3045 Seneca St. Buffalo Tractor & Impl. Co., Inc.
CANANDAIGUA, Ontario Tractor & Impl. Co.
CATSKILL R. C. Lacy Co.
CLARENCE CENTER Yoder Brothers
CLINTON, Meadow Street Clinton Tractor & Impl. Co.
CLYDE, Meads' Tractor & Implement
COBLESKILL Cobleskill Sales Co.
CORTLAND Cain's Tractor & Impl. Inc.
CROPSEYVILLE Brown's Garage
DANSVILLE, 12 Spruce St. Dansville Tractor & Imp. Co.
DELHI, 56 Main St. Delhi Tractor Sales
DELMAR Hansen's Tractor & Imp. Co.
DEPAUVILLE Carl Fry, Inc.
DUNDEE Dundee Motors
EAST PEMBROKE George H. Lutz
EDEN, N & W Tractor & Farm Supply Corp.
ELLENBURG DEPOT Nephew's Garage
ENDICOTT Newing Equipment Corp.
FORT PLAIN, R.D. 4 Duesler's Garage
GOUVERNEUR Dodds Motor Co.
GRANVILLE Scott's Tractor & Impl. Co.
GREAT BEND, P.O. Box 187, Martin St. Rd. Guy K. Huntley & Sons
GREENWICH Jonn Whiteside & Sons
HAMILTON Hamilton Farm Equipment Co.
HANNIBAL, Midway Garage & Machine Shop
HIGHLAND, Franklyn Farm Equip. Co., Inc.
HOLLAND Bill's Supply & Service
HONEOYE FALLS H. J. Leary
HORSEHEADS, 703 S. Main St., Jack Howland
HUDSON Stilwell Motors, Inc.
HUME Ricketts & Sandford
KENNEDY, P.O. Box 134 Kennedy Tractor & Impl. Co.
LAFAYETTE, P.O. Box 48 Henson Farm Supply & Tractor Co.
LISBON L. H. Flack
LITTLE VALLEY Harry W. Armes
LIVERPOOL Community Farm Service
LIVINGSTON MANOR, Liberty Tractor Co., Inc.
LOWVILLE Nortz & Virkler, Inc.
MALONE, P.O. Box 327 Franklin County Farm Supply
MEDINA Albright's Garage
NEWARK Newark Tractor & Implement
NEWFANE Owen's Implement Service
NEW HYDE PARK Malvese Tractor & Implement Co., Inc.
NEWPORT Snyder Motor Sales
NIAGARA FALLS, M.R. #25, Howard Retzlaff
NUNDA, East St. Tunningley Tractor Sales
ONEONTA, 23 Reynolds St. Otsego Tractor & Impl. Sales
OVID N. R. Boyce & Son
OXFORD Chenango Tractor & Equip. Co.
PANAMA Whitney & Wood
PERRY Larry & Al's
PERU Peru Farm Center
PINE PLAINS Merritt & Woodward, Inc.
PORT HENRY Belden & Edwards, Inc.
PORT JERVIS, Deerpark Tractor & Equip. Co.
PORTVILLE Foote Tractor Co.
PULASKI Clement Farm Center
REMSEN, Williams Tractor & Equipt. Co., Inc.
REXFORD Droms' Tractor & Impl. Co.
RICHFIELD SPRINGS Harry W. Smith
RIVERHEAD, L. I., Modern Tractor Co., Inc.
ROCHESTER 9,—915 Brown Rd. Buckner & Miller Co.
SALISBURY CENTER Darling Farm Supply
SHERIDAN Pagano Tractor & Impl. Co.
SODUS, R.F.D. 2, DeHondt Implement Co.
TRUMANSBURG B & L Motors
WALDEN, Orange Tractor & Impl. Co., Inc.
WAMPSVILLE, P.O. Box 2 Austin's Farm Equipment Co.
WARSAW, 104 W. Buffalo St. Oram Motor Sales, Inc.
WAVERLY Walker Motor Sales
WHITEHALL F. H. Kingsley & Sons
WHITNEY POINT Whitney Point Tractor
WILLSBORO F. D. Marshall & Son

PENNSYLVANIA

DUSHORE Fitzpatrick & Lambert
GALETON Osgood's Garage
HONESDALE, Route 6 Wayne Tractor & Equipt. Co., Inc.
LENOXVILLE H. L. Stephens & Son Tractor & Impl. Co.
MANSFIELD I. W. Harvey & Son
MONTROSE Montrose Tractor Sales
SMETHPORT, Smethport Tractor & Impl. Co.
TOWANDA Shores & Schmieg, Inc.
TUNKHANNOCK Turrell Motor Co.
WELLSBORO Frank Callahan
YOUNGSVILLE, P.O. Box 181 Youngsville Farm Service, Inc.

The QUESTION ? BOX



Is there a sure and relatively easy way to control the grubs that appear on the backs of cattle in the spring?

Rotenone is the insecticide to use. If the rotenonc available locally is 4%, mix it with an equal part of sulfur and use it as a dust. Sprinkle about half a cupful on the back of each animal and work it in with the fingers or a brush. The object is to get some of the rotenone into the small hole in the skin which is made by each grub.

Results would be much better if all the dairymen in the neighborhood carry out control measures. If not controlled, the grubs eventually emergc from the cow's back, drop to the soil, become pupae and later develop into flics which lay eggs on the cow's back and again develop into grubs, thus completing the cycle.

Why is bacterial wilt on sweet corn more serious some years than others? Can it be controlled?

A severe winter cuts thc damage from this disease the following summer because it kills off insects, chiefly flea beetles, which carry the disease. Especially in the Hudson Valley, some growers have controlled wilt quite well by spraying with DDT to kill the flea beetles.

Is it possible to grow trout in a farm pond?

Yes, but to be successful the pond should have at least an area of one-quarter of an acre and should be at least 8 feet deep. Brown trout are not recommended but either brook or rainbow trout are satisfactory. No other kind of fish should be in the pond with them.

This type of pond can produce trout at the rate of 90 to 120 pounds an acre per year if it is fished moderately thc first summer after stocking and heavily the second summer.

Are there any new varieties of cultivated elderberries?

There is one variety known as "Adams" and if you want to try it in your garden, you can get rooted plants from the New York State Fruit Testing Association, Geneva, N. Y.

I have a small apple and pear orchard (24 trees). As the trees are only approximately 7 years old, I spray them with a trombone sprayer and I mix about 5 gallons of spray at a time.

I wish to use the new orthocide (Captan) with arsenate of lead and Pratt's DX. I should like to know the exact portions to use for 5 gallons of spray.

The quantity of cach material to use per 5 gallons of water would be as follows:

50% Captan—1.6 oz.—approximately 6 rounded tablespoonfuls Lead Arsenate—2.4 oz.—approximately 5 rounded tablespoonfuls Pratt's DX—7½ teaspoonfuls.

After about June 10-15, the Captan may be reduced to 1.2 oz. or slightly less than 5 rounded tablespoonfuls.

At the present time, there are several commercial mixtures on the market that contain captan, methoxychlor and malathion. These are formulated for the home orchardist and gardener such as you. May I suggest that you look into the possibility of using one of these ready mixtures rather than mixing your own. They would have the advantage of avoiding the lead and arsenical residue on the fruit as well as controlling a wider range of insects.



SPRING OF THE YEAR, TRA LA!

WHEN springtime comes, have you noticed how a wife who has been perfectly contented and happy all winter will suddenly become rigid and solemnly point at the ceiling? "Look at that!" she says.

Husband peers at the ceiling. "I don't see anything."

"You don't see anything!" the wife shouts. "Look at that wallpaper! It's filthy dirty. We've had it on our walls for three years. I'll bet our friends think we're so poor we can't afford new wallpaper."

"Now, now," husband soothes. "You thought this paper was a beautiful pattern when we bought it; and, for my part, I've been perfectly happy with it."

"Yah-yah," the missus snorts, "you'd be happy with anything. If a man had to do spring house cleaning, I wonder when he'd begin."

Husband answers, "Never."

At house cleaning time a man goes to the refrigerator for something to eat; the refrigerator is empty. He looks for his favorite easy chair; the chair is out on the porch sticky with fresh varnish. He can't go to bed because there's nothing on the bed except the bare springs.

And to cap the climax, he has to help his wife pick out new wallpaper. Have you ever seen a man and wife picking out wallpaper together?

The wife inquires, "What do you think of that pattern, dear? I don't like it either."

The wallpaper salesman turns over another page in the sample book.

"You don't like that, do you, dear? Too much pink in it." She turns to the salesman. "My husband doesn't like pink."

At last the little woman looks at her husband. "I think we like this design, don't we, dear?"

So that's that.

(After the new paper is on the wall—and the wife is disappointed in it—then she blames her husband for the *paper she picked out.*)

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



Remember last month I told you the lie about our dog Tad, the one I was gonna tell at the Cracker Barrel Club? Well, right after I finished it another guy got up and topped it. Darned if he didn't win. Here it is.

"Been a lot of dog stories goin' the rounds, most of 'em just plain lies. But my old Uncle Elmer had the handiest dog you ever saw. He could do the usual things like driving a tractor . . . but how he come to be called "Fixit" is quite a tale.

"One day Fixit took Uncle's busted cuckoo clock apart . . . hadn't cuckooed in 30 years. He grunted and grinned —Eureka, he had it! Needed oil, rich oil.

"Y'Know what that dog done? Gotta gallon of Bessie's milk—96% butterfat. Dunked the clock, hung it up — durned if he didn't Fixit!

"Only trouble was . . . every morning 'round milkin' time that cuckoo pops out of his clock and bellers 'Moooooo'!"

(Personally I think I was robbed.)

* * *

There's Not Many Vitamins In Grasshoppers

Set aside the jokes and the whoppers and let's get down to grasshoppers. worms and growing chicks.

It's mighty easy for a busy farmer to breath a sigh of relief that spring has sprung, and turn the chicks out to scratch for themselves. A lot of folks think that once they're on range that nature will give them all those mysterious vitamins and things. "Heaven will protect the woiking goil." so to speak.

Well I'm sorry to say IT JUST AIN'T SO.

That's because thc super-birds we're breeding today need extra amounts of minerals and vitamins to build good bodics for laying . . . and there's not many vitamins in grasshoppers.

Here's thc thing. Those birds that're growing now are building the machinery to hit 60 and 70 per cent production next winter. Now if that machinery isn't well-built they just won't make it . . . or they won't be able to hold it long . . . and all of your investment and overhead will be charged against broken-down birds.

It's easy and inexpensive to give them thc little supplemental growing feed they need. Your Watkins Dealer has the formula for a supplement that's designed specifically for growing birds on range . . . it's based on our famous Min-Vite for Poultry (with Methionine and Penicillin). I hope you'll talk it over next time you see him.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.



100-cow pen stable on Lewis Cope and Son Farm, East Springfield, New York. It was built at a cost of $25,000 with the Copes doing some of the work.



Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, West Winfield, built a pole auction building for calves and chicken sales. Some plastic roofing provides extra light.

Pole Construction



Chalmers Hering's pole poultry house, Oneonta, N. Y. 48'x96' pole structure, insulated ceiling. Used as brooder or laying house. Mr. Hering is now building another pole house 48'x156'.

Farmers Put Low Cost Structures to Many Uses

POLE BUILDINGS have found a place both on farms and in non-farm uses. Farmers have constructed pole machinery sheds, poultry houses, pen stables, stanchion barns and corn cribs at very low cost.

The simplicity of construction and use of rough lumber throughout reduces labor and material costs. Pressure treated poles set four feet in the ground eliminate costly foundations. Pressure treated plank should be used at ground line. Both plank and poles are estimated to last 50-75 years.

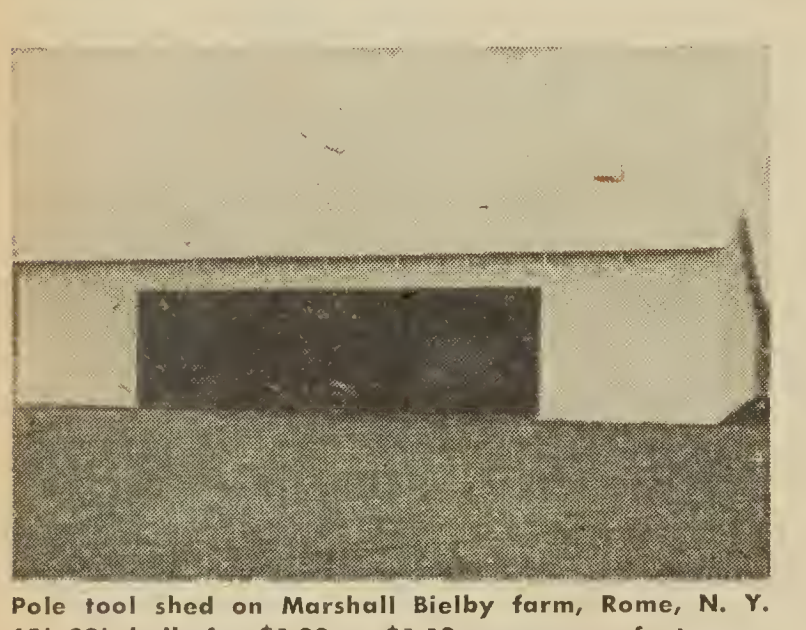
Pole buildings can be insulated and finished attractively inside much the same as conventional structures. The meeting room and offices of the Madison County Agricultural Activities Center are insulated and finished inside with Western red cedar. There is a concrete floor in this part.

Poultry houses using this construction have been insulated both on ceilings and in sidewalls. The latest building, a pole constructed stanchion barn, has insulated sidewalls, 3" glass wool in the ceiling and double pane windows. It is a one-story building with hay, bedding, and grain stored at ground level.

By IVAN W. BIGALOW



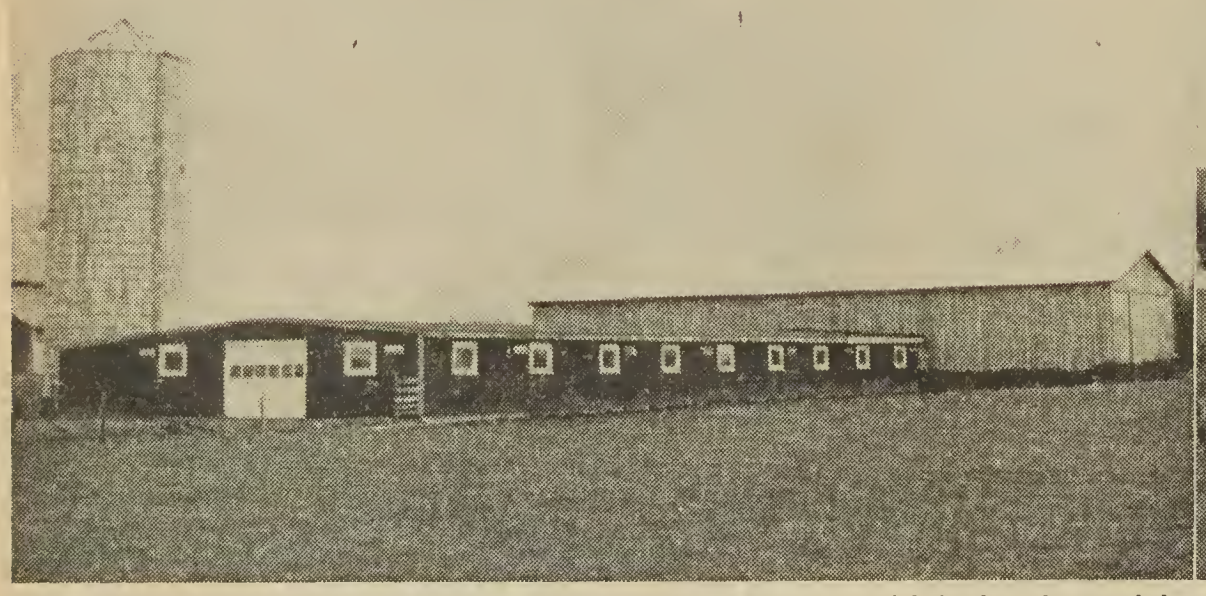
John Debrucque, Canastota, N. Y., built a 65'x52' pole barn for his beef cattle. Hay is stored on the ground in the high part. Cattle loaf in the low part which has south wall open.



Pole tool shed on Marshall Bielby farm, Rome, N. Y. 65'x39'—built for $1.00 to $1.10 per square foot.



This 104'x39' grain mill of the Ontario Feed Co. at Mexico, N. Y., has office and mixer in the building.



44-stall pole stanchion barn on Dick Craft farm 5 miles east of Richfield Springs. High barn is hay and bedding storage. Low barn is dairy stable. Milk house and grain room also built of poles. Total cost, including all labor, $13,000. Stable part could be used as an addition to conventional barns.



Madison County Agricultural Activities Center, Morrisville, N. Y., is a 234'x56' pole building with insulated meeting room, kitchen and DHIA office and lab. Display area 168'x56' is used for cattle shows, auctions, Farm and Home Week Show, barbecues, etc. Plastic glass in roof furnishes light for show area.





LAWN ROLLER

THIS IS my home-made lawn roller, made at very small expense.

The roller is part of an old milk can. The top was removed by heating it in an outdoor fireplace which melted the solder. I used an old piece of pipe for the axle and filled the can with concrete. The handles came from a worn-out lawn mower. It is just about the right weight for a lawn roller and has been in use for several years.—*H.C.*

— A. A. —

CLEANING CONVERTIBLE TOPS

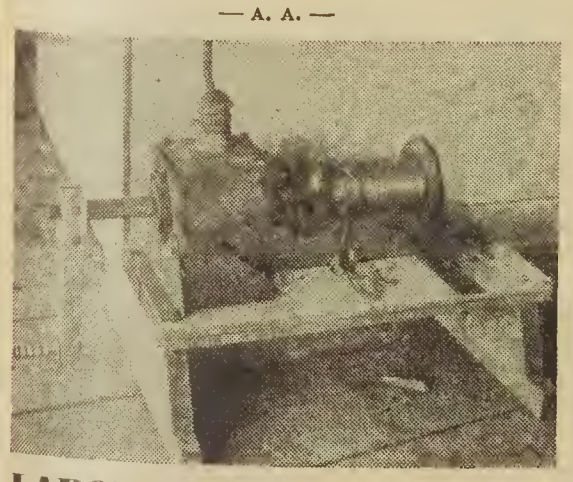
CONVERTIBLE coupe fabric top material is composed of two layers of material held together with rubber cement. This inner layer of rubber gives the top its waterproof qualities. When the top is stretched in a raised position, saturation of the outer cover with a volatile cleaner such as naptha or gasoline, will reach the inner rubber layer and may impair the waterproof qualities of the top. Therefore the use of such a cleaner should be avoided but it may be used sparingly to clean grease spots. The best way to clean a fabric car top is to use a whiskbroom and then wash the top with warm water and mild soap. Never use hot water.—*Glen F. Stillwell*

— A. A. —

FOR SAFETY

In building a bull-pen fence, it is a good idea to have the bottom plank or fence rail clear the ground by at least 14 inches so that a man can escape in an emergency.

— A. A. —

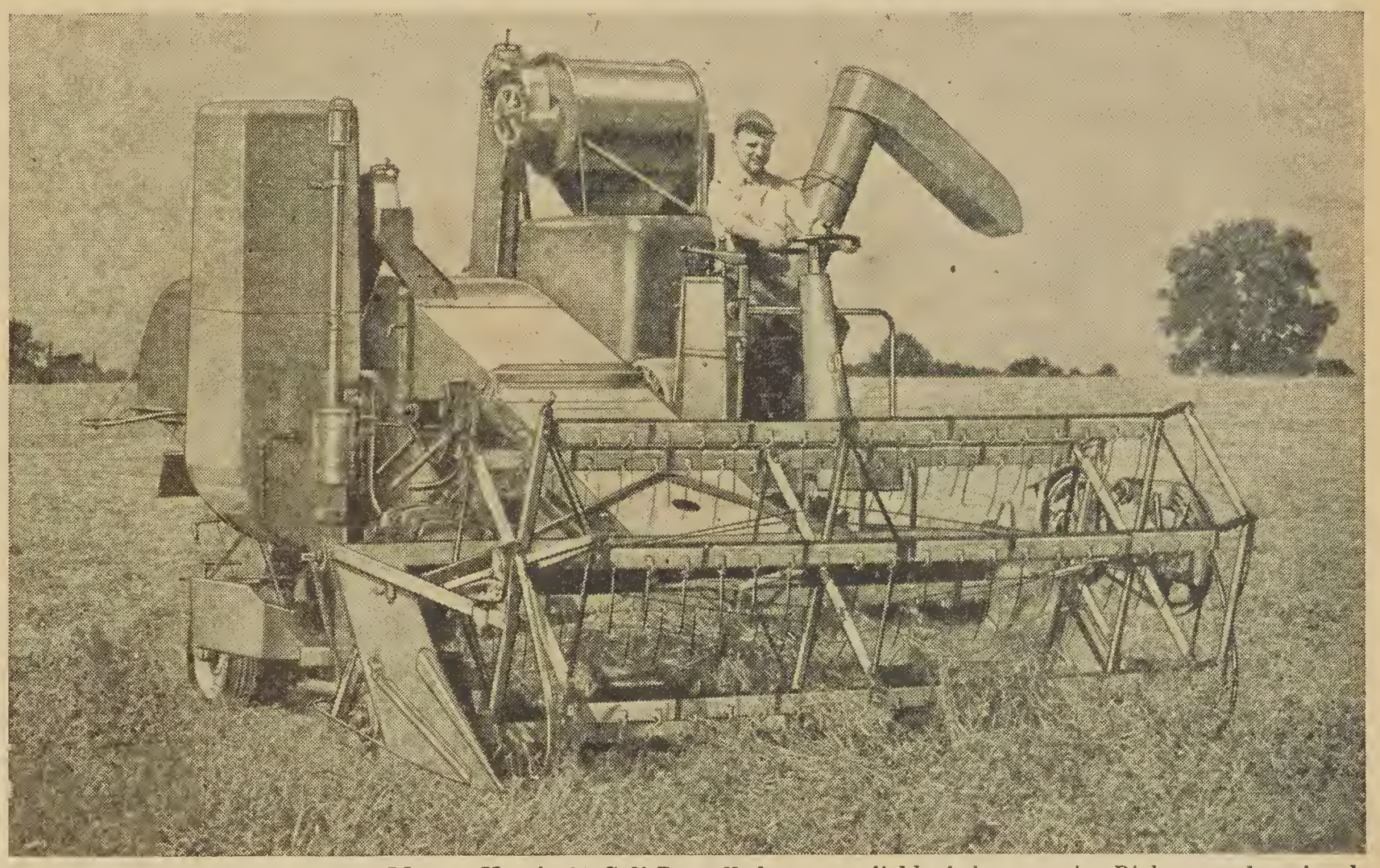


LABOR SAVER

A DISCARDED transmission from a car or truck; a small drum winch and an electric motor if electricity be nearby (a handcrank if it isn't) eases many tasks around the farm, especially if the rig is mounted so it is portable, thus movable to the site of the job.

—*Harvey Muller, Danboro, Penna.*

New York Owners say: "Cleaner Grain, Greater Economy, Easier to Handle"



Massey-Harris 60 Self-Propelled saves a field of down grain. Pick-up reel optional.

A 10-foot combine with big combine ideas
... puts more grain in the tank

PATTERNED after Massey-Harris big Self-Propelleds, the 60 has a back-ground of performance, ease of handling, and economy that fairly breathes success.

It takes the features and advantages of the big Massey-Haris 90 and 80 Self-Propelleds and bundles them into a smaller package — a combine that suits your farm like a two or three bottom plow.

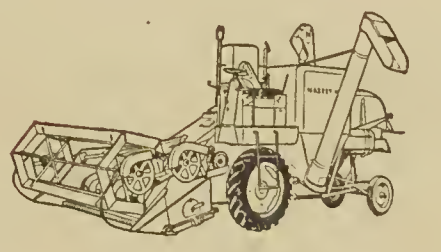
Look at this line-up of big combine ideas: — controlled feeding with Massey-Harris undershot elevator . . . hydraulic table lift . . . sealed-for-life bearings . . . a large diameter, rasp-bar cylinder . . . "cylinder-width" walkers, chaffer and sieves . . . new shoe control.

And the 60 has Massey-Harris Balanced Separation — the perfect control of grain and straw through every step of threshing.

Balanced Separation moves straw through the 60 in a loose, open blanket . . . fluffed up . . . thoroughly pitched and tossed to let more grain fall to the shoe. It saves more grain . . . gets cleaner grain that brings a higher price, makes better feed.

This performance keeps up round after round. A continuous stream of grain flows into the tank, an unbroken ribbon of loose, fluffy straw leaves the machine.

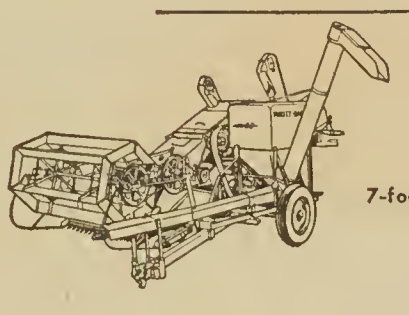
See this exciting combine for smaller farms. Your Massey-Harris dealer will be glad to show you all of the grain-saving, ease of handling and economy advantages. For folder, write Massey-Harris, Dept. E-85, Racine, Wisconsin.



10-foot Self-Propelled

MAKE IT A **Massey-Harris**

You know it's the Best Buy because it's the Best Seller



7-foot Power-Take-Off Engine Driven

SEE YOUR NEARBY MASSEY-HARRIS DEALER FOR ALL YOUR FARM EQUIPMENT NEEDS

NEW YORK

ALEXANDER.....Wiktor's Garage
ANDOVER....Leon's Sales & Service
BELMONT.....Belvidere Auto Parts
BILLINGS.....Francis Ryan, Inc.
BOSTON ..... M. J. Emerling
CANANDAIGUA.....Donald Howard
CHEEKTOWAGA..... Fronckowiak Motor Sales
CLINTON.....George Marsh
COHOES....Emerick Farm Equip. Co.
DAVENPORT..Durward MacCracken
EARLVILLE.....Earlville Farm Sales
EAST AURORA.. .....Circle Motors
ELLENBURG DEPOT.....S. L. Drown & Son
FILLMORE.....L. L. Babbitt
FRANKLINVILLE.....C. A. Phillips & Son, Inc.
GREIGSVILLE..Parnell S&S (Piffard)
HAMMONDSPORT....Kolo's Sales & Service
HEMLOCK.....John Dooley & Son
HOMER.....W. J. Price & Sons
HORNELL.....Thacher Brothers
ITHACA, Rt. 1.....Moravec Garage
JEFFERSONVILLE ..... Jeffersonville Garage
JOHNSON CITY, Rt. 2..Lloyd Mason
KEESEVILLE.....Thompson's Mach. & Welding
KIRKVILLE..... Mabie Bros.
LEROY.....F. W. Bickford
MILLERTON....Sco-Land Farm Mach.
NAPLES..... .....C. W. Guile
NEW HAMPTON....Sosler Bros. Gar.
NORTH JAVA....Java Farm Supply
PORT JERVIS.....Runnall's Garage
PULASKI....Bouvier's Farm Supplies
RANSOMVILLE..Walter R. Peterson
RICHFIELD SPRINGS... Beadle & Co., Inc.
RIVERHEAD, L. I.....Rolle Brothers
STERLING.....Matson Lumber Co.
STONE RIDGE....George Von Bargen
TROUPSBURG.....Elbert Potter
VALATIE.....Heins Equipment Co.
VERONA..Halder's Farm Equip. Co.
WALLKILL....Wallkill Farm Supplies
WALTON....Benedict Mach. Service
WATERLOO Finger Lakes Equip. Co.
WATERTOWN....Northern Impl. Co.
WEEDSPORT....O. Jorolemon & Sons
WESTBROOKVILLE....Westbrookville Garage

NEW JERSEY

BLAIRSTOWN.....Rusweiler's Gar.
BRIDGEBORO.....Fortnum Motor Co.
DEERFIELD STREET.....Ackley's Gar.
HIGHTSTOWN.....Hight's Farm Equip. Co.
MONROEVILLE..Rudolph J. Franzen
MONTAGUE, N. J., P.O. Port Jervis, N. Y.....William Reinhardt & Son
NESHANIC STATION .... J. S. Covert
PEMBERTON.....J. G. Montgomery
STEWARTSVILLE.....Esposito Farm Machinery
WICKATUNK.....Conover Brothers
WOODSTOWN.....Rudolph Franzen

roll out the bushels NON-STOP



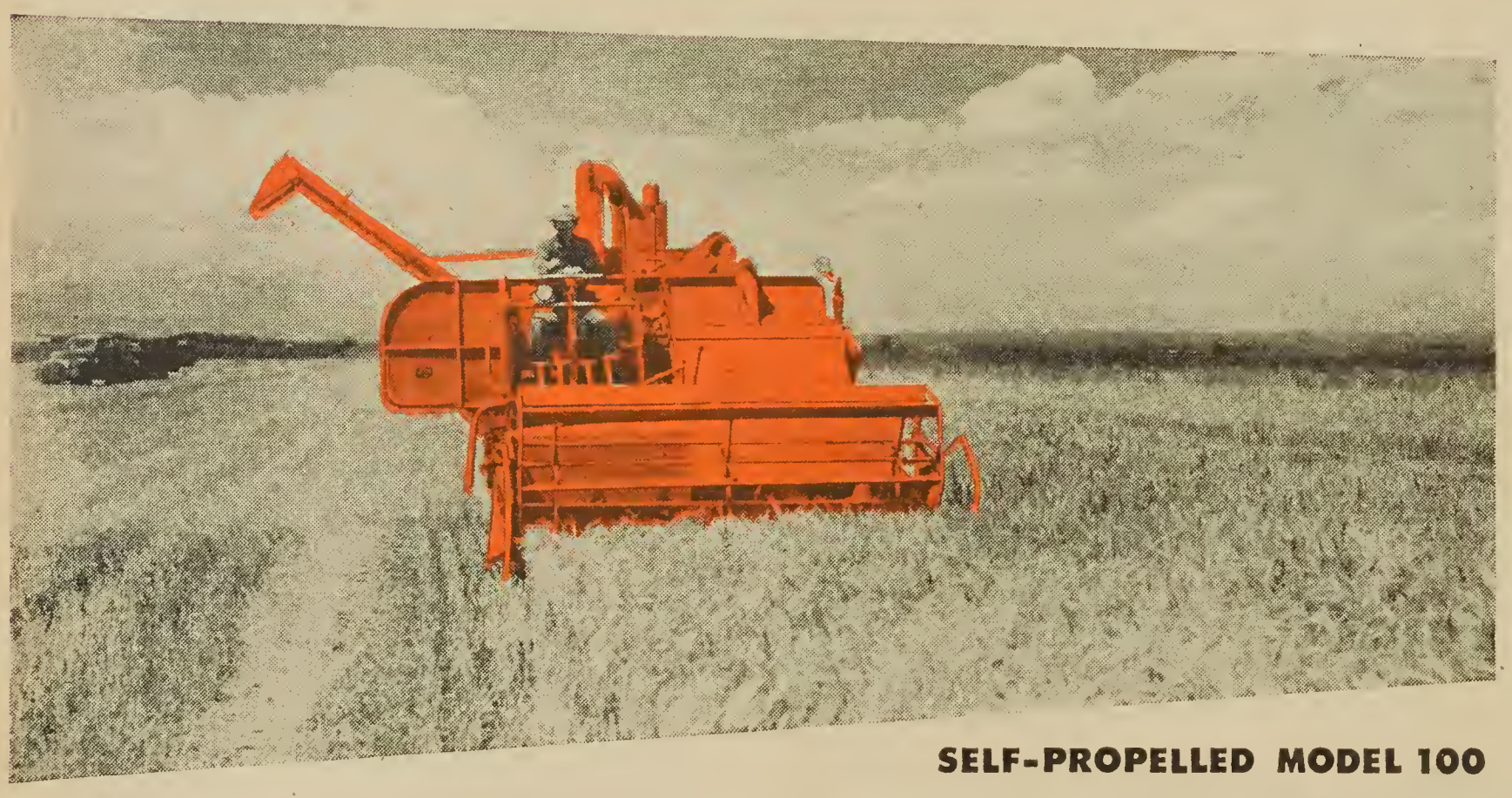
When your crop reaches perfect ripeness and weather breaks in your favor . . . . the minutes count.

Now you can harvest *non-stop* . . . . with your own "Big-Bin" Model 66 ALL-CROP Harvester; be ready to move fast and *keep* moving.

The big, new 25-bushel grain bin unloads on-the-go . . . instantly controlled from the tractor seat. Empties faster, with new big-capacity auger and long, truck-high delivery spout.

This is your year! Experience a new high in ease and speed of harvesting. Change to a "Big-Bin" ALL-CROP—you can pay for it easily with your own home-harvested crops.

NEW "BIG-BIN" MODEL 66
UNLOADS ON-THE-GO
$1250
complete with PTO attachment, f.o.b. factory



Powered by the dynamic WD-45 POWER-CRATER engine. Big-field capacity, with true ALL-CROP ability in more than 100 crops. Has all the features that have made the ALL-CROP Harvester wanted by more farmers than any other combine.

SELF-PROPELLED MODEL 100
WITH 30 DUAL-RANGE SPEEDS
$4095 with 9-ft. header, f.o.b. factory

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

ALL-CROP Harvesters

POWER-CRATER and ALL-CROP are Allis-Chalmers trademarks

Fertilizing POTATOES

AGRONOMISTS at the New Hampshire Experiment Station recently published a bulletin on potato growing. Aside from soil preparation and general cultural practices, they point out that fertilization takes first place. On this subject they say: "For best production this crop will ordinarily require under New Hampshire conditions one ton of 5-10-10-2 or 1,250 pounds of 8-16-16-2 per acre for potatoes to be planted on land that has recently been in sod."

If the land has been planted to potatoes for a number of years where reserves of phosphorus and potash have likely been built up, they recommend use of 1,500 pounds of an 8-12-12-2 fertilizer.

Many growers, these agronomists point out, fertilize in excess of the amounts recommended. The reason for heavy fertilization is many times justified because it is generally accepted that potatoes are weak feeders, and therefore must be fed liberally.

Experimental work in several states has shown that the formula as well as quantity of fertilizer affects the

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Winter must come
To every living thing,
Yet somewhere — somewhere
Always, it is spring!
—Jessie Wilmore Murton

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

yield and quality of potatoes. One of the elements affecting quality most is potash.

In New Jersey experiments comparing the sulfate and muriate forms of potash, the sulfate form in every experiment and with every variety tested appreciably increased the specific gravity, or in other words the dry matter content of potato tubers. Since potato chip manufacturers prefer tubers of relatively high dry matter content, growers catering to this market can produce a more desirable product by using sulfate of potash in their fertilizer mixtures.

The chief deterrents to its use at present are the higher cost of sulfate of potash over muriate and the lack of premium incentive for quality commensurate with cost.

Writing in Pennsylvania Extension Circular 439, Professor Elmer C. Pifer has this to say about Pennsylvania potatoes — Deep, loose, well-drained soils are essential in potato production. Proper soil management is important. It is necessary to maintain fertility, keep good soil structure, and control erosion for production of high yields. Crop rotation, moderate use of farm manure, caution as to liming to avoid scab development, and fertilization in accordance with results of periodic soil test analyses of fields are recommended.

With reference to fertilizer, Pifer recommends with grass-legume sods manured, the plowing under of 1,200 pounds per acre of a 4-12-12 or 5-10-10 fertilizer, and with grass-legume sods that have not been manured, the plowing under of 800 pounds of a 4-12-12 or 5-10-10 fertilizer and in addition 1,200 pounds of a similar analysis in the row at planting time.

— A. A. —

The Great Baby Boom is surging on. The number of births in 1954 broke all records, passing 4,000,000 for the first time in U. S. history. . . The United States still is a growing, virile nation. The theory of the gloom prophets of the 1930's that America had reached a "mature" economy and could no longer count on population growth, is out of the window. This is news that business, educators, military, and political leaders might well ponder.
—*Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker News.*



1. First step is to assemble accoutrements including whatever kibitzers would like to help. The extended table (borrowed from a neighbor) is never quite long enough, but at least it won't have to be returned immediately. Now, then—are we SURE this is the design we want?



2. Two ladders with a plank in between adds spice to wallpapering partnership. Any ensuing arguments will be on an even keel though close to the ceiling, proving that two heads are always better than one and that hot air always rises.

Wallet-Saving Wall (and Ceiling) Papering

By ERIC WAHLEEN

ARE YOU a wallflower when it comes to papering? Do you feel a tinge of jealousy when your friends proudly show you their house, all papered by themselves? There's no need to shy away from such a task. If THEY can do it, so can YOU.

All you have to do is add up the room size, divide by the number of square feet per roll and conclude that no two people will ever agree on what design goes where.

Once compatability has been established, nothing remains but to gather paper, paste and brushes together. A large table will serve as a base of operations.

"Off with the old and on with the new" is metamorphisized in one of two ways. If you're lazy the old paper will stay on the walls. If the "new look" is to be more than skin deep you'll soak, chip, tear and peel off the old paper with ripping abandon.

"Layouts" will be stretched a point or two if the neighbor's borrowed table isn't quite up to size, but you'll have a slight edge on the situation by a lap-over of sheets.

Pasting the paper will begin with the top sheet and end before the varnished table top is reached. The "Measly" effect of lumpy paste can be avoided by adding paste to water while stirring and not vice-versa. With paper pasted and folded on the down-droop, mount the stepladder and get all stuck up with no waste of time.

"Four hands are better than two" providing no tug-of-war develops. Tamp one end down (or up) and line up the other while brushing smooth with steady strokes of brush or cloth.

Combining "cutouts" to flush the paper with windows and doors, plus patches to put around aggravating electrical outlets and small, inaccessible spots, puts a finishing touch to all four walls.

You mean to say these printed instructions mean nothing to you?

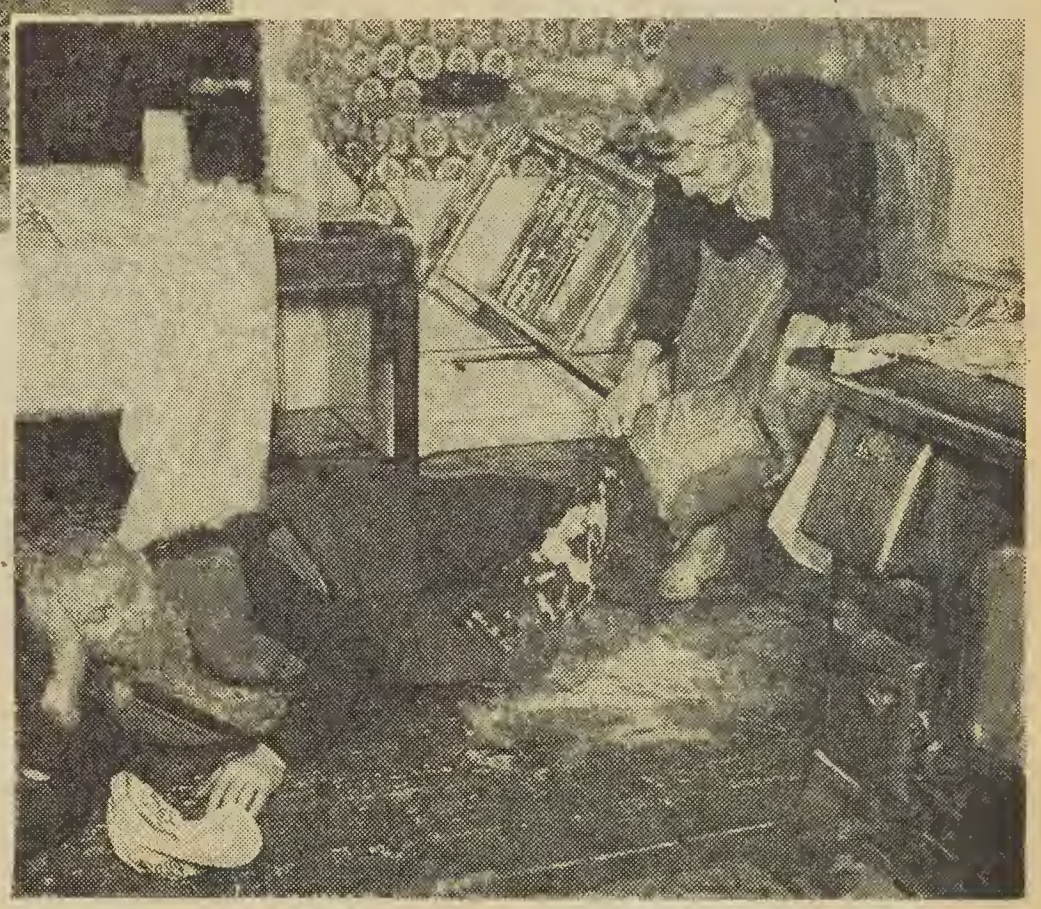
Well, then, just see the pictures!

3. No air-bubble—just our bonnet nestling under the new strip. How did that cap ever manage to fall down in there? ➧





4. Quick action may ➧ save the day. YOU hold up THAT end and I'll just PUSH with my elbows. Is that sound ripping pants or a skidding ladder?



5. Oh, well, slip-and-learn. Let's call it a day and call a paper hanger.

*in a bulk milk cooler

DE LAVAL

means DEPENDABILITY!



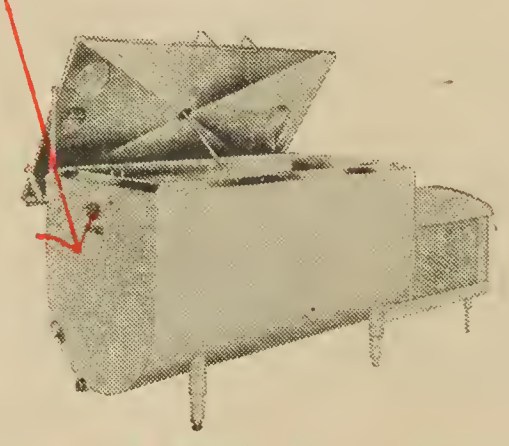
De Laval Speedway Bulk Cooler for remote condensing units—available with or without condensing units—in 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 gallon sizes for every day or every-other-day pickup.

If the name plate says De Laval . . . it's the most dependable bulk milk cooler you can buy!

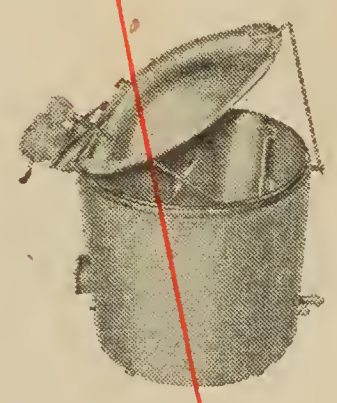
Of course, you want efficient cooling . . . sanitary stainless steel construction . . . positive, automatic controls . . . easy cleaning . . . low maintenance costs. And, of course, a De Laval Bulk Cooler gives you all of these.

But above everything else . . . you want dependability . . . *De Laval Dependability.*

There's a De Laval Bulk Milk Cooler that will fit your requirements *exactly* . . . with "De Laval" —the greatest name in dairying —on the label for your assurance. Get *all* the facts *now*. Your nearby De Laval Dealer will give them to you . . . or mail coupon, *today.*



De Laval Self-Contained Speedway Bulk Cooler. Fully automatic operation. Completely sealed refrigeration unit. 150 and 200 gallon sizes for every day or every-other-day pickup; 250 gallon size for E.O.D. (or four milkings) pickup only.



De Laval Speedway Vacuum Bulk Cooler. 200 gallon capacity for every day or every-other-day pickup. A De Laval Combine Milker and a De Laval Vacuum Bulk Cooler give you a completely sealed milking system — help cut labor costs. Available with or without condensing unit.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. 5-23
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Without obligation send me illustrated literature and specifications on all 3 types of De Laval Bulk Coolers.

Name_____

Town_____

RFD_____ State_____

I milk_____ cows. I use_____ milker.

DE LAVAL

SERVING THE DAIRY INDUSTRY SINCE 1878

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6
DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 61 Beale St., San Francisco 5

Making a Good Herd Better

New Information Lessens the Danger of Error, Makes Success More Sure

THE DESIRE for something better is universal, and the desire of a dairyman to improve his herd is no exception. Even going back to the time before much was known about inheritance, every dairyman claimed that he raised his heifer calves from his best cows, the difficulty being that too often he really did not know which cows were actually the best in his herd.

In recent years more and more information has been discovered about inheritance and dairymen who have taken advantage of it have improved their herds, often to a startling degree. Yet, the average milk production of cows in the country increases but slowly, indicating that many ignore the new knowledge or apply it ineffectively.

Picking the Best

Much has been said about the advantages of Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, and the good things said are true. However, continued culling of the poor animals in a herd does not improve those that are left. Therefore, the chief value of DHIA is in locating the best animals rather than identifying the poorest and, of course, following a constructive breeding program to make the best better.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Ah, when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Thro' all the circle of the golden year?
—Tennyson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Generally speaking, the young man who plans for a high producing herd, is wise to choose foundation animals with unusual care, rather than to start with what he has or what he can buy at the going price. Unfortunately, improvement can be made more easily by starting at a low level, but even so, it may take several years to reach a point from which a young dairyman can start building on a sound foundation. It follows naturally that the better the herd, the more difficult it is to get marked improvement.

Quality Costs Money

Unfortunately, the man who owns good animals wants to keep them or, if he sells them, he wants a high price for them. As has been so often said, the herd sire is half the herd, so far as heredity is concerned, and there is nothing better than a proven sire. The difficulty is that such sires are scarce and high priced, and even with a proven sire it is important to know the production level of the herd which he improved. It takes a better bull to improve a 12,000 pound herd than it does a one that averages 6,000 pounds.

Fortunately, by using the information available, it is possible to take much of the guess work out of buying a young herd sire. This is done by careful study of all his near relatives and choosing one with a good proven sire and from a dam all of whose close relatives were satisfactory producers.

Excellent foundation cows can often be bought without paying top prices. For example, an old cow may have a bad quarter, but may still produce two or three heifer calves for a new owner.

There is another way of improving a herd which is becoming increasingly popular, namely artificial insemination. This is of particular value to the dairyman whose chief interest is economical milk production, but who is not interested primarily in sale of surplus stock. By joining such an association, he can use herd sires of much higher quality than he is likely to be able to afford, and he is much less likely to be using a sire that will actually lower the production in the herd.

In spite of the new knowledge about selecting sires, it is still possible to make a mistake. In fact, a mistake can be made by the bull selection committee of an artificial breeders cooperative, but they are less likely to make a mistake than any one individual and if they make a mistake, it will not be disastrous because heifers raised by any member will not all be sired by this bull.

Once you have made a start in breeding a better herd, it is essential that some sort of records be kept. This, of course, is the only way of measuring improvement by which progress can be noted. There are several possibilities. You can keep your own records which is somewhat time-consuming and subject to neglect; you can join a DHIA or you can enter your herd in the herd test or advance registry test of the Breeders Association to which you belong.

It is safe to say that the young dairyman who starts out without a definite program for improving his herd will be dissatisfied in years to come with the returns from his farm. It is also certain that one of the satisfactions which cannot be measured in dollars is the pride taken in a herd with a steadily climbing herd average. And from the "dollars and cents" point of view any cow that gives less than 6,000 lbs. of milk is contributing little to her owner other than her companionship.

—H.L.C.

— A. A. —

FOOD IS CHEAP

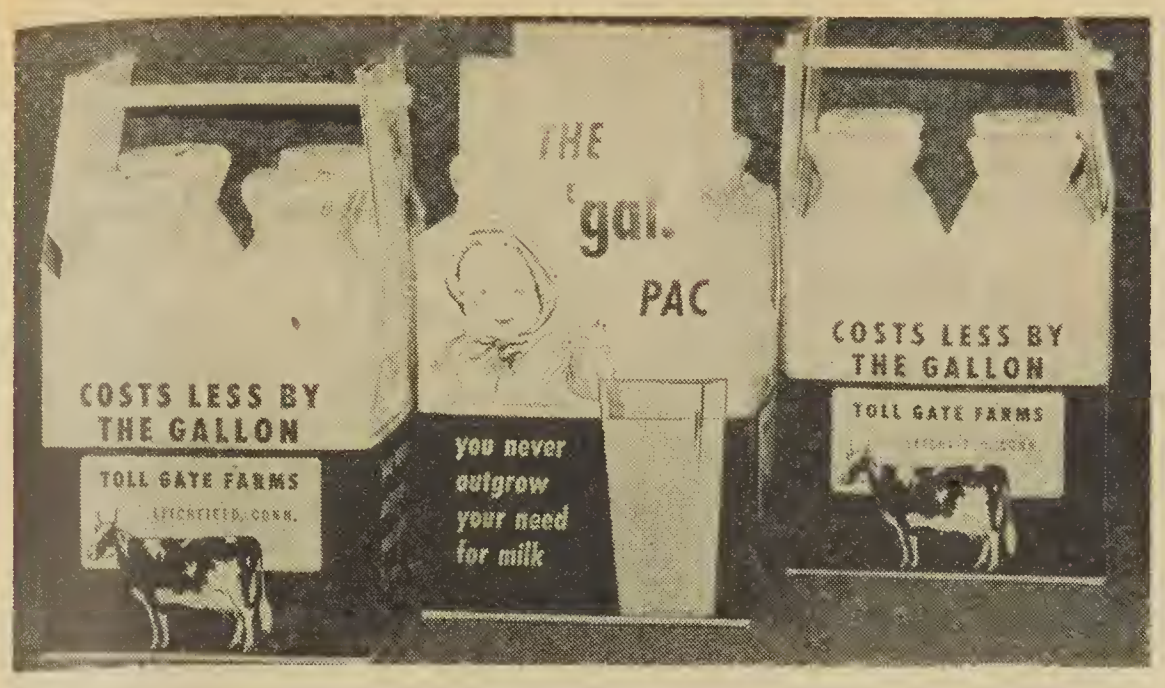
DID YOU know that with all of the talk about the high cost of food, it is low in cost compared to most of the things that farmers buy?

For example, according to figures furnished by Robert Eastman, Inc., housing took 29.9c of every dollar in the late 30's. Today the figure has gone up to 32c. In the same period transportation cost advanced from 8.1c of our dollar to 11c.

On the other hand, food that took 35.4c of every dollar in the late 30's now requires only 30.1c. That speaks well for the efficiency of the farmer and for our whole food distribution system. This reduction has been achieved in spite of the greatly increased costs made necessary by new processing and packaging methods demanded by the modern consumer.



"Your husband will recover from the shock and be released next week."



The 'Gal.' Pac. Offers Milk By the Gallon in Connecticut

By R. P. ATHERTON

County Agricultural Agent, Litchfield County, Connecticut.

ON APRIL 1, 1955, milk was delivered to stores and available at Toll Gate Farms, Inc. in gallon lots. At the same time a bill in the Connecticut legislature was being hotly debated whether or not to allow the sale of milk in gallon jugs!

Milk can be sold by the gallon but not in gallon jugs! This was proven when four quarts of milk in one package was offered for sale on April 1 under the trade name 'Gal.' Pac. The 'Gal.' Pac. is simple but ingenious. It is a cardboard carton which neatly holds four regular quart glass milk bottles. A wooden dowel running through the top of the carton with a simple elastic wrapped around each end offers an excellent handle. It is a perfect "cash and carry" item at a price based on the saving of no delivery cost.

Save on Delivery

It sells for 84c with a 20c deposit on the bottles and pack. This price at 21c a quart compares with store prices in the area of 2 quarts of milk in paper for 49c or 24½c per quart, or a 2 quart paper container at 47c or 23½c per quart. It's no cut-price deal—just a good handy method of marketing!

Preston Davenport of Litchfield, Conn., is the originator. "Davvy" as he is familiarly called, owns the controlling interest in Toll Gate Farms, Inc. which buys, processes and sells more milk and milk products. Incidentally, when Toll Gate Farms started in business in 1939 they delivered 13 quarts of milk the first day. Now they are delivering from 5,000 to 6,000 quarts a day.

Always on the alert for business, Mr. Davenport says, "I started to think about this last summer but it didn't 'jell' until I heard Mr. Wells of the Donwells Dairy in Chicopee, Mass. speak last fall at a dairy meeting in Litchfield County and tell of his experiences with the gallon jug."

This resulted in a trip to Chicopee but the costly change over required by the gallon jug appalled him. Then, too, it was illegal in Connecticut (and still is) and the legislature might make it legal or not, depending on the opposition from large dealers and the teamster's union.

Mr. Davenport went on to say, "One night while working at the office I tore off a collection sheet from a pad and started to fold it. When I went home I had the beginning of the 'Gal.' Pac. It took time to develop. First, lawyers had to be seen and there is now a patent pending. Then a company to provide the container and work out the details. The National Folding Box Co. have taken over that part of the business.

Would the consumer accept it? Here was a question and it called for advertising. Furthermore, it had to be kept a secret, and that wasn't easy.

"Is it successful after the first few days of operation?" I asked.

"It's too early to tell," was his answer, "but I have checked on 9 stores and in these first few days they continued to sell the same amount as before in quart containers and as much again in the 'Gal.' Pac.

He went on to say that the storekeepers were enthusiastic. Some feel that many customers have a preference to glass over paper. The customer is given a saving by buying 4 quarts at a time and then the return problem—a 20c deposit on 4 glass bottles with "pack" is not as undesirable as the 5c per glass single bottle deposit.

Mr. Davenport lists reasons why this merchandising is good:

1. The manpower cost of delivery of milk is mounting each year.

2. The wage scale of all allied services makes home delivery more and more expensive.

3. Consumer's marketing habits are changing with a trend toward supermarket and cash and carry.

4. It offers opportunity to the small dealer to compete with large scale dealer operations.

5. Glass is a natural sales medium for milk. The customer can see the product. Paper requires special and costly equipment. Paper has only one trip while glass has many.

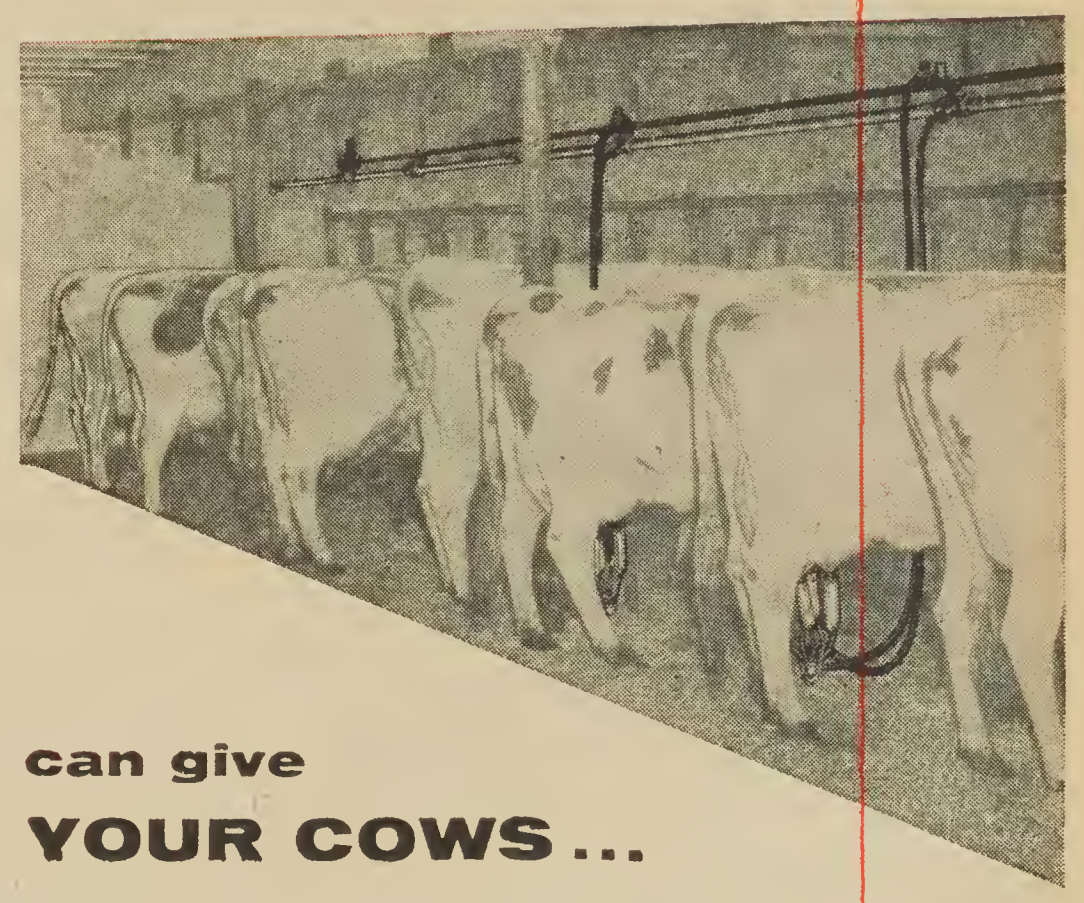
To Offer a Choice

Mr. Davenport is planning to offer the customer his choice of a bottle of low butterfat milk, chocolate, buttermilk, homogenized or "cream line." "I don't care how they split up the 'Pac.' as long as they continue to buy in amounts," he says.

One of the most important statements made by Mr. Davenport was, "If this plan works and if sales are high enough, my next move will be to give my producers a raise in price!"

For many years, dairy leaders have urged that a container be found whereby the consumer could easily carry more than one bottle of milk out of a store, home, or to their car. The gallon jug with a bail type handle offers such a convenience. The 'Gal.' Pac. is just as good and probably handier. It is a decided step in the right direction necessary to take milk merchandizing out of the "horse and milk wagon" days.

ONLY
THE DE LAVAL COMBINE MILKER . . .



can give
YOUR COWS . . .

ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM MILKING

For top milk production you must have a pulsation rate that cannot vary from milking to milking. *Only* the De Laval Combine gives this essential uniformity, because *only* De Laval has *Magnetic Pulsation Control* . . . factory set at the ideal milking rate of 48 pulsations per minute . . . never changing . . . unchangeable.

THE MOST GENTLE MILKING

The De Laval Claw with "Full-Flo" Teat Cups is the greatest milking hand that ever touched a cow—most soothing, most productive! No heavy tugging and jerking weight on the delicate udder, no teat stretch.

PROVED AND PERFECTED MILKING

De Laval made the *first* pipeline milker—and the De Laval Combine has been perfected by more than a *quarter century's* experience. All the "bugs" were taken out of it years ago.

SIMPLE "IN-PLACE" CLEANING

De Laval's fool-proof "In-place" Cleaning System does a thorough job of sanitizing . . . cuts wash-up time and labor to a minimum! Simple . . . inexpensive . . . *no tricky gadgets to get out of order.*

Before you invest in any pipeline milker get *all* the facts. See your nearby De Laval Dealer—or mail the coupon today.

DE LAVAL COMBINES
FIRST SINCE 1928

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. S-23
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Without obligation, send me proof that a De Laval Combine Milker can cut my production costs, increase my milk profits.

I prefer ☐ Separate milking room ☐ Dairy barn installation. I milk about_____cows.

Name_____

Town_____RFD____State_____

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6
DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 61 Beale St., San Francisco 5



Ideal's May Royal's Petunia—Outstanding Guernsey National Record Cow. Her record reads 17050—894—Sr. 3, 365 C-2X. Owned by North Farm, Bristol, R.I. whose manager, Wilfred Jordan, insists that his championship production is also championship *quality* by using only Rapid-Flo Fibre-Bonded Filter Disks in the Blue Box.

Both ARE CHAMPIONS* IN PERFORMANCE



*In a nationwide poll of 177,000 farmers, twice as many producers reported *using* Rapid-Flo Filter Disks as the next two brands combined.

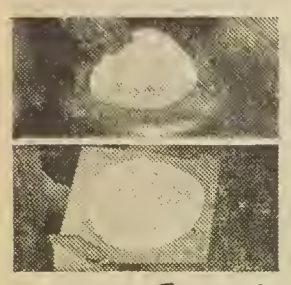
GET CHAMPION FILTER DISK PERFORMANCE—GET RAPID-FLO

Even though your herd may not include a champion, the quality of milk or cream you produce is as vital to your income and the industry as to the owners of blue ribbon winners. To get the utmost in protection of milk quality, use Rapid-Flo Fibre-Bonded Filter Disks, engineered by Johnson & Johnson for safe filtration and a reliable cheek-up for mastitis and causes of sediment. As a majority of producers know, Rapid-Flo provides day-in day-out protection in quality milk production.

Buy the world-famous brand that stands for known quality and value

IMPROVE MILK QUALITY—CUT COSTS WITH THE RAPID-FLO CHECK-UP FOR MASTITIS AND SEDIMENT

A simple daily procedure endorsed by sanitarians and health authorities that can help prevent loss of milk and cows.



1. After filtering each can of milk (10 gallons or less) the used filter disk is carefully removed from the strainer and placed on a cardboard to dry.

2. Examination of the used filter will indicate precautionary steps necessary to secure clean milk.

Filter Products Division
Johnson & Johnson
4949 West 65th Street Chicago 38, Illinois

Dairymen call STA-FRESH® Best for Sweet, Green Silage!

Read What They Say:

"My STA-FRESH treated silage came out as green and sweet-smelling as the day I put it up."

"You should have seen my cows clean up the STA-FRESH silage—and no more silage stink!"

"It's the best way to get good silage I've ever come across. I'm using STA-FRESH from now on."

Yes, dairymen across the country are talking about STA-FRESH Sodium Bisulfite . . . the low-cost, easy-to-use powder that keeps silage fresh and full of good food value. Here are some of the reasons STA-FRESH has earned such enthusiasm:

1. *MAKES BETTER GRASS SILAGE.* By keeping silage fresh, STA-FRESH not only eliminates the "stink" of ordinary silage but helps the silage retain more food value. That means STA-FRESH Silage *is better for your cows.*

2. *LOW-COST, EASY TO USE.* Only eight pounds of STA-FRESH treat one ton of chopped grass. A simple applicator that you can make yourself mixes in the STA-FRESH powder while the grass is being blown into the silo.

3. *COWS LIKE STA-FRESH SILAGE, EAT MORE OF IT.* In tests where cows were given a choice between STA-FRESH silage and other silage, they ate *four times* as much of the STA-FRESH silage.

Write now for free booklet showing you how to get good green silage with General Chemical's STA-FRESH Sodium Bisulfite. There's a handy section on how to make your own applicator. And see your Orchard Brand dealer today—while his supply of STA-FRESH lasts!



GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

ATTENTION KIDNEY BEAN GROWERS

Order "Heart of California" brand Handpicked Certified Red Kidney Bean Seed, from your local dealer NOW.

No finer California grown Kidney Bean Seed can be bought anywhere.

Stockton District Kidney Bean Growers Assn.
Linden, California



Mulching and extra nitrogen at the rate of 40 pounds per acre helped these Concord grape vines outyield cultivated ones by at least 25 per cent.

MULCHING
Helps Grapes and Raspberries

By R. G. HILL, Jr. and J. M. BEATTIE

DURING the past several years, the Ohio Station has conduected studies on the value of a muleh system of soil management with sueh fruits as grapes, red raspberries and blueberries. In these tests we have compared growth and yield of these erops under both soil management plans — muleh and eultivation with eover crops.

Grapes

Concord grapes have been grown under heavy straw mulch and under cultivation plus over-wintering cover crops for the past seven years. The muleh was applied initially at about 10 tons per acre in the fall of 1946. It was replenished annually at about 6 tons per acre so as to maintain a layer of straw 8-10 inehes thick over the entire vineyard floor.

From 1947 through 1953 the mulched vines have outyielded the cultivated vines by an average of 1.2 tons per acre per year, or 25 per cent inerease. This was accomplished with an application of 40 lbs. per aere per year of aetual nitrogen to the mulched vines.

Foliage of the mulched vines contained more nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, manganese, and copper and lower quantities of magnesium and ealcium than that from cultivated vines.

Mulching has resulted in slightly lower sugar content of the fruit, but this can apparently be overeome by allowing the fruit to remain on the vines about a week or ten days longer than in the ease of eultivated vines.

Red Raspberries

In thc fall of 1950, comparable areas in a 2 year old Latham red raspberry planting were selected for these soil management studies. At that time the areas to be used in the evaluation of the mulch system were eompletely covered with eight inehes of wheat straw in both the row and aisle areas alike. (A ton of straw equals approximately one acre ineh of mulch.)

Each suceeeding fall mulch has been added in these plots at the rate of approximately five tons per acre. The other areas were maintained under conventional soil management practices with winter eover crops of rye and summer cover crops of soybeans.

Both areas have been fertilized with annual spring applieations of 50 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre, applied as either 220 pounds of ammonium sulfate or as 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate.

The yield of the raspberry plants grown under mulch was markedly greater in the 1951, 1952 and 1953 seasons than that from plants grown under the eonventional system. This yield response was not noted in 1954 because

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Note the contrast between this cultivated vineyard and the mulched plot above. Excessive cultivation can harm the soil by lowering organic matter and opening the way for erosion.





The soil in this Latham raspberry plot is covered both in row and aisle areas with eight inches of wheat straw. As a result of this practice, yields were higher and berries were larger than from cultivated plants.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

of injury during the 1953-54 winter that resulted in reduced cane stand. Yield data for the four seasons, in spite of the injury which affected the 1954 crop, showed that the mulched plants produced 10 per cent more fruit than did the cultivated plants.

Mulching was also found to increase berry size. Berries from the mulched plants were 10 per cent larger than those from the cultivated plants. This increase in berry size did not entirely account for the greater yield. For example, in the 1952 season the mulch plots produced a 23 per cent greater yield while the berries were only 11 per cent larger.

Through the use of the mulch system of soil management the costs of cultivation, seeding of cover crops, and much of the costs of weed control were eliminated. The savings involved here in most seasons would more than off-set the cost of the mulch. In addition to these advantages the hazards of mechanical injury occurring during cultivation were reduced.

Mulched plantings were more easily accessible regardless of weather conditions, and picking conditions were greatly improved. No effect upon soil reaction was noted nor was there any increase of insect and disease problems associated with the use of mulch. It should be noted, however, that where mulch is used mice may become a problem and growers should exercise care as mulch can be a fire hazard.

The kinds of mulching materials used in these studies, due to necessity, were limited. Growers, however, need not confine themselves to these materials. Spoiled hay, ground corn cobs, shredded corn stalks or other suitable materials may well be used. With the blueberry, sawdust is preferred.

Regardless of the material used, special attention must be given to maintaining the proper nitrogen supply for optimum growth and yield. Because the composition of various mulch materials varies widely, the nitrogen required will vary. The grower must then use the growth and yield responses of the mulched plants as a guide in applying the necessary nitrogen fertilizer.

The major disadvantage of the mulch system of management lies in the scarcity of mulch materials in some areas. Because of this factor, it may be impractical in those areas for the large scale commercial growers to adopt such a system. In most areas, however, some mulching material can be obtained if an effort is made to get it.

4-H HOLSTEIN CHAMPIONS





HAROLD MILLER of Ancramdale, N. Y., and Gretel Findeisen of Garrattsville, N. Y., whose pictures are shown above, are the No. 1 4-H Holstein Champions for the State of New York, but that is not all. It is an amazing fact that these two young people from the State of New York were chosen as National Holstein Champion 4-H Boy and Girl.

Gretel started her 4-H Club work when she was 8 years old and in 10 years completed a total of 77 projects. She has raised 13 registered Holsteins, most of them descendants of her first Holstein 4-H calf. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Findeisen and is a freshman at the Oneonta, N. Y. State Teachers' College.

Harold Miller is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Miller. He now has a herd of 58 Holsteins, over half the home herd of 110 which he and his father own in partnership. He got his start with a calf in 1942, was a member of the New York team at the National Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa and is a Danforth Foundation award winner.

Both young people will receive a placque and will attend the Annual Convention of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America in Philadelphia.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannnies,
I hold you there, root and all, in my hand,
Little flowers—but if I could understand
What you are, roots and all, all in all,
I should know what God and man is.
—Tennyson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When you buy nitrogen



For Top-Dressing Pastures . . . Grains

An early spring application of "NuGreen" stimulates pasture growth and supplies nitrogen for an extended grazing season of protein-rich feed. "NuGreen" also get your grains off to a fast start. It's 45% nitrogen; readily soluble and quick-acting; feeds crops almost instantly.

For Fruits and Vegetables

These crops like "NuGreen," too. Fruit trees and vegetables respond to it fast . . . whether it is side-dressed or applied in foliage sprays or in irrigation water. It's ideal because you can feed crops nitrogen when they need it most; returns more for your dollar.

For Plow-down

"NuGreen" provides nitrogen to enhance the value of crop residues when you turn it under. Plowing down "NuGreen" puts nitrogen out of reach of shallow-rooted weeds; adds growth to crop roots down where moisture is abundant . . . so important in a dry season.

your best buy is Du Pont NuGREEN®

FERTILIZER COMPOUND

See your dealer today

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Concentrated, 45% nitrogen; free-flowing shot form; resists leaching; ideal for all crops and types of application equipment; non-corrosive; comes in easy-to-handle 80-lb. bags.

SPRING BONUS SALE

of Peebles' health-boosting WHEY blocks



Save on this Sale NOW!

SAVE money with this valuable coupon . . . save birds by helping them over problem periods with Peebles' Whey Blocks! Peebles' supplies health-giving, milk-type nutrients *in moist, appetizing form.* Makes a good ration do a better job.

It tones up the digestive tract in a natural way. Whets appetites. Wards off setbacks. Helps prevent cannibalism.

Peebles' gives birds a continuous "milk-fed" boost. Helps them grow into fully developed, early laying pullets . . . the most profitable kind. Supplies the Whey Factor for extra grow power. Peebles' is highly concentrated, too . . . your best buy in whey nutrients.

Clip out entire coupon and take it to your feed dealer. See how your flock benefits from Peebles' whey nutrients.

Clip NOW!

WORTH $1 — VALUABLE COUPON — WORTH $1

Good for $1.00 on the Purchase of Three 50-lb. Blocks of Peebles' Free Choice Feed

POULTRY RAISERS fill in this coupon and take it to your feed dealer for full dollar credit toward three 50-lb. Peebles' Whey Blocks. Offer expires June 1, 1955. If your regular dealer doesn't stock Peebles' he can get it for you.

Poultryman's Signature .....

Address .....

This coupon is void where taxed, prohibited, or restricted by law. Cash value 1/20 of 1¢.

FOR DEALER USE ONLY. Western Condensing Company will immediately redeem this coupon for $1 (plus 5¢ bonus per coupon for handling) when accepted toward purchase of *three* 50-lb. cartons of Peebles' Free Choice Feed. Coupon must be properly filled out and sent in by dealer within 15 days after offer expires *to Western Condensing Co., Box 739, Appleton, Wis.*

Dealer Signature .....

Address .....

I get Peebles' from .....

P-5

WORTH $1 — WORTH $1

One Way To Solve

The Trespassing Problem

By DICK DREW

THE trespassing problem is one that has tormented farmers for more than twenty-five years; it gets worse every year. However, I doubt very much if the farmers anywhere have found the problem more acute than in Sussex County, N. J. Located in the Northwest corner of the State, this county has been the victim of an influx of hunters and anglers not only from the New York metropolitan area and Orange County, N. Y., but also from the Philadelphia metropolitan area and Pike County, Pa. as well.

The Problem Grew

Sixty years ago, practically no farms were posted in Sussex County and farmers who did post their lands were not held in too high esteem by their neighbors. Most hunters and anglers were local people, known to the farmers and welcome to hunt and fish as they pleased. The city hunter, who did come here to hunt, stayed at a farm house or local hotel for a few days or a week at the beginning of the season and then went home.

The automobile changed the entire situation. In a little over an hour, it is possible to drive from New York City to the Northwestern parts of Sussex County, along the Delaware River. Add another half hour and the trip can be made from Philadelphia.

By 1952, this problem was serious and has become worse every year. Along our trout streams in public hunting and fishing grounds, anglers are elbow to elbow. The same situation also exists on private property where fishing is permitted.

On the opening days of the up-land and deer seasons, cars are parked along the highways, bumper to bumper, wherever hunting is permitted. Hundreds of hunters swarm over the surrounding territory. When they become so thick there's no more room for more, they begin to ride the highways looking for a possible chance to sneak in on private property. They usually park their cars behind woods, as far as possible from farmhouses, and "take over."

Today, unposted farms in Sussex County are constantly growing fewer. Twenty years or so ago, our farmers got tired of spending good money for "No Trespassing" signs, and then, many times, having them ignored, in spite of strict no trespassing laws. These farmers had been liberal in permitting hunting and fishing by those who asked permission, but came to the conclusion that they should bear some of the cost of posting, so the farmer wouldn't bear the cost, and someone else get the benefit.

Working Together

Several meetings were held by farmers and local sportsmen, with the result that a farmer-sportsmen's club was organized, under which the hunting and fishing privileges were leased to the club. The membership consisted of farmers, hunters and anglers. Membership dues were set, the non-farmer members paying considerable more than farmer members. The farmers furnished the land and water, the non-farmers bought the posters, and also fish and game for stocking the club grounds.

Although not a member of any of these clubs, I have aided in the organization and establishment of two; the Vernon Valley Rod & Gun Club and the Sandyston Gun Club.

The Vernon Valley Rod & Gun Club is located in Vernon Township, and controls about 13,000 acres of the finest kind of hunting territory both for upland game and deer, and also a large swamp of 1000 acres or more that furnishes excellent duck shooting. Through the land controlled by this club runs an excellent trout stream entirely across the township from its Southern boundary to its Northern boundary at the State Line between Sussex County, N. J. and Orange County, N. Y. For many years, this stream was a mecca for trout anglers not only from other counties in New Jersey, but Orange County as well. It is not difficult to realize that it took more than just posting no trespassing signs to close this stream for a distance of several miles.

The membership of the Vernon Valley Rod & Gun Club includes, in addition to the farmers, not only hunters and anglers living within the township, but a goodly number of city hunters and anglers, and those are the boys who see to it that trespassers are run off in a hurry.

This club has been in operation since 1941, and is stronger today than during its first few years of existence. As a matter of fact, it has a long waiting list of sportsmen eager to become members.

About four years ago, the farmers of Sandyston Township, along the Delaware River, were faced with the same problem. I was asked to help the Sandyston group and, complying with this request, I made arrangements for the president and another member of the Vernon Valley Rod & Gun Club to attend an organization meeting of the Sandyston group. The result was that the Sandyston Gun Club was organized without a hitch. It controls about 3,000 acres between Route 206 and the Delaware River.

Persistent Hunters

The club purchases the posters and members erect them. Stocking has consisted of rabbits and pheasant. There are no streams suitable for fishing in the area controlled by this club. There is little trouble during the up-land game season, but when the deer season opens, then real trouble begins. It is one of the best deer sections in the county, and hunters try to poach on it, but are rarely successful.

Two or three years ago, on the first day of the deer season, a group of non-members was found hunting on the club property. It was an overflow from the public hunting grounds a few miles away. The men were ordered off and left. About an hour or so later, the same group was found on another farm controlled by the club and ordered off. They were a persistent bunch, and tried their luck again. Then the members really got angry. They took the license numbers of the hunters, ordered them off, and warned them that if they were again found on any part of the club property, the State Police would be called to arrest them for trespassing.

In New Jersey, a law requires hunters to wear a tag about 4x5 inches containing the following:

NEW JERSEY, 1955
RESIDENT HUNTER
DISPLAY THIS LICENSE ON MIDDLE OF BACK
34923

The above is a copy of my 1955 license tag. The letters on the top line are ⅝ inch high, the second line 5/16 inch high and the third ⅛ inch high. The numerals are 15/16 inch high. Colors are changed each year, so there is no possible chance of using an out of date tag. The fine for not wearing the tag is $5.00 for each offense.

Too many people fail to realize that

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Greatest Grain Handlers Ever!
NEW 1955
BAZOOKA
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
SPIRAL GRAIN LOADERS

Improved Design...More Efficient Operation
New Low Prices



5 Models for All Purposes in Most Popular Quality Built Line on the Market

Bazooka stays in front with better quality, greater durability, superior operating efficiency. And at the new reduced prices you now can get a better built Bazooka for less than ever before. Eventually you'll want Bazooka quality and value. Why not look them over now. See the Bazooka dealer. Write direct for free descriptive circulars.

Plus Low Cost 4" Super Scooper



Full 4", 11 foot, 33 pound auger with sealed head bearing that centers auger in tube, reduces wear, improves operation. Handles up to 400 bushels per hour. Sectional extensions to 21 feet. Complete with carrying handle and mounting bracket.

WYATT MFG. CO., INC.
Since 1903. Dept. B-244 Salina, Kansas
Distributed and Stocked by
STONE WELD. & MACH. WORKS Honeoye, N. Y.
MARTIN HDWE. & IMP. CO. Hagerstown, Md.

in CONCRETE SILOS
it's GRANITE
* STRONGER
* BETTER LOOKING
* MODERN DESIGN
UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
Box 528 A, Weedsport, N. Y.
SEND FOR FREE FOLDER
Name
Street address
City Zone State
MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Fewer Chores

AS YOU request I will give you some information as to our dairy setup and experience. By means of a silo unloader and a conveyer we feed 30 cows on one side of the bunk and 11 heifers on the opposite side. The bunk is 78 feet long. Water is supplied automatically, and the cement floor is cleaned with a biade 6 feet wide attached to a tractor.

By means of a ramp we push manure right into the spreader. The whole area, 32 x 108 feet including ramp is enclosed and roofed. Temperature can go down to 10° above before it will freeze inside. The two loafing areas, 30 x 50 and 20 x 36 feet, are in the main barn, insulated and also ventilated.

We spread 600 pounds of super once a week in the loafing areas and bed down every other day with about 400 pounds of chopped straw. Aside from milking and feeding grain, we have very few chores in the morning and none at night. No manure is handled on Sunday or holidays.

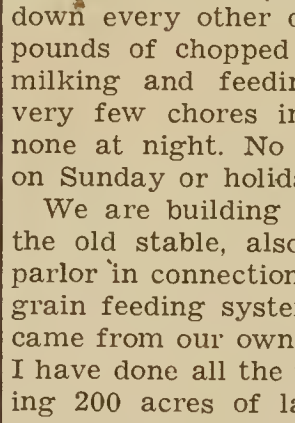
We are building a new milkroom in the old stable, also a 6 stall milking parlor in connection with an automatic grain feeding system. All lumber used came from our own woods. My son and I have done all the work, besides farming 200 acres of land. Dairy life has becomc more of a pleasure than toil.

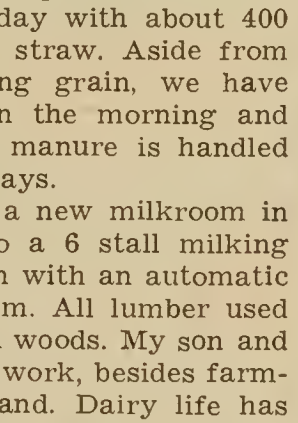
Saving in timc and money, condition and health of herd will soon compensate for all expenses and labor.—*Max Knobloch, Kendall, N. Y.*

Editor's Note: We know you have enjoyed rcading about Mr. Knobloch's experience. How have you arranged your work to save time and backaches?

— A. A. —

JERSEY CHAMPIONS





Aurilla Anderson of East Otto, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., chosen as State Jersey Queen, and Eugene Johannes of Belmont, Allegany County, N. Y., who has been named as New York State Jersey King for 1954.

Aurilla was named as Cattaraugus County Dairy Champion of all breeds in 1953 because of her success as 4-H club member with Jersey cattle.

Eugene has raised Jerseys as a 4-H club member for nine years and in 1953 won the title of Grand Champion Showman at the New York State Fair.

— A.A. —

TRESPASSING PROBLEM

(Continued from Opposite Page)

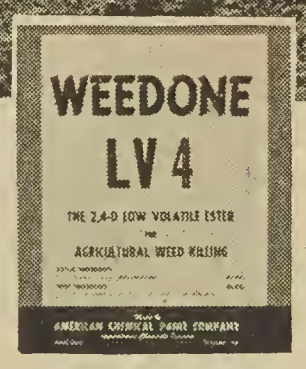
the day of free hunting and fishing on private property is passed. Here in our county, our highways are lined with no trespassing signs for mile after mile; the posting being done either by individual farmers, or by farmer-hunter clubs and a few clubs owning their own property.

Arrogance on the part of hunters and anglers, who take it for granted that they have a right to hunt and fish when and where they please, and the destruction of property and injury to crops and cattle have been causes for the posting of property in this area.

I cannot see why these farmer-sportsmen's clubs should not be just as successful elsewhere as in Sussex County. They work because urban resident seeking membership, who are satisfactory to the farmers, know they can't get their hunting and fishing for nothing.

NOW! AT A NEW LOW PRICE!
THE WORLD-FAMOUS WEED KILLER
WEEDONE® LV4
Clear Croplands and Fence Rows...
Save Money... Increase Yields





Now you no longer need look around for "something just as good" as Weedone LV4. To begin with, there are no substitutes—only imitations. Weedone LV4 goes further . . . kills more weeds and increases yields. You cover more acreage per dollar, *and* you get Weedone LV4's proved residual action for pre-emergence. Its effect lasts 3 to 4 weeks, saves you one to two cultivations—the early and most costly ones. Yes, you can now use the original, genuine brand-name product — Weedone LV4 — and actually save money doing so.

PRE-EMERGENCE SPRAYING IN CORN
Put it on after planting, but before the corn breaks through the ground, and it will cure your biggest headache—annual grasses and annual broadleaf weeds.

POST-EMERGENCE SPRAYING OF BROADLEAF WEEDS
Spray in the bud-to-bloom stage. You will kill annual broadleaf weeds, and control such perennial weeds as Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, leafy spurge, and others.

LOW VOLATILITY
Weedone LV4 contains the butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D—the original formulation often imitated, never duplicated. Eliminate vapor damage to nearby susceptible crops.

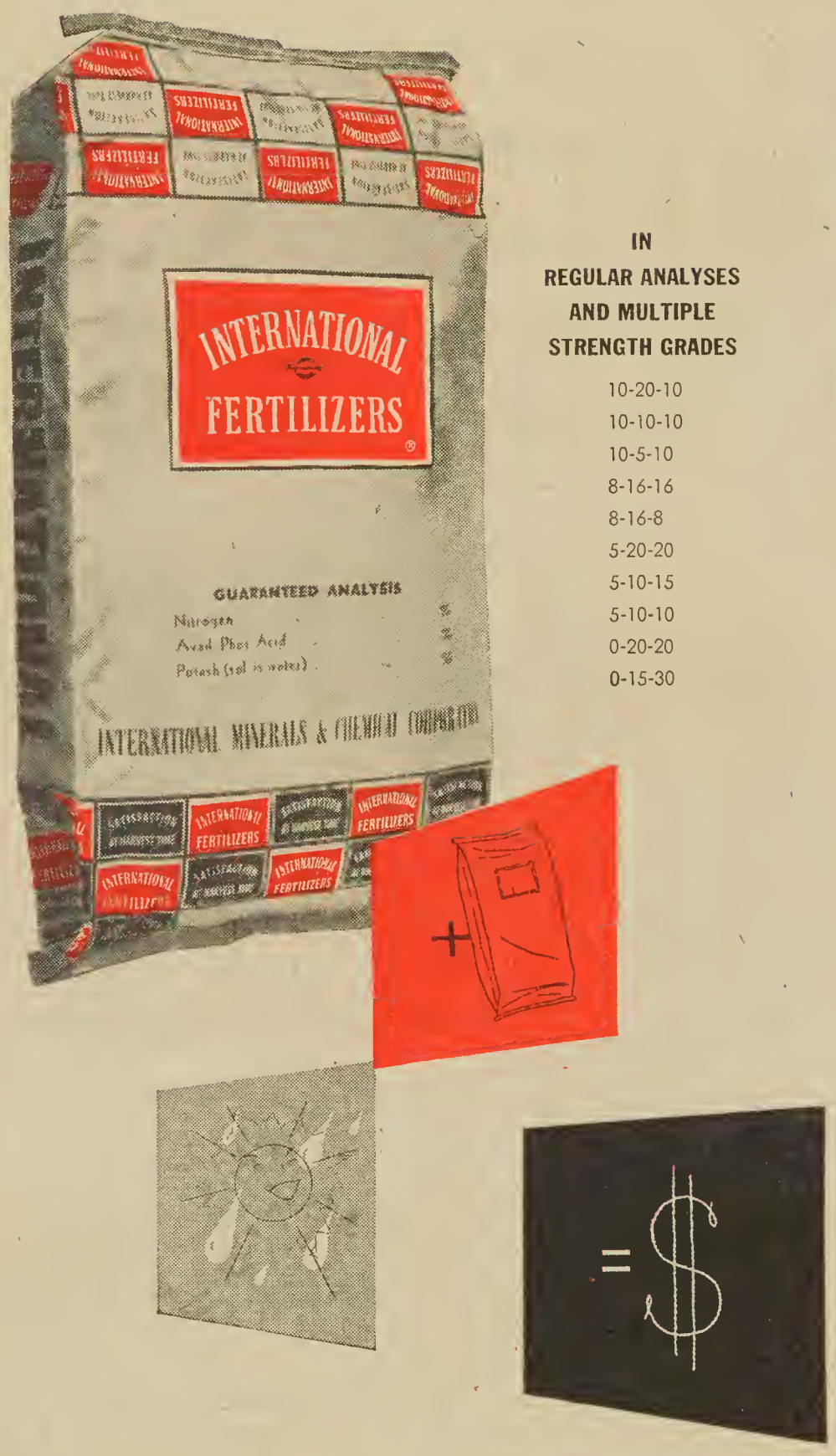
FOR ROADSIDES AND FENCE ROWS
Weedone LV4 has proved more effective in killing power on weeds like cattail, rayless goldenrod, ragweed, pigweed, lamb's quarters, and most broadleaf weeds on roadsides. It also kills woody plants, such as willow, cherry, honeysuckle, hazel and sumac.

Get the best weed killer money can buy

Clear pastures of bramble and brush patches WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32 The Original Brush Killer
Pound for pound it is the most effective brush killer on the market. Kills over 100 woody plants . . . blackberry, raspberry, poison ivy, poison oak, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willow, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many others. Contains the low-volatile butoxy ethanol esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. No vapors to injure nearby susceptible plants. Not poisonous to animals and humans.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE US DIRECT • ASK FOR FREE BULLETINS
AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO. • Ambler, Pa. • Niles, Calif.
Agricultural Chemicals Division • Originators of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T Weed Killers
WEEDONE ACP WEEDONE

WEEDONE LV-4
WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32
Are available at your local
G.L.F. Service Agency
Co-op G.L.F. Exchange Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.



IN
REGULAR ANALYSES
AND MULTIPLE
STRENGTH GRADES

10-20-10
10-10-10
10-5-10
8-16-16
8-16-8
5-20-20
5-10-15
5-10-10
0-20-20
0-15-30

plan your

PROFITS

Your harvest-time profits are in the making right now. How big they'll be depends a lot on the amount and quality of the fertilizer you use.

Plan now for a bigger cash return from every acre by using *International Multiple Strength Fertilizers* this spring on your fruit, vegetables, pasture grasses and other crops. You'll find an *International* multiple strength grade that is right for each crop. Use it generously to stimulate early growth, to produce high yields and to get maximum profit.

So get the best, get *International* . . . proved effective by almost 50 years of profitable use. Call your *International Fertilizer Dealer* for the recommended grades and amounts you need for *Satisfaction at Harvest Time.*

Plant Food Division
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6
District Sales Offices and Fertilizer Manufacturing Plants at Buffalo, New York and Woburn, Massachusetts.



A Look Ahead at SOIL CONSERVATION

By RODMAN FELLOWS

Member, Board of Directors Tompkins County, N. Y. Soil Conservation District

THE first of March, I drove from Ithaca, to Geneva, New York, in one of those hard spring rains we had here in Central New York. In this distance of forty-odd miles, there were two improperly constructed farm ponds in which the water was over-topping the dykes, and they were in danger of washing out. In one instance the owner was standing on the dyke watching his investment threatening to wash out from under his feet. At that point there was little he could do about stopping it. The sad part of it was that with just a little "forward looking" he could have built the dyke so this threat to it would never have happened.

On this same trip I saw farms where an investment many times larger than either of these two farmers had in their dykes was washing off the crop fields. But not one farmer did I see out looking at the damage and wondering what he could do to stop it.

Progress Slow

I could not help but wonder why, after 21 years of soil conservation work in the state, the last 15 years under the direction of local Soil Conservation Districts, we see so little evidence of interest in what is happening to our soil and water resources. Progress has been made since the days of the first Soil Conservation Demonstration Projects at Cohocton, Ithaca, and Norwich, when certainly very few farmers even recognized that their farms could be washing out from under them. Even fewer knew anything about working fields on the contour, or alternating the crops in strips or protecting long slopes with diversions.

A little more was known about woodlot management and pasture improvement but even the men from the government agencies knew but little about the practical application of these ideas. However, these early technicians and farmers did have enthusiasm and a will to do something about the problems. This resulted in the know-how that we have today about soil and water management.

However, two other things have brought me back to questioning our progress. One is the annual report of my own Soil Conservation District in Tompkins County, N. Y. At first glance it does not look too bad, but when you figure that the district is ten years old, and consider the amount of time and effort that has gone into it, I for one, have questions as to the rate of progress. Three days spent on eastern Long Island, where I saw thousand dollar an acre land with six inch to one foot deep gullies in it, and farmers going out with subsoilers to break up a tight layer in sandy loam so that the water will drain through it, has not done anything to put my mind at ease about our progress.

If our progress is not as rapid as it needs to be to protect our basic resource, the soil, what can be done about it? For one thing, we can stop telling ourselves (by this I mean District Directors), that we have done such a good job in the last 15 years. Or at least we should remind ourselves that there remains a great deal to do in spite of what has already been accomplished. It might be well for the Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service people to remind themselves of this, "twice in a while". A good way to do this is to get out in a hard rain and see what is happening.

As District Directors have the responsibility of seeing that the job of soil and water management gets done, they should see to it that they have a program which will answer the problems of the farmers in their districts, and that they have gotten all the help they can to do the job. In this connection we directors should not overlook the greatest source of assistance available to us, "self-help". This is in direct contrast to waiting for the Extension Agent or the Soil Conservation Service technician to take the lead. Then, too, we should try to keep the men who are assisting us from getting all tied up in details so they cannot spend the time in the field. In general very little conservation was ever gotten on the land when a man was sitting in the office. In this connection, it should be possible for agencies that are helping the District to free their men from red tape so that their energies can be put into productive work.

Right Use of Land

A conservation program in each district based on the proper use of the land, would put the emphasis where it should be, instead of on drainage, reforestation, or farm ponds. These are merely supporting practices, the gadgets of a soil and water management program, not the program. Yet they are the things that a lot of the talking is done about, and the items that are held up to measure progress. By placing the emphasis on "land use", you would eliminate a number of the gadgets a farmer is spending his money for, and put his efforts into those things that would build up soil structure and increase fertility. This is not a spectacular program, as is the one now being carried on, but I believe it would be a sounder one.

District Directors should not be fooled by schemes to get this job done by some painless, easy method. The watershed program of the Soil Conservation Service is one of these. Don't misunder-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Quotations Worth Reading

Thought

"We must never underestimate the power of individual thinking. There is thought power within us that we never use. By the power of right thinking, we'll solve the problems of our country as our forefathers did long ago."

—Rev. Norman Vincent Peale

* * *

Egg Prices

"It is already clear that the hard times poultrymen have been through in recent months have convinced many that the poultry business is 'shot'. Too late many will find that they got out of business at just the wrong time. But it is the very fact of their getting out or at least cutting back that will enable 1955 hatched pullets to hit what looks to be the most favorable egg market in years." —*Alfred Van Wagenen, Northeast Poultry Producers' Council*

* * *

Service

Our seven livestock auction markets, two poultry auctions, Fat Stock Show and Sale, Watkins Glen Lamb Pool and the two auctions now closed sold over $80 million of livestock for farmers and dealers between January 1, 1947 to August 1, 1954. We handled our millionth animal in June, 1953. We write 100,000 checks each year for 22,000 consignors. We think we are unique in this respect: we are owned by farmers through their farm organization.—*Raymond V. Hemming, General Manager, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative.*

* * *

Atomic Power

"If private industry is given the opportunity to proceed with the development of atomic power, it is our optimistic estimate that by 1976, fifty per cent of new electric power installations will be atomic." — Ralph J. Cordiner, president, General Electric Company.

* * *

Hungry Government

"Private enterprise, we note, is always called an 'interest' while state capitalist ventures are presented as disinterested instruments of the 'people.' This is balderdash. Government grows on what it feeds on; every government agency and its functionaries are hungry for more appropriations and more power; they, too, are 'interests'."

—Dorothy Thompson, columnist

* * *

Agriculture Essential

"With a weak and non-progressive agriculture the wheels of industry would slowly cease to turn and America would quickly deteriorate to the ranks of a second rate nation as have other nations who forgot that the future is founded on farming."—Prof. Eric Sharvelle, Purdue University

* * *

Definition of Socialism

"Competition without prizes, boredom without hope, war without victory and statistics without end. It is not only politically false—it is morally destructive." — *Clem Johnston, President, U. S. Chamber of Commerce*

* * *

Progress

"Select, if you will, any Nation on the face of this globe where one-half or even one-fourth of the total labor force is producing food and fiber to meet domestic needs and you will also find a country barren of most luxury goods and even many of the things we regard as necessities.

"I have little sympathy for the anguished cries of those who insist that America will be ruined unless government somehow makes farming so attractive that no rural lad will ever again venture forth to the city. As a Nation, we would never have come this far under such a philosophy. Under it, we wouldn't get where we are going, either."—Ezra Taft Benson

* * *

What Is Freedom?

"Freedom is a need of the soul, not of the body. Freedom is the opportunity to say and do what one's wisdom and conscience dictate. Freedom is from God, not from government. Therefore it sometimes becomes necessary to defend it against government. The framers of the American Constitution recognized the sovereignty of God, and so they established the government of the United States 'under God'.

"There is a kind of cowardice abroad in the world today which has me very much worried. This attitude has nicer names, but I prefer to call it by the most disagreeable name I can find, because I think it is deep down bad. One of the nicer names they call it by is a craving for security. No matter what they call it, I don't like it."—*Paul Johnson, editor, Prairie Farmer*

— A. A. —

A LOOK AHEAD AT SOIL CONSERVATION

(Continued from Opposite Page)

stand me, I believe in the watershed approach; but it isn't magic, and the results aren't magical. To put a watershed program across means more hard work than just to take care of the requests as they come in.

To move the conservation program forward, it is necessary to realize that there is still a tremendous job to do. That it will take enthusiastic, practical, and forward-looking district directors who are willing to work. Technical assistance from Federal and State agencies who have the men who are dedicated to the conservation movement. In addition to the preceding, the story of the soil losses from uncontrolled run-off must be presented in such a way that every farmer sees that it is money out of his pocket. He must be shown that carrying out a program of soil and water management, based on the proper use of his land, will help stop it and help him to beat the price squeeze.

FOR ONLY $1 DOWN

and up to 24 months to pay!



You Can Have a Genuine SURGE Milker Unit

EASY TERMS... up to 24 months to pay on Surge Stalls — Pipe Lines — all Surge Milking Equipment.

That's right . . . the best Surge Unit ever built for $5.00 down and up to 24 months to pay.*

We have made it easy for you to have genuine Surge Milking in your barn tonight . . . extra fast . . . extra clean . . . extra safe Surge Milking — the real thing.

You will profit well by genuine Surge Milking and you will be happy with Organized Surge Service.

See your Surge Service Dealer or flag down a Surge Service Truck.

Let the Surge pitch in and help pay for itself . . . NOW!

*Right is reserved to withdrow this proposition ot ony time.

Copyright 1955 Babson Bros. Co.

BABSON BROS. CO. of NEW YORK

842 WEST BELDEN AVENUE • SYRACUSE 1, N.Y.

Surge

Atlanta • Chicago • Houston • Kansas City • Minneapolis • Sacramento • Seattle • Syracuse • Toronto



Use your hand like this. No mixing, no sprayer needed to fight flies this way. Apply "Marlate" dry, just as it comes from the bag, every 2 or 3 weeks.

Simple, easy, quick! Use Du Pont Marlate®

Control hornflies this new easy way. Sprinkle a tablespoonful of Du Pont "Marlate" 50 methoxychlor along the neck and back of each animal and rub it in gently against the hair. One treatment lasts two to three weeks and a 4-lb. bag is enough for 20 to 30 cows all season. "Marlate" methoxychlor is especially suited for hand dusting because of its low toxic hazard to users and animals.

To kill flies in the barn and on the premises, mix "Marlate" 50 with water and spray.

DEALERS: Order your Du Pont "Marlate" now and be ready when the fly season starts. Everybody likes new ways when they are easier and better. And this new dusting method sure beats spraying. Write Du Pont, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Room 4032, Wilmington, Del.

GUARANTEED! YOU'LL PICK DELICIOUS

STRAWBERRIES IN 60 DAYS AFTER PLANTING

or every penny back!



STERN'S NEW 3-SEASON SUPERFECTION STRAWBERRY

Enjoy Miracle Strawberries Right Up 'Til Frost

Imagine, your own fresh picked delicious ripe red strawberries starting in 60 days. You'll have all the strawberries you'll want Spring . . . Summer . . . and Fall—often until Thanksgiving. Absolutely winter hardy—you'll pick berries for years!

Yields 3 Times More Fruit Than Other Everbearing Varieties

Acclaimed by famous farm and garden authorities. Actual field test produced approximately 8000 quarts per acre first year planted! Proved best for home gardens.

Order now for delivery at proper planting time in your area. All prices postpaid. Send check or money order

PICK 'EM SPRING, SUMMER, AND FALL

- ✓ wonderful with cream
- ✓ luscious jams
- ✓ flavorful shortcake

FIRM, JUICY, SUGAR SWEET New Flavor Sensation

Finest berry you ever tasted! Easy to grow. Only Stern's Superfection guarantees wonderful results in 60 days or money back.

Vigorous plants with heavy roots

Guaranteed to thrive even when other strawberries fail. Big roots have hundreds of long fibrous feeders. Carefully packed in "MOIST-LOCKED" packing.

SAVE WITH THESE LOW PRICES

25 plants	50 plants	100 plants	200 plants
$2.00	$3.75	$6.00	$10.00

POSTPAID

STERN'S NURSERIES, Inc. Dept. M2, Geneva, N. Y.

I want Strawberries Spring, Summer, and Fall—starting in 60 days after planting—or I'll keep plants without charge.

Check Quantity

- ☐ 25 for $2.00
- ☐ 50 for $3.75
- ☐ 100 for $6.00
- ☐ 200 for $10.00

Name_____

Address_____

Postpaid Town_____ State_____

Bargaining Agency Delegates Approve Price Floor Amendment

DELEGATES at the April 21 meeting of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producer's Bargaining Agency at Syracuse approved a proposed amendment of the Milk Order. The approval was not unanimous and before the vote was taken, a considerable amount of disappointment was expressed that the proposed floor of $4.75 for Class I-A milk from May 1 to October 1 was not larger. The vote was 49 to 3, the "no's" being cast by delegates from Watertown and Poland in New York State and Osceola in Pennsylvania.

The announcement of Secretary Benson's decision contained three points:

1. That if two thirds of the milk producers in the milk-shed approved, a floor of $4.75 would be put under the Class I price for 5 months.

2. That the basic formula in the Order for fixing milk prices would be retained.

3. That there would be no change in the price of Class III milk at this time.

The telegram sent to the U. S. Department of Agriculture reporting the vote stated that the amendment was approved, "looking forward to a long-range program." This referred to the following statement by the Secretary:

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.—Benjamin Franklin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"I am ready immediately to call public hearings to review suggestions which have been made concerning a long-range comprehensive program for stabilizing the marketing of milk in the entire metropolitan area. This decision comes in an effort to face the problems which have existed for nearly two decades. Decisions that should have been made previously have been postponed. Much study has gone into this decision in an effort to achieve better marketing conditions for farmers and fair prices for consumers."

Much more enthusiasm was expressed about this coming hearing than there was about the floor price. It was brought out at the meeting that the floor price would be effective only in May and June because the formula would almost certainly bring a Class I price higher than $4.75 for July, August and September. In discussing the Department's announcement that the floor price would bring farmers $2,800,000 more in May and June than was received last year, it was pointed out that the price this year would have been considerably better even without the floor and that the increase above what dairymen would have received this May and June without the floor will be about $1,000,000.

The delegates at the meeting understood that the coming hearing will consider all matters pertinent to the Order including proposals for amendments as suggested by the Case Committee, including:

1. A tightening of requirements for inclusion of plants and producers in the pool so as to lessen the surplus.

2. Providing some incentive for more uniform production throughout the year.

3. Bringing the milk supply for northern New Jersey under producer price regulation "preferably by adoption of a joint Federal-State Order with market-wide equalization."

The older men at the delegate meeting recalled some past history and reminded the younger men that withdrawal of the Order, which might come if the amendment were turned down, would certainly bring still greater confusion and instability to the market, and would probably result in a price little above the manufacturing level.

Inasmuch as we probably will be living with a Federal Order for some time, let's take a look at some of the reasons Secretary Benson gave for his decision. His announcement of an Order hearing in the near future was based on the realization that an unfavorable market situation has developed in the New York Milk Shed. The Secretary expresses the belief that during the time the temporary floor is in effect, steps can be started to deal with the situation.

Among the elements of this unfavorable situation are:

1. That consumption in the New York market has not increased as rapidly as production.

2. That the New York market has been taking care of surplus that really belongs to other markets.

However, the Secretary pointed out that the basic reason for some of the difficulty is that production is greater than the market needs. He pointed out that the law under which marketing orders operate does not provide for price supports and contains nothing which controls production or guarantees a market. The law does provide for the use of orders to insure an adequate supply of milk for fluid purposes but gives no basis for the inclusion of cost of production figures in establishing prices.

Some figures on probable prices for coming months given at the Bargaining Agency meeting are interesting and worth studying:

	CLASS I-A PRICES Estimates include: Super Pool figures and the floor provision of $4.75 for May to October 1.		BLEND PRICES Estimates include: Super Pool and the $4.75 floor.	
	1954	*1955*	*1954*	*1955*
March	5.09	5.38	3.89	3.86
April	4.77	5.38	3.52	3.74
May	4.45	4.75	3.23	3.44
June	4.49	4.75	3.27	3.49
July	4.84	4.93	3.71	3.80
August	5.06	5.18	4.09	4.17
September	5.28	5.37	4.29	4.38

You will note that the difference between the Class I price for the same months in the two years is far greater than the difference between the uniform prices. The reason, of course, is that far less than half the total production is sold as fluid milk.

In discussions with some of the delegates, the thought was expressed by several that the unfavorable milk marketing situation may correct itself more rapidly than is commonly believed. Reasons for this belief include the following facts:

1. That production is on the down trend. For example, the number of heifer calves in New York State is 4% less than a year ago and 9% lower than the peak of 1953. Dairymen have been culling cows faster than a year ago.

2. That milk consumption per capita has shown encouraging increases in a number of markets.

3. That U. S. population is increasing to the extent that even with the same U. S. milk production as last year, production per capita will be 4% lower.

The observation was made that it is far easier to enlist dairymen in a new organization with sizeable dues at a time when they are short of money than it was to get them to agree to a deduction of 1c per cwt. from their milk for the purpose of advertising and publicizing milk to increase consumption.

We plan to keep you informed as to the important developments in the hearing which is scheduled sometime in the near future.

★ BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ★

Feeding Cows on PASTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

of milk left this farm last year and that it was produeed with relatively little hired help. "My aim for the eoming year", said Warner, "is to sell 300,000 pounds of milk per man equivalent. In other words, family help and hired help will add up to about one third of a man for the eoming year". You may remember when Ed Babcoek set a goal of 100,000 pounds of milk per man on a dairy farm. More reeently I have known of several men who produeed 200,000 pounds per man, but if Warner Harrington meets his goal, he will be the first I have known personally who has achieved the goal of 300,000 pounds. If you know of anyone who has aehieved that, I certainly would like to hear about of from you.

As you can guess from the feeding schedule, hay on this farm is exeellent. It has been a mixture of alfalfa, timothy and medium red elover, but Warner is planning to switeh over to a brome-ladino mixture. On the farm are 30 acres of improved pasture whieh is grazed in rotation by the use of an electric fenee. The herd is restricted to about 10 aeres until it is grazed to the point when it needs a rest. Then they are moved to another field.

I asked Warner for his ideas about the essentials for good dairy farming and he listed them about as follows:

1. A herd bred for high production; 2. Production and feeding of top quality roughage; 3. Managing pastures to get the most out of them; 4. Adequate grain feeding; 5. Herd management; 6. Health.

About eight years ago the Harrington barn was remodeled and stalls were enlarged so that eaeh eow has a spaee of 5 feet by 5 feet. In one seetion of the barn, 28 cows now oeeupy the spaee that formerly stanehioned 40. "Years ago", said Warner, "when one eow moved, the rest of the string had to follow suit. Now", he eontinued, "I get twice as mueh milk from the 28 as I once did from the 40. Of eourse, more room per eow is not the whole answer, but it helped".

Our third stop was to see a young man who is just getting started in farming, Stuart Alexander of Marathon, N. Y. Stuart readily admitted that some things on the farm are not



Stuart Alexander, filling the cart with grain preparatory to feeding the herd. Each cow gets grain in proportion to the amount of milk she produces.

just as he hopes to have them eventually. Nevertheless, a few questions showed that remarkable progress has been made in about two years.

When they are in the barn, his purebred Holstein herd gets eorn silage, hay and a 16% ration at the rate of 1 pound for 3 pounds of milk. Eaeh eow is fed as an individual and while the milk is not weighed every day, it is weighed often enough for praetieal purposes and there is very little variation from the 1 to 3 rule. When the eows go on pasture, the ratio is eut to 1 to 4 until pastures get short, then it goes back to 1 to 3.

Grain is fed a little heavier on this farm than it is on the other two. The reasons for this is that the pastures are not yet producing large amounts of top quality grass. The pasture is rough, improving will be eostly, and for a young man getting started there are many demands for eash. Up to now the improvement that has been done has eonsisted of spreading some manure on certain areas. Later more pasture will be improved over a period of years and doubtless, when that time eomes. less grain will be necessary, at least in summer.

For the first time grass silage will be put up this year, ehiefly for summer feeding. Already Stuart has bought three new silo hoops to reenforee the lower part of the silo.

The Alexander farm is made up of 160 aeres owned and 40 aeres rented. Stuart bales his hay with his own baler. He does some work for neighbors, but does not own a field chopper and will hire that work done on a eustom basis.

Stuart graduated from the State College of Agrieulture at Cornell in 1949. From January 1949 to Deeember 1952 he worked on his father's farm near Cortland for wages, but then began looking for a farm and finally bought one where he now lives. At the present time he has an exeellent herd of 37 milkers plus young stoek. He started raising purebred Holsteins when he was a 4-H Club member and when he moved to his farm, he owned 5 eows 7 heifers, 2 ealves and a yearling bull. To eomplete the herd, he bought 25 eows from his father.

Finanees on his farm are earefully managed. "My wife eould run this farm as well as I", said Stuart with evident pride. He and Mrs. Alexander figure to operate the farm on a pay-as-you-go basis, to wait for some needed equipment until the mortgage is redueed considerably, and in the meantime to buy used equipment rather than new.

The past year Stuart sold about 300,000 pounds of milk with relatively little farm help. He had a boy for about two months and hired some eustom work done.

Good eows, good management and hard work are getting results on this farm.

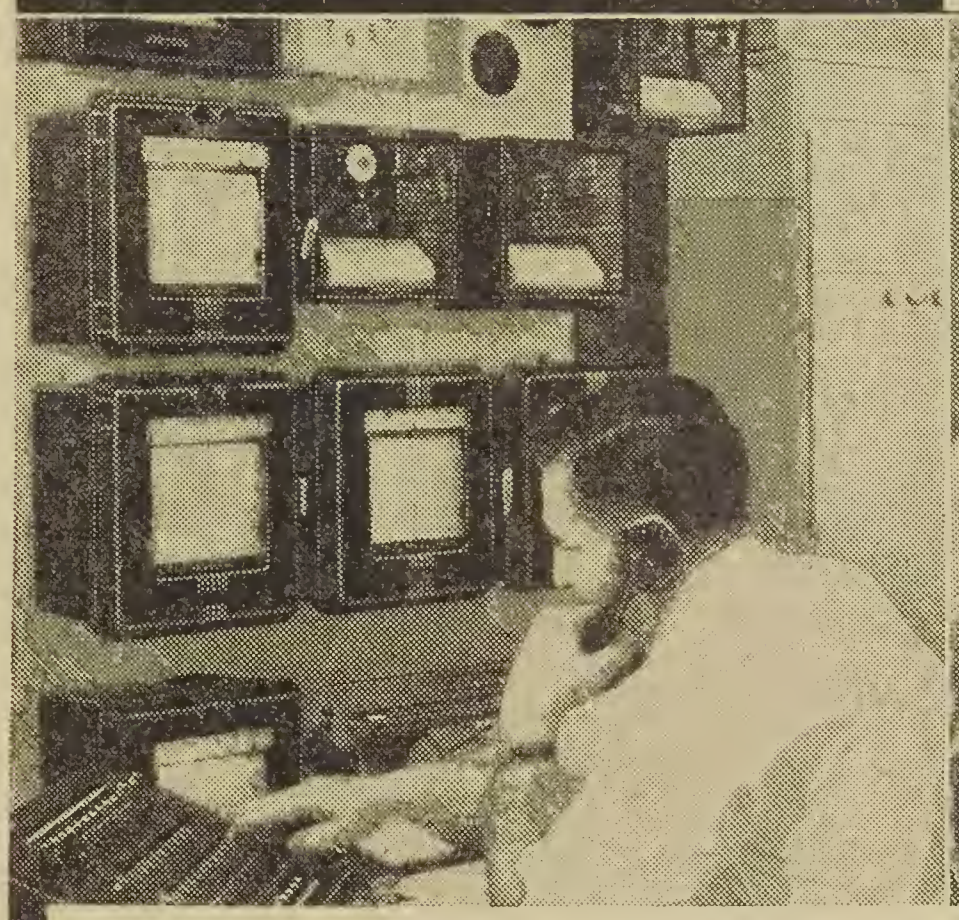
Considerable stress was laid by all three men on the importanee of maintaining the body weight of the eows in the herd. Cows on good pasture but



County Agent Ira Blixt and Ray DeHart, looking over the field—baled, barn-cured hay. This procedure cuts the time between mowing and baling by a day and Ray believes that the high quality hay is one reason for the good health record of his herd.

without grain will produee a lot of milk, but in the proeess will aetually take weight off their own body. Of course, they cannot do this forever, and it is well known by good dairymen that letting a eow get thin on pasture (or at any time) is a proeedure that may save a few dollars, but one that will eost more dollars later, either in building up the cow's weight when she is dry or in the loss of milk produetion when she freshens.

We stand by with power to brighten your cloudy days



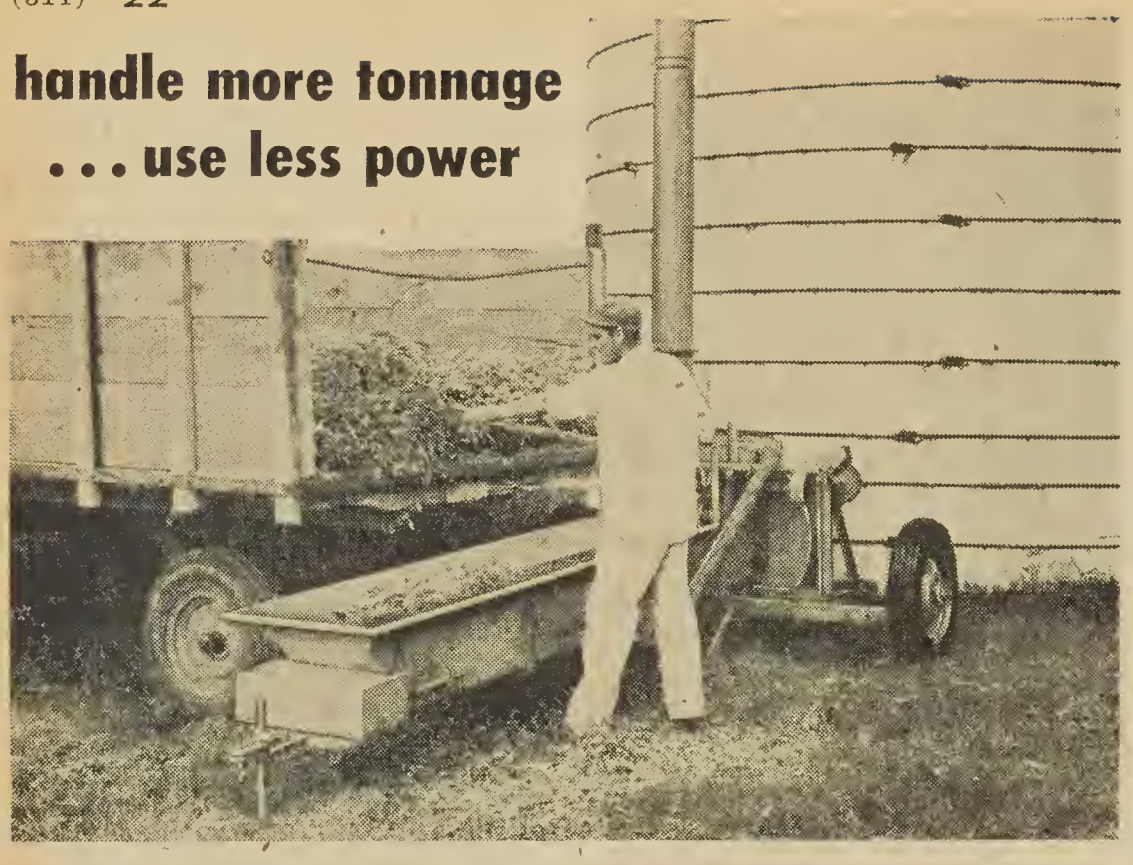
When an afternoon storm darkens your Upstate area, thousands (maybe millions) of lights are turned on early. Then it's the job of this Niagara Mohawk operator to send enough electricity to meet the sudden demand. He might be at a generating station miles away, but the power comes through—steady and plentiful.



Whenever you flick on a light switch, you have at your command ninety inter-connected Niagara Mohawk electric generating stations that span the state to give you instant service. Did you know you can light your home for days for less than the cost of a light bulb. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

NIAGARA MOHAWK electricity is your biggest bargain!

handle more tonnage ... use less power



with an Allis-Chalmers Blower

Break the bottleneck of silo filling!

Three features of the Allis-Chalmers Blower give you greater capacity with less power required: 1. Wide-blade blower fan; 2. Big nine-inch pipe; 3. Long, easy-lift conveyor hopper.

The Allis-Chalmers Blower fan has six wide, curved blades that *blow and throw* the material up the pipe. Cupped blades reduce friction, avoid wedging, prevent backlash, save power.

Nine-inch blower pipe gives 65 percent greater capacity than seven-inch pipe.

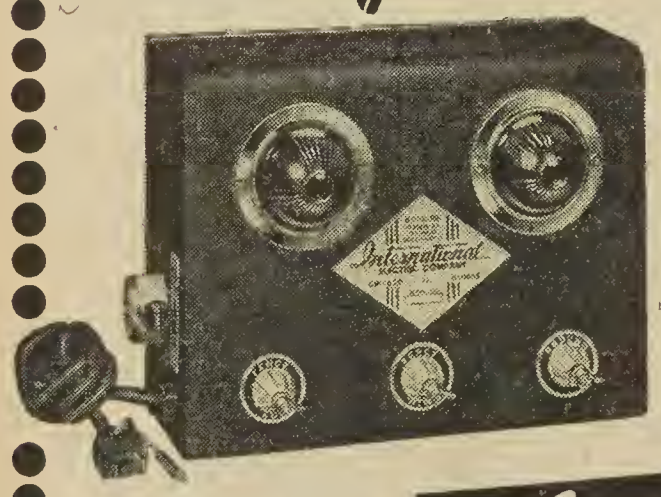
Long, low hopper with rubberized conveyor belt accommodates wide truck beds or low-wheeled wagons. Unload from either side. Same hopper handles grain with equal speed and efficiency.

Additional features: easy-lift, hinged hopper; wagon unloading attachment (optional equipment); air-tired transport wheels. See it at your Allis-Chalmers dealer's — a blower that keeps your harvest on time.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

The electric fencer that...

Bumps 'em Back!





FREE DEMONSTRATION ... AT HARDWARE OR IMPLEMENT STORES!

Weeds won't short it!
An amazing feature—the Fence-O-Matic* chopper. See it kill weeds that may "short" an electric fence. An exclusive feature of International's "WEED CHOPPER" electric fencer.

"Dry ground" efficiency!
The one electric fencer that doesn't lose power to dry ground—always delivers power over the entire fence under all conditions.
*Trademark

- LONG RANGE
- NO RADIO INTERFERENCE
- USES HI-LINE POWER
- FACTORY GUARANTEE

Also battery and cambination madels

HOLDS AND CONTROLS CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, GOATS, MULES, HORSES

Sald and serviced by aver 10,000 dealers! Used and appraved by over 150,000 farmers!

International WEED® CHOPPER ELECTRIC FENCER

They'll learn fast! Just the right "bump" to teach the biggest bull or heaviest hog to stay clear! You'll get real stock control with International's "WEED CHOPPER" fencer. And profit, too, by quick fencing to divide up pasture, or for feed lots and cattle lanes; or for adding a one-strand electric wire to or alongside other fencing to prevent it from being damaged by livestock.

The sure STOP to control your STOCK

LEIGH McMAHON & COMPANY
Leigh McMahon, Mgr., 115 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo 1, N.Y.

Send me free information on how to build an Electric Fence. Also catalog of fencers.

NAME _____

ADDRESS OR R.F.D. _____

TOWN _____

COUNTY _____ STATE _____

AA555

Vegetable Varieties for HOME GARDENS

By ARCHER WHALLON

PROFITABLE market garden and commercial canning varieties are not always desirable for the home garden—they may be, and they may not. Also a good vegetable for the home garden may not be a profitable market crop. With some things, good keeping and shipping quality is a little incompatible with good flavor and eating quality. In other words, some vegetables look far better than they taste, although they sell on the market, and others that are not so good looking and do not readily sell, are the better flavored.

The ability of a vegetable to stand up in shipping and storage may be due to a hard or a tough or fibrous texture that certainly is no indication of edible quality. Also, sugar content, vitamin content, and a distinctive flavor are not always indicated by color, and they are not visible characteristics.

Some good vegetables are not of the shapes and sizes to pack in standardized shipping containers, and for that reason, are seldom found on city markets. Many of these are of good quality and very desirable for home gardens. Some others are simply not productive enough to be profitable crops, but they may be valued by the home grower who wants something particularly good.

In some respects market requirements are entirely without good reason or may be even contrary to logic, evidently due to the acquired prejudices of an uninformed public opinion.

This is shown in the preference for vegetable color and shape. Green-fleshed muskmelons may be just as sweet as orange-fleshed ones, but only in a few regions, notably along the southern Atlantic coast, are they commonly available. Many folks in the mid-west would call a green-fleshed muskmelon "green", in the sense of being unripe.

Many others do not know that yellow-fleshed watermelons, white cucumbers, yellow tomatoes, yellow peppers, white table beets, and yellow turnips exist. All things considered, there is altogether too much standardization in the production of market vegetables—and too many erroneous popular notions.

It is still the fact, that to have vegetables of sufficient variety, or of epicurean quality, they must be homegrown. To be sufficiently serviceable, a seed catalog should give enough definite information about a variety to make it plain whether it is a market or canner's crop, or one desirable for a home garden, or if it is both.

— A. A. —

HUMUS FOR VEGETABLE SOILS

AT THE Long Island Vegetable Research Farm at Riverhead, some figures showing the effect of organic matter in vegetable soils have been given by Dr. Stewart Dallyn.

Vegetables were planted on soils with three levels of organic matter, 2%, 3% and 4½%, and the crops grown on them were spinach, beets for bunching, onions and seed corn.

At the 4½% level, spinach yielded almost ten times as much as at the 2% level, and beets gave about six times as much in yield.

With onions, results were even more startling with twenty-eight times more yield on the high organic plots than on those with the lowest organic matter. Sweet corn gave the smallest increase and yields were only slightly higher on the plots with the highest percentage of humus.

Soil that is under cultivation year after year loses organic matter rapidly because cultivation increases the rate of decay. Generally speaking, organic matter can be maintained when 5 to 10 tons of manure are applied per acre per year. Another way of maintaining organic matter is to grow a cover crop, but in many cases one cover crop a year will not maintain organic matter. Sometimes several cover crops are grown in the same year or crops are rotated so that the field is in sod from one to several years and occasionally other material such as crop refuse or sawdust is added.

— A. A. —

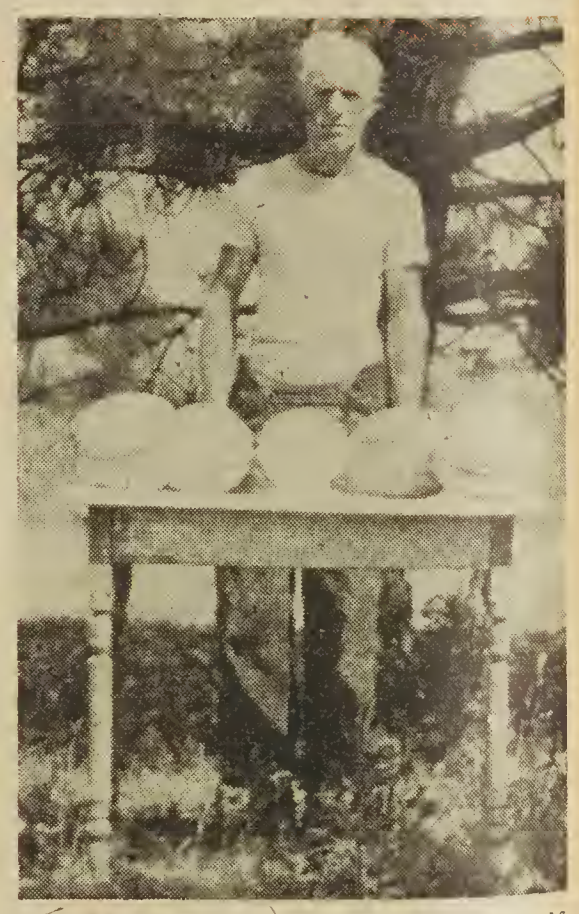
IRRIGATING CANNING CROPS

Irrigation, when needed, has brought about striking increases in yields of vegetables grown for processing. In experiments at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, increases in acre yield of 4 to 7 tons of tomatoes, 4 to 5 tons of cabbage, and 1 to 2½ tons of sweet corn have resulted from supplemental irrigation, says Professor M. T. Vittum.

If growers irrigate two or three times during the season, applying 1½ inches of water each time, total costs will range from $36 to $54 an acre. This is based on using an average figure of $12 per acre inch as the cost of water applied to the soil, including depreciation on equipment.

From these figures, and the contract prices for tomatoes, cabbage, and corn, says Professor Vittum, growers can estimate whether or not they would make money by installing irrigation systems on their farms.

BIG MELONS



I AM enclosing a photograph of myself and some of my muskmelons. The one on the scales weighed 11½ pounds and several others very close. They are Harris Benders. I sold these melons for 10c a pound right at my door. I also used to raise these melons on my farm in Ballston Spa, N. Y.

I would also like to thank the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and Mr. L. H. MacDaniels for your cooperation in helping me to purchase some thin shell butternut scion wood in the spring of 1952. I purchased them from the Michigan Nut Nursery.

I had very good success with them and one of the trees had 8 "Crax-ezy" nuts on it in 1954.—*Edwin B. Johns, Royersford, Pa.*

BRAND NEW

Exclusive Features Make

GRANGE

SILO YOUR BEST INVESTMENT

"A Tower of Efficiency"

Heavy plaster coat

Interlocking staves

Larger doors

New Safety features

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Advanced Grange engineering tested, proven and perfected back GRANGE SILOS as YOUR long-term money savers and profit makers.

Grange Concrete Stave Silos prove that modern construction pays BIG dividends in long life and dependability.

BE SURE with GRANGE!

MAIL COUPON NOW FOR FREE FOLDER



GRANGE SILO CO., INC.

Dept. A5

RED CREEK, N. Y.

Send me new Grange picture folder showing new exclusive features.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Easy Terms Available



How to keep your horse at work

● A rubdown with Absorbine Wash right after work helps prevent galled shoulders, sore necks, stiffness across the back, shoulders and loins. Absorbine applied to a blemish or at the first sign of puffiness helps stop a more serious condition like ringbone or spavin. Does not remove hair nor blister skin. Horse can be treated on the job. Only $2.50 for a large bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

LIME • FERTILIZER • SEED

BROADCASTER



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!

SIZES 3-14 FT.

FREIGHT PREPAID

Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality long lasting construction Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off. Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now

AS LOW AS $66

Send for FREE Booklet

MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.

SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

E. G. King, write to Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., before May 14.

Elect Good Men

THE February 19 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was so outstanding that I want to congratulate you and the staff.

With Bill Myers really laying out a program for the dairy industry and Burrell giving the progressive highlights of the apple industry, I felt that the A.A. was really on the beam.

The fruit industry, under good leadership, is really solving some of its major problems with the great help of the college at Cornell and Geneva. It seems to me that the dairy industry needs to find some good younger leadership. The old ones are fine but more zip is needed. My hat is off to Bill Myers and his staff. Bill is a great Dean.

I want to say just a word about the farm plight in the present price squeeze situation. Your editorials mention the dairy situation. It seems to me that the government activity in the labor situation causes most of the farm price squeeze. The government has aided and abetted labor in most of the strikes to get higher wages, but has done little or nothing to control wages. I don't want the government to control private affairs but if it is going to control farmers, it should control labor inflation.

The most abused word nowadays is Democracy. We don't have a democracy at all. Lincoln said that ours was a representative republic. As long as we confuse the two words we are in for trouble. We need to elect good representatives and abide by them or throw them out.

Benson and McConnell are my ideas of good men.

—Frank Beneway, Ontario, N. Y.

— A. A. —

MORE ON VIOLETS

REFERENCE to question on African violets in recent issue:

Personal experience indicates that the absence of blossoms during the winter months is due primarily to the absence of adequate duration of light. Even when plants are kept in a window there is not enough natural light during the winter months. With the coming of spring, and the longer days, then almost any African Violet plant will begin to blossom.

To ensure beautiful and continuous bloom, we simply place our plants on a table close to a window on the south side of the house. In the evening, from dusk to about 11:00 the reading lamp, with 150 watt bulb, shines on the plants. With the increased duration of light the plants are able to blossom.

As I remember it from a recent report on this subject, duration was more important than intensity of light.

—R. K. Cole, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

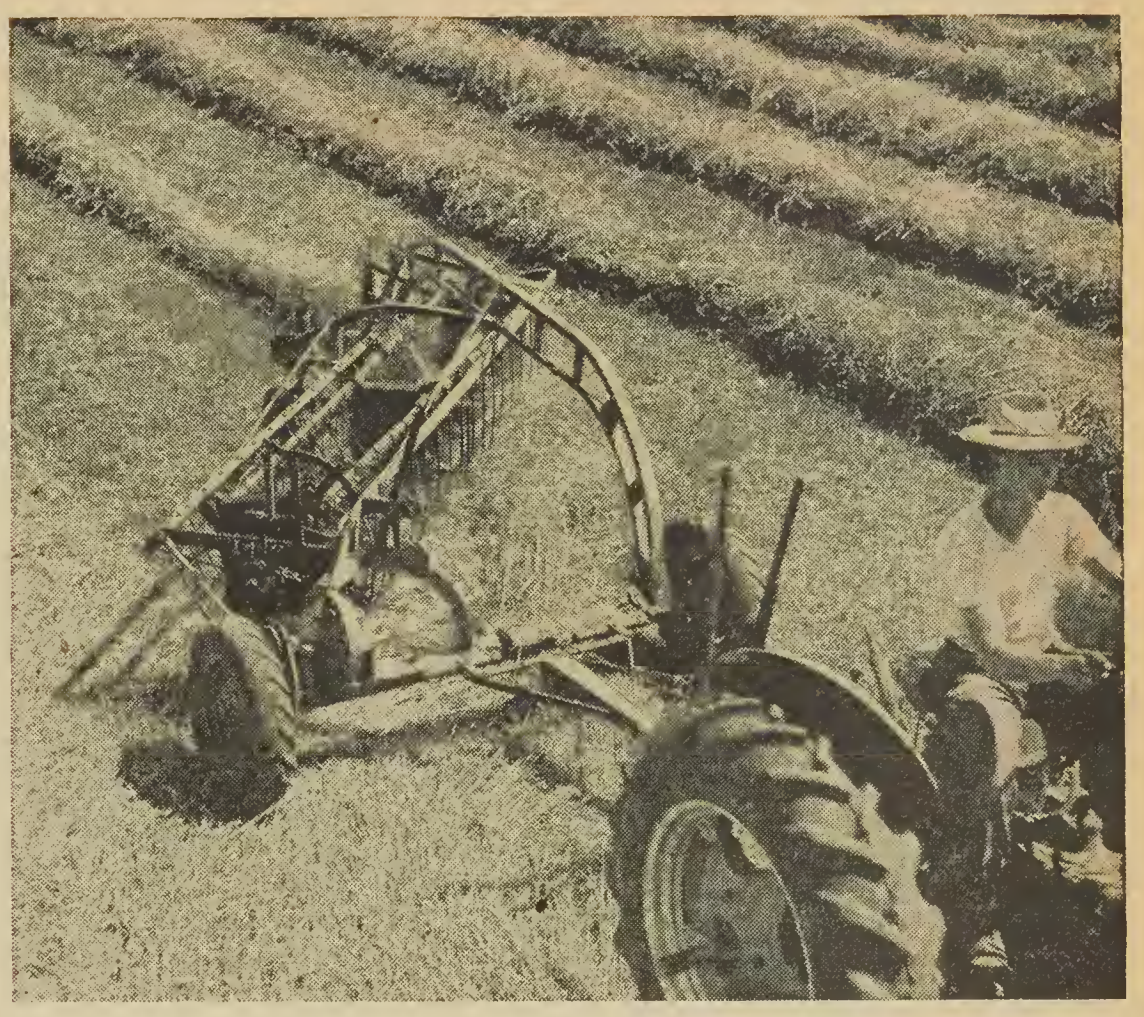
DAMPING OFF

HAVING read about the trouble some of your readers have had with damping off of tomatoes, I would like to tell them of the method I use to overcome this.

I plant the seeds in a square flat in which I put about one inch of stones or gravel. This is covered by two to three inches of good garden soil and sand, mixed. One corner of the box is partitioned off (about two inches square) and no dirt is put over the gravel in this part. When watering, always put it in this space, never water the top of the ground. Moisture will go up into the ground.

I have never had any damping off in five years since I started using this method. This is not original with me.

I hope some of your readers will benefit by this trouble-free method of growing plants. — *A. E. Schaut, McKeesport, Pa.*



YOUR CHOICE of a high-wheel New Idea side-rake and tedder, or a low-wheel model. Suspension-trussing gives lasting strength and rigidity. Reel yields at both ends. Control levers can be handled from tractor seat. Bearings are self-aligning.

See how New Idea makes leafy hay

When properly handled, hay is *made* in the windrow. The New Idea side-rake and tedder is the key tool in hay making because it actually controls curing. Here's how:

First, the New Idea side-rake picks up the hay and moves it gently only a very short distance. At the same time it forms a loose, fluffy windrow, with the tender leaves turned in and the stems turned out. The *leaves* are shaded to slow their curing. The tougher, juicy *stems* are exposed to the sun, to speed their curing. In this way both leaves and stems cure out evenly. Shattering and leaf loss is held to a minimum.

You know that leaves contain the main feed value. Preserve the leaves, green, nourishing and unseared, and you easily double their feed value. The New Idea side-rake and tedder is ideal for this job.

Ask For An On-Farm Trial

To test the hay-making ability of a New Idea side-rake, ask your New Idea dealer to bring one to your farm. Have him show you how to adjust and operate it for best results. Do some raking yourself (and do some tedding by flipping the conversion lever). It's our bet you'll never let that New Idea rake get off your farm.



HERE'S A CLOSE-UP of a New Idea windrow. See how the stems are exposed around the outside of the windrow. You can't see leaves because they're inside, away from the hot, searing sun.

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.

Dept. 1474, Coldwater, Ohio

Send for free illustrated literature:

☐ High-wheel side-rake and tedder
☐ Low-wheel side-rake and tedder
☐ Full-trailing Mower
☐ Semi-mounted Mower
☐ Twine or Wire-Tie Baler
☐ All-Purpose Elevator
☐ "New Ideas for Handling Hay"
☐ I am a student. I farm____acres

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

Benson's Price Floor Inadequate

Bears No Relation to Needs of Farmers, Say Dairymen's League Directors

See Opportunity for Long-Time Relief in Secretary's Promise of Hearings to Consider Comprehensive Changes in Order 27

Accepting "with extreme reluctance" Secretary of Agriculture Benson's minimum producer price of $4.75 for class 1-A milk, the board of directors of the Dairymen's League professed to see a gleam of hope for future improvement in the Secretary's promise to call other hearings to consider comprehensive changes in Order 27. In an unanimously approved statement, issued through League President Ernest C. Strobeck, the directors said:

"We the directors of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, accept with extreme reluctance and regret the decision of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson, resulting from the recent Order 27 hearings.

"The decision to put a floor of $4.75 (per hundred pounds) under the Class 1-A (fluid) price in the five months of May through September, means nothing in July, August and September when the Class 1-A formula will take the price above the floor of $4.75. The price relief during May and June will provide only a six cents per hundredweight increase in producers' prices. This relief is meager, inadequate and bears no relation to the needs of farmers.

"Acceptance on the part of the Dairymen's League is forced in the light of the fact that:

"1. Rejection of the proposal would, in the light of previous USDA rulings, result in the withdrawal of Order 27, and

"2. The price relief, inadequate as it is, will continue the upward trend in producer prices, as compared with those received last year. This change in the price trend started on April 1 as a result of the super-pool, which will increase the uniform price to producers 18c per hundredweight during the month of April.

Will Continue Fight for Substantial Price Increase

"We are encouraged by the assurance on the part of the Secretary that he will call a hearing to consider comprehensive changes in Order 27. The League has long advocated a comprehensive milk marketing order for Northern New Jersey and Metropolitan New York which, if granted, would bring about continued price relief to producers and greatly stabilized milk markets in the Northeast:

"While the Secretary recognized some of the problems in the New York Milkshed, including the price-cost squeeze brought about in part by the dumping of outside surplus into the New York pool, to date we have not seen or heard anything that would contradict the need for a $6.00 Class 1-A price. As representatives of the largest producer group in the Milkshed, we will continue our fight for a substantial increase in milk prices, which farmers need and must have."

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

Reflections of a Country Pastor



PEACE IN ADVERSITY

By Floyd W. Morris

WE ARE under an illusion in thinking that when conditions of life change, then will we find a peace of heart. We persuade ourselves that when these hard times pass and income increases and we are able again to come home nights without the specter of bills stalking our path, then shall we be happy, then will peace be like a river mirroring dreams come true.

But that is a dream without basis in experience. Our material condition is but the stuff we use as the artist uses his trees and sky and running brook to put on canvas after the manner of his mood. It is the artist's feeling and interpretation that counts — the person faeing his world of objects and events and interpreting these in his individual way. Is it a gray day? What makes it gray? Is it becausc of atmosphere, or the absence of the sun sunk as it is behind a cloud? Rather it is the person who himself translates objeets and senses pictures to mean what we understand as a gray mood.

It need not be such. A gray day turns brilliant for the bridegroom. He needs no sun to send shafts of light through his experience. The grayness is but veil to beauty, a shy demureness hung to soften too great a brilliancy.

So any day, no matter how overcast, may have its intriguing uniqueness. Even fog unfolds mystery. Trees and fences, barns and houses look different in a fog. Like floating ghosts suspended they seem quite possible of sudden departure on alarm. Then, there is a clinging moisture in the air like hands out of the wash groping for the towel. Any kind of mood might fall on one in a fog. Whatever the mood there is the possibility of enjoying it. The fog becomes pleasant in so far as one is able to create out of it the associations of interest. The physical eonditions do not necessarily determine the mood.

— A.A. —

WORK TOO HARD

THE reason for low farm prices is not beeause a few professional men and business executives own farms. They are a small minority and the amount produced from these farms is a very infinitesimal part of the whole country's production.

The biggest trouble with farmers is that they are too willing to work 13 to 14 hours a day to produce more of what we have too much of already.

A poultryman installs automatic feeders which save him an hour or two a day. Does he use that time to relax and cnjoy life? No, he figures he can use this time to take carc of another 500 hcns.

A dairyman gets a barn eleaner, saves a lot of time, so he gets some more cows.

A farmer learns of a chemical that will weed his carrots in 1/10 the time, so he plants 10 times more carrots.

At present too many farmers work 70-80 hours a week so that people that work only 40 hours can eat cheaply. If farmers produced only what they could in an 8-hour day, the priees they received would be higher and they would just make as much or more. Everyone that handles the products from farm to consumer works an 8-hour day and adds his wages to the price of food. The farmer works day and night to overproduce and keep his profits low.

—Milton Duclos, Maynard, Mass.

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Disinfectant and Whitewashing

IT MAY BE that you are faced with a job of disinfecting or whitewashing sometime in the near future. In case you want to do the work yourself instead of hiring it done, you may be interested in reviewing the matter a bit.

You can start with a thorough cleaning job, sweeping down the walls and taking out any rotten boards. It may even be necessary to soak the floor overnight with water before all dried filth can be removed.

Once cleaned up, you can proceed with disinfection, with the choice of disinfectants largely dependent on the type of germs to be destroyed. For general purposes a cheap and satisfactory disinfectant can be made by adding a can of ordinary lye to each 15 gallons of hot water. A long-handled brush should be used, and you'll do well to wear gloves and goggles to protect yourself against burns by this strong solution.

Each 15 gallons will be enough to disinfect 300 square feet of floor space. Buildings should be allowed to dry out thoroughly before again being used by animals or poultry. This solution is the one recommended for disinfection against Bang's disease.

The USDA advises a stronger lye solution for disinfection against vesicular exanthema, with one can of lye being mixed with each five gallons of hot water. A still stronger solution is recommended for use against anthrax and blackleg, with five cans of lye being mixed with each 10 gallons of water. When truckbeds are being disinfected, they are allowed to soak in the solution for eight hours, and then are washed out with clear water before being used again.

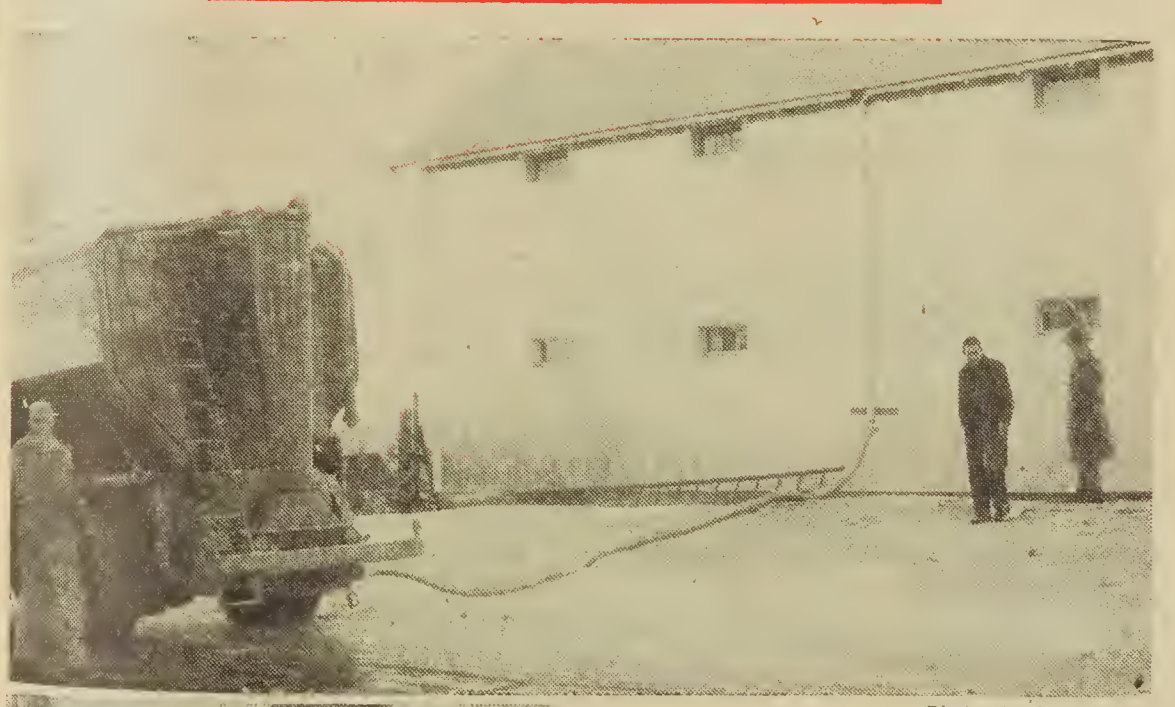
Lye should not be used for disinfection against tuberculosis. Instead, another general disinfectant is used that is made by adding one cup of USDA approved (stamped on can) cresylic disinfectant to cach 2 gallons of water. A gallon of this solution is enough for each 20 square feet of floor space. A newer disinfectant called sodium orthophenylphenate is sometimes preferred because it doesn't have the objectional odor of coal tar products. Disinfectants of this strength are commonly used against erysipelas and shipping fever as well as tuberculosis.

You can buy whitewash mixtures that are completed by adding water, or you can make your own. An old formula runs like this:

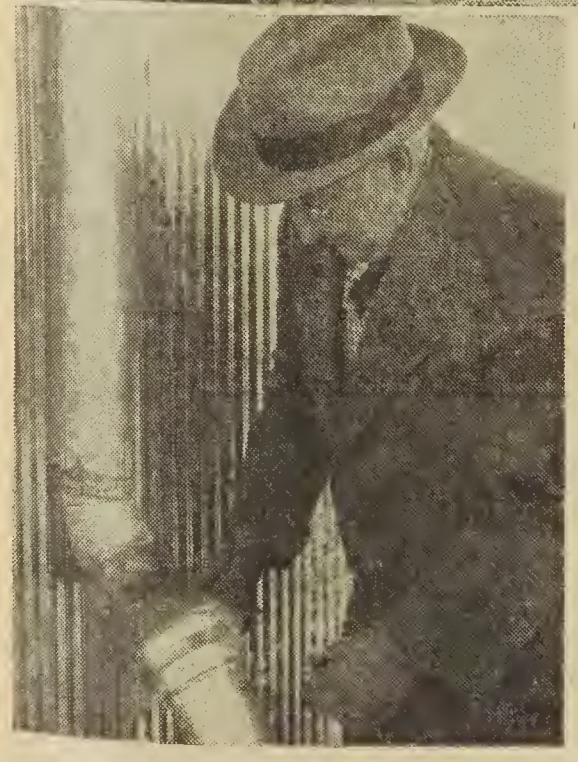
Slake 38 pounds of quicklime by placing it in a metal container, covering it with water, and throwing a cloth over the open top. Water is added at intervals until bubbling stops, with about 5 gallons of water being needed for slaking. The open metal container is advised because both gas and heat are generated by the slaking.

While the paste is still thick, it is strained through window screen, and then mixed with 7½ gallons of hot water in which 15 pounds of table salt has been dissolved. This mix can be thinned more if desired by adding more water. The whitewash made from 38 pounds of quicklime can be improved by:

1. Adding 6 ounces of powdered alum dissolved in hot water to keep the whitewash from rubbing off so easily.
2. Accomplishing the same result by adding an ounce of powdered glue to each gallon of whitewash.
3. Adding a quart of molasses to make the lime more soluble so that deeper penetration of wood is permitted.
4. Dissolving a pound of bar soap in a gallon of hot water and adding to each five gallons of whitewash to give a glossy finish like paint.
5. Adding a can of lye to 5½ gallons of water and mixing with each 2½ pounds of slaked lime will make a germ-killing whitewash.
6. Some of the newer insect killers can be mixed with whitewash according to manufacturer's directions.



—Photos by Bruce Miner



BULK FEED UNLOADER

THE PICTURES on this page show something new in the way of bulk feed delivery. The first delivery of this sort several years ago required a situation where the truck could drive above the bin so the grain could be put in the bin by gravity.

Now, the feed truck shown, owned by the Merrimack Farmer's Exchange, Inc. of Concord, New Hampshire, has air pressure to deliver the feed to second story bins.

The heaviest physical work, it is stated, is coupling the flexible pipe. Two and one-half tons of feed can be delivered to the top of the building in about 15 minutes. At the right George Waugh is showing how it is done.

As time goes on less and less lifting by muscular power is required on farms.

AT LAST!

A TESTED AND APPROVED MACHINE THAT CUTS FEED COSTS BY GIVING YOUR COWS MORE MOLASSES!



Carl Swenson, Jr., Wappinger Falls, N. Y., feeds his registered herd with THERM-O-LASS.

Therm-O-Lass* LIVESTOCK MOLASSES FEEDER

A leading State Experimental Agricultural Station and nearly 100 of the Northeast's leading dairy farmers continuously tested Therm-O-Lass for over a year. The results proved conclusively that Therm-O-Lass is the easiest way to save money by feeding your cows more molasses.

Therm-O-Lass sprays molasses under pressure *where* you want it . . . *when* you want it. With Therm-O-Lass you can feed sufficient quantities of molasses, known by dairy farmers all over to be the cheapest source of TDN, as a substitute for other, more expensive feeds. Using Therm-O-Lass, you can also make a succulent molasses grass silage.

You can save additional money, too, by having Therm-O-Lass deliver molasses directly-to-your-farm at bulk prices that are considerably lower . . . not to mention the time you save. Therm-O-Lass puts an end to messy buckets and heavy, dangerous drums.

**Patents Pending*

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW for further information on how Therm-O-Lass saves you time and money.

INDUSTRIAL MOLASSES CORP., LEONIA, N. J.

Please send me, free of charge, folder with complete information on THERM-O-LASS.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

SIZE OF HERD_____

3 Great Value Lines of Power Garden Equipment ROTO-HOE

Whichever Best Fits Your Needs, You're Sure of Most for Your Money with ROTO-HOE



1 Hummin'bird Horizontal Cultivator — New principle, light weight (45 lbs.), easy to maneuver, cultivates 9" wide. Complete 2 h. p. $105.

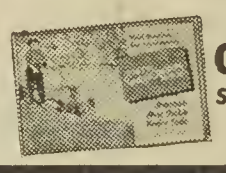


2 Standard Model — 2 h.p. motor, 11" cultivating width. Easy to operate. Pioneer of all front-mounted rotary tillers. Many thousands in use. Tiller $134.



3 Larger Model 300 — Two-speed power drive, wider cultivation, full 3.3 h. p. motor. America's outstanding value for larger gardens, lawns; $228.

ALL 3 ROTO-HOE models have easily changed, low-cost attachments available—to do other jobs year 'round.



COLOR CATALOG FREE

Sixteen pages packed with valuable information. Write today for a free copy and name of nearby dealer.

ROTO-HOE & Sprayer Co.
Box 63 , NEWBURY, OHIO

NOW IS THE TIME

Yes, now is the time to protect your property from destruction by LIGHTNING with a modern IPC Lightning Rod System. Check the record—37% of all rural fires are caused by LIGHTNING. IPC Systems definitely prevent these disasters.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER—Dept. AI
SPECIAL PRICES & TERMS NOW

INDEPENDENT PROTECTION COMPANY, INC.
125 N. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Goshen Indiana

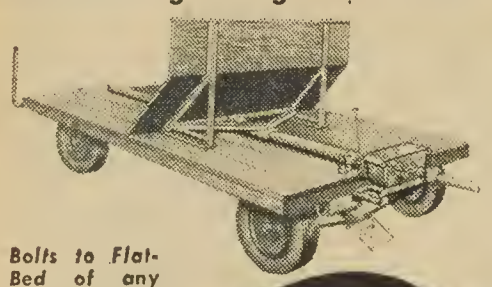
Openings for Dealers & Salesmen Now

HARDER SILOS HARDER

Before you buy any Silo get the facts about the HARDER CONCRETE STAVE SILO.

Write for complete descriptive literature. Harder Silo Co., Box A, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WINCHESTER
NEW-PTO-UNLOADER
makes other unloaders obsolete!
Powerful—Light-Weight—Automatic



Bolts to Flat-Bed of any Vehicle without Alterations
• No Rachet Mechanism • NO CABLES • NO HYDRAULICS
OPERATES ON POWER TAKE-OFF OF ANY TRACTOR

AUTOMATIC SHUT-OFF
Mokes it impossible to over-run course in Either Direction.
LIGHT-WEIGHT
ALUMINUM GEAR BOX
- Completely Enclased Precision Cut hardened steel gears—sealed in oil.
- Forward and reverse operation independent of tractor.
- Variable Speed.

SAFETY ROTARY SHIELDED UNIVERSAL JOINT
- Uneven distribution of load will not affect alignment.
- Equipped with Timken Roller and Thrust Bearings.
- Evenly spreads Corn Cobs, Chicken Litter, etc., over the field before plowing.

A NATURAL FOR TRENCH SILO WORK

Distributed by
TUDOR & JONES
Weedsport, N. Y.

THE DUNHAM COMPANY • BEREA, OHIO

Remarkable Results

Raising Baby Chicks

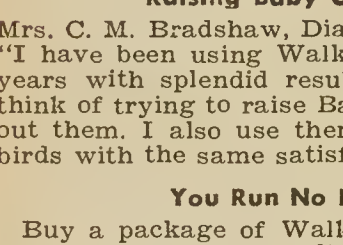
Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Ia., says: "I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction."

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 60c, $1.20, $2.50 and $4.00.

Walker Remedy Co. Waterloo, Iowa

A COMPLETE FARM SPRAYER
for only $74.50



KROMER Broad Fan
Also Boom, Trailer and Hi-Row Models
Write Today
O. W. KROMER CO.
1120 Emerson N. Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW BOOK Free!



Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1955 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.
Write to:
Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

"Out Around The BROODER HOUSE"



By Bill Coolidge

HARD TIMES

LET ME get my pipe a'going here. Now, you know folks, out there in the brooder house the other morning taking care of some replacement pullets I am starting, another poultryman came along and he got to stuttering about what he called "hard times" in the poultry business. Well, I was just going into the house to get a cup of coffee, so I said come on in and relax a while, and let's talk a little on the subject.

Now, in the first place I don't believe that there are "hard times" in the poultry business. I have been at it a good many years, and I have been lied to, cheated, stolen from and kicked around in general. At times I have sold poultry products at less than cost. Yes and my wife and I have been burned out of house and home in the middle of the night and lost everything we had. Why, I din'nt even have a pair of pants or a pair of shoes. Cold weather t'was too, but I'll be darned if we ever saw any hard times.

Sure, there are times when the price of eggs gets pretty low, or the price on broilers is way down, then we have bronchitis or newcastle or chronic respiratory and a lot of things like that, but that ain't hard times. Things like that are just part of the poultry business. Part of your job, and part of my job, and I says to this fellow, if you can't accept things like that as part of the poultry business, and part of your job, you know what you ought to do? Well, you just ought to sell out, and just go and be somebody's "hired man." You might be happy at it, but I know darned well that I wouldn't.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A future filled with opportunity and with hope will be ours if we keep alive the patience, the courage, the confidence in tomorrow, the deep faith of the millions who, in years past, made and preserved this Nation.

—President Eisenhower

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

You know we have had periods of low prices for our products before, and we will again. We have come through these periods before, and we will again. It's part of the business. Hard times? Phooey, don't be like that.

But I have noticed over the years that during a period of low prices, a lot of folks sell off all of their hens and things like that, and when the time comes that prices are good again, those same folks just don't have any eggs or poultry products to sell. So again, they have got "hard times."

But now on the other hand, I have noticed a lot of folks that just go right along year after year really working at the poultry business, with their mind on their work. Allways thinking how they can house a few more pullets. Thinking of how they can get their highest production during the period of the highest egg prices, watching all of the little details which count so much, and planning ways of better management, and things like that. You will notice that those people, over a period of years, turn out to be fairly prosperous, make a good living and some besides, pay their bills and things like that. They are happy doing what they are doing and wouldn't do anything else. Probably don't worry much either.

There, darn it, I didn't intend to use that word "worry." They say that worry can give you all kinds of ailments. I never worry, and besides 90 per cent of all the worrying is done about things that never happen no how. An awful waste of useful energy 'tis.

Well, you know up here in Maine we had:

The darnd'est winter you ever saw.
Here we were all froze up till the April thaw.
The hens didn't lay, and the pump got friz,
And all our folks got the rheumatiz.
The cow's gone dry, and the old mare is lame.
But we're still in the poultry business just the same.

Well folks, my pipe has gone out, so join us again at a later date for another visit, "Out Around The Brooder House."

— A. A. —

PRICING EGGS FOR RETAIL TRADE

How to price candled and cartoned Grade A eggs in case lots to stores poses a serious problem for some farmers. Many farmers would like to know what costs are involved in selling eggs in this way and to how much they amount.

A farmer must obtain about seven cents above the net wholesale price before he begins to receive any return for extra labor involved. The costs included in this seven cents are:

2 cents—cartons
2 cents—delivery expense
3 cents—loss of revenue because of undergrade eggs (cracked, blood, meat spots, Grade B's, etc.)

These are average figures. Many farmers use 3 x 4 cartons which are cheaper and easier to set up although less attractive. In many instances, the purchaser supplies the carton. If this is the case, five cents above the net wholesale price is necessary before there is any return for labor.

— A.A. —

NEW STATE FAIR DIRECTOR APPOINTED

William F. Baker, first Democratic mayor in the history of North Syracuse, will direct the multi-million dollar New York State Fair at Syracuse.

Mr. Baker, who is 33 and in addition to his mayoralty post is a member of the North Syracuse law firm of Baker and Carpenter, and president of the North Syracuse Real Estate Company, Inc., succeeded Harold L. Creal of Homer who has been director of the fair since June 1, 1950.

Mr. Baker is active in community affairs and is a past director of the Community Chest in North Syracuse and the northern area of Onondaga County. He is a member of the Rotary Club, Parent-Teachers Association, Knights of Columbus and Syracuse Liederkranz Club. His home is at 115 Herbert Street, North Syracuse.

— A. A. —

"In Moscow, the average worker must work 117 minutes to earn the money to buy a pound of choice beef and 16 minutes in the case of a dozen eggs. In New York, the figures are 22 minutes and 21 minutes. In Moscow, the worker must pay 42 days of time to get enough money for an overcoat and 32 days for a table model radio—in New York, the respective figures are 3 days and 13 hours . . . You might keep this in mind next time you go shopping—and mentally give free enterprise a little of the credit it deserves."—*Waterville (N.Y.) Times*

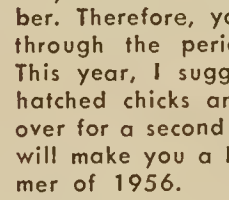
BABCOCK'S
Healthy Chick News
MAY 1955

How to Tell What's Killing Your Chickens
by Monroe C. Babcock



Do you ever wonder what's killing your pullets? Here's how to tell:
RATS: Rats will kill chicks day old to three weeks. Usually bite them on the body and suck their blood. If possible, rats will pull chicks through a hole or hide them. One healthy rat can kill 150 chicks in "an 8 hour night."
CATS: Cats will usually eat out the intestines, sometimes the heads.
WEASEL: A weasel leaves four tiny "tooth marks" on the neck near the head and sucks the blood. A weasel will kill an adult bird.
OWLS: Owls usually snip off the head. Owls figure it's easier to snip off 10 heads per night, than tear a chicken apart. Boby owls in the nest just love chicken heads—they're so easy to swallow!
DOGS: One or two lively dogs can kill 100 chickens in half an hour. An adept dog leaves tiny marks on the small of the back. Chickens are usually lying dead and "half-dead" all over the field.
FOXES: Foxes usually do about the same job as dogs. Usually it's a slicker job.
COONS: Coons will tear a chicken all apart and eat it. If possible, they'll drog it to the edge of a creek. Coons will also pull chickens' legs and wings through a shelter's wire floor and gnaw them off.
SKUNK: A skunk bites a chicken on the small of the back and slams it to the ground until it's dead. I've seen them do it. A skunk will eat the whole chicken, leaving only feathers and bones.
CROWS: Crows will kill little chicks that are running outdoors.
HAWKS: Hawks will eat the crop and intestines and leave the remains hidden in hedge-rows.
If you will write me, I'll tell you how to prevent loss from these animals.
MAY CHICKS: May hatched Babcock Leghorn pullets will grow better, live better, lay better and steadier than early hatched pullets. Also they don't have to be housed until November. Therefore, you can hold your old hens through the period of highest egg prices. This year, I suggest you buy Babcock May hatched chicks and not hold your old hens over for a second year of lay. This procedure will make you a lot more money in the summer of 1956.
CORRECTION: Our March ad was all "loused-up". A line of copy was left out. My own fault. I meant to say our Babcock Leghorns will lay a lot longer than the so-called large-egg strains that are now reody to fizzle out and quit laying. In a year like this, the 1954 hatched Babcock Leghorn, which is a long-winded 15 month layer, will be laying practically all large eggs from now until Dec. 1st. Right through the highest egg prices! Please send for your copy of Babcock's catalog. It's waiting for you.
We Hatch White Leghorns Only.
Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.
Route 3G—Ithaca, N. Y.

LOTS OF EGGS
Buy HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES



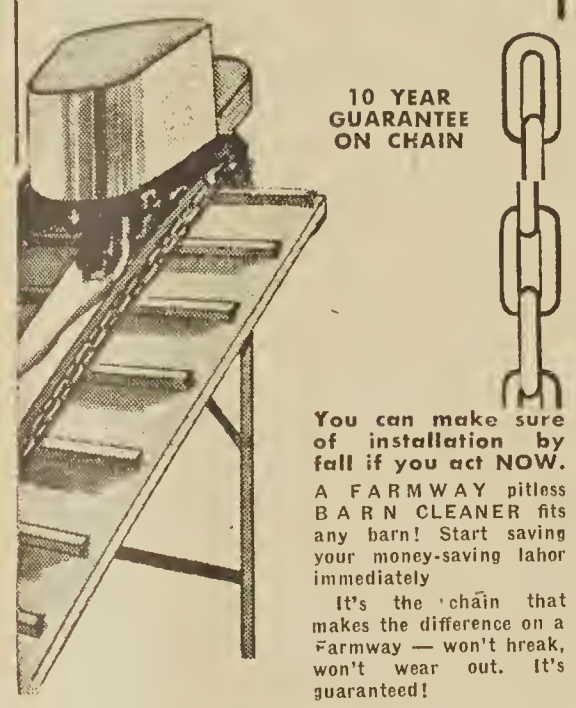
• They are vigorous and grow fast. Our pullets mature early and uniformly into high production persistent layers with excellent laying-house livability. Pedigree bred for 25 years.
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
HUBBARD FARMS
Box 20, Walpole, N. H. • Telephone: Wolpole 78
Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

PROFIT MAKING
WEBSTER REDS HAVE
highest livability and third place for egg production for all breeds in all standard contests for the past ten years.

10 year average		Report No. 16	
points	egg	mortality	egg size
269.1	254.0	4.6	25.18

Only one breed and one strain. All eggs produced on our farm. High in quality—low in price.
U.S. Approved—N. Y Pullorum typhoid clean.
WEBSTER POULTRY FARM
Clark St. Road, R.D. No. 3, Auburn, N. Y.

ORDER NOW FOR
FALL DELIVERY
FARMWAY
BARN CLEANER



10 YEAR GUARANTEE ON CHAIN

You can make sure of installation by fall if you act NOW.

A FARMWAY pitless BARN CLEANER fits any barn! Start saving your money-saving labor immediately

It's the chain that makes the difference on a Farmway — won't break, won't wear out. It's guaranteed!

WRITE TODAY FOR FULL DETAILS

Distributor Representative
ARNOLD G. SULLIVAN
R.D. 1, B-10, POLAND, NEW YORK
Please send information on Farmway Pitless Barn Cleaners.
Name .....
Address .....
Town ..... State .....



You Can Get a Creosoted Unadilla NOW

The famous lock-dowelled Unadilla can be immediately shipped to your farm. Unadilla has new extra-heavy patented front lugs to hold greater ensilage loads than ever. Each Unadilla is dowelled to really stand up against wind, and now your Unadilla can be factory-creosoted to stand up against time. Of course wood staves are uneffected by ensilage juices. Write for free catalog. You can have 3 years to pay.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-515, UNADILLA, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

Hay Wanted

MUST BE GOOD QUALITY HAY. WE BUY HAY 52 WEEKS PER YEAR.

QUOTE DELIVERED PRICES TO GARELICK BROS. FARMS, INC., FRANKLIN, MASS.

COWPOX*—RINGWORM
Gall Sores, Skin Abrasions

*Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection. Germicidal, Fungicidal, protective wound dressing. Quick drying . . deep penetrating. 4 oz. bottle $1.00 at drug and farm stores or write:
H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N. Y.

WHY Dairy COWS Lose UNBORN CALVES

BREEDING and production plans of dairy herds are upset when a cow loses her unborn calf. Such a loss always raises the disturbing questions: "How and why did it happen?"

Dr. James Wadsworth, Extension animal pathologist, reports that studies of such calves at the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station indicate at least a dozen causes.

Bang's disease heads the list. When a cow aborts, this disease is suspected even though a farmer follows a calfhood vaccination program. Older cows may be infected without the owner knowing it. A herd testing program—eliminating reactors — should accompany a vaccination program.

Near the top of the list is a disease known as vibriosis. This condition — widespread in America—is common in Vermont. Repeat breeding is another symptom. Antibiotics used with semen are advisable. Sexual rest for infected cows is recommended, says Dr. Wadsworth. Fortunately, this disease is usually self limiting and doesn't last in the herd too long.

A disease that is spread by the urine of infected animals is leptospirosis. An

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A man there was, and they called him mad;
The more he gave, the more he had.
—Bunyan

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

effective blood test is used for diagnosis and a bacterin — Leptogen — is available for use by veterinarians. Antibiotics are also helpful in treatment.

Faulty nutrition can cause abortion. However this factor operates during stress periods such as long, hard winters, severe droughts or from feeding poor quality feed.

An animal must sustain a very serious injury before abortion is likely to take place, so it is not the cause as often as many people believe.

Hormone upsets, excessive loss of blood, and diseases causing high fever can lead to abortions.

Cows have lost calves from eating fertilizers and certain spray chemicals. Lethal or inherited factors surely cause abortions in all animals. Even viruses have been reported in Europe which cause bovine abortion.

Countless other diseases and conditions could be mentioned as factors which can produce abortion in cattle, explains Dr. Wadsworth.

Diagnosis of abortion causes is like a game. Probabilities have to be eliminated one by one. Your local veterinarian and your State Agricultural College or College of Veterinary Medicine are vitally interested in this game.

— A. A. —

GRASSES NEED BALANCED DIET

Using orchardgrass as a test crop, researchers at Rutgers University have found that the application of 400 pounds of 0-10-10 produced 50 per cent more forage than orchardgrass without fertilizer; yields were increased 2¼ times by using nitrogen only at the rate of 100 pounds per acre; but when 100 pounds of nitrogen, plus 400 pounds of 0-10-10 were added, yield was 4½ times that from an unfertilized check plot.

There are other advantages of a well balanced fertilizer diet for grass, the Rutgers experts say. The quality of the forage was better, there were fewer weeds, and root development was better. For best results in fertilizing predominantly grass pastures, they recommend 500 pounds of 8-8-8 or 10-10-10 and another 50 pounds of actual nitrogen after the first cutting or grazing.

Special Introductory Offer!
NEW "PLUM SIZE" STRAWBERRIES



50 plants $2.50 postpaid
100 for $4.00
500 for $15.00
1000 for $25.00
ONLY 5¢ A PLANT IN LOTS OF 50

Each plant yields 6 pints a year!

Thousands of Giant Berries
Most amazing new strawberry! NOW READY!—Stern's miracle "EMPIRE"! Enormous producers—each plant averaged 6 pints a year. They resist drought—actually thrive in hot dry weather. Magnificent flavor! Big, firm, sweet, extra juicy and red!

Our Finest Grade Plants
Official! Largest No. 1 size—the best and biggest grade. Strong well developed crowns and roots withstand severe winter conditions.

STERN'S NURSERIES
GENEVA, N. Y.

Easy to Grow! Winter-Hardy!
Guaranteed! Money-Back Anytime
Complete satisfaction unconditionally guaranteed! If disappointed in any way, keep plants without charge!

Delivery at Proper Planting Time in Your Section

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. M2, Geneva, N. Y.
Send my "PLUM-SIZE" strawberry plants. If not delighted, you will return my money—I'll keep plants without charge. (Send check or money order)
Check Amount
☐ 50 for $2.50
☐ 100 for $4.00
☐ 500 for $15.00
☐ 1000 for $25.00
Postpoid
Name.....
Address.....
Town..... Stote.....

G.L.F. GASOLINE



Used On More Farms
Than Any Gasoline in the Northeast

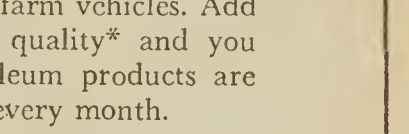
And no wonder. G.L.F. Gasoline has a 17-year history of delivering top performance from farm vehicles. Add dependable delivery service to top quality* and you have the reasons why G.L.F. petroleum products are gaining more than 1,000 new users every month.

For maximum engine power and efficiency in your farm vehicles, order a supply of quality-refined G.L.F. Gasoline from your local G.L.F. Petroleum Service.

*G.L.F. Gasoline meets or exceeds all quality specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials, which sets standards for the entire petroleum industry.

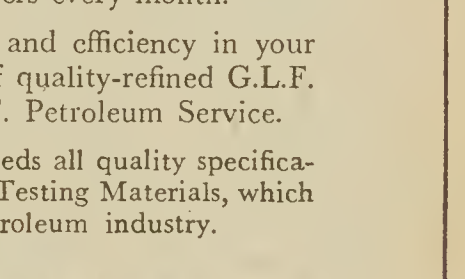
G.L.F. PETROLEUM SERVICE
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

GREEDY FINGERS



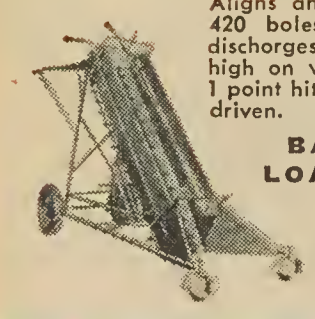
THAT GIVE YOU
MORE FOR YOUR MONEY!

Only on a Papec Forage Harvester will you find the famous finger feed roll that handles all types of forage *faster* and *more smoothly*. Working in and out of the rotating drum, the long steel fingers pull the material into the throat, then draw back out of the way as the regular feed rolls take hold.
Only Papec offers new "Quick-Couple" for attachments, a Heavier Cutting Wheel, Better Knives, Bigger Tires, Patented Silage Shelf. Yet with all these features Papec Forage Harvesters cost less fully equipped than any other comparable make! Full information from your Papec dealer or send name on margin of this ad. Papec Machine Company, Shortsville, N. Y.



PAPEC FORAGE HARVESTERS

Get Fast Crop Handling with these Smoker machines



Aligns and picks up 420 boles an hour, dischorges shoulder high on wagon bed. 1 point hitch. Traction driven.

BALE LOADER

MOW CONVEYOR



Takes bales directly fram elevotar withaut any handling. Dischorges outamaticolly onywhere in maw. Built in sections ta fit any barn. Will eliminate several men from the hay crew.

SAVE TIME ... DO WITH LESS HELP

Smoker "Specials"

Lowest Priced per foot of usable elevating height

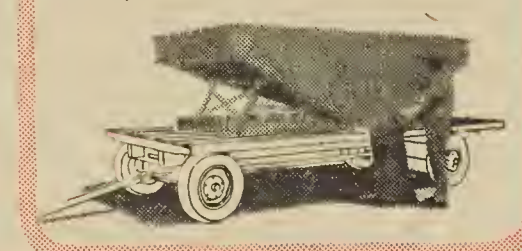
On the bosis of octuol reoch, o Smaker Special is your best buy.

Prices start ot $295.00



Smoker "S" series

NEW GRAIN BOX. 120 bushel of wheot copocity. Maunts an flot bed wagon or directly an chassis. Only $169.50.



Smoker



"I mailed the coupon and it payed off for me."

Smoker literature shows why you get mare for yaur money with Smoker machines. It will poy yau ta check the caupan tadoy.

Send me literature on Smoker "SPECIALS" .....
Smoker "S" series Farm Elevators .....
Bale Loader..... Mow Conveyor..... Grain Box.....
Nome .....
P. O. .....
R.F.D. ..... State.....

SMOKER FARM ELEVATORS, INC.
INTERCOURSE, PA.

$5,413 in PREMIUMS

will be awarded at the Fifth Annual

NYABC Cattle Show Aug. 5-6

at NYABC Headquarters in Ithaca

Another high quality competitive cattle show, open to naturally and artificially sired daughters of NYABC dairy sires, will be held in Ithaca this year on August 5 and 6 in connection with NYABC's 15th annual meeting.



Premium lists, rules and regulations have been published in the April issue of the Co-operator, official publication of NYABC, which has been sent to NYABC's 45,000 members in New York and Western Vermont. If you don't regularly receive the Co-operator, mail this coupon today for facts about the show and they will be sent to you without charge.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET TODAY

New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.
P. O. Box 528-A, Ithaca, New York

Please send me free booklet of rules, regulations and premium list for NYABC's 1955 Cattle Show.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

What's Your Hobby ?

More Hobby Letters from our Readers

FIRST LADIES

AMERICAN history fascinates and thrills me. Since the time I was ten years old, I have always been ready to hear about "Our forefathers," and my hobby now is reading, studying and learning about the United States. Not from its many learned historians, but from its **First Ladies.**

Starting with Martha Washington and Abigail Adams, I have read, and am reading in chronological order, the biographies of the wives of the presidents.

It is amazing how a colorless president or a dry-as-dust administration can become quite alive and fascinating when viewed from the distaff side.

Historical knowledge is not the only reward of this hobby of mine. You can pick up some delicious recipes, many old-fashioned remedies, ideas for home decorating, etc. You become interested in the towns where these people lived. Little side trips develop.

Some of this material is not easy to get hold of. In tracking it down, you meet and talk to many interesting people. — *Mrs. Joseph Hartmann, Cambria Heights, L. I., N. Y.*

CONSERVATION HIS HOBBY

HELPING to conserve the natural resources of our country is my hobby. I am a young boy of 17, but I believe that conserving natural resources is more important to our country's welfare than using all my spare time on football, baseball, and similar activities. I am president of the Mamaroneck Rangers Conservation Club, which I started in 1950. Every year we have a forest fire prevention drive. We put up posters and give out material on it, and I give talks to schools, scouts, and garden clubs on basic fire prevention rules.

The Mamaroneck Rangers have equipment to fight the many brush and forest fires in this area. I drive a station wagon which has been fully equipped for this work. We help the local fire department with brush and forest fires and we receive their support.

The Rangers also have a winter wildlife feeding program. We collect donations from people interested in helping buy feed for wildlife during the winter. Last year we collected over $200 and put out over 1½ tons of grain for wild waterfowl, game birds, and song birds. Every spring we have a bird-box building drive. I give talks and appear on T.V. shows to tell the public about the need for bird houses.

All year round we have what we call our "Conservation Education" program. We are always mailing out conservation booklets and answering questions on wildlife and the forests. We have under our care over 15 acres of wildlife refuges. We patrol this area to stop hunting, plant useful plants and trees, control soil erosion, and give tours to many Scout groups to help them with their conservation programs. The papers, T.V., and radio networks have been most helpful to us, giving us time and space to put over our conservation creed.

In my own house, I have a large library of over ten big shelves of conservation and nature books from all over the United States, as well as a nature room with many stuffed animals and skins which I use to teach conservation. I plan to go to college and into conservation work later, and I believe that getting an early start in an occupation, no matter what it is, is a good idea. The experience I gain now can help me later on in life.
—*Charles M. Fitch, Mamaroneck, N. Y.*

PROFITABLE PASTIME

I MAKE and sell all kinds of things like stuffed toys, rag dolls, all kinds of aprons, all kinds of crocheted things like baby sweater sets, handkerchiefs, doilies, rugs, corde bags, pillow cases, bed jackets, different kinds of pin cushions, crocheted toys, and appliqued crib quilts.

Sock dolls and humpty dumptys always sell well, and so do the pan holders that pan handles fit right inside of. Mine are crocheted and sell for 35 cents.

I trade ideas and patterns with other women and thus get a lot of new ideas. I buy all the new books and send for all the new patterns I see in magazines. I have had a lot of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST patterns and still use them. The Santa Claus pin cushion pattern I got last year was so cute that I sold several of them.

Every year I rent space at our county fair. I have a nice booth there and get a lot of the same customers year after year. Also, every year our Episcopal Church has a "Peddler's Parade," and I have a table there. It's a grand idea and everyone works together and gives a percentage of whatever is sold to the Church. I also sell things from my home all year round and enjoy the work so much.—*Mrs. Lloyd Dudmarsh, Flemington, N. J.*



Charles M. Fitch of Mamaroneck, N. Y., president of the Mamaroneck Rangers Conservation Club, with Sandy, his pet raccoon. Sandy often appears with Charles when he gives conservation talks on T.V. shows and elsewhere.

—Photo by Ed Lettau

Farm Bureau

Opposes High Supports

IN A statement recently prepared for a House Agriculture Committee hearing, president Charles Shuman of the American Farm Bureau Federation said that his organization opposes any return to rigid government price supports on basic commodities.

The Farm Bureau Federation president said "high price supports, fixed by government without adequate regard to supply and demand, result in lower farm incomes," for these reasons:

1. An attractive price guaranteed by government results in more production, less consumption and decreased exports.

2. Increased production and reduced marketing "inevitably" result in surpluses.

3. These surpluses move into government hands. "With surplus stocks in

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!
—Kipling

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

the picture, prices generally slog along somewhere near, and often below, the support level."

4. The surpluses "compel production control programs, which on the record often fail to adjust supply to demand" but which do reduce farmers' opportunity to produce and sell.

5. The present operation of production control programs is transferring "the right to produce basic commodities away from the areas of greatest comparative advantage." The two principal wheat states — Kansas and North Dakota—increased their wheat acreage far less than the national average from 1944 to 1953, but have been forced to take almost the national average cut from their 1953 production.

6. Acreage diverted from crops under production controls goes into other commodities and adversely affects their prices.

Mr. Shuman also noted that rigid price supports are of little or no benefit to millions of small farmers.

Speaking as the president of the organization which has more small farmers among its members than any other organization in the U. S., he said that "no level of price support can do anything for the fellow who has nothing to sell."

Rather than restore rigid supports, Mr. Shuman told the Committee that Congress should "go forward by improving the 1954 Act."

He called particular attention to two Farm Bureau recommendations for changing the present farm law.

First, he said, Congress should "direct" the Secretary of Agriculture to control production on "diverted acres."

Then he asked that farm legislation be written to "force an adequate recognition of quality" in wheat and other programs.

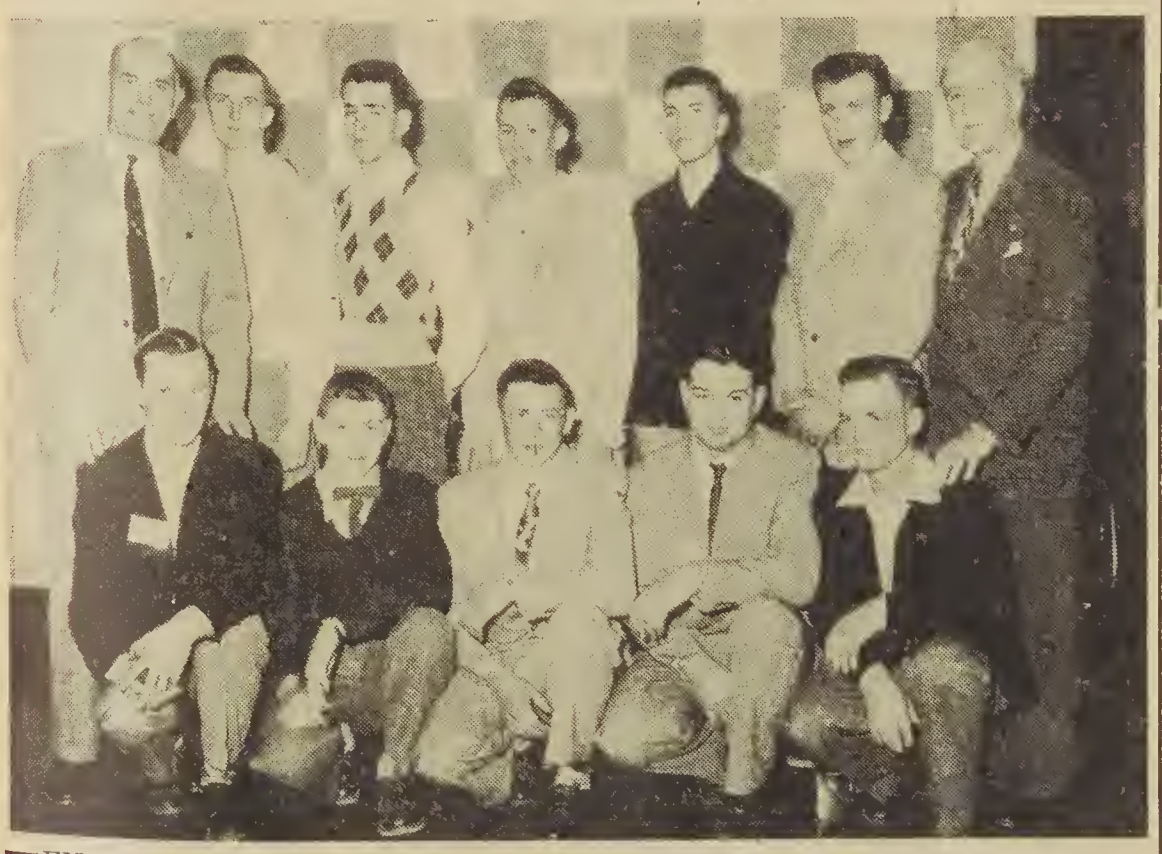
He added that price support and production adjustment programs should "adequately reward good quality production and discourage poor quality production."

These recommendations, he said, are in line with Farm Bureau's goal. This he defined as "farmers earning and getting the highest possible net income in sound dollars, with better rural living and more individual freedom in a world at peace."

Mr. Shuman concluded his statement by saying that "rigid mandatory 90 per cent price support with inadequate regard to supply and demand, with mounting surpluses, political allocation of the right produce, and contracting markets has failed to keep net farm income from suffering a severe drop.

"The sound way to stop the drop in net farm income and increase the opportunity for farmers to get higher incomes is to allow price and increased opportunity to guide production, increase efficiency, lower costs, and expand markets at home and abroad," he said.

FOUR-H WINNERS REWARDED BY TRIP



TEN New York 4-H dairy achievement winners recently visited the Ralston Purina farms and research laboratories at St. Louis, Missouri. The boys received this educational trip in recognition of their herd building and other 4-H accomplishments. These boys now own herds of purebreds which average 16 head, nine of which are descendants of the first project calves.

The group was proud to be photographed with Mr. Danforth, (extreme right in top row), founder of Purina Mills, 60 years ago.

Left to right in top row are: Prof. H. A. Willman, Ithaca; Thomas Baldwin, Treadwell; Donald Pells, Hillsdale; Eugene Johannes, Belmont; John Kinyon, Marietta; Donald Butler, Perry; and William Danforth, St. Louis, Missouri. Bottom row — William Schuldt, Nineveh; Joseph Osborn, Jr., Warwick; Kenneth Fox, Fonda; Raymond Tarbell, North Bangor; and Richard Habecker, Pittsford.

PLANNING Your Work Is Easier

When You KNOW The Weather

Weather Roundup Helps You Plan

Rural Radio's "Weather Roundup", broadcast five times each weekday, is your guide to wise Farm Planning.

ATLANTIC

The Atlantic Refining Company is one of the service minded sponsors who help Rural Radio bring you

WEATHER ROUNDUP

on your local

Rural Radio Network Station

Tune In

6:25 a.m. — 7:15 a.m. — 12:15 p.m.
6:25 p.m. — 11:05 p.m.

Rural Radio Network

Ithaca, New York

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
May 21 Issue.....Closes May 6
June 4 Issue.....Closes May 20
June 18 Issue.....Closes June 3
July 2 Issue.....Closes June 17

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

WELL-BRED foundation trio-2 heifers, "Polled" service age bull. Younger calves. Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, Inc., Fred Emmick, Oxford, New York.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Herefords for Sale: 20 yearling bulls, 30 yearling heifers, sired by four great herd sires. The kind that produce 500 pound calves at weaning. We have also for sale 100 yearling grade heifers of extra fine quality. Eugene P. Forrestel, Medina, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Polled Hereford bull, 2 years old. LeRoy F. Jewert, Chaffee, N. Y.

TWO YOUNG registered Hereford bulls. Good breeding. John Kirby, Albion, N. Y. Phone 1033-M2.

HEREFORDS—9 Registered bred heifers, Prenceps Breeding. Bred to son Registry of Merit Mixer bull Excellent foundation stock. Also other Herefords. heifers, cows, bulls. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 7111.

1—Polled bull—2 years. C. M. R. hackground. 2—Horned heifers—1 year. 2 Polled bull calves—6 months. 2 Horned cows—bred. Certified, accredited herd. Francis G. Warner, R. D. No. 1, Chenango Forks, New York. Route 369.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

50 CALFHOOD vaccinated and T.B. tested yearling Angus heifers from purebred cows and purebred bulls. Also some nice matched pairs of young, well broke Belgian horses. Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, New York.

REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus. Bulls, bred heifers and cows from popular bloodlines. Charles Simmons, Twin Ridge Farm, Valatie, New York, Chatham 26491

FOR SALE: Registered Aberdeen-Angus hulls. Few open and bred heifers. From accredited herd. Heckman Farm, Earl Heckman, Bath, New York.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY Pigs — 6 weeks $12.50 each—7-8 weeks $13.50. Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & OIC crossed. Kindly remit 10% with order—balance COD. Dailey Stock Farm—Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

GRAIN fed Pigs and Shoats 20 lb. size $11.00, 30 lb. $13.00, 40 lb. $15.00, in small or large truckload lots on one week's notice. All breeds and crosses but state 2nd choice size and breed. Veterinarian vaccination $1.00. Truck delivery reasonable. Write or call C. Stanley Short, Sr., Cheswold, Del.

AFTER May 1st, I will have some fine 10 week old Tamworth boars and gilts. A few from a litter of 14. $25.00 to $30.00 each. All sired by my Porky Lane Special 2. Also 1 boar, same bloodline, ready for service, $75.00. J. M. Armstrong, R.D. 1, Baldwinsville, N. Y. Phone 734.

GOOD FEEDING pigs color white or black & white. 6 to 7 weeks old, $12.50 each. 8 weeks old, $13.00 each. Ship 2 or more C.O.D., check or money order. Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Rd., Woburn, Mass.

HORSES

YEARLING Chestnut filly. Sired by an Arabian stallion out of a standard bred mare. Eligible for registration. Stewart Cuthbert, Hammond, New York.

RABBITS

NEW ZEALAND Red, Blue eye Polish, Dutch and Angora rabbits for sale. Bardy's Rabbitry, E. Thompson, Conn. Mailing address: No. Grosvenordale, Conn., Route 1.

CHINCHILLA

CHINCHILLAS—3 pairs guaranteed bred, furgraded. 2 pair breeding age. Reasonably priced. Further information write to: Kenney's Chinchilla Ranch, Amherst, Mass.

FOR SALE: 11 Chinchillas with cages. Registered and graded. Best offer. Call Washingtonville 6001 after 6:00 P.M.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

AIREDALE Terrier puppies, excellent quality. Registered, farmer's friend, business man's companion. Miss Hannah Pelton, Attica, N. Y.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups and older dogs starting to work From real cow dogs. Best of bloodlines. Grace Janowsky, Hanlon Hill, Wellsburg, New York.

FOX TERRIER, smooth: Proven brood bitch for sale. Obedience trained. Taydor Terriers, 108 Comstock Rd., Ithaca, N. Y.

GERMAN Shepherds; best for protection, the dog with beauty and brains. Sunday visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, P. O. Unionville, N. Y., The Foote Hills. Kennels in Greenville, N. Y., off Route 6, below Port Jervis.

COLLIE Puppies—Registered—Sable and white. Beauties—reasonable. Carlru Collies. South Vernon, Mass.

DOGS

5 MONTH old thoroughbred Airedale pups, $20.00. Victor Clark, Ashland, N. H.

REGISTERED English Shepherd puppies from excellent farm cow dogs, $15.00. Mrs. Ira Pegg, Morris, New York.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallac H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well or the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54 You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

BUY THE BEST—Marshall Leghorns are same bloodlines that hold World's Laying Test Record and last year won New York Random Sample Test with profit of $3.47 per hird. You get benefit of best breeders' work on egg and meat quality, which always commands premium prices. The profit is in that extra few cents in price range. Babcock-Strain and Strain-cross Leghorns. Contest-winning R.I. Reds. Red-Rock cross and. White Rocks Moderate prices. Write or phone today. Marshall Brothers. RD5A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-6336.

BABY CHICKS — Rocks, Reds, Crosses. All heavies, no leghorns. $6.00-100, $11.00-200, plus postage. Ship at once. COD. Kline's Poultry Farm. Strausstown, Pa.

CHICKS $5.25—100 COD. Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Crosses. Also 3-week-old chicks 22c each. Bellefonte Poultry Farm, Bellefonte 20, Pa.

McINTYRE White Rock chicks and hatching eggs. Certified or Approved matings. Pullorum Clean. Best strain for eggs and meat. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

VANCREST New Hampshire and Sex Link Chicks mature rapidly into excellent layers of large eggs. And they live. Contest proven. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

DON'T SACRIFICE Yearling hens! Free bulletin. "Keep layers 5 years." Sine. AA7, Quakertown, Pa

YOU CAN'T Buy Better. Ebenwood Whites for broilers, Sex-Links for production, White Rocks and Hamps for both. Ebenwood Farm. Box 14, West Bridgewater, Mass.

SENSATIONAL Values. U. S. approved, pullorum typhoid clean. Low as $7.95—100. Many matings sired by R.O.P. males. Day old or started chicks up to six weeks. Ducklings and Turkey poults weekly. Write for complete price list. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dept. AA.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

HELM'S Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Chicks. Thirty years Continuous flock improvement. Official Contest Records over 300 eggs. Important Danish Leghorns. Free Helpful Bulletins. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois.

CAPONS 5½ weeks old, $62.00 to $70.00 per 100 F.O.B. Buffalo. Also pullorum clean chicks for eggs and meat, including Ames In-Cross Hybrids and Peachblow Crosses for both meat and eggs. Full information upon request. Schwegler's Hatchery, 205 Northampton, Buffalo 8, New York.

CAPONS

CAPONS-Barred and White Rocks, Silver and Barred Cross. Our four weeks old Capons (Surgical) are easy to raise, backed by 18 years experience. Grow for profit or your own eating pleasure. Free Capon facts and prices. Rhodes Started Capons, Alan Rhodes, Kingsley, Pa.

PULLETS

WE HAVE thousands of the nicest White Leghorn Started Pullets you have ever seen, 4-6-8-12 weeks of age—fully feathered out and ready for immediate delivery The same is true of our Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and Rhode Island Reds. All our breeders are from the leading egg laying strains in America. U.S. Pullorum-Clean -of course. Priced lower than you could raise them yourself. Write wire or phone us today for prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. A. Howard Fingar Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

GUINEAS

PEARL Guineas $6.00 pair, eggs 20c each. Canadian Geese, $35.00 pair. Pearsons Bird Farm, Southbury, Conn

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins $25.00-100. White Runners $25.00, Rouens $50.00. Less than 100. add 2c each. Toulouse, White, Brown China Goslings. Chicks. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

ROUEN Ducklings, twenty prepaid, $10.00. Yearling Drakes, $6.00. Joseph Nicholas, Mansfield, Pa.

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings, $24.50—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

MUSCOVY Ducks, Guineas, Turkeys, Bantams. Pamphlet. Pineview Farm R. 4, Georgetown, Delaware.

GEESE

PILGRIM Geese, Essipoff flock. $2.00 to $10.00 each according to age and terms of delivery. J. L. Cleaver, Avon, N. Y.

WHITE Chinese Goslings, $1.00 each. Pilgrims, $3.00 pair postpaid. Howard Butler, Otego, N. Y.

TURKENS

BABY Turkens, 30c. Rouen ducklings, 40c. Vainauskas, Randall, N. Y.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader, Beltsvilles. Poults, Penna. pullorum clean. $58.00-100. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES

AUREOMYCIN Ointment ($6.50 dozen). Targot ($9.00 dozen). Terramycin ($7.00 dozen). Tribiotic ($7.95 dozen). Penstrap ($5.00 dozen). Pendistrin ($6.00 dozen). Prepaid. Kensington Veterinary & Poultry Supply, Box 73, Kensington, Conn.

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY—Raspberry plants, hardy, vigorous, northern grown, state certified. Strawberries grown from substantially virus free stock. Howard, Catskill, Sparkle. 50-$2.25; 100-$3.50; 200-$6.50; 300-$9.00; 500-$12.50; 1,000-$23.00. Latham raspberry, 25-$3.50; 50-$6.50; 100-$12.00; 500-$50.00; 1,000-$85.00. Medium size raspberry ½ price. Postpaid. Folder free. Rev. Kenneth W. Berry, Randolph, Vt.

VEGETABLE Plants—Write today for our new Spring price list. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Virginia.

ONION PLANTS—Choice select yellow or white Sweet Spanish, yellow or white Bermuda, 300-$1.60; 500-$2.10; 1,000-$3.50; 2,000-$5.45; 3,000-$6.90; 6,000 (crate)- $10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas.

POT GROWN Strawberry Plants — Heavy, well rooted plants—the advantage of bearing fruit this season. The best kinds only. Sparkle, for freezing; Robinson, used extensively commercially; Empire, Fairfax, Premier, Catskill, Eden and Chesapeake (very late). Also Gem everbearer which is the most reliable. 25 plants postpaid, $3.75, 50 plants postpaid, $7.50, 100 plants railway express collect, $13.50. Bellows Nursery, 52 Lewis St., Southampton, New York.

STATE Inspected, disease free, fresh dug, vigorous strawberry plants. Howard, Catskill, Fairfax Sparkle, Temple. 50-$2.25; 100-$3.50 postpaid. Free catalog Franklin Roberts, Box C, Boxford, Mass

PREMIER Strawberry Plants $2.75—100. Gem; Superfection $4.00—100 postpaid. Latham Raspberry, $6.50-100. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, New York

STATE Inspected "Berry Plant Special:" 12 Latham, 6 Indian Summer, 6 Sunrise raspberry plants. Bearing age 75 Premier strawberry plants. June bearing. 25 Gem everbearing. This collection $4.75 Postpaid. Also Gem everbearing strawberry plants. $1.50-50, $2.50-100. Premier, $1.90-100. Latham or Sunrise raspberry plants, bearing age, $1.75-12 $5.00-50. Plants freshly dug. Postpaid. Emmett Jennett, West Chazy, New York.

WRITE for price lists on cabbage, onion, potato, pepper, tomato and cauliflower plants, grown from seeds of known origin. Good count; prompt deliveries. Samuel Bradshaw, Franklin, Va.

TOMATO Plants. Rutgers and Marglobe grown from New Jersey certified seed, $2.50 thousand. Pepper Plants: California Wonder $4.00 thousand or 65c hundred. Hungarian Hot Wax, same price. Cabbage: Mid-season, Round Dutch, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen, $1.50 thousand, White Bermuda Onion Plants, $1.50 thousand, Collard Plants, $1.50 thousand. Quitman Plant Company, Quitman, Georgia.

VIGOROUS State Inspected, Vermont grown Strawberry plant Howard 17, Premier and Temple, 50-$2.00; 100-$3.15; 250-$7.00; 500-$12.00; 1,000-$21.00. Trimmed ready to set. Red Raspberry Plants, large Lathams 25-$3.25; 50-$5.50; 100-$10.00. New Durham Fall Bearing 25-$4.00; 50-$6.50; 100-$11.00. Medium size raspberries ½ price. Raspberries are easy to grow and profitable, Instructions included. Postpaid. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vt.

HARDY, Northern-Grown Strawberry and Asparagus plants. Virus-free Howard 17(Premier), Catskill & Sparkle. Also Empire, Robinson, Temple and Red Crop. $3.00—100, $11.00—500, $20.00—1,000. Vermillion, Pocahontas and Monmouth, $3.50—100. Superfection and Streamliner Everbearing at $4.00—100, $7.50—200. Giant Washington Asparagus (one year old), $3.00—100. All plants State inspected, fresh-dug and postpaid. Catalogue free. James Dudley & Sons, Millbury, Mass.

STRAWBERRY Plants: Howard 17, Catskill, Temple and Robinson, 100—$2.25, 200—$4.25, 500—$8.50, 1,000—$16.00. Red Star, 100—$3.00, 500—$11.00. Superfection (Everbearer) 50—$2.00, 100—$3.50. Asparagus Roots, Mary Washington and Paradise varieties, two year roots, 100—$3.25, 500—$12.00, 1,000—$22.00, large 1 year old roots, 100—$2.25, 200—$4.25, 500—$8.00, 1,000—$15.00. Rhubarb, individual roots, 35c each, 3—$1.00. Horseradish, 12—$1.00. Freshly dug and State inspected. Fred Drew (Nursery) Agawam, Mass.

CERTIFIED Strawberry, red—black raspberry plants. Fresh dug Eureka Plant Farm, Bernhards Bay, New York.

VIRUS FREE Howard 17-Catskill, Sparkle. Regular stock of Empire-Robinson. 25—$1.15, 50—$2.00, 100—$3.00, 200—$5.00, 500—$9.50, 1,000—$17.00, 5,000—$82.50. Superfection Everbearing, 25—$1.35, 50—$2.50, 100—$4.50, 200—$7.50, 500—$13.50, 1,000—$25.00. State inspected. Postpaid. Charles C. Clark, Trail View Berry Farm, Shelburne Falls, Mass

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. 35 varieties. Fresh dug. Free catalog, Rexford Sprout, Sayre, Penna.

SWEET Potato Plants: Wax wrapped and guaranteed. Fully postpaid. Bunch Porto Rico—New Red Yam, 100—$1.75, 200—$2.50, 500—$4.50, 1,000 — $7.00. Semi-Bunch Goldrush, Golden Nancy Hall Pink Portorican. 100—$1.25, 200—$2.00, 500—$3.25, 1,000—$4.75. High Yield Plant Company, McKenzie, Tennessee.

NURSERY STOCK

DWARFED Ming Trees. Japanese Bonsai Method. Seed for 200 trees—10 varieties—evergreen, fruit, flowering. Ancient experts' instructions—fascinating hobby. Make money! Moneyback guarantee. Only $2.00 complete. North Nursery. 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 24, N. Y.

BLUE SPRUCE: 6 for $2.00. Northern Evergreens, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

SEEDS

HEALTHFUL—profitable—flavorful. 10 big different packets finest Herb seeds. Growing instructions—recipes—all complete for only $1.00. North Nursery, 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 34, N. Y.

WORLD'S Finest Strain — 300 African Violet Seeds—only $1.00. Free expert growing instructions — Free starting medium. North Nursery. 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 14, N. Y.

CERTIFIED Empire Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed. C. Crowe, Dryden, New York.

BULBS

IRIS: One of New York State's largest iris growers. Send for free catalog. The Corner Iris Farm, Burrow Rd., Lincoln, P.O. Ontario, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS—All shades from white to almost black. Large $4.00, medium $2.50 postpaid. Mixture is made up from 12 to 15 named varieties. Overback Farms, East Greenbush, N. Y.

DAHLIAS: Hardy old-fashioned dahlia tubers. Mixed. Mostly Purple. 12 for $1.00, Postpaid. Howard Snyder, Lisbon, N. Y.

TULIPS, Hyacinths, Daffodils, over 200 varieties, free price list. Gent's Gardens, Sodus, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

PROFITABLE opportunities in established farm equipment dealerships. Financing arranged. Write Bob Burnette, Sales Representative, Tydings Real Estate Company, 38-A W. Genesee, Skaneateles, N. Y. Phone 674.

GENERAL STORE, East Sumner, Maine. Land, buildings, stock and equipment. Here is your chance to buy a well located established Country General Store. Price $30,000.00. This includes $20,000.00 worth of real-estate, $20,000.00 stock and fixtures. Reason for selling; retiring. If interested write: Chester J. Cole.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—New York State Muskrats. Ship small lots by P.P. Will call for large lots. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214. C. E. Wilbur, King Ferry, New York.

$2,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Dimes—1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D, 1942-over-1. Quarters—1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, pay $5.00 to $1,000.00. Certain dates—Lincoln cents $40.00. Indian heads $60.00. Half cents $250.00. Large cents $500.00. Eagle cents $200.00. 2c pieces $45.00. 3c pieces $60.00. Half dimes $500.00. Shield nickels $80.00. Old dimes $300.00. Certain Buffalo nickels $7.00. Hundreds of others worth $5.00 to $500.00. Wanted—half dollars, dollars, gold coins, etc. Know their true value. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue 25c. Illustrated catalogue 50c. Three large illustrated complete guarantee, buying-selling catalogues only $1.00. Catalogues money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, (D-429), Boston 8, Massachusetts.

HELP WANTED

FARM Worker—Angus cattle, few horses. Everything modern — equipment, living quarters. No young children. Some week-end work available if wife desires. Write or phone week-ends. J. F. Bragg, Flanders Road, Woodbury, Connecticut. Phone 271.

WOMAN: Permanent place for mature woman who wants pleasant home as well as job. General helper in small boarding school for retarded children. No experience necessary, just ordinary housewife. $105.00 month, room and board. Soundview School, Yorktown Heights, New York.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR POSTS and poles all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15 cents at yard. Penta treated poles for pole barns. Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, N. Y.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, N. Y.

FIRE PROTECTION

AUTOMATIC FIRE Alarms, Extinguishers. New lightning rods or re-inspections and reconditioning of present system, before lightning sets fire. Electra Co., 127 N. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y. Albany 4-4149. N.Y.C. Office Mu-6-8897.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed, 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

FOR SALE: Shop worn grain Drill Model MF 13-7 on rubber $350.00 cash. New 12 ft. International Diskall complete with seeding attachment and trash bar $755.00. South Windsor Equipment Co., Corner of Route 5 and 194, South Windsor, Conn.

DARI-KOOL Bulk Milk Tanks, controlled capillary expansion type with a holdover ice bank insuring highest quality milk and greatest equipment efficiency with lowest electrical requirements. Shock cooling to 40° instantly prevents mixing warm milk with already cooled milk. Display tanks available at reduced prices. Dealer inquiries invited. Robert Buck, Lafayette, N. Y.

TRACTOR PARTS—Large growing stock of new and used parts for all makes Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N.D.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, N. Y.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts. 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop, storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. 1-4357.

CANVAS Covers—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8, $5.04; 7-9x11-8, $7.68; 11-8x13-8, $13.44. Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, North Dakota.

SALES-Service—Chain Saws. Mall-Clinton-McCulloch. Wallace J. Scott, Jr., Route 100, Briarcliff, New York.

FOR SALE - Bean Spray Rig. 35 gallon per minute pump 400 gallon tank. 34 foot boom. All hydraulically controlled. Mounted on Farmall-M Tractor. Entire unit in excellent condition. Backed by our Reliable Company Guarantee. Excellent unit for spraying potatoes—vegetables. Fredonia Truck & Farm Equipment Co., Inc., Fredonia, N. Y. Tel. 2-7141.

SAVE, BUY surplus direct from Government, farm tools, machinery, feed, tractor, truck, trailer, jeep, boat motors power units, pumps, hundreds others, all listed in our Bulletin, Surplus Sales, price $1.00. Box 169 UD, East Hartford 8, Conn.

ROTO BALERS $495.00—3 to pick from. Tractors $195.00 up—50 to pick from. Several new & used. Delivery any state at low cost. Combines—big variety, $295.00. Corn Pickers, $85.00 up. Bulldozers— Plows—Discs—Balers — new & used— most makes—save hundreds by ordering now. New Mechanical Transplanters, built in Holland, Michigan. Phil Gardiner, Machinery Acres, Route 45 at 322, Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Phone: 5-6291 or 5-4831. Try a deal with Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill.

12 ACRES covered with farm equipment. 25 used reconditioned balers. Case Automatic string tie 1953 used 19 bales twine, $1,295.00. IHC 45 T PTO, $595.00. IHC 55 T, used 30 days, save $800.00. Turner, used two seasons, $875.00. 5 A.C. Roto Balers. 15 New Holland, $495.00 up. Case, $150.00. New Holland, Model 66 w. motor —bargain. 40 used — reconditioned tractors, $100.00 up. 25 reconditioned combines. IHC 62 w. motor, $550.00. Allis Chalmers PTO, $295.00. Allis Chalmers w. motor $550.00. John Deere PTO, $395.00. John Deere 12 A w. motor, $550.00. IHC 12 ft. SP. $1,125.00. Massey Harris 10 ft. SP with finger type feed, $2,495.00. Massey Harris 7 ft. SP new condition, $1,450.00. Oliver BG 1948—heil angledozer, $1.795.00. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N Y

MACHINE screw mix, many sizes and lengths. Ideal around the farm. All cadmium plated. 10 lb. $5.00. Send cash, check or money order. No C.O.D.'s please. Postage paid to 4th zone. Coe Aircraft Supply, Inc., Box 146, Orchard Park, New York.

CASELLINI-VENABLE, 'Your Caterpillar Dealer," offers Spring Values in Used Equipment! Cat D2 Wide Gauge with hydraulic bulldozer, new 1953, actual use less than 1500 hours, like new at big savings. Bonded Buy. Cat D4-60", with Cat 4S dozer. New July, 1954. Exceptionally good. Bonded Buy, $7,500.00. Cletrac Model BD with Heil Hydraulic bulldozer. Reconditioned. Very good. Buy & try, reduced to $3,000.00. Galion Heavy Duty tandem drive motor grader. Gasoline power, with cab. Reconditioned, Buy & Try, $3,250.00. Allis- Chalmers HD7W with cable control and cable angledozer Good running condition. Buy & Try. Reduced to $1,700.00. Case DI Tractor with Hough Hydraulic loader, ¾ yard bucket. Good rubber. A real Buy. Barre, $950.00. Much other used equipment. Contact us for your needs on tractors, graders, shovels, power units. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

OLIVER tractor 77—Diesel with Hydra-electric system, independent P.T.O. and two row mounted corn planter. Paul Schaeffer, Schoharie, N. Y.

HOUGHTON-ARNOLD Machinery Co., "Your Caterpillar Dealer," offers these Used Machines that Will Pay Their Way' Use Houghton-Arnold's three clear-cut classes of used equipment. We back each machine in writing. You buy with confidence. Sure that the equipment is honestly described Model GT34 Terratrac with Hydraulic Angledozer, includes a tilt-top trailer for easy hauling. A good unit in the Buy & Try group. Save $500.00 at a reduced price of $2,500.00. 1951 TD6 International with Bucyrus-Erie Angledozer. Buy & Try, $3,700.00. Model MC John Deere with Hydraulic Angledozer. New 1952, good condition. Buy & Try, $2,100.00. Cat D4-44" with angledozer. Hydraulic control in excellent condition. Diesel and starting engines reconditioned, machine complete overhauled. Certified buy, $6,000.00. Cat D4-44" with Hydraulic angledozer and D4N winch. Buy & Try, $3,500.-00. Many other good buys. Send a post card for our complete list. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 26 Warren Ave., Portland, Maine. Phone 3-8165.

CIDER Mill No. 1 large hydraulic press in good condition. Capacity 200 gallons an hour for custom work. Wm. Alden, Conklin, N. Y.

USED LOUDEN "Hi-Dri" hay dryer duct system complete for mow size up to 30'x40'. Easily transported and assembled. Too small for our extra large mow. Like new, half price. Mrs. P. J. Barrett & Sons, Towanda, Pa., R.D. 4, Phone 735R4

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

45T McCORMIC Deering baler. Available with or without engine. Excellent condition. Save half the cost of new machine. H. Benedict, Randall Rd., Ransomville, Niagara County, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

ALL YEAR around grazing, wonderful climate. highest milk shed in the East. Numerous dairy & cattle farms listed. Average price is only $35.00 per acre. Ann B. Harden Realty Company, Waynesboro, Georgia. Tel. 2366 or 3479.

STROUT Realty Catalog Mailed Free! Farms, homes, businesses, 35 states. Coast-to-coast, 3,036 bargains described. World's Largest; 55 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N Y

CONNECTICUT—One more of those good Woodstock Dairy Farms, 40 milkers (Holsteins) 23 heifers, making today from 14 to 15 40-quart cans daily. good machinery including new barn cleaner, worth your inspection. If you are in the market for a good Dairy farm, come some morning that will give us ample time to visit several places I have them for sale, fine home, money maker, write or phone for a date. Racine Farm Agency, Dayville, Killingly, Conn. Prescott 4-8995.

87 ACRE farm on State Road, 6 miles from Oneonta, N. Y. All land tractor workable. Overshot barn in excellent condition. 10 room house, newly decorated, modern improvements. Large amount of timber. $10,500.00. 105 Acre farm on State Road. Overshot barn, silo. 6 room house, bath and furnace 30 head cattle, complete line of machinery Buildings in excellent condition. $19,800.00. Beautiful village farm. 43 acres. Will keep 15 cows. Basement barn, silo, water buckets, village water, new milk house. House, 10 rooms, bath and furnace, all in good condition. Priced to settle an estate. Harry Munn, Treadwell, New York Salesman for Frank Fatta & Co., Brokers, Oneonta, N. Y.

TEN ACRES on hard road, cottage. Box 166, Chenango Bridge, New York.

FARM, 186 acres, level land. Price $7,500.00. Information on request. Vainauskas, Randall, New York.

SMALL, Large Farms, homes, motel-cabin site, general stores, etc. Wants? Hendriekson Bros., Cobleskill, "Eastern" N. Y.

FINE Valley Farm of 325 acres in best of agricultural condition. Over 200 acres in bottom, highly productive. A soil building and land conservation program strictly practiced over ten years. Good buildings, attractive farm home, new tenant bungalow. Big investment in fencing, draining, permanent seedings, and general improvements. Intelligently planned for large beef operation but could be converted to dairy at small cost. Ideally located on hard road. Sacrificing at $30,000.00 because of age of owner. Shown only by appointment. E. H. Rawls, Morris, N. Y. Phone Morris 59F21.

DAIRY FARM, 6 miles North of Arcade, Wyoming County, 160 acres, 105 tillable, cropland gravelly loam. Modern barn and silos, 50 stanchions, 5 box stalls, milk house with 12 can cooler, registered Holsteins and Guernseys, Buffalo market. Tool sheds and double tractor garage. Two family house, all modern conveniences, basement garage. Buildings centrally located. Write P. E. Nichols, Arcade, New York, or phone Java 2693.

COZY village farm to settle estate. 43 productive acres, will keep 15 cows Comfortable home. Small barn with silo $9,000.00. Stocked and equipped farm. 30 head cattle, good line of equipment, nice home, good barn $19,800.00. We have a large selection of good farms at all prices. Frank Fatta & Co. Oneonta, New York; Harry Munn, Salesman, Treadwell, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE—Only Brand Name catalog with S & H Green Stamps. Send $1.00, refundable. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

TAKE Larkin Orders. Generous rewards. Free gifts. Write for catalog. Larkin Co., Dept. P, Buffalo 10. New York.

BEFORE you marry, get our folder of Modern Wedding Invitations. Cassel Company, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

RIBBON Remnant Special, colorful assortment, 100 yards, $1.00. Postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

SAVE TIME, save money! Stamp your name, address (three lines) on envelopes, letters, etc. with handy plastic Personal Printer. Self-inking. Guaranteed. Only $1.00 postpaid. Kenneth Baldwin, 37 Virginia Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

OUTDOOR Toilets Cesspools. Septic Tanks cleaned. deodorized with amazing, safe, harmless powder. Easy, economical to use. Saves digging, pumping. 150,000 customers guarantee satisfaction. Details free Burson Laboratories. Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

PAINT, Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, special factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint. Toledo, Ohio.

SALES & Order Books, envelopes, statements, business forms, carbon forms. E-R Press Lithography, Bronx 72, N. Y. Free samples.

PERMANENT Memorials. Remember the grave of your loved one with a most gorgeous permanent remembrance. Wreaths 18 in. overall $3.25 each. Sprays 16x18 in. each $3.25; Midget Grave blankets, 20x40, $5.00; Grave blankets, 30x80 in., each $10.00. Hearts, 18 in. overall, each $5.00; Crosses, 18 in. overall, each $5.00; Stars, 18 in. overall, each $5.00; Pillows, 20 in. overall, each $6.00. The most beautiful and gorgeous products ever made, decorated and lacquered, will stand any kind of atmosphere. Prepaid to your door. Brule Valle, Nurseries & Evergreen Crafts, Brule, Wis.

BARGAIN HUNTERS WANTED! Big discounts on nationally advertised gifts, appliances, etc S&H Green Stamps too. Wholesale catalog $1.00, refunded with first order. Irving Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, N. Y.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt. 64, Freeport, New York.

CHAIR CANE and Basket Material. Liberal discount to Home Bureau groups, Churches, schools. Genuine chair cane. Round basket reed. Bases in stock. Seat weaving instructions and catalogue $.35. Basketry Instruction Book $.60. Fogarty's, 207 River St., Troy, New York.

TEN FOREIGN Airmail stamps, one dime with approvals. Buffalo Philatelic Agency, Box 53, Buffalo 15, N. Y.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

I WONDER if there isn't food for thought and action in a comparison between the dairy and milk industry and the livestock and meat industry.

1. Milk distribution is controlled; meat you can buy anywhere.

2. Milk is sold under sanitation laws; meat is also sold under sanitation laws but not as to the size or shape of the package it is wrapped in, etc.

3. The dairy farmer is barred from the field of milk distribution largely; the livestock farmer has no such controls.

4. The milk distributor is protected from competition; the packing house is on its own.

5. Milk products are bought and stored by government; meat products if bought, are bought for use, not price manipulations.

6. Dairy barns must be kept clean; packing house floors must be scrubbed with **boiling** water every day.

7. Diseased animals are not allowed in dairy barns; diseased animals are condemned from sale at the packing house.

8. Milk by-products are many and are also controlled; animal by-products, leather, wool, fats, etc., are not controlled in any way.

9. Milk production cannot be undertaken on some farms by law; livestock can be produced anywhere.

10. Milk is perishable; meats are also perishable, but, under free sale and independent enterprise, many satisfactory ways have been developed to make meat products that are less perishable. (I can remember when a blizzard, a strike or such would double the price of livestock for a few days because there was no real supply of non-perishable meats).

11. If there are surpluses of milk or milk products, they pile up in storehouses and the situation gets worse; if a surplus of meat products occurs, prices immediately drop. Everyone gets the benefit and the taste for more, thus the situation is rapidly overcome, prices improve and the farmer has the opportunity of getting his losses back. Livestock never stays down in the dump for a very long period.

12. **Milk has been admitted into politics; livestock and meat** have been kept out.

This could go on and on with every comparison almost an exact duplicate of the others. In every case it would continue to be one of law and controls vs. free movement by individuals or groups of these two vital food products. There is no realistic basis on facts why one of these products should be so completely surrounded by law and regulations and the other so completely free, while they both must operate under sanitary regulations.

I will not attempt to draw conclusions from these comparisons, since in many ways they are self-evident. Unfortunately power breeds power, and power—even if in the wrong places—is hard to remove, but perhaps consumption of milk could be increased as meat consumption has been with fewer cooks fouling up the broth.

HOLSTEIN SALE

CLAYTON FARMS, INC.
NEW MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

SATURDAY, MAY 14
Starting 11:30 A.M.

35 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

19 HEAD IN PRODUCTION
4 BRED—9 OPEN HEIFERS
3 BULL CALVES

Bang. Certified, TB Accred. All females but 1 Vaccinated. Blood & TB tested 30 days. Preg. Exams. Prior to Sale. Daughters of Weejoe Dun. Redstone (SMP) Redstone Woolmater, Stone, Cornerstone. HIR records to 616 fat 2X. 2 Bulls from dams with 779 and 646 fat 2X—Sell.

CATALOGS RINGSIDE, or by mail on request to Sale Mgr.

W. A. BAKER, Exeter, N. H.
Sale Manager

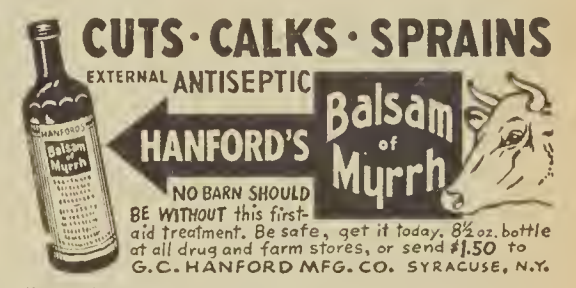
T. R. LANGDELL, Wilton, N. H.
Auctioneer

New England Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale

45 Breeding Females Both Open and Bred
50 Feeder and Slaughter Cattle
MAY 21, 1955
NORTHAMPTON FAIR GROUNDS
Northampton, Mass. — Sale at 1:00 P.M.

For Catalogs and Information, write:
TOM-REIDY, Sec'y.-Treas.,
FEEDING HILLS, MASS.

MODEL DAIRY HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL
Saturday, May 21, 1955
Sale at the farm on Mud Lake Rd., 5 miles Southwest of DePeyster, N. Y., 15 miles North of Gouverneur and 17 miles south of Ogdensburg, N. Y. (St. Lawrence Co.)
75 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 75
T. B. Accredited — Calfhood Vaccinated
Bangs Certified
This is a classified, home bred herd, where top proven sires have been used. Featuring 11 daughters of Huff Johanna Wayne, several with records over 600# Fat, 4 classified Very Good. This highly proven sire sold to American Breeders Service. 23 daughters of Ceydermead Ormsby Ranger. Several Bred Heifers.
Sale in tent. — Catalogs At Ringside
Lunch Available
CLARK and GEORGE AMES, Owners
DePeyster, N. Y.
Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer
HARRIS WILCOX BERGEN, N. Y.



35 - - REGISTERED HEREFORDS - - 35
REGISTER OF MERIT SALE
SATURDAY, MAY 21st — 1:00 P.M. E.S.T.
OUR ENTIRE 1954 SHOW STRING SELLS — WRITE FOR SALE CATALOG TODAY
MP HEREFORD FARM
EAST LAKE ROAD
CAZENOVIA, N. Y.
A. V. ZOGG, JR.
AUCTIONEER & SALE MANAGER
CORTLAND, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHEESE CLOTH: Protect your berry crops; 100 yards, 10 yard lengths, $6.00. Prepaid. Remit, Midcity, 138 East 34th St., New York.

KILL CHIMNEY Creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Company, Manufacturers. Dept. AAG—7 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown N. Y.

8TH ANNUAL EMPIRE STATE
50 HEAD 50 HEAD
BROWN SWISS SALE
SATURDAY, MAY 14, 12:00 NOON
at Judging Pavilion Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 2 Bulls, cows, bred heifers, open heifers and calves all selected from herds in New York State. Several from certified herds.
Norman Magnussen, Pedigrees. Tom Whittaker, Auctioneer.
For catalog write: Edmund Schillawski, R.D. 4, Auburn, N. Y. or Frank L. Jewett, Secretary, West Road, Oneida, N. Y.

Oatmeal Cookies Will



Mrs. Mabel Hebel



Mrs. Guy Haviland

"It's a big job to run this statewide baking contest, but lots of fun!" say contest directors Mrs. Mabel Hebel, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Home Editor, and Mrs. Guy Haviland, Middleburg, State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee chairman. Assisting them are Mrs. Gerald Eastman, Ellisburg, and Mrs. Roy Shearman, Perry, members of the State Grange S.&H. Committee, and nearly 1,000 Subordinate and Pomona Grange chairmen.

More than 5,000 Grange members are expected to take part in the contest before it ends next fall at State Grange Convention. That's a lot of oatmeal cookies when you figure that each contestant will bake at least six!

THOSE good oatmeal cookies are usually their own reward . . . but this year they'll earn extra dividends for the Grange members who are baking them for the big statewide oatmeal cookie contest that New York State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are jointly sponsoring. Pictured on these two pages are the prizes that will be awarded to qualifying contestants in the county contests and the State finals. In addition, the state finalists will get over $250.00 in cash prizes from State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Since the contest got under way last January, thousands of delicious oatmeal drop cookies have been entered in the Subordinate Grange elimination contests—and more are yet to come! Each contestant enters six cookies in her local Grange competition. If she wins there, she enters the county contest—and that's when things get really exciting! The county winner goes on to the State finals where her cookies may win for her a whole slew of valuable prizes. (Grange brothers are in on this, too. All Subordinate Grange members are eligible to take part, except professional bakers.)

The prizes pictured on these pages are donated by the 14 AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers whose names are given with the pictures of their prizes. Here is the way the State prizes will be awarded:

Each of the 10 highest State winners will receive all of the following prizes: grocery awards (see pictures) from American Molasses Co., Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, R. B. Davis Co., International Salt Co., National Sugar Refining Co., Penick & Ford, and Robin Hood Flour Co.; canning and freezing jars from Ball Brothers Co. and Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.; a check for $5.00 from Quaker Oats Co.; $3.00 entry prize from New York State Grange, and one of the following cash prizes from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, depending on the contestant's score:

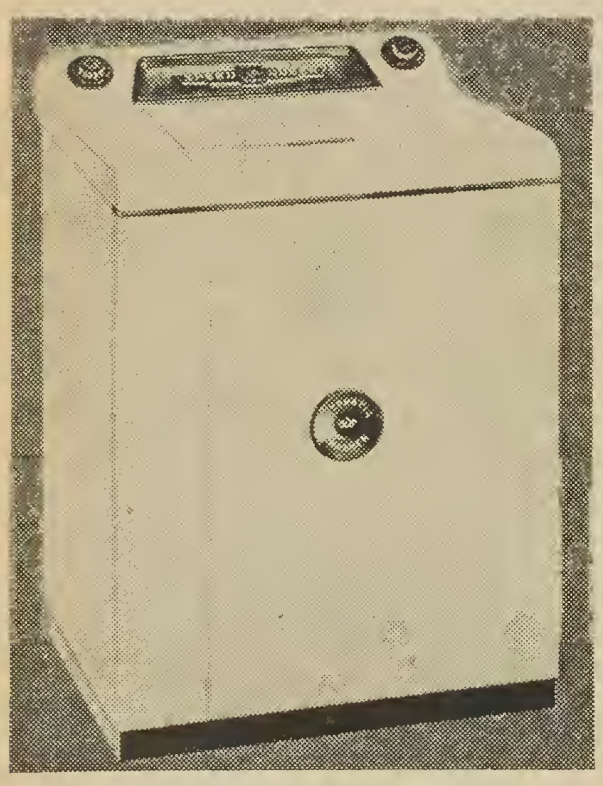
First prize	$25.00
2nd	20.00
3rd	15.00
4th	10.00
5th	5.00
6th	3.00
7th	2.00
8th to 27th ($1 each)	20.00

In addition to the above prizes, the five highest state winners will each receive one of the following equipment prizes: General Electric food freezer, G.L.F. power lawn mower, International Harvester refrigerator, Monarch combination range, Speed Queen automatic washer or dryer. The No. 1 winner will have first choice of one of these prizes; the No. 2 winner, second choice; and so on.

Both the No. 1 and No. 2 state winners will also receive a pair of Gorham sterling silver salt and pepper shakers from the International Salt Company, and the No. 1 winner will get a large hanging spice cabinet from Penick & Ford, and a double prize from Quaker Oats Company—a set of batter bowl and pitcher, in addition to a check for $5.00. Six companies — American Molasses, Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, R. B. Davis Company, National Sugar Refining Co., Penick & Ford, and Robin Hood Flour Company—are also awarding duplicate sets of grocery prizes to the 53 Pomona Oatmeal Cookie Contests. These will be shipped soon to chairmen of Pomona Grange Service & Hospitality Committees to distribute at their county contests to qualifying contestants.

Just as we go to press comes word from Mrs. Loretta B. Cadmus of West Coxsackie, chairman of Greene County's Pomona Service and Hospitality committee, that their county contest was held on April 2nd and won by Mrs. Edgar Jennings of East Durham, N. Y. That makes Mrs. Jennings the first county winner in this 20th AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Grange baking contest!

Names and pictures of other county winners will soon be appearing in these columns. Watch for them!

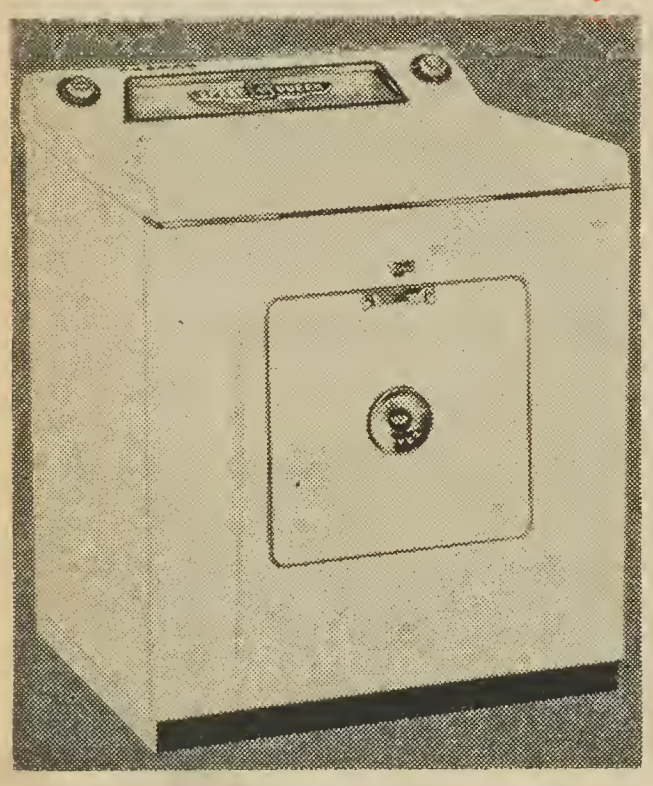


From SPEED QUEEN CORPORATION

To one of the five high State winners: A Speed Queen Model A-12A Deluxe Automatic Washer (above)

OR

A Speed Queen Deluxe Automatic Dryer (below), Model DE-8 Electric or Model DG-14 Gas.



From ROBIN HOOD FLOUR CO.

To each of 10 high State winners: 25-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour.
To each of 53 Pomona contests: 10-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour.





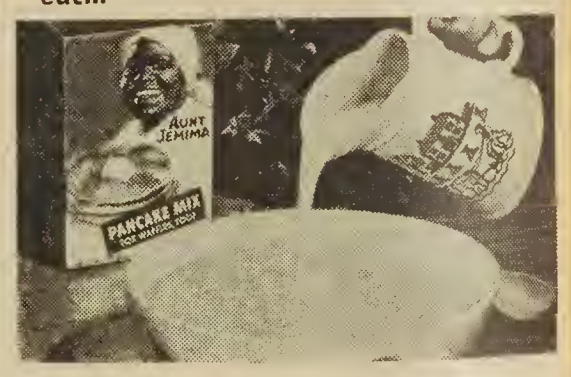
From R. B. DAVIS CO.

To each of 10 high State winners: 24-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; 1-lb. can Cocomalt; 1 12-ounce can SWEL Chocolate; 12-ounce can SWEL Vanilla; 1 SWEL Recipe Folder; Davis Cook Book and Quick Mix Baking Charts.

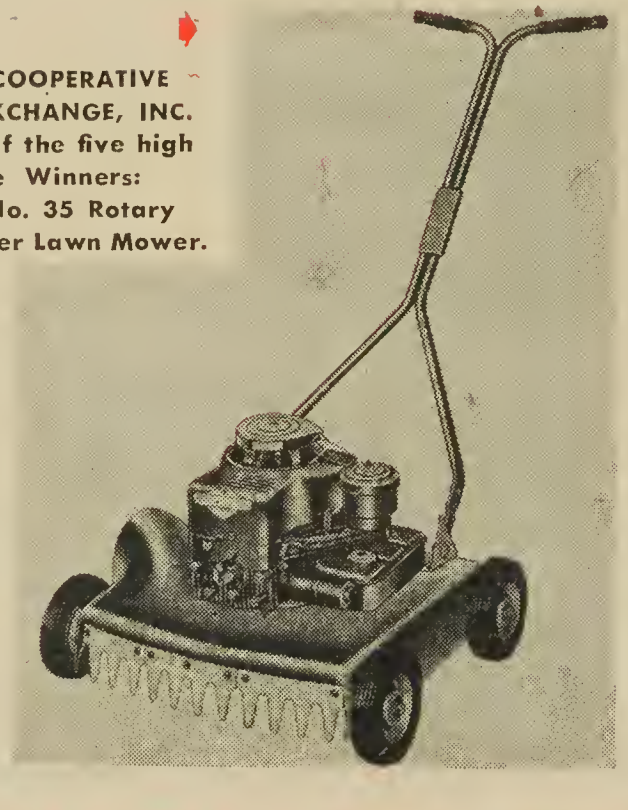
To each of 53 Pomona contests: 12-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; Davis Cook Book and Quick Mix Baking charts.

From THE QUAKER OATS CO.

To the No. 1 State Winner: Set of Batter Bowl and Pitcher, and $5.00 in cash.
To the next 9 high State Winners: $5.00 each.



From COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
To one of the five high State Winners: G.L.F. No. 35 Rotary Type Power Lawn Mower.



From MONARCH RANGE CO.

To one of the five high State winners: Monarch Deluxe Duo-Oven Electric Combination Range, Model FCE119T, or Deluxe Electric Range, Model "32" F118W.



TWENTIETH AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

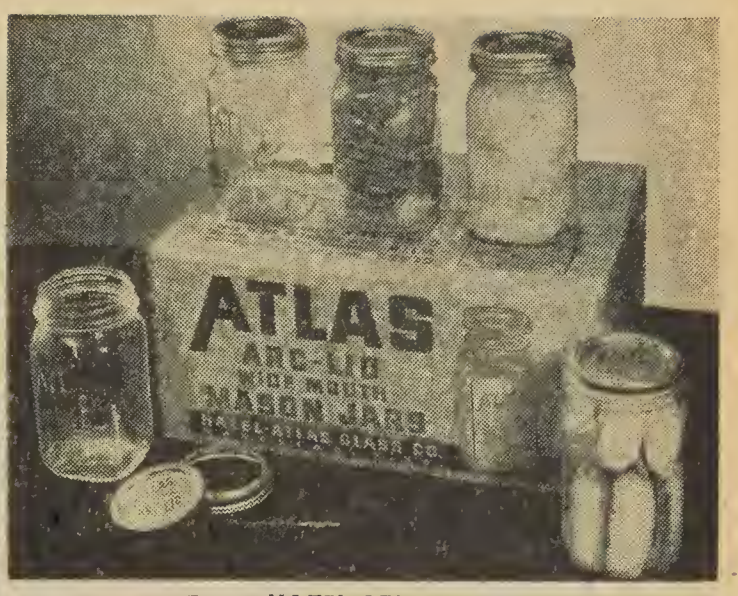
Win These Prizes!



From BALL BROTHERS Co. To each of 10 high State Winners: One Dozen Ball Half-Pint All-Purpose Jars.



From INTERNATIONAL SALT CO. To the first and second high State winners: Gorham Sterling Silver Salt and Pepper Shakers.
To each of the 10 high State winners: 6 packages of Sterling 26-ounce Round Table Salt.



From HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.
To each of 10 high State winners: One dozen Quart ATLAS Special Wide Mouth Arc Mason Jars.



From NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING CO.
To each of 10 high State winners:
Plaid zippered bag containing five 1-lb. packages Jack Frost sugars (Light Brown, Dark Brown, Verifine, Granulated, and Confectioners'), 1 jar Jack Frost Sugar and Cinnamon, and 50 Jack Frost Tablets.
To each of 53 Pomona contests: three 1-lb. packages Jack Frost sugars (Light Brown, Dark Brown, Confectioners') and 1 jar Sugar and Cinnamon.

From COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
To each of 10 high State winners: 25-lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour.
To each of 53 Pomona contests: 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour and 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Pancake Mix.







From PENICK & FORD, LTD., INC.
To each of 10 high State Winners: 1 case My-T-Fine Lemon Pie Filling (24 packages); 1 24-ounce bottle Brer Rabbit Molasses, Gold Label; 1 24-ounce bottle Brer Rabbit Molasses, Green Label.
To each of 53 Pomona contests: 1 24-ounce bottle Brer Rabbit Molasses, Gold Label; 1 24-ounce bottle Brer Rabbit Molasses, Green Label.



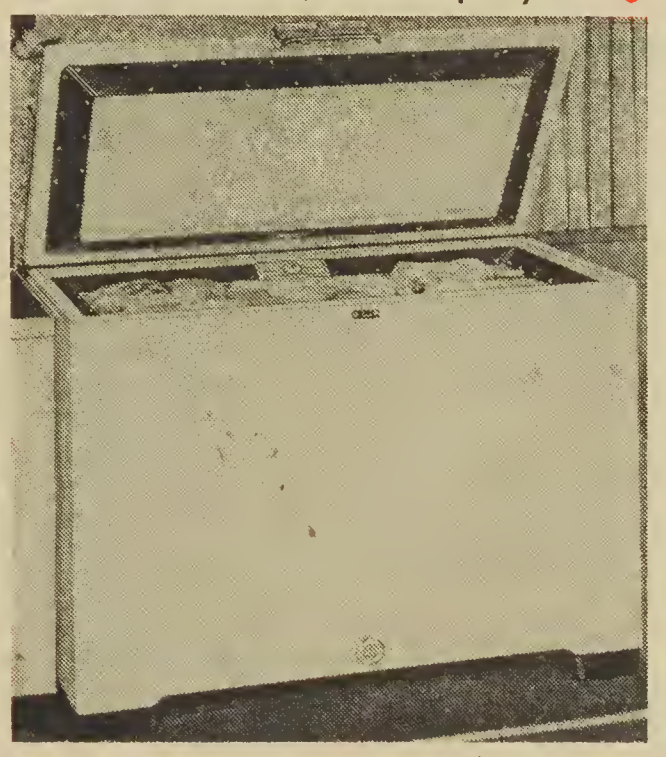
From INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.
To one of the five high State Winners:
Model A85 International Harvester Refrigerator with full-width Freezer, 35-lb. capacity; chill tray underneath freezer with capacity for 15 lbs. meat.



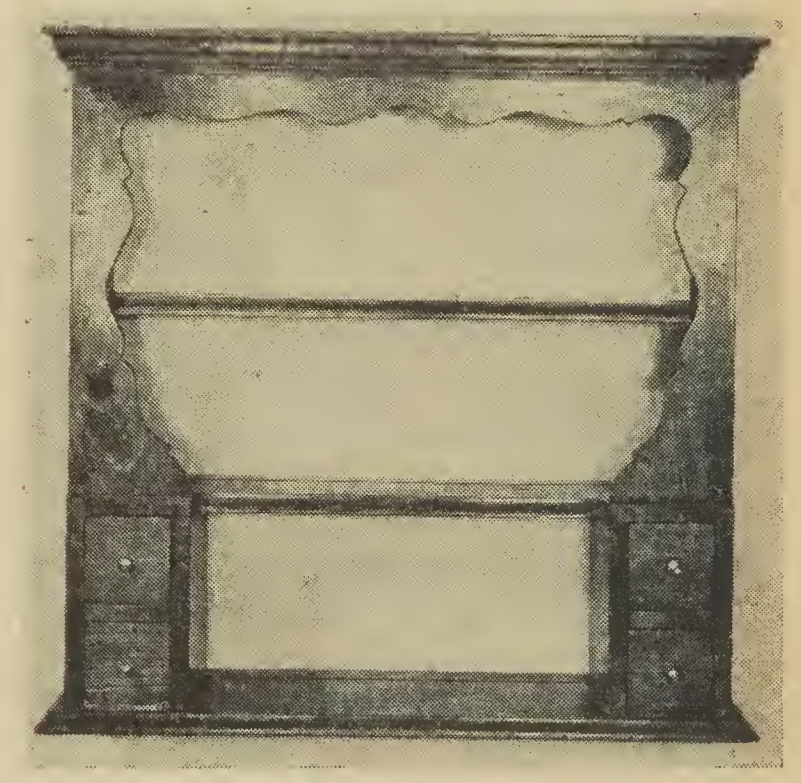
From AMERICAN MOLASSES CO. To each of 10 high State winners: 24 12-ounce jars of Grandma's Unsulphured Molasses; from the Sucrest Sugar Division, 25-lb. sack Sucrest Sugar.
To each of 53 Pomona contests: 24-ounce jar of Grandma's Unsulphured Molasses; from the Sucrest Sugar Division, 5-lb. sack Sucrest Sugar.

From G-E SUPPLY CO., Buffalo
To one of the five high State Winners:
General Electric Food Freezer
Model HC-11M, 389-lb. capacity.





From PENICK & FORD, LTD., INC.
To the highest State winner: Large Hanging Spice Cabinet of Hand-Rubbed Pine, replica of fine early American antique.



NEW YORK STATE GRANGE BAKING CONTEST

BANK by MAIL

GET THIS FREE BOOKLET

Tells how YOU can earn

2 3/4% per year

COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY

New high dividend rate gives increased value to the proven safe, convenient Banking by Mail plan of this strong old mutual Savings Bank. Use the coupon to open your account or to get full details.

MAIL THIS COUPON...NOW

HOME SAVINGS BANK
Dept. B, Albany 7, N. Y.

Enclosed is my first deposit of $_____
Please mail passbook to address below.
☐ Send Banking by Mail folder

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

In just 8 hours . . . a new FALSE PLATE made from your old one!



Latest dental science method saves you big money!

AS LOW AS $14.95

Let the Mid-West's leading dental laboratory make your old loose, cracked or chipped plate into a new lightweight, perfect-fitting plastic plate.

EXPERT, SCIENTIFIC WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEES SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK!

THINK OF IT! A beautiful, lightweight plastic plate for half what you'd ordinarily pay! You'll look and feel your best in a lustrous, comfortable Dupont plastic beauty made from your old plate. All missing or broken teeth matched and replaced at slight extra cost. No impression needed. 8 hour service. You never dreamed false teeth could look or feel so wonderful! **SEND NO MONEY.** Just send your name and address for FREE details. See how you, too, can get the best false plate for less! Remember: your satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. You can't lose so write TODAY!

RESEARCH DENTAL LABORATORY • Dept. J5
5713 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Work, Sleep, Play In Comfort

Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slowdown of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache — feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

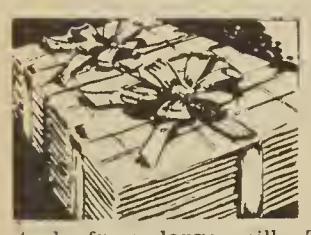
Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

WALL PAPER

FREE—Big New Catalog

Want lovely home? Do it yourself — Easy! Big selection, designers' colors, smart new 1955 patterns. Complete instructions for measuring. Save 1/3 to 1/2. Wholesale prices. We pay postage. Write now. Supply limited.

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 76 47th Year Phila., Pa.



NEW TOWELS

12 for $1.29

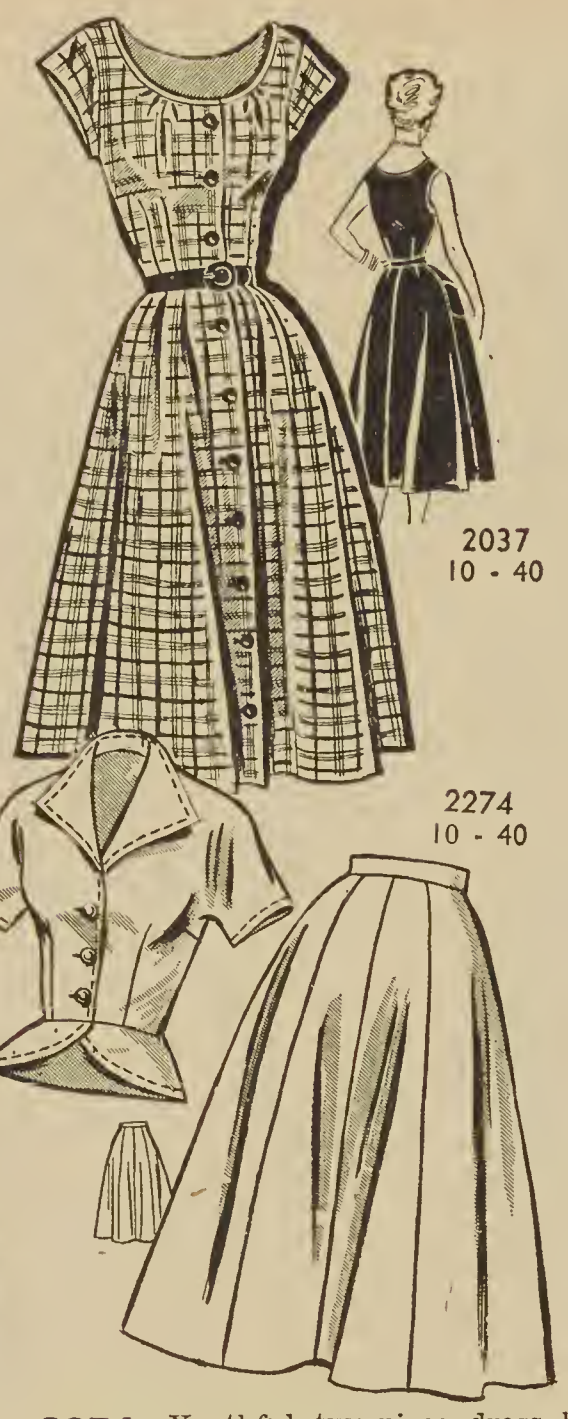
Assorted colors. Quantity purchase of slightly irregular stock from large mill. Terrific values—you've got to see to believe. Money back guarantee. ORDER NOW! Limit 3 doz. per customer. Please add 21¢ per dozen for postage and handling (total $1.50 each doz.) Send cash, check or money order (sorry, no C.O.D.'s) to:

GENERAL STORES, Dept. X-AA-5
7015 Lexington Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

Soft Summer Styles





2898. Attractive sundress proportioned with slimming, flattering lines has flared skirt, sweetheart neckline, pretty button-on cape. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 18: Dress and Cape, 3⅞ yds. 35-in.

2037. Scoop-necked, cap-sleeved, button-front dress with soft unpressed pleats in skirt. There's a charmingly cool sleeveless version, too. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: Cap-sleeved style, 4⅜ yds. 35-in.

3069. This good-looking shirtwaist style with collar, cap sleeves, and gaily flared skirt is proportioned for the shorter, fuller figure. Young and flattering! Sizes 12½ to 26½. Size 16½: 3⅝ yds. 35-in.

2274. Youthful two-piece dress has collar, short sleeves, gaily flared, flattering skirt. Three-quarter sleeved version included. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: Short-sleeved style, 5⅛ yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for each pattern. Add 25c for our SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Dr. Margaret Wylie:

Your Children Need Guidance

A CHINESE child was taken by a missionary to a clinic for food over a three months' period, and one day the child's mother, much disturbed, said to the missionary:

"You've been feeding my child mischief! Before he went to the clinic I could set him in a chair and he'd sit there. I could stand him beside me and he'd stand. But now he will neither sit nor stand. He has been fed mischief!"

The missionary explained to her that good food had given her child more energy and more vitality, and that this led to more activity. Not long ago an outstanding American scientist said that our American babies get the best of feeding, with the result that they are so full of energy that no grown-up can keep up with them!

Well, when does activity become naughtiness or mischief? Your children need activity, but they also need guidance and discipline. You can help them learn control, so that they can enjoy many activities and discover many materials—what they are for, what to do with them, what not to do, how to use them, when and where to use them. For instance, a child has to learn to take turns and to make choices.

If your Johnny is always "getting into mischief," it may indicate he is bored and wants to try out new activities, doing the "don'ts" for lack of worthwhile "do's." Or it may show a desire for fun in playful teasing; or maybe he just gets into everything because he wants to explore and discover the world around him.

You can help your children by providing outlets for energy and by helping them learn the consequences of behavior. As they grow they learn that certain acts bring certain results, and they learn to accept discipline. Children recognize what is just, fair and necessary in helping them learn to behave.

A helpful leaflet is "Discipline Through Understanding," No. 206, and comes from Extension Service, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. It costs 5c.



If it weren't for brand names

You'd have to be a home economist to choose the food you want

You do 70% of your grocery shopping "sight unseen." The products you buy are in packages, with only the label outside to guide you.

How is it that you don't have to look inside each package? What makes you so sure you're getting quality and flavor you pay for? In fact, what makes you sure about anything you buy?

Isn't the answer simply that you've learned the basic rule of safe and sound buying:

A good brand is your best guarantee

No matter what you want to buy, you know manufacturers stand back of good brands because they have so much at stake. You know you can depend on a good brand. And so, when you pick one you know you're right.

The more good brands you know, the surer you are. Get to know them in the pages of this magazine. They can help you cut down on buying mistakes, get more for your shopping money.

BRAND NAMES FOUNDATION
Incorporated
A Non-Profit Educational Foundation
37 West 57th St., New York 19, N.Y.

A GOOD BRAND IS YOUR BEST GUARANTEE

BE SATISFIED

In remodeling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.

RATS *kill 'em with*



WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION **warfarin**

SPRING FABRICS

Send for FREE SWATCHES of Fashion's most beautiful, all wool, and part wool materials. Newest patterns, smartest weaves, finest quality, at most reasonable prices. Buy direct from Mill, and SAVE ONE-THIRD. Woolens for the entire family.

HOMESTEAD WOOLEN MILLS, INC.
Dept. A-5 West Swonzey, N H.



You and your HOME

by Kay Eichelberger

High Ceilings

I have an old house with very high ceilings (11 feet). What can I do to make them appear lower?—*Mrs. J. W. Vermont, Kingston, New York:*

A ceiling will appear lower if it is painted a darker shade of the same color as the walls. Dark colors are heavy and appear to drop to the bottom or come forward.

You can also make the walls seem less high by decorating your windows with curtains or drapcries which hang to the sill or bottom of the casing, rather than draperies which hang to the floor. Cafe curtains will produce the same effect. A short drapery will appear to divide the height of the wall and make it seem less high.

A valance board at the top of your window will also make thc ceiling appear lower. This board is made of wallboard or plywood, cut about 6, 8 or 10 inches wide, in good proportion with the height of the wall and window, and painted the same color as the walls or draperies. A valance board is placed at the top of the curtains, as a heading for them, and it extends about 4 inches out from the wall.

Hooked Rugs

Who is the George J. Wells who has written several articles in current magazines on hooked rugs and how to create designs for them?—*Mrs. E. F., New York.*

George J. Wells is an industrial designer living in New York City. As the first person in charge of a Bureau of Design at Lord and Taylor's in 1928, he designed everything from modern furniture to playing cards. At that time he also designed rugs to be hand knotted in France and woven in India.

Since 1950 Mr. Wells has been experimenting with old and new methods of home rug making, using various kinds of speed hookers and different kinds of materials. He combines rags and yarn in the same rug and cuts them in different widths to give effects that run from a solid tight pile to great big bumps.

Grouping Pictures

What kind of pictures may be grouped together? Can you hang an oil painting, water color and etching on the same wall?—*Mrs. J. K. Wilkins, Springfield, O.*

Pictures which are painted with similar type paints, as all water colors or oils, and which harmonize in shape, subject material, color, mats, and frames, may be grouped together. For example, prints of flowers and birds with similar shape, color schemes, and frames will look well together. An oil painting, water color, and etching should not be hung on the same wall in an average size room, as there is too much variety in the materials used and they do not harmonize.

When grouping three pictures of similar shapes, one may be a little larger than the other two of the same shape, as all rectangles or all ovals.

Framing Water Colors

Is it correct to frame a water color painting with a heavy frame similar to those used for oil paintings?—*Mrs. L. V. Lewis, Columbia, Penna.*

No, a frame for a water color is usually a narrower one than that used for an oil painting because the water color is more delicate than a painting in oil and should be framed with a mat board. This mat board is cut in good proportion to your picture and can be left white or cream or painted a light or dark color to balance one of the colors of the picture.

An oil painting should have a heavier frame because oil paint is a thicker media than water color and seems to require a heavy frame to balance the painting.

Fresh Rhubarb Pie

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

WHAT is more welcome, come spring, than an old-fashioned fresh rhubarb pie? Especially when it is topped with a sugary, delicately browned, crisp, criss-cross top through which the tangy pinkish juice comes oozing! Here is a 9-inch rhubarb pie which was popular at a recent men's party in our home:

For the crust I used the regular pastry: 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, ⅔ cup shortening (half of which was cut in finely and the rcst coarsely), and about 4 tablespoons of cold water, which I like to add while mixing with a fork. The rhubarb was the pink, less tart variety.

I cut the top crust with a criss-cross pie cutter. This pie cutter is now available at most department stores for about 39 cents. It looks like an overgrown cookie cutter and is a white plastic 9½-inch circle with about 50 half-inch square holes. It is pressed onto the dough rolled out for top crust and gives the appearance of a lattice top.

This is the filling: Cut enough rhubarb into 1-inch pieces to make 4 cups (about 1½ pounds) and combine with a mixture of 1⅓ cups sugar and 3 to 3½ tablespoons flour. Place evenly in the pastry-lined plate. Moisten the edge of the pastry with a little cold water. Adjust the criss-cross top carefully and press edges together. Trim pie crust and push up the sealed edge to stand upright and away from the edge of the pan (helps to keep the juices in). Flute the edge with your forefingers. Sprinkle sugar over the crust. Bake in a hot oven (425°) for 40 to 50 minutes or until the crust is browned and the juice begins to bubble through the openings.

I think rhubarb pie is bcst when served slightly warm. If the pie cools thoroughly before you are ready to serve it, just slip it into a warm oven for about 10 minutes ahead of cutting.

You can make your own criss-cross top by rolling the top dough to fit the pan and cutting in it a series of round or square holes before placing over the filling. A thimble would make round holes. Or just top your pie with a plain top in which you have cut slits or your own special markings to allow stcam to escape.

If you prefer a real lattice top, weave half-inch strips of pastry right on top of the pie or you can weave it on a piecc of wax papcr, chill it, and then slide it carefully onto the pie and finish the cdge. A little pastry whcel available in five-and-tcn-cent stores may be used to cut the strips with a fancy edge.



Coxsackie, N. Y. girl wins cooking award in first contest

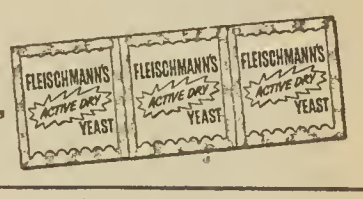
Teen-Ager Is Youngest Girl Ever to Win County Grange Cooking Contest

Pretty Gail Bedell has two hobbies—pet animals and cooking contests! And contests are a new hobby. In fact she entered her first just last fall when she won a blue ribbon at the Greene County Grange. What's more, 16-year-old Gail was the youngest contestant ever to take a first prize.

A freshman in college, Gail is mighty busy with studies and school activities, but when she's at home she likes to find time for making yeast-raised specialties. And you can be sure she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so fast and easy," she says. "And it keeps for months at a time."

Why don't you try Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast? You'll like it as much as Gail does! Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast is so convenient—keeps for months on your shelf, always rises fast. And it's easy to use. When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—the yeast prize-winning cooks depend on.

Get the New "Thrifty Three"



The Best of The Song of the Lazy Farmer



Abraham Lincoln once said, "If it weren't for laughter I'd never be able to carry the great burden of running a government." Dr. Christopher Hufeland said, "Of all man's functions that affect body and soul together, laughter is the healthiest."

You can have a booklet of many of the best "Songs" and there is a place to paste in the "Songs" which come in current issues of A.A.

A big buy for only 25 cents. Send the coupon and get your copy.

DON'T WAIT - WRITE TODAY

American Agriculturist,
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Please send Lazy Farmer Booklet. Enclosed is 25 cents.

Name _____

P. O. _____ **State** _____

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXX

THERE is more than one kind of pride or arrogance evident in many of us humans. There is the arrogance of wealth, oftentimes justified by nothing more than having been more fortunate than others in being born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. There is the pride of great power. Why does power seem to go to the head and ruin so many leaders so far as their being of any further use to their fellow men? Why is it that so many men who if left in humble circumstances would still be good friends and neighbors but who through fortunate circumstances, through the help of their fellows, or through their own ruthlessness, become leaders, grow to think themselves greater than God himself, and use their leadership to obtain more and more personal power? My father called such men, "Beggars on Horseback."

There is, too, the pride of education. The fact that a man has had the benefit of more schooling and can write a long list of degrees after his name gives him no right to look down his nose at someone else who has not been so fortunate. However, this kind of arrogance is rather rare. Most of the teachers and administrators in education whom I have known have been truly great men. Such was Liberty Hyde Bailey. Any student, any stranger, could enter Dean Bailey's office or his home at any time and receive kindly counsel and help. Like Abraham Lincoln and all other truly great leaders, Dean Bailey loved his fellow man.

Possibly because he knew them best and worked with them most of his life, he especially loved farm folks. In answer to this question, "What do you consider the greatest need of country life today and in the years immediately ahead? Dr. Bailey answered:

"Develop the personalities of the men and women on the land. It is folks I am interested in."

Along with his other accomplishments Dean Bailey wrote beautiful poetry. I have read and re-read many times a little poem that he called "The Farmer's Challenge," which expresses this love and the respect that Bailey held for the farmer:

Blow ye winds, and lay on ye storms
And come ye pests in rabble swarms
And fall ye blights in legion forms—
I am here: I surrender not
Nor yield my place one piece or jot—
For these are my lands
And these are my hands
And I am bone of the folk that resistlessly stands.

The blood of old plowmen runs hard in my arm
Of axemen and yeomen and battlemen all
Who fought and who flinched not my marish or wall
Who met the bold day and chased ev'ry alarm;
My fatherkind sleep, but I hear the old call
And fight the hot battle by forge and by farm—
For these are my lands
And these are my hands
And I am bone of the folk that resistlessly stands.

Another man who did very much indeed to keep the New York State College of Agriculture rolling ahead was the late Dean A. R. Mann. Many times I have sat in Dean Mann's office, often at a meeting of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, and been inspired by his enthusiasm when he reported on the work of the College, research, teaching and extension, and set forth what it needed to keep it marching on in tune with the principles established by Liberty Hyde Bailey.

I have already discussed at length Carl Ladd, who followed Dean Mann, and was also one of Cornell's great deans. At his untimely death he was succeeded by the present Dean, Dr. William I. Myers.

In order to take an appointment as the second Governor of the newly created Farm Credit Administration, Bill took a leave of absence from the Department of Agricultural Economics in the College of Agriculture. High both in ability and personality, he was an outstanding success as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, liked and respected by members of both parties. As Governor, he had a large part in laying sound foundations for the Farm Credit Administration.

But the time came when Cornell thought that he ought to return, and Bill had to decide whether to stay in Washington and follow a government career or return to his teaching administrative responsibility with the New York State College of Agriculture. I remember that he asked what I thought, and I told him that I thought a man had to decide such personal problems not only on the basis of income or high position but particularly on the question of where he could get the most happiness for himself and for his family. His family, his farm, and most of his friends were in or near Ithaca and in New York State, and it seemed to him that was where his greatest happiness and possibilities of service lay. He did come back to Ithaca, resumed his position in the Department of Agricultural Economics, and finally was appointed Dean of the College of Agriculture.

Following deans like Bailey, Mann and Ladd, Dean Myers was certainly in great company. But he was equal to the occasion, is known far and wide as one of America's outstanding deans of agriculture, is tops in farm matters at the national level, his advice is constantly sought, and his host of friends testify to his truly great personality.

I have written in some detail of the deans of the New York State College of Agriculture because I have known

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Doe ye nexte thynge"
—An old Saxon legend

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

them well, but much the same can be said of other leaders in agricultural education throughout the country. For example, Dean Arthur L. Deering of Maine is just as popular in that state as the New York State deans have been in this. And the same is true of the deans and professors of many other colleges.

Before leaving the subject of leadership in agricultural education, I'd like to tell a story about another man, a great teacher and administrator, with whom I have been more or less associated for almost a lifetime. Back in the early days when I was just starting to teach agriculture in one of the early high school courses in the state, I came to Cornell to "freshen up" on my knowledge with a summer course. The first time I entered a classroom for one of these subjects, the teacher was writing something on the blackboard, with his face so close to it that it looked as if he was writing with his nose rather than with his hand. That man was Dr. A. K. Getman, then chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Education in the New York State Department of Education. He was spending his summer teaching in the State College of Agriculture.

The reason Dr. Getman was standing so close to the board was that he has been nearly blind for most of his life, and the only way he can see is by the use of high-powered lenses in his glasses, and by having the reading matter very close to his eyes. In spite of this handicap, and that of not being able to hear well, more than any other man, A. K. brought vocational teaching of agriculture in the schools of the state right up to the front with any other state in the Union. He is a skilled administrator, a writer and teacher of high ability, one of the best educated men I know. Dr. Getman has

IN THIS instalment of "Walking the Broad Highway" Mr. Eastman shows that one of the chief reasons why agricultural education made such rapid progress is that it has been blessed with great deans in the colleges of agriculture and with great leaders in education. Again the author brings out the characteristics that make a leader successful, loved, and respected.

In this instalment also you will be interested in reading about American Agriculturist, how the paper is owned by its readers through American Agriculturist Foundation, and personal sketches of great northeastern farm and business leaders who represent American Agriculturist readers on the Foundation.

always dreamed dreams, but at the same time kept his feet firmly planted on the ground, and he has a personality that has made for him a long and enviable list of friends across the years. All of these achievements have been accomplished over difficult physical handicaps that would have licked most men.

Often when I know of some man's outstanding achievements and successes I wonder what is the power back of him in addition to his own ability and drive. When one knows the facts he will find that that power in most cases is a good woman. The wives of successful men receive altogether too little credit. For example, it has always been difficult for Dr. Getman to read very much, so over the years, week in and week out, Mrs. Getman has read aloud to him. Because of his handicap he trained his mind so that he has a steel trap memory. What his wife and others read to him he remembers. Many times I have seen him, on his feet before an audience without a single note, give a talk in beautiful English and in logical convincing order. Mrs. Getman shares in that achievement.

* * *

While Franklin Roosevelt was Governor of New York, he appointed Henry Morgenthau, Jr., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST publisher, Commissioner of the New York State Conservation Department. This meant that Henry had little time left to give to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, so I had all the responsibility not only for editing the publication but also for its management. Later, when Roosevelt went to Washington as President of the United States in 1932, he named Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and later Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.

When he became Secretary of the Treasury it was necessary for Henry to sell his interests in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, so a group of us connected with the paper, headed by Ed Babcock, bought the publication from Mr. Morgenthau. In 1934 the decision was made to move the editorial and business offices to Ithaca, where we have been located ever since.

For several years after Henry bought the paper in 1922, and I became editor, we contracted with various printing concerns to print AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This was very unsatisfactory. We got a poor quality job, and paid too much for it. As a result of this adverse experience, Mr. Morgenthau bought and equipped a printing plant in the city of Poughkeepsie, New York. Ever since, we have done our own printing, and also for many years have printed the Dairymen's League News for the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

The decision to move AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offices to Ithaca was the wisest one that we ever made. Ithaca has been called the agricultural center of New York State. It is the home of Cornell University, including the State Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine. Several farm organizations have their headquarters in Ithaca, including the Farm and Home Bureau Federations, the G.L.F., New York Artificial Breeders' Association, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. In addition, many statewide farm meetings and conferences are held constantly in Ithaca. Certainly it is much better for a big farm publication like AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to be located upstate, near the farmers, than in New York City.

From a personal standpoint the move to Ithaca was just like coming home again to several members of our staff, and certainly to me. Born and raised near here, and working most of my life in or near Ithaca, I never was completely happy in the big city environment. I still like to go back to New York for business engagements and conferences, but it always seems good to shake the dust of the big city off my feet and get back to the country. In New York City, even in its suburbs where we lived, one cannot get out into the open country without a long drive through city streets and traffic. In a small city like Ithaca one can be right out among the farmers in five minutes.

Say what you will in criticism of villages and small cities, there is more down-to-earth neighborliness, friendliness, and satisfying contact with people than can ever be had in the centers of great population. I cannot walk two or three blocks in Ithaca without being greeted by my first name by several friends and acquaintances. That's part of the compensation of living.

So far as Ithaca itself is concerned, it is an especially fine place in which to live, because of its splendid schools, the great university with its beautiful campus, and other good educational institutions like Ithaca College.

But as good a place as is the city of Ithaca, Belle and I were not able to resist the call of the farm and the land, so we hadn't been here too long before we sold our Ithaca house and moved out on to a farm, where we now live, and where we expect to stay until the sunset at the end of the road.

Shortly after we moved AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to Ithaca, we began to consider setting up the ownership of the paper under a Foundation. Not long before Mr. Frank E. Gannett and his associates had re-organized the large chain of Gannett Newspapers into a foundation, whereby profits not needed for improving the papers were to be used to promote the public welfare and such projects as education in the various communities where the individual Gannett papers circulated. Taking the Gannett Foundation as a guide, in 1936 we organized American Agriculturist Foundation, and turned over all of our stock to it.

Therefore, the American Agricul-

turist Foundation is the owner of American Agriculturist, Inc. The directors and members of the Foundation are leading farmers and farm leaders of the Northeast. They in turn represent all the readers, who automatically become associate members of the Foundation when they subscribe to the paper. No individual or company has a single cent of financial investment in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It is worth repeating that the paper is owned entirely by its readers, represented by the Foundation, a unique and unusual situation in farm journalism. The actual management of American Agriculturist, Inc. is controlled by a board of directors elected by the Foundation, who in turn determine the policies and hire the operators of the paper.

Under the by-laws of the American Agriculturist Foundation, all profits not used in operating and improving the services of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST go to the Foundation, which in turn uses these profits to promote the educational opportunities and welfare of rural young people of the Northeast. In the early days of the Foundation the funds were used for loan funds in the colleges of agriculture in the northeastern states and in the New York State College of Home Economics, to help young people who otherwise might not

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Laugh and be well.—Matthew Green

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

be able to complete their education. More recently Foundation funds have been used to set up achievement awards for boys and girls taking vocational courses in agriculture and homemaking in the high schools of the Northeast. To date, 1955, more than 4,500 awards have been made to students in agricultural and homemaking courses for high scholarship and all-around good citizenship.

The Foundation has been fortunate in having associated with its membership men and women most of whom the farm folks of the Northeast have known, respected, and loved for the great contribution they have made and are making to a better rural life. Among those who have been very active in the leadership of the Foundation and in support of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST since the Foundation was established in 1936 is Harper Sibley, chairman of the Foundation Board of Directors. Mr. Sibley is one of the largest if not the largest landowner in America. He has farms in the East, in the Central West, in the Far West, and in Canada. He was at one time president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He brings to the Foundation the benefit of his very wide experience. In spite of his many interests, which make him a very busy man, he never misses a meeting of the Foundation, and brings to it his invaluable advice and support. Not the least of Harper's fine qualities is his great interest in matters spiritual, and his and Mrs. Sibley's untiring efforts to make this a better world in which to live.

One of the leading organizers of the American Agriculturist Foundation, and one who gave unstintingly of himself in working for the success of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST up to the day of his death, was Ed Babcock. His page, "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" helped to make the paper famous.

Because of his wide experience in the publishing business and because he had already set the example in setting up a foundation for his own publications, Frank E. Gannett in the early days worked with the rest of us to establish the American Agriculturist Foundation, and his advice has been most valuable.

Frank Gannett is one of the most remarkable men with whom it has been my privilege to travel the road. His life is another of the thousands of examples of the possibilities for success for poor boys and girls under our free enterprise system. Frank was born a poor boy in Bristol, western New York. His experience in peddling newspapers as a boy got the smell of printers' ink into his blood, so that he rose finally to become the head of a chain of more than twenty newspapers, most of them in New York State.

Unlike the newspapers in some other big chains, the local management of each Gannett paper has almost complete control of their editorial and other policies. The Gannett papers really belong to the communities in which they are published. This policy of decentralization, of democracy in action, sometimes leads to the rather strange situation of individual papers in the Gannett organization opposing one another on editorial issues.

As a result of his contributions to citizenship and to his country, a long list of honors have come to Frank in the way of honorary degrees and other awards. With a lifetime interest in young people, Frank has served for many years as a Trustee of Cornell University, and has made substantial financial contributions to the support of the University. Like other truly great men I have known, Frank Gannett's friends are legion.

Not to be outdone by her husband in good works, particularly for young people, Mrs. Caroline Werner Gannett also has an enviable record of public service. Among other services in her busy life, Mrs. Gannett is an active and useful member of the New York State Board of Regents.

The State of Vermont, where most of the farmers are subscribers to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, is or was represented on the American Agriculturist Foundation by men like Arthur Packard, former president of the Vermont State Farm Bureau Federation; the late Stanley G. Judd, who was Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Vermont; the late Dr. John M. Thomas of Mendon, Vermont, a great minister and a great citizen, who in spite of his age made the long trip to Ithaca to attend Foundation meetings.

The late Edward H. Jones of Waitsfield, Vermont, another former Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture, worked with us on the Foundation, as do Seeley Reynolds, Jr., of Middlebury, an active young farmer; and Lester H. Smith, an agronomist at the Vermont State College of Agriculture at Burlington.

In Maine the Foundation membership has been and is represented by Arthur L. Deering, dean of the Maine State College of Agriculture; by A. K. Gardner of Orono; and by Fred W. Ohm of North Windham, who was, until his retirement, for many years the competent superintendent of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST printing plant at Poughkeepsie.

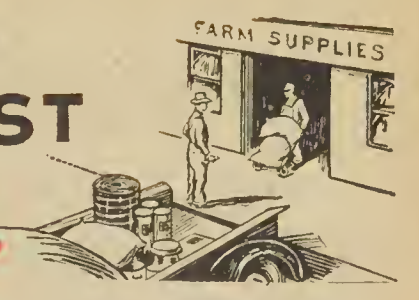
In Connecticut the representative Foundation membership includes George C. Dudley of Litchfield; Edward A. Foote, Foote Hills Farm, Andover; and Mrs. Philip H. Jones of Broad Acres Farm at Shelton.

Until his resignation Mr. Jonathan Davis of Sterling, Massachusetts, was an active member of the American Agriculturist Foundation. Other members from the Bay State include Howard Gilmore of Westbury; George Moore of the First National Stores at Somerville; Louis A. Webster, Director of the Division of Markets in the Department of Agriculture at Boston.

In New Hampshire, Foundation members are James Colby of Litchfield; Oliver J. Hubbard, nationally known poultryman of the Hubbard Farms at Walpole; and Mrs. Ernest Nedeau, Northeast director of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who lives at Meredith.

(To be continued)

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





Two new 4-row corn planters have just been announced by the J. I. CASE COMPANY. Many new features include double chain drive for uniform, continuous power, low seed boxes for easy filling, and the Case "Eagle Hitch" design for convenient, speedy mounting. For more information on these planters or on the new Case 5-foot combine designed for small acreage farms, write the J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wisc., or to the A. A.

The WEST COAST SALES AND SERVICE COMPANY, 226 North J Street, Tulare, California, handles the Morrill Hay Master Automatic Side Delivery Rake. It is a new type of rake and if you are interested, write to the address given above for the name of the dealer nearest you.

On March 25 the CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION of General Motors unveiled a completely new line of 1955 commercial cars and trucks at dealers' show rooms. The dealer nearest you will be glad to have you drop in and look them over.

THE MINNEAPOLIS - MOLINE CO. recently announced a new model of the Uni-Harvestor with crawler tread. It is designed to harvest crops in water soaked or water covered fields.

The JAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, have a new low cost shuttle stroke barn cleaner for small to average size barns.

The CLAY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION of Cedar Falls, Iowa, has developed a new, low cost barn cleaner which they say any farmer can afford who has a herd of 10 cows or more.

Malathion is a relatively new insecticide. For information about it write to AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., and ask for a copy of the Malathion Grower's Guide, which gives dosages and recommendations for use on over 40 different crops.

Do you have creosote trouble in your chimneys? If so, you would want to write to BOSTON MACHINE WORKS COMPANY, 7 Willow Street, Dept. AA, Lynn, Mass., for information on how to stop it.

The NATIONAL GRANGE INSURANCE COMPANIES, Dept. AA, Keene, New Hampshire, are offering a number of extras on automobile insurance policies. For full details about these extras use the coupon on page 39 of this issue.

For a booklet which explains a low-cost feeding plan for calves, drop a postcard to BLATCHFORDS, Waukegan, Ill. The Company will also be glad to send you without cost a gestation Calendar.

The COMFORT EQUIPMENT COMPANY of Kansas City, Missouri, has improved 1955 models of their Multi-Purpose Farm Sprayers. They now have a 21-foot boom instead of 18 and they also have a 21-foot aluminum boom for spraying liquid fertilizer.

A new do-it-yourself kit is being marketed by SMOKER FARM ELEVATORS, INC., Intercourse, Pa., that will make the back-breaking job of manually unloading chopped grass and ensilage a thing of the past. Smoker kit contains everything you need except lumber to assemble your own wagon unloader in a few spare hours. For literature write: Smoker Farm Elevators, Inc., Intercourse, Penna.

Credit is a farm tool. COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT, Department A-71, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass., will send to any AA reader a copy of a booklet "Getting and Using Farm Credit."

THE MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY of Streator, Illinois, is manufacturing the new FORDS Pneumatic GRAINVAYOR. It is available in 3 portable and 3 stationary models and will move feed and other similar materials up to 300 feet, wherever a pipe will go.

For three years New York State FFA Chapters have participated in a Crop Demonstration Program sponsored by the COOPERATIVE GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC. This year 114 New York State Chapters are taking part which is 25% more than last year. Among the demonstrations will be rates of fertilization, crop varieties, plowing down nitrogen, use of chemical weed killers, control of insects damaging hay and the effect of lime and irrigation.



EXTRA LUGGING POWER from a 30 per cent more powerful engine makes three bottom plowing easy with a Ford "800" series tractor. An 850 model, one of two in the new Ford series, is shown above. The new series features as standard equipment Ford's three-point implement hitch, "live power" hydraulic system, comfort engineered Rest-O-Ride seat and headlights and taillight. Extra traction for heavy going is added easily through the use of segmented "tailored traction" wheel weights.

In addition to the 800 series, FORD also is offering for 1955 three models in another power series, the "600," marking the first time in the almost half century history of Ford tractor manufacturing that more than a single model has been offered.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT Hayfields - - - By TOM MILLIMAN

SEEDINGS OF INTEREST

A 22 ACRE field on the rented farm, with 6 years to go on the lease, has in the first 4 years of our tenancy been a loser. It adjoins a good alfalfa field of neighbor Bill Fritz. Notwithstanding, the 22 acres of alfalfa we seeded turned out to be largely a failure with only about half the field producing decent alfalfa in various unconnected areas.

So, we plowed up the alfalfa on this run-down land and planted corn in 1954. Weeds were not sufficiently controlled and in the drought of last summer and fall the corn amounted to little. So far this field has received limestone at 2 tons to the acre with another ton scheduled. It is the only field on this rented farm of depleted soil which has so far resisted our efforts at improvement. Beginning this spring, here's our schedule:

Viking Birdsfoot Trefoil

Being nearest to the home farm by the highway route and also because it adjoins a back pasture of Empire birdsfoot, we desire the 22 acres to yield a good first cutting for grass silage or hay and also produce a heavy aftermath for a second crop of hay or for late summer and early fall grazing in case the adjoining drystock pasture of Empire birdsfoot requires relief.

Our aim is to obtain these results without plowing the field again in our remaining 6 years of tenancy. Obviously, alfalfa is not the answer since we proved it so in our first attempt. Red clover is unsuitable because its life ends after one crop year.

Neither will ladino clover do with its almost inevitable tendency to disappear after 3 years. Even if ladino stayed for 6 years its inability to produce in midsummer and early fall droughts rules out its use if only for the reason that those same dry summers are the ones when we are most likely to need help for the adjoining heavily stocked Empire birdsfoot trefoil pasture.

On the 22 acres, Empire birdsfoot itself would do all right. Still, we like something which stands more erect for the mower, yields more heavily on the first cutting, and comes back a little faster for aftermath grazing or cutting.

The solution seems to be Viking birdsfoot trefoil, a selection of European birdsfoot upon which Dr. H. A. MacDonald of Cornell devoted 10 years of work. Viking birdsfoot is a good yielder and its durability is greater than any of the clovers, while its adaptability to this field is exactly double that of alfalfa. Viking seed became available in small quantities this spring. In the effort to turn this field from economic defeat into victory, we paid a good price for the Viking seed and will use it at a rate of 5 lbs. an acre.

Climax Timothy

In the Northeast, which is the greatest hay region of the Nation, timothy still leads in acreage. The fact that it matures too early to permit most farmers to harvest it at greatest feeding value is not enough of a discouragement of its general use. We like to grow brome grass with alfalfa. But when it comes to birdsfoot trefoil we prefer timothy. If only it would ripen a little later!

Climax timothy, developed by agricultural experiment stations in Canada, is now on the market. It is costly. Yet, its late maturing tendency when coupled with its high yield and resistance to timothy diseases makes it most desirable for farmers who wish to get profit from the greatest feeding value of each ton of hay. Climax timothy is being sown at a moderate rate with our Viking birdsfoot on the 22 acres.

Ajax Oats

This is another Canadian introduction. Were the 22 acre field on the home farm, we wouldn't dare use Ajax because of its comparatively weak straw, with tendency to lodge when grown on highly fertile soil. But this piece of hardscrabble is only about halfway restored to its inherent medium level of fertility. Our estimate is that with 300 to the acre of 6-12-6 fertilizer, we shall have little or no lodging with Ajax oats on these 22 acres. Ajax is a very high yielder, although it is resistant to something less than all of the diseases afflicting oats, the most bedeviled of all crops from the disease standpoint.

Our experience with two years of Craig oats has not been good. I would like to eliminate spring oats entirely and turn to winter oats, which are probably 5-10 years away from being adapted to the Lake Ontario region. We must have some grain, some straw, and usually a nurse crop for spring seedings. So we grow spring oats, to help our winter barley and wheat.

A Comparison

For the information of ourselves and visitors, we have about 2 acres on one side of this field seeded to Craig oats, common timothy, and ordinary European birdsfoot trefoil. This will afford a comparison in 1955 with Certified Ajax oats and in later years with Certified Viking trefoil and Certified Climax timothy. It will be interesting.

PEAS AGAIN

AFTER several years vacation we are back in the pea business to the extent of 15 acres. When we grow peas it is always on contract with a frozen foods company and our objectives are three. Up front is the knowledge that with peas we shall have a fine stand of alfalfa, better in fact than we know how to accomplish in any other way. Secondly, there is pea vine silage to haul home in the winter. There's a lot of protein in its most succulent form in pea vine silage and we shall use it for dry stock. Thirdly, the pea crop might itself be profitable, as it is occasionally.

This year we would not contract until the company agreed to do all harvesting and trucking of the fresh pea vines to the viner or shelling station. In too many years when Hayfields' men did the pea harvesting, the delay in haying and cultivating added up to a loss in feeding value of hay and reduction in yield of corn which more than offset the money received from the pea crop.

Our first 8 acre piece of peas was planted April 8th and the second 2 weeks later. To insure a crop, early planting is even more necessary than with oats. Could 1955 be a profit year on peas? At Seabrook Farms in South Jersey, where land is lighter and earlier, almost every year is a profit year for peas.



THIS IS a common sight in Mexico, where the Mrs. and I spent 18 days this spring. These oxen are fatter than most of those observed working the land. Except for big herds of Holstein cows maintained on irrigated alfalfa near Mexico City, practically all cattle and work animals appear to be thin. Most pastures are closely grazed, and erosion is frequently noticed. Mexican people, however, are not thin, have wonderful teeth, possess strength, work with a will, and seem happy. Mexico is on the march toward higher standards of living, farming and industry. Building construction is underway all over the nation, and Mexico City ranks just below Chicago in population.

HE FEEDS MORE UREA

IN THE April 2nd issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, there appeared on this page an article relating our experience in feeding Urea to milking cows. It was reported that cows did well and remained healthy when fed enough Urea to raise the protein content of their grain ration from 12% to 16% protein. We used 1½ lbs. of Urea in each 100 lbs. of feed mixture. It is powerful stuff, carrying 262% of protein equivalent. The object of our experiment was to find out how 35 Urea cows behaved when compared with 10 cows receiving a 12% ration without Urea. Both groups did well in production, health and flesh. Now comes a letter as follows:

Dear Sir:

For your information, I have been feeding a mixture of corn, oats and 3% Urea to my cows for 2 years. None of them have died yet.

I add 3 lbs. Urea to each 100 lbs. of grain, plus a little bone meal, salt, and some molasses.

When it was selling at $50.00 a ton, I mixed in about 20% citrus pulp. But now that it is higher, I've cut it out.—**Wm. O. Thomson, High Ridge Farm, Williamsburg, Mass.**

Readers will note that Mr. Thomson, in each 100 lbs. of feed is using about double the amount of Urea we employ at Hayfields. For the purposes of this experiment, we stepped up our rate of feeding from a 1 to 4 ratio to 1 lb. of feed to each 3 lbs. of milk produced. Mr. Thomson's rate of feeding is not given.

* * *

It becomes necessary to report one bad case and one light case of ketosis or acetonemia. We've been feeding 1 to 1½ lbs. a day of dried apple pomace to each cow. The belief of some veterinarians was recorded here that apple pomace, presumably because of its high sugar content, may prevent ketosis. It should be noted that our cases of ketosis did not occur until we had exhausted our supplies of both kinds of silage as well as second cutting alfalfa, and were reduced to first cutting mixed hay and grain. We believe in dried apple pomace as a feed and will, at present price, continue to use it in future winters.

* * *

In the April 16th issue, W. E. E. of New York writes about being stung by men who clean septic tanks. One man managed to collect $42 which was twice what he agreed to do it for and a year later another man agreed to clean the tank for $15 and managed to wangle a total of $30. At Hayfields it was similar. The contract price was $25 but when I got the bill it had $9 added for labor, at $3 an hour. I wasn't around at the time and really didn't know the particulars. But, I am sending a check for $25 only.

* * *

Fewer dairy heifers are being raised in the Northeast and artificial insemination of the poorest dairy cows to Angus bulls continues to grow. Although New York State is expanding its artificial use of Angus bulls, its rate is at a slower pace than in surrounding states. Northeast Pennsylvania is now running at about a 10% rate (one Angus to ten dairy) as are some of the areas of New England. With more and better feed from pastures and hay and with overloaded milk markets prevailing, use of Angus bulls is a good thing, if only to fill the home freezers with early maturing, better beef at small cost with maybe a few head to sell.

* * *

Inoculation of Birdsfoot Trefoil seed has in our case, been stepped up fourfold above the recommended rate. Inoculants are cheap, and Birdsfoot seed is dear. The best stand of Empire Birdsfoot I ever saw was in Pennsylvania last year, where the grower had used ten times the usual amount. My friend, Henry Case of Troy, Pa., had gratifying results by doubling the inoculant, adding an unusual amount of water, and slowly blending the seed with inoculant in a small concrete mixer until the moisture had been taken up and the seed flowed freely. He has 44 acres of beautiful Empire on a single hill. A tremendous asset.

* * *

Official recommendations include a warning not to graze Empire birdsfoot the year of seeding. Yet when the more easily worked part of a hillside pasture is seeded to Empire, the only way to keep cattle away is to build fence. Few will do it, and we don't bother with fence. Seed Empire with oats and let the cattle graze off the oats crop. Main thing is to tear up the old sod the previous fall, let it weather, lime and fertilize in spring, and seed after working the piece thoroughly. It will come.

SERVICE BUREAU

PAY WHEN SATISFIED

I have a problem I would like you to give me some advice on and see what could be done about it.

In 1949 we had new roofing paper put on our house. It was a new house and there was good roofing paper on the house but it wasn't nailed right and whenever there was any kind of a wind, the roofing paper would fly off. We got tired of putting the roofing paper back on again, and besides the rain was coming in the house, so we decided the only thing to do was to put new paper over what we had.

A representative of another roofing company came along so we told them we would like to have new roofing paper put on but that it had to be nailed right. They told us, of course, they would do a first class job; ours was a very bad job. We trusted them and nobody climbed the roof to see if it was done right. We went right ahead and paid them. Now, we've been having the same trouble again, but we didn't realize until a lot of shingles flew off, that again it wasn't nailed right.

We are putting this letter in because it is typical of so many we have been getting in recent months. Our subscriber complained that he pays his bills on time, that he trusts people to be honest, and that he gets cheated all the time.

It is all right to trust people, but it is O.K. to check up on them too. Our suggestions are:

1. That local contractors be contacted. You may find that they will do the job for the same money or less, and then, if something is wrong, you can always find them.

2. That no subscriber pay for a job of this sort until it has been carefully inspected. This is particularly important where the job is to be paid for on time. Contractors want to sell contracts to banks and the banks will require a statement from the owner that the job has been completed satisfactorily. Naturally, if you sign such a statement it is going to be difficult to get an adjustment from the company.

We are trying to get an adjustment from the company for our subscriber, but are not too optimistic about the outcome.

— A.A. —

TOPS!

I wish to thank you very much for your $25.00 poultry thief reward check which I recently received.

Also may I express to you my appreciation of the A.A. as tops in a farm paper.—*Herbert Sears*

— A. A. —

UNSATISFACTORY

I sent a film to an out-of-town studio, advertised in one of the papers I get, but I have not yet received the prints and negatives, although plenty of time has elapsed.

We took this up with the company and they replied, "We hold the negatives in our files for a month, in order for them to have time to return the color card which we send to them after receiving their order for black and white enlargements. If they do not return the color card, signed and stating they would like to have their order colored for the additional amount which is on the card, we then automatically send their order out black and white, according to our original offer."

It seems to us that this procedure is unsatisfactory to impatient customers who are anxious to see the prints of their films and do not care to wait a month.

Also, there is a chance of losing films in the mail, and therefore, a chance is taken if any film is sent which is valuable and cannot be replaced.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Miss Mertie Kelley's sister, Gladys, would like to hear from her. She hasn't seen her since 1919. They lived in Newmarket, N. H. When last heard from in 1948 she was in San Antonio, Texas.

* * *

Everett West of Wilton, Maine would like to locate his sister who was born in 1902 in Readfield, Maine. After her mother's death that same year she was taken to Braintree, Vermont by her mother's relatives.

* * *

A Maine reader would like to locate Charles G. Emery or any of his ancestors of New York. At one time he lived on Thousand Islands. He had a daughter, Francene, who lived in New York City.

* * *

Walter W. Boileau, 133 E. William St., Bath, N. Y. is very anxious for information concerning his cousin Mrs. Murray Collins who used to live on N. 11th St., Olean, N. Y. Before her marriage she was Lena Grames, daughter of Dr. Eugene Grames.

$25.00 REWARD GOES TO NEW JERSEY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. — SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y. — No 23091 — 50-262 / 213

March 31 1955

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$ 25.00

Elwood S. DuBois, Jr.
R. D. #1
Salem, New Jersey

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

E. R. Eastman
PRESIDENT TREASURER ASST. TREAS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

ON February 5 and 9 corn was stolen from the tenant farm of Elwood S. DuBois, Jr., R.D. 1, Salem, New Jersey. Mr. DuBois immediately contacted the Woodstown, New Jersey Troopers who, after gathering evidence and information, took two suspects into custody. These men, Robert Henry and Cy Howard, confessed, pleaded guilty and were charged with grand larceny with 4 counts against each. On March 11 they were sentenced by Judge Leap to State Prison from 2 to 3 years; they were also fined $200.00 and are supposed to repay Mr. DuBois for his corn.

Our congratulations go to Mr. DuBois for giving the information leading to the arrest and imprisonment of these thieves; we are happy to send him our reward check.

Congratulations also to Troopers McBride, Craig and Goryon of the Woodstown Barracks for their prompt arrest of these men; and to Judge Leap whose sentencing of the pair was in accordance with our aim in offering the reward—to discourage stealing and encourage jail sentences rather than small fines and suspended sentences.

NOW - AUTO INSURANCE EXTRAS AT NO EXTRA COST

(AVAILABLE IN MOST STATES)

National Grange Insurance Leads the Way! Gives You More Coverage on Your Automobile at Lowest Cost!

Here are the extras:



HATS OFF TO THE LADIES !

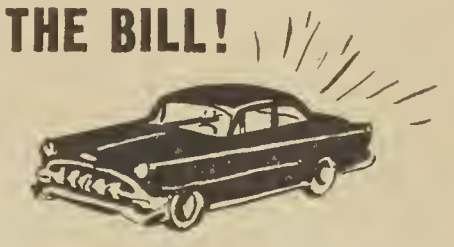
Additional savings up to 30% for young women owners or operators under 25 years of age! A NATIONAL GRANGE EXTRA—NO EXTRA COST!

MEDICAL PAYMENTS - ENTIRE FAMILY!

National Grange combines Basic and Extended Medical coverage at rates formerly charged for Basic Medical coverage alone. A NATIONAL GRANGE EXTRA—NO EXTRA COST!

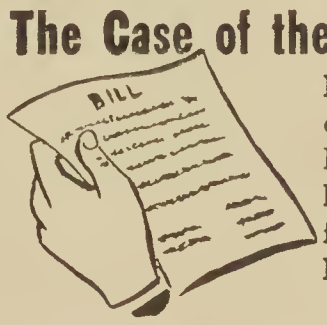


RENT A CAR - WE'LL PAY THE BILL!



All forms of National Grange auto physical damage insurance (collision, comprehensive, fire, theft, combined additional coverage, etc., on private passenger cars) automatically include the cost of renting substitute automobiles while insured cars are laid up for repairs as a result of losses covered by the policy. A NATIONAL GRANGE EXTRA—NO EXTRA COST!

The Case of the DISAPPEARING DEDUCTIBLE



National Grange now pays ALL collision losses over three times the deductible sum. Example: If you have $50 deductible and your collision loss exceeds $150, National Grange pays the full amount. A NATIONAL GRANGE EXTRA—NO EXTRA COST!

DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE TOWING BILL !

Towing and labor costs coverage automatically a part of the collision insurance at no extra cost. A NATIONAL GRANGE EXTRA—NO EXTRA COST!



In Auto Insurance It's
National Grange Insurance

FIRST with

EXTRAS - - AT NO EXTRA COST!

Assets: $24,709,328 Policyholders' Surplus: $6,649,359

NATIONAL GRANGE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Home Office: Keene, New Hampshire

Agents Most Everywhere
More Agents Wanted !

Superior Claim Service
Throughout
The United States

Clip out and mail today

National Grange Insurance Companies
Dept. AA
Keene, New Hampshire

Gentlemen:
I believe I can qualify as a careful driver and want more information about National Grange Auto Insurance Extras - At No Extra Cost.

Name_____

Address_____

Town or City_____ State_____

HOW TO CHANGE YOUR FISHING LUCK

Scientists Discover Fish Are Drawn to Bait by Strong Smell-Taste Instinct

(Copyright—1955)

Are you down on your fishing luck? Have you been coming home recently with an empty creel? If you've been frustrated time after time with little or no catch . . . if you've invested hard earned dollars on the latest fishing tackle . . . if you've traveled far and wide to find that lucky strike—and been disappointed again and again, this article may help change all that quick! For, now at last, you too can use the secret that pros have been using since the war—a secret that even a school boy can use to catch more fish, no matter the weather, the bait, tackle, fresh or salt water.



AMERICAN SCIENTISTS DISCOVER AMAZING FACTS ON SEA LIFE

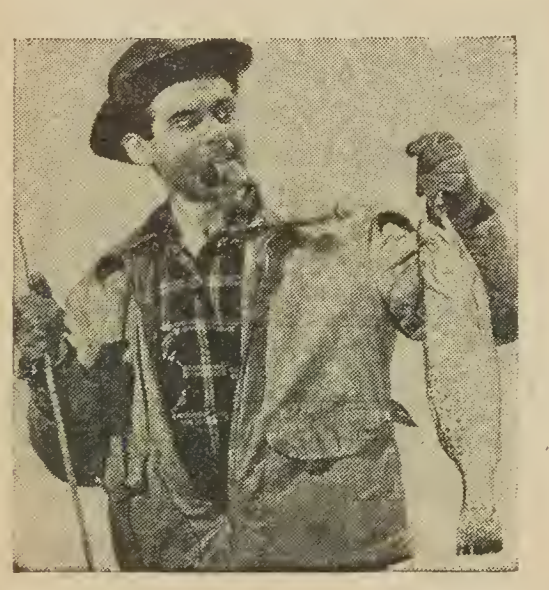
Man has been fishing since the dawn of time. Yet during countless centuries he's never really known much about sea life. Fishing has been mostly a matter of luck and wishful hoping. True enough, the latest tackle is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity; dry lures are works of art, and everyone knows about bait. Yet, until recent times, few fishermen had even a glimmering of life below the sea. For all practical purposes it was another world in forbidden space. Then the U. S. Government Bureau of Fisheries got on the job. The nation's leading scientists, zoologists, and sportsmen joined in the quest. Millions of dollars were spent on gigantic glass aquariums, sub-water cameras, recording devices, laboratory equipment. Thus, in less than a generation, we learned more about the mysteries of sea life than had man in 10,000 years!

LURENE NOW AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC

Now you, too, can use **LURENE** to help you get better fishing luck. It involves no difficult procedure. Just dab a bit to your bait. Then fish as usual. Use your favorite tackle, dry lures, bait. It doesn't matter if you're out for trout, pickerel, bluefish, weakfish, pike, perch, bass, snappers or porgies. **LURENE'S** attraction power is the same. It helps to pull 'em in, big or small.

FOUND AT LAST— REASON WHY FISH BITE!

One thing became clear to most everyone in the quest—fish, because of the liquid medium that constitutes their world, have different sensory reactions than land animals. For instance, here is a startling fact that even pros barely suspected; fish, large and small, of all species, have poor eyesight indeed! Some are almost blind! No wonder, then that even when you use the most attractive dry lures, you can go home empty-handed! But nature, in her bounty, has provided fish with a very strong sense that leads them irresistibly to their food supply. This sense or instinct, for want of a better name may be called—**SMELL-TASTE.** In other words, a fish both **SMELLS** and **TASTES** at one and the same time! This is an instinct that does not exist amongst land creatures. In fishes it is very strong. It is necessary for their very existence.



HOW LURENE WAS DEVELOPED

It is a fact that professional fishermen had been adding their own "smells" to live bait. But these experiments show that smell **ALONE** was not enough. The additive must not only have a desirable **SMELL**, it must also incorporate a **TASTE** sensation to draw the fish. The big problem was: Which combination would do the **BEST** job? Test after test was made, the results carefully tabulated. Formula K-873 gave the most startling results. It proved to have as much as 53 times more "**SMELL-TASTE**" attraction power than other products tested. It was named "**LURENE**" and mass production got under way.

AMERICA'S FAMOUS SPORTS EDITOR PRAISES NEW LURENE FORMULA

For years millions of readers have been following Walter S. Miller's fearless sports column, "Rod—Gun and Lens." Mr. Miller writes for over 15 metropolitan newspapers. He tests new products thoroughly—bait, lures, tackle, etc., then warns readers against shoddy, ineffective articles, but also gives praise where praise is due. This is what this great sports authority had to say about **LURENE:**

"Recently a product called 'Lurene', a prepared bait oil came into my possession with instructions to test it and pass on my opinion to you. Accordingly here are the results on several such tests.

"Using an artificial lure of the spoon type in salt water the number of casts per fish was 27. With 'Lurene' the number of casts per fish was 9. Accordingly this product is active enough to recommend to salt water fishermen since tests prove it will triple your catches regardless of type of fish.

"Again using an artificial lure of the spinner type in fresh water the number of casts per fish was 50. Using 'Lurene' the number of casts per fish was reduced to the phenomenal low of 10 casts per fish. The results prove beyond a doubt that in fresh water 'Lurene' quintupled the catch. I heartily endorse this product."

PROVE IT YOURSELF WITH THIS TEST!

No elaborate equipment required! An ordinary glass aquarium tank and ANY species of fish will prove this new method really works! Drop in two or three hooks with your favorite bait. Treat only ONE with the new LURENE "smell-taste" preparation. It's the same bait . . . the same lures . . . yet right there, before your eyes you'll be witnessing a fascinating spectacle! You'll hardly believe your eyes! The fish, as if compelled by a supernatural power are drawn to the Lurene-treated hook. This article explains how this smell-taste instinct in fish can increase your fishing luck.

FISHERMEN AMAZED WITH LURENE RESULTS

LURENE was tried in lakes, rivers, brooks and on the deep sea by amateur as well as skilled fishermen. The stories that come back to use sound like fishermen's tales — really beyond belief! But this I can personally certify: I have tried it time and again and I never came back empty-handed. I've tried other fish "smell"— but I've never seen anything like it before. I'm sold on **LURENE** for life! I'm sure you will be too, after you've tried it once or twice!

LURENE IS EASY TO USE

You need no special technique to use **LURENE.** You use the same tackle, bait, dry lures you've always used. Merely dab a little **LURENE** on your bait—that's all! Then fish for trout, pickerel, bluefish, weakfish, pike, perch, bass, snappers or porgies.

LURENE goes to work for you within a few minutes, releasing its **SMELL-TASTE** "call" into the surrounding waters. Even fish that can't **SEE** your bait will **SMELL-TASTE** it from a distance! See for yourself—with **RESULTS**—how this mysterious instinct of the sea world draws fish to your hook. Looks like magic—almost like hypnotism. Nobody can yet know for sure. Scientists themselves are puzzled by the strange behavior of sea life. But of this you can be sure — **LURENE** really works—it positively helps to draw 'em in, be it instinct, hypnotism or what have you. After all, **RESULTS** are what every fisherman is after!

RESULTS GUARANTEED OR LURENE DOESN'T COST YOU 1c

Now you can try **LURENE** at the distributor's risk. It must help you catch more fish—it must satisfy you in every way. Otherwise, it costs you nothing! All you are asked to do is **TRY** it and you and you alone be the judge. See for yourself if **LURENE** doesn't help you fill your creel. See if you don't get the big babies even in "fished out" water. Use it to help pull in your favorites . . . trout, pickerel, eat, bluefish, weakfish, pike, perch, bass, snappers or porgies. Test it. Try your own home aquarium test, or better still, compare the **RESULTS** with your fishing companions who haven't yet discovered **LURENE!** See for yourself how their eyes bulge at your fishing "luck!" Yes — **LURENE** must positively help you catch more fish—it must "change your fishing luck" or your $1.98 comes right back — **NO QUESTIONS ASKED.** Better get your supply now while the season's on! A $1.98 package is enough to "**SMELL-TASTE**" condition hundreds of live or dry baits. So act now! Mail coupon today to:

LURENE CO.,
Dept. 342-E-10
352 Fourth Ave., 7th Floor
New York 10, N. Y.

LURENE CO., Dept. 342-E-10

352 Fourth Avenue—7th Floor, New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH.....1.98 packages of LURENE, on 5-DAY FREE TRIAL. It is guaranteed. The smell-taste formula must help me catch more fish. It must give me thrilling results. Otherwise you will refund my 1.98—no questions asked.

☐ 1.98 enclosed—rush prepaid.
☐ Send COD plus postage.

Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... Zone ..... State .....

☐ **SPECIAL OFFER:** Save $1.00 by ordering two packages for only $2.98. Send check, m.o. or cash on this offer as we cannot ship COD at this special price.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

MAY 21, 1955

THINGS TO CONSIDER

Should All Farms Be Posted—Page 6

How To Fight Army Worms —Page 18

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Now Is the Time to



18 Point Guide For Culling

Check the following statements "yes" or "no" for the cows under consideration*

	Yes	No
1. If she is a first calf heifer did she produce thirty per cent below your herd average?		
2. In the first four months of her lactation has she produced less than 130 pounds of butterfat?		
3. Is her 305 day M.E. lactation record below the average of herd mates freshening during the same year and season? (Divide the herd into two seasons of freshening—March through August — September through February.)		
4. Will she be dry more than 6 months or more?		
5. Is there a replacement heifer available?		
6. Is she an old cow?		
7. Does she have a record of mastitis?		
8. Is she positive to Bang's disease test?		
9. Does she have a record of breeding troubles?		
10. Did she have complications after last calving?		
11. Does she have a record of milk fever or Ketosis?		
12. Is space needed for fresh heifers?		
13. Is the price of beef average to good?		
14. Is she a spring freshener?		
15. Is she below the average type of your herd?		
16. Is she a slow milker?		
17. Will it pay you to replace this cow with a higher producer?		
18. Will it pay you to remove this cow without replacing her?		
Total		

*If the question is checked "yes", it indicates culling; "yes" answers to questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 17 and 18 are strong indications that the cow should be culled; if several cows are being considered for culling, check-off each cow and compare.

Prepared by R. W. Spalding—Cornell University

By R. W. SPALDING

Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, Cornell

THERE is good reason to believe that most herds should be culled more closely than is being done. This is particularly true of lower producing herds, herds averaging around 300 pounds of butterfat or lower. The owners of many such herds could profitably cull the lower sixth of the herd. This would make possible better care and more feed for the rest of the cows, plus the elimination of an equivalent number of young stock for replacements, thereby lowering costs and releasing acres for other uses.

There is no absolute formula for culling the herd but that does not mean it is difficult to cull wisely. A cow that is unprofitable to her owner is also a nuisance to the industry in times of surplus production.

What Is Her Production Now?

Before culling it is necessary to compare the production of a cow with the rest of the herd. This is done by putting the records on a 305 day mature equivalent basis (that is, making allowance for age). Make sure that the records compared were made during the same year because of the wide variation from year to year in environmental conditions.

You must also compare the cow's record with animals which made their records under the same conditions. This you can do by dividing the year into two seasonal parts — March through August, which would include the spring and summer fresheners and September through February which would include the fall and winter fresheners. This is necessary because of the fact that spring freshening cows produce 800 to 1200 pounds of milk less on the average than cows freshening in the fall. This fact is important also because they produce their maximum at a time when milk prices are lower.

Of course, if you do not have records, you can only guess at her producing ability relative to other cows in the herd. A cow produces about one half of her total 305 day record in the first four months. This fact can be used to help to judge a cow before she completes a record. If she makes only 130 pounds of fat in four months, she will have only about 260 pounds in her entire lactation, and this would surely indicate culling.

A first calf heifer that produces thirty per cent below your herd average is probably not worth keeping. It will generally cost you money to give her a second chance.

There is always some gamble involved in predicting the future production of a cow. It is necessary however, to do this and several factors must be considered. From the disease standpoint, not only the production of the cow is concerned but also the rest of the herd. A cow which is positive to the Bang's test or one with a history of mastitis should be high on the culling list. The age of the cow is a factor, in addition to her past breeding record. Old cows have fewer remaining productive years and are more subject to misfortune in general.

The length of the current expected dry period should be considered. The most profitable length of dry period is about two months. Each additional month a cow is dry means additional costs without any return. How good a cow is, plus all the other factors considered, will determine whether she should be culled. A large number of cows will be dry four months, but relatively few for as long as six to eight months. Sometimes it may be better to keep a good cow dry six months than to sell her or buy a replacement.

The number of available replacements may sometimes influence a decision. Limited barn space and several fresh heifers often make decisions easier.

The milking qualities of a cow may be a factor. There is evidence that slow milking is inherited and slow milking cows are a hindrance to labor efficiency.

The price of beef must be considered. Usually the price of cull cows is highest in the spring and lowest in the fall.

If a cow is producing at a below average rate and will be dry a long time, it probably will pay to cull her.

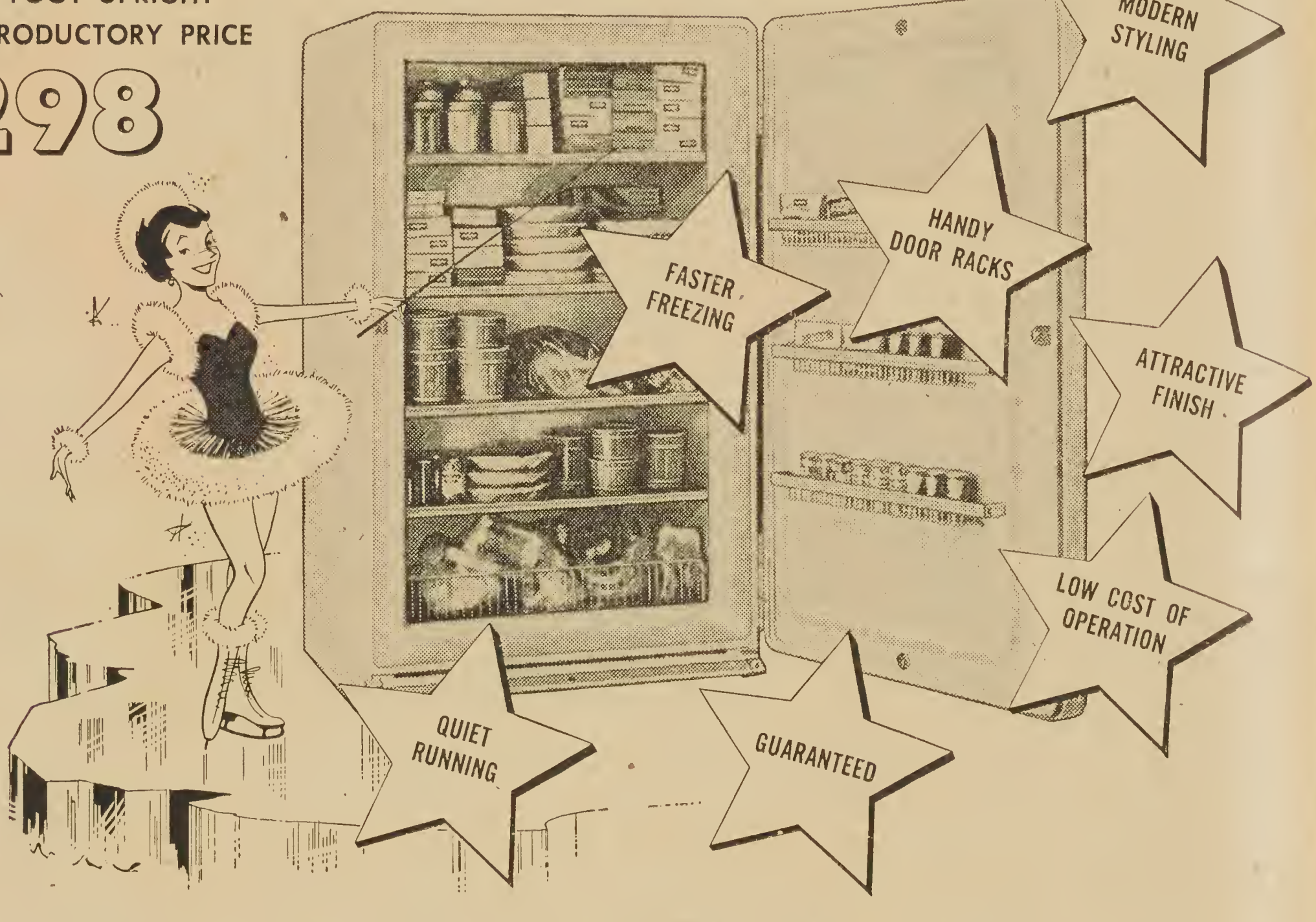
The "check off" sheet on this page may be a help in deciding which cows to cull.

Announcing "FROSTY"

the New G.L.F. Food Freezer

the Biggest Freezer Bargain Ever

16 CUBIC FOOT UPRIGHT
SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE
JUST $298



"FROSTY"—the newest in G.L.F. freezers—will give you better eating, better living the year round. Its exceptionally low price of $298 provides the very latest in freezing convenience for only $18.63 per cubic foot. This upright freezer has a wealth of handy storage space for garden-fresh vegetables, fruits, meat, fish and poultry right before your eyes. Stop at your G.L.F. Service Agency right away to see for yourself the many desirable features that "FROSTY" offers.

SEE THESE FEATURES

- ★ "Frosty" is an upright model with the convenience features housewives prefer.
- ★ "Frosty" has modern styling, attractive finish and pleasing color contrasts.
- ★ "Frosty" has the mechanical and low cost operating features that the man of the house appreciates.
- ★ "Kwik-Flo" cold system for faster freezing.
- ★ "Frosty" is America's biggest freezer bargain today. 3½ inches of insulation throughout.
- ★ Four convenient shelves.
- ★ 3 handy door racks for often-wanted items.
- ★ Direct contact refrigeration in two shelves and bottom means fast freezing capacity.
- ★ Quiet running, static type condenser needing no fan.
- ★ One-piece molded rubber gasket forming a positive seal between door and cabinet.
- ★ Pressure latch to keep the door sealed tight.
- ★ The best available adjustable hinges, assuring perfect door alignment.
- ★ Baked enamel finish with soft pastel green inner door liner . . . and contrasting anodized-golden aluminum trim.
- ★ "Frosty" has the backing of the standard G.L.F. Freezer guarantee.

NOTICE: Although G.L.F. purchased a substantial quantity of "Frosty" Freezers, it is possible that the demand may exceed the expectations. In the event the special purchases do not cover the demand, requests will be filled in the order received. There will be some delay on deliveries after the special purchase is exhausted. However, all orders received by June 30th will be honored at this price.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.

GLF Quality

See "FROSTY" *at your local G.L.F. Service Agency*

From the Editor's MAILBAG

FARM OWNER DRAFTED

YOUR article on the Draft Law in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was certainly needed. For a year my husband and I have tried to get some sense started.

We have two farms, one in Newton, and a dairy farm in Sharon, Conn., where the herd was 13th in the state and fourth in the county in '54. All the help we have for both places are my husband, 58 years old, a son John who failed to pass the army physical (poor heart and eyes), Ernest, who also has had a severe case of Polio and is crippled, and Burr, who took the heavy end of all this. Burr is nearly 27 and is to be drafted Now one place has to be closed. He owns part of the places.

I realize that they need men in the army but they should take these young men before they get so much at stake. This deal is not fair. The thing we resent is that even during the Korean War they wanted him on the farm and now this. We are not the only ones.

We wrote to our Congressman, the Granges put in petitions to the State Director and neighbors got excited over all this. We haven't been able to get anyone in Washington to admit that food is essential. It is our opinion that there is someone, somewhere, that does not care what happens to the U.S.A., but how can it be stopped?

—G.C.M., Newton, Conn.

— A. A. —

CONTROLS FOLLOW SUPPORTS

CONGRATULATIONS on your saying "Congress lacks the nerve to continue strict controls whenever growers complain". Any group of farmers who want high supports or any supports should be willing to expect rigid production controls to put production in line with consumption. How long can we continue on the present basis?

—Lewis Hardison, Richford, N. Y.

— A. A. —

WHY WORK HARDER?

WHO IS the surplus milk producer? We have in this land of ours hundreds of dairies that are owned and managed by wealthy business men that have but two things in mind, one is dairy farming as a hobby and the other is to duck income taxes. The idea might be a good one if they would keep the size of the dairy down to 3 or 4 cows for every employee they have working for them.

It is a proven fact that 3 to 4 good cows for every dependent on a well managed farm is all that is needed to make a farm self-supporting plus an independent living. We have farmers all around us doing just that. I can show you farmers that have 3 and 4 cows for each dependent, they have TV and a new car all paid for, plus a little vacation every year.

If every farmer would follow that system, surplus milk would be a thing of the past and milk prices would be what they should be.

We also have a lot of "get-rich-quick" farmers who have from 50 to 100 head of dairy cows. Some are all alone and some have a small family. They work day and night plus Sundays, thinking they can soon retire, but all they do is ruin their health and produce surplus milk and cut milk prices.

However, this is a free country, we cannot force these people to reduce their herds as that would be communism, but the thing we can do is to print notes and stories and ideas like these in all the farm papers and magazines. I feel sure that some of them would cooperate, and between these write-ups and milk for health programs, we can before long put the milk price somewhere near where it should be.—*Robert A. DeWalt, Canton, Pa.*

— A. A. —

ADDING HUMUS

IN A recent issue I find a minor item with the following statement: "Some organic enthusiasts talk about adding a compost to the soil and talk about the 'damaging effects of commercial fertilizer,' but they do not tell us how to get enough organic matter to make enough compost to cover large areas."

On the contrary, some of these people do tell us how to get enough organic matter. One of these people is an Englishman by the name of Friend Sykes. He has written two books telling us how he runs his large mechanized farm. He finds plenty of organic matter right on his farm.

Another is Edward Faulkner. Much of his work has been purely experimental, and some of his trials he would not recommend to a farmer. But I think you could get some information about the supply of organic matter from his experiments which should interest farmers.—*A. W. Forbes, Worcester, Mass.*

— A. A. —

DO YOU KNOW—?

I WONDER if any reader could tell me where I could get a booklet containing a chart by which a person could tell at once the day of the week he was born.

Editor's Note: If you have this information, please send it to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. and we will forward it to the subscriber who made the inquiry.

— A. A. —

HELP NEEDED

Could you tell me of any way to keep doves from destroying my garden? They bothered me last year and are still around here this year. Your help will be much appreciated.—*Levi S. Decker, Clinton, Maine*

— A. A. —

WANTED!

I am looking for a one horse covered hack or "carry-all". I just purchased a big horse to put on the road for delivery service to keep him from being killed. Now if there are any of your readers that might have one of these, please write me and save a horse.
—*Wilkins General Store, R.D. 2, Box 170, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania*



"But it can't be busy, operator . . . I'm the only one who is still on speaking terms with her!"



Regardless of the portable irrigation system you buy, make sure the pipe has this label.

More farms are irrigated with pipe carrying this label than any other brand.

Pipe carrying this label is more widely available than any other brand.

Only pipe with this label has been thoroughly tested by the greatest research laboratory in the aluminum industry—The Alcoa Aluminum Research Laboratory.

Pipe with this label is made of a superior, heat-treated alloy that takes rough handling.

Pipe with this label has smooth inner surfaces that reduce pumping pressures.

The wholesalers listed below are authorized to sell Alcoa® Portable Irrigation Pipe in your area. Write or call today for the name of the dealer nearest you who will engineer a system tailored to your needs.

ALCOA ALUMINUM IRRIGATION PIPE IS THE BACKBONE OF THE BEST SPRINKLER SYSTEMS—DEALERS IN YOUR AREA CARRY IT

ALCOA ALUMINUM
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
2140-E ALCOA BUILDING
MELLON SQUARE, PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

Please send me a free copy of *Pipelines to Profit*.

Name _____
(please print)

Address _____

City _____ State _____

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

"LEST WE FORGET"

MY FATHER, both grandfathers, and three uncles were veterans of the Civil War. When I was very young many of the Civil War veterans were still alive, and Memorial Day, or as we used to call it, Decoration Day, was religiously observed. How vivid is the memory of Father riding a prancing horse at head of the marching members of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, followed by the band and a long procession of citizens, all going from the village to the local cemetery, where exercises were held and the graves of the veterans decorated.

But today the veterans of the old wars are gone, and in spite of the fact that millions of boys of the two great world wars are still with us, I have the feeling that Memorial Day, and all of the principles of this Republic for which it stood and for which our boys fought, are taken altogether too lightly. Am I wrong in thinking that we are rapidly losing our liberties that cost our fathers so much, and that too many of us don't care or are indifferent?

It is ever the way of youth to think forward and not backward. On the whole this is good, for too much dwelling on bitter memories causes resolution to fail and progress to slacken. Yet there come times in the life of every individual and in the life of every nation when consideration of the past, its problems and particularly the men who solved those problems for posterity, are the only guide to the future. Heedless disregard of experience acquired in bitter travail by our fathers will lead us to the same suffering that they went through, without progress.

Hence, we should pause not only on Memorial Day but frequently to consider, to remember, and to revere.

MILK MARKETS IN SMALL COMMUNITIES

By E. R. Eastman

IN THE city of Ithaca a milk marketing controversy has been raging for some time that involves a principle in every market.

The Inlet Valley Farms, Inc., local milk dealer, made arrangements with the local P & C Family Foods, Inc., chain store, whereby through increased efficiency and by cutting out some unnecessary services the P & C sells milk on a cash and carry basis several cents under the regular retail price. P & C, which operates 26 super markets in central New York, set out to establish the principle that milk should be sold cheaper when the consumer pays cash and carries it home and should buy milk at prices allowing producers the market price for milk, plus fair processing, packaging, and retailing margins. So far, in 17 of its 26 stores, P & C has been able to establish agreements to put this principle into practice. Inlet Valley Farms is supplying several other stores that are selling cheaper for cash and carry.

The other local Ithaca milk dealers were given an opportunity to furnish the P & C store with milk at the same price, but they refused to do so. Instead, six local dealers united to try to get the State Department of Agriculture and Markets to annul or discontinue the Inlet Valley Farms' license. Although the Department of Agriculture and Markets has put the proprietor of Inlet Valley Farms to no end of trouble by requiring him to go to Albany and to show cause, the Department has not yet discontinued the license, and it is surely to be hoped that it will not do so, for the consensus of public opinion in Ithaca is that Inlet Valley Farms and the P & C store are exactly right in the controversy.

Now, I have never been one who believed that the average distributor of Class 1 fluid milk was making exorbitant profits. Nor do those dealer profits usually account for much of the wide spread between what the producers get and what the consumers pay for fluid milk. But many of the dealers in communities through the Northeast are to blame for seeming to be unwilling to keep abreast of the times by adopting new methods. Some are selling milk in the same antiquated, obsolete ways that it was sold 25 years ago.

Moreover, dealers in upstate New York are frequently charged with a monopoly in handling the milk in many of the smaller cities and communities. For this the State of New York is to blame, for, completely contrary to the free competition and free enterprise system, it is very difficult and usually impossible for a new dealer to get a license from the State to operate in any upstate market.

Over the years there has been much talk that dairy farmers should be more efficient. Most farmers are doing everything they can to improve their methods in an effort to meet the cost-price squeeze. But that's not the whole story. Dealers must be efficient also. It is the dealers' responsibility to make milk more available, to use bulk packages whenever possible, and to increase the consumption of milk by quantity discounts, by getting milk to the stores where it can be sold by the cash and carry method, replacing wherever practical and possible the expensive house-to-house deliveries.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SHOULD DEVELOP NIAGARA

IN SPITE of the fact that every major organization in the State of New York, with practically all upstate congressmen, are on record against the development of additional electric power from the Niagara River by the State, the politicians go merrily on planning to take over this enterprise.

Under a treaty made with Canada in 1950, it is planned to tap the Niagara River for an extra million kilowatts of electric power. That's a tremendous amount of power, something that the politicians are very anxious to get control of.

Private industry, represented by five New York State utility companies, is ready and willing, with plans, sufficient experience, and $400,000,000 in private funds, to go ahead with the project. If private industry is allowed to do it in the free enterprise way, the project will cost the taxpayers nothing. On the contrary, it will be netting local, state, and federal governments about $23,000,000 in taxes each year.

But this common-sense American way of doing the job is opposed by socialists and others in both the Republican and Democratic parties, who want government to do it. They want to put us in debt to the tune of $400,000,000 or more. They want another fat government payroll, and they want to deprive the taxpayer of $23,000,000 a year in tax money.

The House of Representatives, with a heavy majority, passed a bill last year that would permit private companies to develop the power. But the bill did not come to a vote in the Senate.

Why do the leaders of both parties in New York want to put the State head over heels up to its neck in socialism with this project? The answer is simple. They want to tell the voters, particularly of the big cities, that this will give them cheaper electric rates. Cheaper rates would mean that the taxpayers of the state would be helping to pay for the consumers' light and power bills. But there is really little chance that the rates would ever be cheaper, because it stands to reason that practical, long experienced private enterprise can always do a better and more efficient job.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

SPEAKING at the annual meeting of the American Agriculturist Foundation on May 4, James A. McConnell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said:

"Nearly every farm product that has had high support prices for several years now faces ruin, for the reason that the tremendous accumulations of government stocks have now caught up with producers, and in spite of anything that government or anyone else can do, are depressing prices and will continue to depress prices perhaps for years."

On the other hand, those products that have not had high support prices can look forward to much better prices in the immediate future.

A GOOD NEW APPLE

IN MY opinion the Northern Spy is the best all-around eating apple ever grown. But, like many other varieties that old-timers have liked, the Spy is not able to hold its own commercially with other varieties.

Perhaps you will not agree with me, but I think the McIntosh is a very much overrated apple, and I have wondered about its popularity on the market. So I have watched with interest the fine work done at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva and at other experiment stations in trying to get an apple variety that would rival the Spy, the Tompkins County King, and some of the other old varieties in eating qualities and still pay out for the grower.

Some years ago Geneva developed the Cortland, which is a cross between the McIntosh and that woody, tasteless but hardy old variety called the Ben Davis. The Cortland is in some respects an improvement on the Mac but is still not the answer for an ideal eating and selling apple.

Now Geneva has come up with another variety called the Wellington, which has possibilities. It is a cross between the Cortland and an old Canadian apple, the Crimson Beauty. After years of testing, the scientists at the Geneva Station feel that the Wellington has bearing and keeping qualities and at the same time will appeal to the taste like some of the old-timers we used to grow in the family orchard when we were young. Let's hope they are right.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A WOMAN came up to a policeman on beat and said:

"Officer, there's a man following me, and I think he must be drunk."

The officer looked intently at her for a moment, then answered:

"Yes, I think he must be drunk."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 10. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FOLLY: Every farm crop which has enjoyed high rigid supports at 90% of parity over a long period, is in serious trouble. Heading the list are wheat, cotton and tobacco. The biggest single hindrance to price recovery of many farm products is the tremendous supply owned by government. **The present mess developed under rigid 90% support of so-called basic commodities; the much-discussed flexible supports do not become effective until 1955 crops are harvested.**

Dairymen face a better prospect than growers of the above crops because price supports have been lowered, real progress made in disposing of government owned butter, cheese and dry skim milk, and consumption is increasing. Egg prices, ruinously low in recent months, are on the road to recovery without government price supports. For both dairymen and poultrymen, somewhat lower feed prices than in 1954 (maybe 5-10%) are expected.

In spite of all the provable facts about the ill effects of high rigid supports, the House, by 206 to 201 on May 5th, voted to restore supports to basic commodities at 90%. Can you figure this out? There is little chance that the Senate will take action this year, and it is believed the President would veto such a bill. The object of some congressmen is to try to put the blame for lower farm prices on the President and the Administration, **believing that it will be a political asset next year.**

GRASS SILAGE: Advantages of grass silage include ability to harvest crop in bad weather; saving extra grass growth for later use; efficient use of silos by ability to fill later with corn. Labor saving is important and a field harvester cuts out one operation and makes lifting entirely unnecessary. Disadvantage of direct cutting is that moisture content may be too high for best results.

It is better to have grass too moist than too dry. If it is dry, cut it one half inch or shorter and if it is wet, a preservative is good insurance to keep down objectionable odors. If you have a lot of grass silage to cut, start a little early so that half is cut before the best time and half after.

QUESTIONS: Farmers are questioning some activities which they believe affect prices of farm products unfavorably.

Congressman Harrison of Virginia has introduced a bill prohibiting the publication of apple price predictions by the U.S.D.A.

The National Potato Council has asked for an investigation of reports of the number of cars of potatoes on railroad tracks. It has been charged that the figures have been manipulated upward by groups interested in beating potato prices down.

Congressman King of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill to put trading in onion futures under the regulation of the Commodity Exchange Authority. Some potato growers would like to see trading in potato futures discontinued entirely.

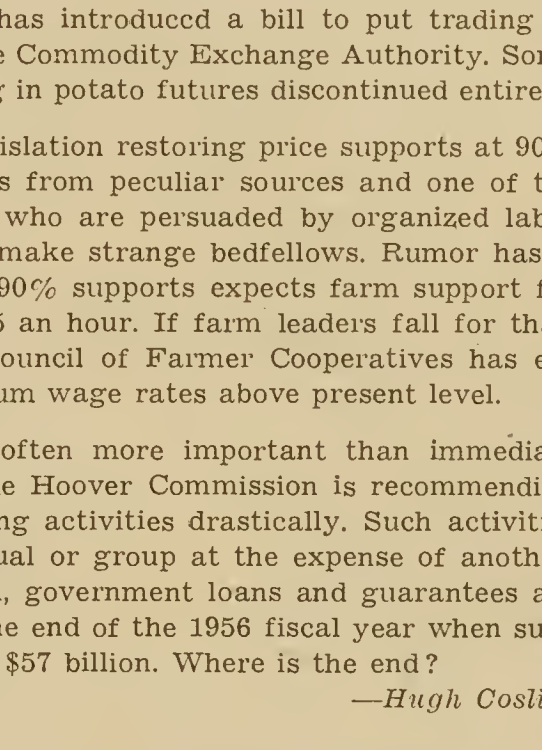
BEDFELLOWS: Support for legislation restoring price supports at 90% of parity comes from peculiar sources and one of the most potent is from city congressmen who are persuaded by organized labor leaders to back high supports. Politics make strange bedfellows. Rumor has it that labor in return for its backing of 90% supports expects farm support for an increase in minimum wages to $1.25 an hour. If farm leaders fall for that, agriculture will suffer. The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives has expressed opposition to increase in minimum wage rates above present level.

TRENDS: Long time trends are often more important than immediate events. For example, the Hoover Commission is recommending that the government cut back its lending activities drastically. Such activities are costly and tend to help one individual or group at the expense of another. But in the face of this recommendation, government loans and guarantees are expected to increase by $14 billion by the end of the 1956 fiscal year when such government obligations will total about $57 billion. Where is the end?

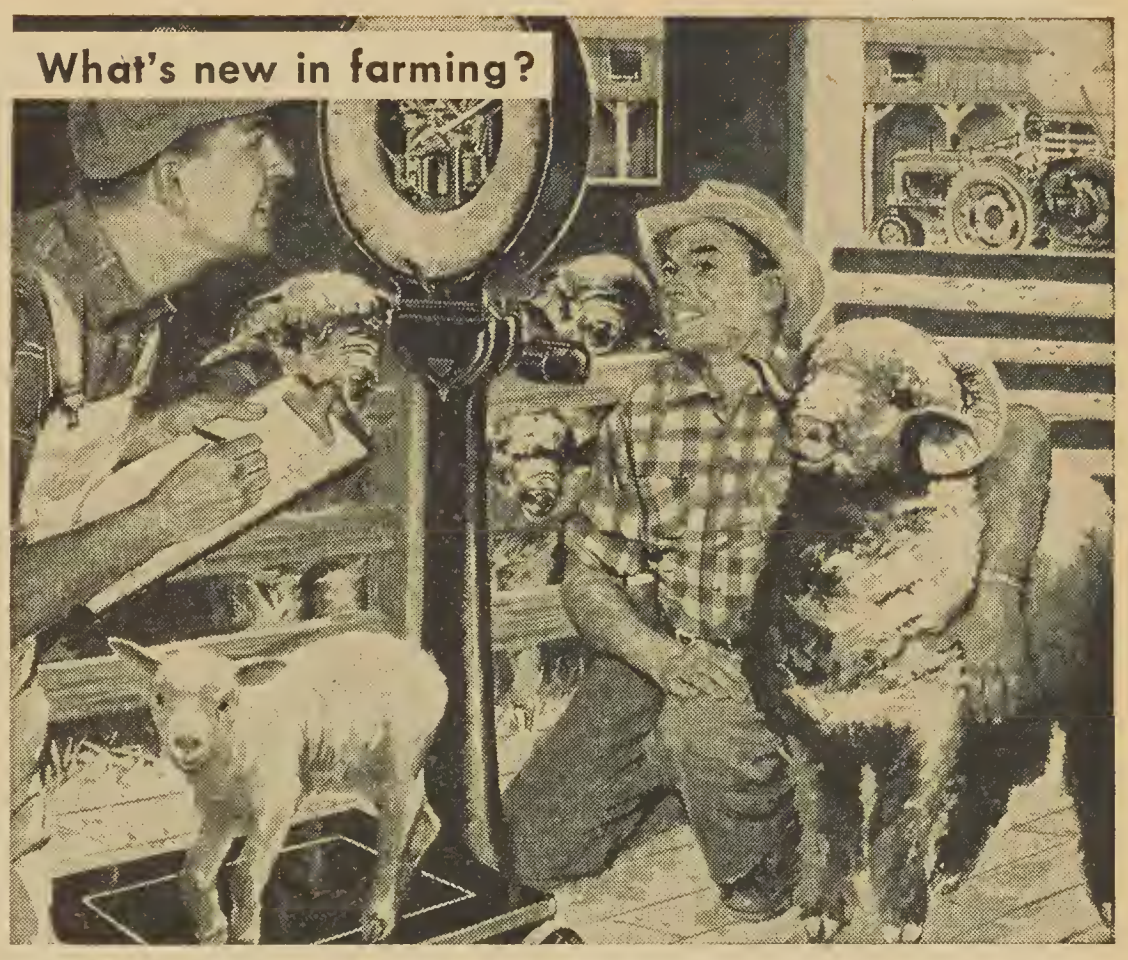
—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MIRANDY'S got the bee on me to buy a brand new car, by gee; she says the one we've got was fine when it was built in 'twenty-nine, but now leaves much to be desired and really ought to be retired. She claims that thing's so out-of-style, she's 'shamed to drive a single mile; it clanks and knocks so much she fears that it's about to strip some gears, and she is fed up with the way it starts just ev'ry other day. "My plea," Mirandy says, "is not for fanciness like neighbor's got; I'll think 'most any kind is grand that I don't have to crank by hand."



I won't agree our bus is done, but I'd still get another one exccpt my memory's so clear 'bout how, last time, it took a year to teach that woman how to drivc just good enough to stay alivc; with clammy fear, I shudder when I think of trying it again. A modern car, it seems to me, would just confusc her hopclessly; I doubt that shc could get the drift of any automatic shift; with dashboard buttons by thc score, shc'd never learn what they are for. To losc my wife would be a blow, a wrecked new car would be more so.



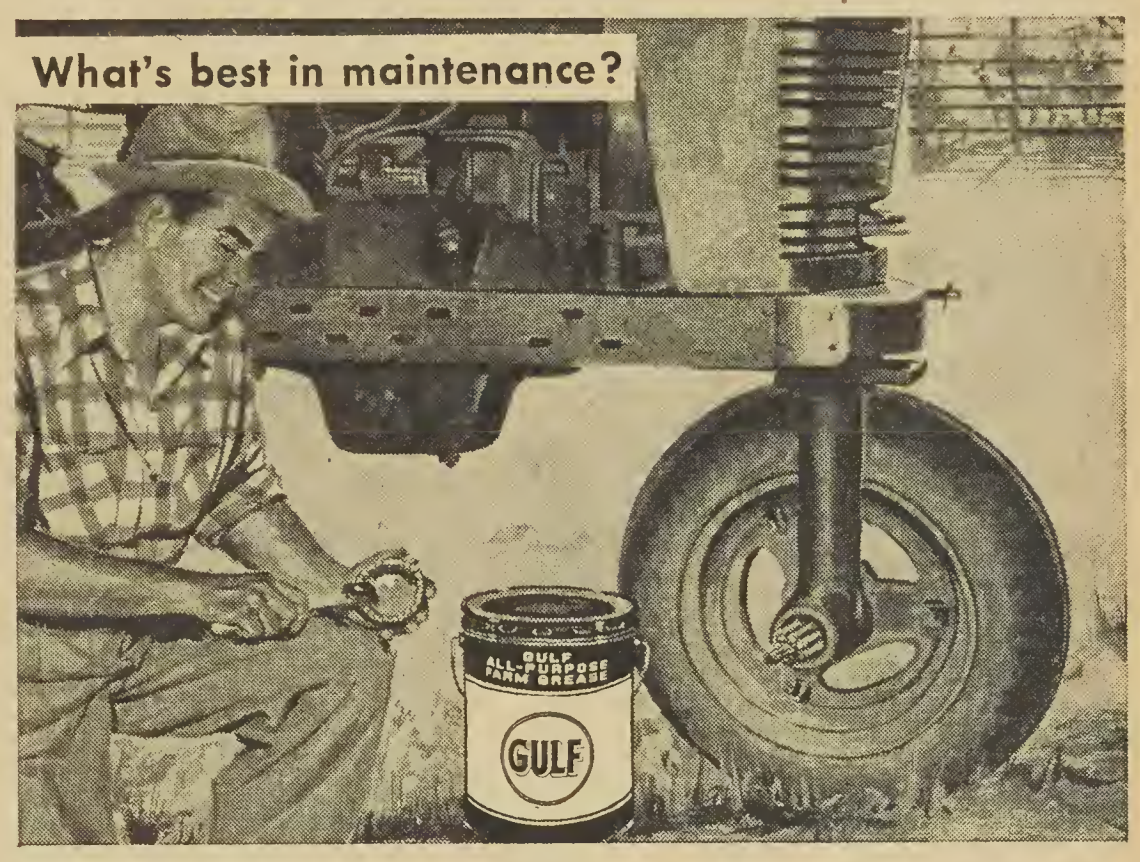
They're letting the scales select the sires!

Guesswork is gradually disappearing from breeding stock selection. The old-fashioned, hit-or-miss ways of picking the breeders by looks or blood-line pedigree are on their way out.

Now stock raisers are safely depending on the new up-and-coming "production testing" method. Here the selection is based on how fast the *offspring* grows and gains in weight on the scales.

Enterprising farmers and cattlemen who use this method actually weigh the calves, hogs, and sheep.

The sires whose young show up best are rated the highest and are kept for breeding stock. It's simple—and it pays off in building up a high-producing herd or flock in a hurry.



This one grease is all you need around the farm!

Now you can cut down your investment in grease and equipment. This versatile, top-quality farm grease does the job of *many*. GULF ALL-PURPOSE FARM GREASE is ideal for pressure fittings, ball and roller bearings, water pumps and other grease-lubricated points on farm equipment. It's easier to handle and pumps better through all types of equipment. An excellent rust preventive, too.



For lower-cost farm power . . . Go Gulf!

Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant—for all conventional transmissions and differentials.

Gulfpride H.D.—world's finest high-detergency motor oil. Keeps engines clean, reduces wear.

GULF

Thrifty farmers Go Gulf

A Page of Readers' Suggestions and Comments on Trespassing

GOOD HUNTING . . . GOOD FISHING . . . GOOD RELATIONS

When Farmers and Sportsmen WORK TOGETHER

SUGGESTIONS FOR HUNTERS

I HAVE read much about hunting and posting property not only in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST but also other magazines.

I would like to present my views:

1. Sportsmen and **Women**, City people and farmers alike, like to hunt. So why not have everyone that hunts pay for the privilege. This could be done by a higher license fee, a tax on hunting dogs, and also a tax on shells, the money to go for establishing hunting zones. The Game Commission should pay the farmers who are willing, so much per acre, then put up shelters, and feeding areas, and establish cover. Most any farmer has land that is suitable. Also plant buekwheat and other crops to be left for the animals. If there were such zones set up and well maintained very few hunters would hunt elsewhere.

2. Everyone should be required to have a license after passing a test on the use of a gun and a knowledge of game laws.

3. All guns should be inspected every year and a bright colored band placed on the barrel.

4. All hunters should be required to wear a certain amount of red and not something that's so dirty it looks black.

5. There should be a better policing of the hunting zones not only as far as game but also as to destruction of property and dangerous handling of guns.

Such a program may seem a little far fetched but it could be done a little at a time taking 5 or ten years to even get started.

I think we all would be happier, there would be much more game, and last but not least, hunting would be far safer. — *Luke Sherlock, Spartansburg, Pa.*

— A. A. —

KEPT OUT OF CORNFIELD

FOR TWO weeks in the hunting season I was kept out of my cornfield. I am a small farmer and have one horse that just cannot stand shooting. She rears up and often comes down with her foot over the neck yoke. It costs plenty to pick corn with a picker and I cannot see how I could pay for that, espccially when they leave so much corn in the field.

I had to stay out of the field for two weeks of hunting, so winter caught me before I got the job done. Now I am still pretty fair with the husking peg even if I am near 80.

If we cannot get an effective law on trespassing, I think that the nearby Rod and Gun Club ought to post our farms for us if we want it done.

—*W.L.L., Oneida, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

NO SECOND OFFENDERS

IN YOUR March 19 issue I read with interest your article, "Should All Farms Be Posted?"

I am a Justiee of the Peace serving in a small town in the Catskill Mountains where we have a great many complaints of hunting and fishing trespass cases.

Several of the properties in my town are posted to meet the requirements of the Conservation Department.

When a trespasser is caught on one of these posted properties the owner or Superintendent of the place files an information charging the person in violating section 364 by trespassing for the purpose of fishing or hunting on the properly posted property of (name of owner) located at (Post Office) N. Y. A game protector is called in and the trespasser is brought in.

I have had many of these cases and all have been fined or have asked to settle under a civil compromise where we usually let them off for eompromise of $12.50.

I have never had a second offender brought in and have never given a suspended sentence.—*G.W.E., N. Y.*

— A. A. —

*?(;&x-!! CABBAGE HEAD!

AFTER reading "A.K.'s" letter on posting farms, his "slow burn" has nothing on the one I am running right now. Up here in Maine the erops are harvested in hunting season and a lot of them by trespassing hunters.

Last fall I looked out the window to see a bird hunter filling his game pocket with the last of our choice peppers and cucumbers we had kept protected from the frost. Another day four hunters got out of a car, raced across our field after a deer, shooting away in direct line with a bunch of young calves in pasture.

I ran out of the house and into the field after them and told them our farm was posted. One was a gentleman and said, "O.K. we'll get out," but the other three were very abusive and one of them said, "To h— with you, we'll hunt where we damn please." They finally left but we at the house didn't feel any too good over the whole affair.

These are only a couple of ineidents from many. A family a short distance below us had a bullet eome in over the kitchen stove, just missing a member of the family, and plowed into the eupboard breaking a lot of dishes. "A.K." doesn't. even sound grown up to me, his mind must be warped something awful. Almost any one can see both sides of the question. There are some law-abiding, deeent hunters and I think they are in the majority, but if "A.K." ever shows his bigoted, narrow-minded, one-track eabbage head on our farm we'll eorral him with the rest of the pigs.

Your paper is a grand magazine and pay no attention to what "A.K." says —remember **one** swallow does not makc a summer. If the city man got out on the farm and spent a year getting the farmers' point of view he would change his mind and in a hurry about a lot of things.

Thanks for printing the letters. They arc the only way we have of getting the other fellows' ideas.

—*M.M.M., Maine*

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR HUNTERS

1. **A thoughtful hunter always asks permission to use the lands of others. Landowners naturally like to know who is on their property and what they are up to.**
2. **Always hold your fire when anywhere near buildings. Hunt away from them.**
3. **Always hunt away from livestock. Disturbed livestock makes a disturbed owner.**
4. **Never cause damage to fences. A destructive guest is an unwanted guest.**
5. **Keep out of cultivated areas. That's a good way to cultivate the owner's good will.**
6. **The products on an owner's land are his bank. Do not rob it.**
7. **Never be careless with litter or waste. No one likes a dump.**
8. **Always respect the family zone. Noise is a troublemaker.**
9. **The owner is your host. Be a respectful guest.**
10. **Share the bag. The owner has shared his land.**

RESPECT THE LAND-OWNER'S RIGHTS

THE GOLDEN RULE:
"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

Ontario County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs

AT A recent meeting of the Lake Plains District of the New York Conservation Council our attention was called to a letter from a hunter which was published on page 10 of your issue of April 16. Differences between the ideas expressed and those held by organized sportsmen, whom we represent, were so great that I was asked to write and tell you so.

From your answer to the letter referred to, I am happy to realize that you recognize the intemperate remarks for what they were—an isolated expression of opinion from a member of a small minority, whose manners are as bad as his judgment.

Mutual Understanding

As a matter of fact, I see evidenee of much better understanding between the landowners and the sportsmen. I see this from a spot where my view is unusually favored—a seat on the Conservation Council's Game Management Committee and another on its Landowner-Sportsmen's Relations Committee.

Since some folks confuse the Conservation Council and the Conservation Department, perhaps I should explain that the Department is governmental and the Council is an organization of sportsmen, whose membership is made up of County Federations of sportsmen's clubs and is designed to speak for the sportsmen on the state level.

As you no doubt, know, the two committees have been working very closely with a eommittee from the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, meeting frequently and making joint reeommendations to the Department dealing with management of the two herds—decr and hunters.

They do not pretend that they are solving the problem, which is not a new one, but is almost as old as the institution of private ownership of land. But they can point with mueh satisfaction to a degree of success which was never dreamed of at the time the joint undertaking was proposed.

Sportsmen's Thinking

A few notes may give an idea of the thinking among the leaders among the Sportsmen. I only wish that the organizations had in their membership a larger part of the vast number who enjoy New York State's really amazing hunting and fishing.

Under "Landowner-Sportsmen's Relations" you have no doubt seen the "Hunting-by-Permission Only" signs which many Federations are furnishing free of charge to landowners. Several Federations, among them Ontario, have from time to time offered rewards leading to the arrest and conviction of those doing damage while hunting or fishing. Even more to the point are the Junior Hunters' Training Courses conducted by organized sportsmen, in which the beginning hunter receives a thorough indoctrination in the rights of the land owner and his own place in the picture.

Under "Management of the Hunter," it is of interest that the sportsmen after much effort and one veto, finally got a back-tag law for big game hunters and are currently working to spread this to all hunters and trappers.

The **10 Commandments for Hunters** which were in the syllabus a while ago and were much publicized, came out of a committee meeting. The law penalizing a trespasser who refused to leave when requested was the Council's baby.

These are just a few of the moves which the sportsmen have made, noted to show their awareness of the situation and their good will. The wholehearted cooperation with which farm organizations greet these efforts is evidence that responsible farmers and leaders of farm organizations are interested to do their part. They, as well as the sportsmen, know that neither ean go it alone. Cooperative effort will eventually furnish the answer.

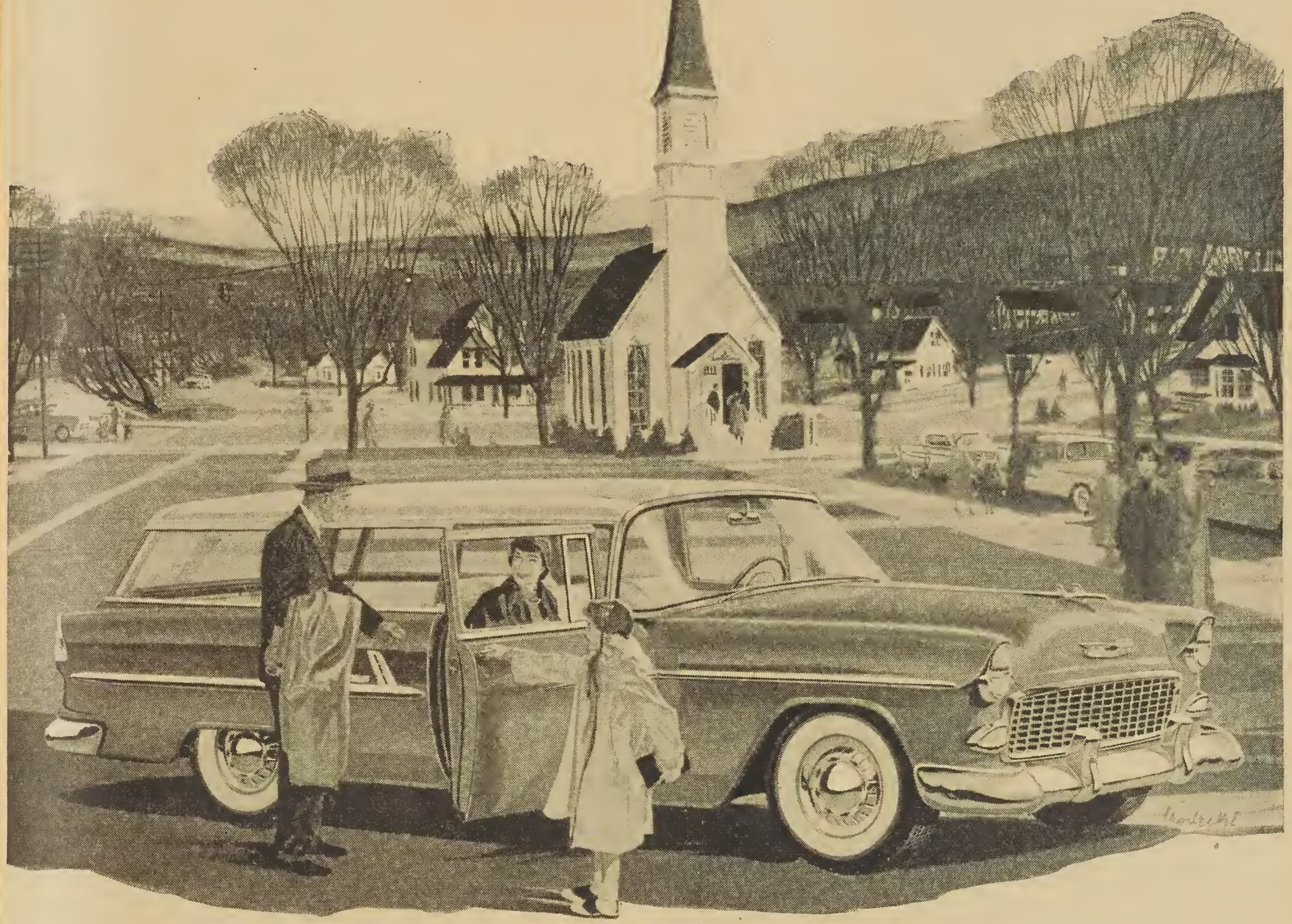
But the organized sportsman is not the majority, and the problem of reaching the unorganized is tremendous. Talk in club meetings is like a sermon about non-church attendance, preached to the faithful who are never away.

It is words in the press, and on the radio and TV that must reach new ears. When those words are as restrained and well considered as yours, they cannot help but do good. When they are violent and inconsiderate from either side, they must do harm.—*J. P. Long, Naples, N. Y.*

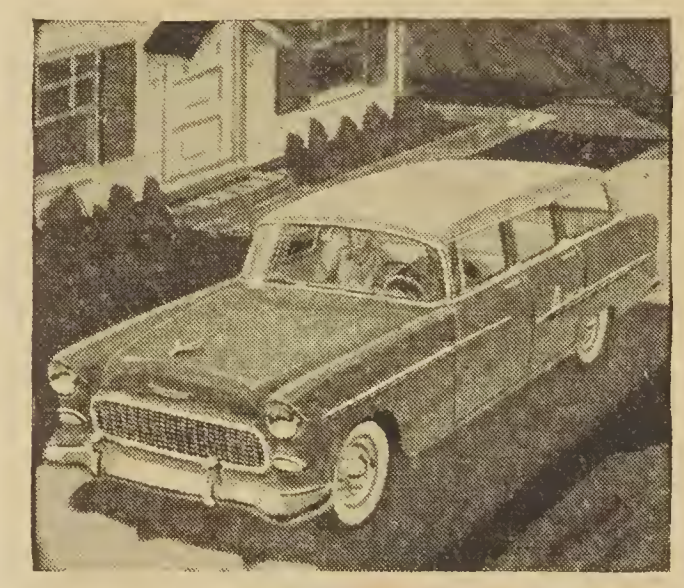
— A. A. —

There were 12 per cent fewer forest fires in the national forests in 1954 than in 1953. The number aetually reported by Forest Service field offices dropped from 11,950 in 1953 to 10,462 last year, more than half of which were caused by people.

Works hard all week...
and really shines on Sunday



The Bel Air Beauville—one of five new Chevrolet station wagons for 1955.



EVERYTHING'S NEW! New ride, new performance, new styling. New Sweep-Sight windshield and four-fender visibility—new suspension front and rear — new High-Level ventilation — tubeless tires at no extra cost. All power helpers available as extra-cost options on most models. See your Chevrolet dealer soon for a demonstration. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

SO HANDSOME and handy *both!* Rear seat cushion and back rest fold flush with floor to provide nearly 11 inches more cargo space. Choice of 2 doors or 4, new "Turbo-Fire V8" (with 162 h.p.) or two new "Blue-Flame" 6's, Powerglide or Overdrive (extra-cost options), or a new and finer Synchro-Mesh transmission.



The *motoramic*

Chevrolet

More than a new car...a new concept of low-cost motoring



For less than 1¢ per week per cow you can insure a healthier herd and healthier profits!

(Based on the national average salt requirement per cow)

Just that much more is all it costs to feed a cow Morton Trace Mineralized Salt instead of ordinary salt

A healthy cow produces more milk . . . is better able to drop a healthy calf . . . and makes more money for you.

To *insure* good health, you should be feeding your cows Morton Trace Mineralized Salt.

Morton T-M Salt provides the sodium and chlorine your livestock must have, plus adequate amounts of vital trace minerals: iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, and manganese.

Most farm land lacks one or more of these essential trace minerals. Lack of any one can cause poor health . . . unsatisfactory reproduction . . . greatly reduced milk production.

Feeding trace minerals with salt is the surest, most economical way to guarantee an adequate supply. Morton Trace Mineralized Salt is inexpensive. All animals like it, will eat it readily every day. When they do, they get the salt they crave, plus the trace minerals they need.

To assure proper mineral balance, build your mineral feeding program around Morton T-M Salt. It's essential to a sound, economical mineral program—whether or not you feed a major mineral supplement. Its cost is so slight—the protection it offers so valuable—it is the only kind you should use.



Just be sure to feed it to your animals free choice. You know they need it. They know how much.

MORTON T-M SALT
Trace Mineralized Salt

AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S IN BAGS AND BLOCKS

The QUESTION BOX — What? How? Why?

When erecting a woven wire fence, how tightly should it be stretched?

Of course you are familiar with the curves which appear in the horizontal wires. These are provided to compensate for expansion and contraction as the temperature changes. When you erect the wire fence, stretch it tightly enough so that these tension curves are about half their original size.

Is it possible to control yellow rocket with chemicals?

There are chemicals that will kill the yellow rocket, but they will also kill or severely damage the legumes, and "rocket" is most common in new seedings where there are legumes. The most practical control method yet discovered is to cut grass before the yellow rocket matures and put it in the silo.

I am planning to build a bin to store bulk feed. How much space will a ton of feed occupy?

Because you will need to fill the bin before it is entirely empty and because you will have some difficulty in filling it entirely full, it is a good idea to allow 100 cubic feet of space for each ton of feed you expect to store. Actually a ton of average dairy ration will occupy about 80 cubic feet, oats will occupy about 65 cubic feet, corn 45 and wheat 40.

How much space is needed where pullets are grown in confinement?

For the first month you need about one-half square per chick; the second month one square foot per pullet; the third month two square feet and the fourth month three square feet.

If pullets are crowded when they are grown in confinement, you are more likely to have them develop the vice of picking each other and even if they do not, they will not develop satisfactorily.

Does the treatment of corn with tar to discourage crows hurt germination?

One authority states that it does reduce germination of pop corn some but not of sweet corn or field corn.

How can weak crotches in fruit trees be strengthened?

Many times you will see props under limbs of trees that are loaded with fruit. That is one way of lessening the possible damage. Trees with branches which meet at an acute angle are always weaker. Sometimes growers will bind them together with wire. This is incorrect because the wire interferes with the growth and circulation of sap. The correct way to hold weak limbs together mechanically is to use screw eyes and to screw them into the weak limbs and then connect them with wire.

I would like to know the weights of various grades of eggs.

The following are generally accepted:

Extra Large	27 oz. per dozen and up
Large	24-27 oz. per dozen
Medium	21-24 oz. per dozen
Pullet	18-21 oz. per dozen
Peewee	Less than 18 oz. per dozen

We read something about liquid nitrogen. Is a liquid fertilizer available which also contains phosphate and potash and if so, does it give as good results as the kind we buy in bags?

We understand that complete liquid fertilizers are available in some areas and that their availability will probably increase. Experts indicate that they are equal in results to those other forms of fertilizer if the same amount of nutrients are applied.

GE

THIS G-E FREEZER ONLY $299.95 AT THE FOLLOWING DEALERS

NEW YORK

ADAMS CENTER	Benoit Electric
ADDISON	J. C. Barkalow
AUBURN	Riester's General Service
AUBURN	Rondina, Inc.
AURORA	W. Robert Clark
BALDWINSVILLE	G. S. Titcomb
BATH	Bradley's Sporting Goods
BERKSHIRE	Patch Brothers
BINGHAMTON	Cole's
BINGHAMTON	Fowler's
BINGHAMTON	Freije Electric
BINGHAMTON	Glenwood Heating Company
BINGHAMTON	Murphy's Refrigeration
BLACK RIVER	Dangler Electric
BROWNSVILLE	Genter & Brenon
CANASTOTA	Canastota Hardware
CANDOR	Ken Wolfe
CAZENOVIA	Aikman Hardware
CENTRAL SQUARE	Oliver Hall
CHITTENANGO	Stanley Gault
CLAYTON	Nunn Hardware
COHOCTON	A. H. Wilcox
CORNING	Corning Bldg. Co.
CORTLAND	Allen & Allen
DEPAUVILLE	Sternberg Bros.
DERUYTER	Swan's Electric
EAST SYRACUSE	W. W. Bush Hardware
EAST SYRACUSE	Foland's Appliances
ELMIRA	Chapel Lumber Company
ELMIRA	Joy Automatics
ELMIRA	Don Wright, Inc.
ENDICOTT	Rouff Furniture
ENDICOTT	Superior Electric Company
EVANS MILLS	J. V. Rivers
FERNWOOD	Nelson J. Peters
GENOA	Clinton Hardware
GREENE	H. M. Camfort
HAMMONDSPORT	Drew's Garage
HOMER	McKay Sales & Service
ITHACA	Lent's Inc.
JOHNSON CITY	Hancock's Furniture
JOHNSON CITY	Johnson City Garage
LOCKE	Lynch Hardware
MCGRAW	R. D. Corey
MARATHON	Frost's
MARCELLUS	Marcellus Supply Company
MARGARETVILLE	Margaretville Furniture
MEXICO	Partrick Appliances
MINETTO	H. A. Ranaus
MORAVIA	Wheat Brothers
NEWARK VALLEY	Ross Tappan & Sons
NICHOLS	Charles Thetgo
ONEONTA	Bresee s Oneonta Dept. Store
OSWEGO	Schaffer Electric Company
OSWEGO	Snyder & Mackin
OWEGO	VandeMark & Thamas
OXFORD	Emerson Company
PENN YAN	Bush Music
RUSHVILLE	Elwell's Hardware
SENECA FALLS	Masten Supply Company
SMITHVILLE	N. A. Collins
SYRACUSE	J. P. Byrne & Co., Inc.
SYRACUSE	Chapman Lumber Company
SYRACUSE	E. W. Edwards & Son
SYRACUSE	Egan & Bisbing
SYRACUSE	Wm. H. Kearney, Inc.
SYRACUSE	Roy Furniture Company
UNADILLA	Gregory's Appliances
VANETTEN	The Banfield Company
WALTON	L. B. Du Mond
WATERTOWN	Thomas H. Bradley, Inc.
WATERTOWN	Halley Electric
WATKINS GLEN	Jimmy's Radio
WAVERLY	J. C. Rhodes Appliances

PENNSYLVANIA

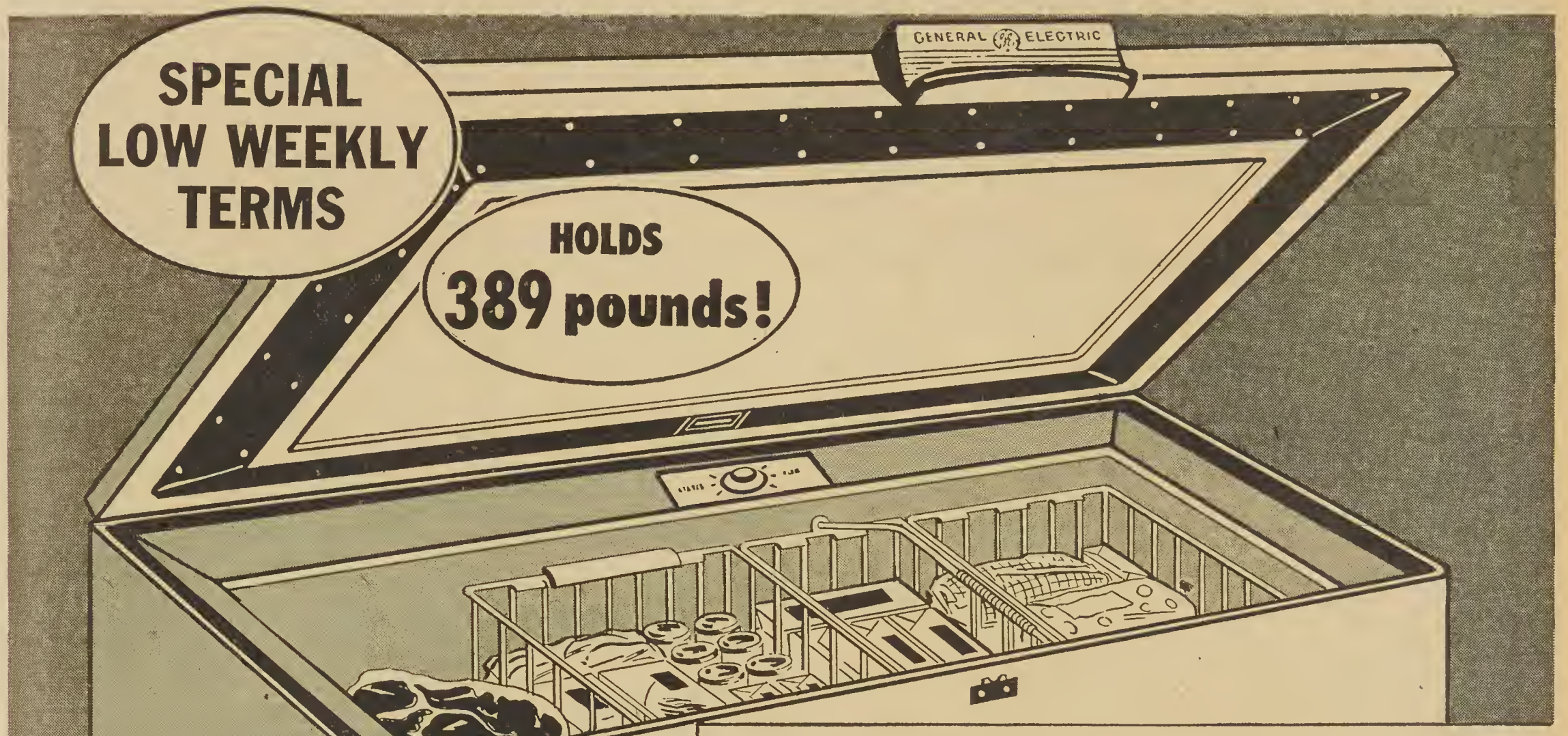
CANTON	Seelye's
EAST SMITHFIELD	Potter's Appliances
GREAT BEND	Great Bend Sales & Service
MANSFIELD	B. A. Neal TV & Appliances
MILLERTON	E. W. Keeney
MONTROSE	Lee Furniture
SUSQUEHANNA	E. K. Owens
THOMPSON	E. A. Avery
TOWANDA	Wrisley & Kerrick
TROY	Elmer E. Avery

GE

ACT NOW AND SAVE!

BIG G-E FREEZER

costs less than you think!



This 11-cubic-foot G-E Chest-Type Freezer is selling at a record low price. And just look at the many high-priced features it offers you:

- All-aluminum liner for fast freezing
- Fast freezer—quick-freezes up to 60 pounds of food
- Adjustable temperature control
- Automatic interior light
- Three storage baskets, two metal dividers, thermometer
- Easy-opening, counter-balanced lid
- Positive-action locking latch
- Cabinet—Perfect-Seal construction, bonderized for rust resistance
- Finish—baked enamel, prime coat electrostatically applied
- Insulation—Laminar glass fiber
- Refrigerant—safe, odor-free
- Motor—one-quarter horsepower
- Condenser—wire type
- Hermetically sealed-in refrigerating mechanism
- Five-year protection plan

See your G-E dealer for exact terms. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.

General Electric Company, Appliance Park, Louisville 1, Kentucky.

See this and other sensational G-E Freezer values at your G-E dealer's

GENERAL ELECTRIC



Now! Even better PROTECTION against MINERAL DEFICIENCY in FARM ANIMALS!

3 Questions to Ask about Any Mineral-Deficiency Protection You Buy:

1 Does it contain the *right* trace minerals . . . in the proportions and amounts recommended by top animal nutrition authorities? **BLUSALT does!**

2 Is it *stabilized* to retain its effectiveness *lastingly* under normal farm conditions of storage and use? **BLUSALT is!**

3 Is it completely soluble in gastric juices . . . is it digestible . . . is it in the form that can be readily assimilated? **BLUSALT is!**

That's why BLUSALT is your best buy in mineral-deficiency protection.

RICHER than ever! STERLING Trace Mineral BLUSALT supplies salt and 6 essential trace minerals: Cobalt, Manganese, Iodine, Iron, Copper and Zinc.

RICHER . . . and always full strength! Even more dependable than before. The trace minerals in the new, enriched BLUSALT are *stable.*

RICHER . . . and readily digested! Full utilization of feed makes for healthier animals. They grow faster . . . produce more meat, milk and wool.

Keep BLUSALT before your animals (except poultry) at all times. Add BLUSALT in the same proportion as salt in custom-ground feeds for all animals, including poultry.

STERLING Trace Mineral BLUSALT is available in 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks and 4-lb. liks.

STERLING TRACE MINERAL BLUSALT

COLORED A DISTINCTIVE BLUE

International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton, Pa.

STRAWBERRIES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!

Excellent supply of dormant strawberry plants perfect for planting NOW!

Choose from these most productive leading varieties.

- FAIRFAX
- CATSKILL
- PREMIER
- SPARKLE

GUARANTEED TO GROW!

Unconditional money back guarantee if you're not completely satisfied at any time.

Quality #1 plants guaranteed to thrive. Strong roots in moisture-locked package.

PRICES

100 Plants $4.00 — 500 Plants $15.00
250 Plants $8.00 — 1000 Plants $25.00

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

Send check or money order. Rush your orders now!

STERN'S NURSERIES

GENEVA M2, NEW YORK

SAVE MONEY—
SAVE TIME—



SAVE YOUR CROP

Use Russell WEED-CONTROLORS

Destroy row-crop weeds the fast, safe WEED-CONTROLOR way! Double your tractor speed on first cultivation and cover every weed in the row with clean, fresh soil. Step up your yields! Don't prune plant roots! Use WEED-CONTROLORS on every cultivation in every kind of row-crop. They pay for themselves the first time over. See your dealer today, or write for free booklet.

WILLIS PFROMER, PALMYRA, NEW YORK

A. A. Foundation Names Northeast Girl of the Year

By JIM HALL

ONE OF the highlights of the two-day annual meeting of American Agriculturist Foundation at Ithaca, May 4-5, was the presentation of the Foundation's Girl of the Year award to Miss Diana Louise Norman of Sidney, Maine. The award, consisting of a framed certificate and a check for $100 was presented by Harper Sibley, chairman of the Foundation board of directors.

The 50-odd members, representing New York, New England, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, also heard Assistant Secretary of Agriculture James A. McConnell sound a note of optimism regarding the future of dairying. Speaking unofficially during an informal discussion of the agricultural situation, he said, "As an individual dairyman, I feel better about the whole farming situation. Government stocks of surplus dairy products are 'way down from the peak of a year ago and, even though we are in the flush season, dairy products are now moving into government ownership at a very slow rate as compared with the past."

Mr. McConnell said the most critical problem facing agriculture is the surplus of crops in government hands. "It is my conviction that no one can say what level price supports should be at as long as these surpluses hang over our markets.

"Growers of every commodity that has had high price supports and controls for a long period are up to their necks in trouble," he said. "I think dairy people are going to escape that. I think feed prices will average somewhat less in the coming year. The poultryman, dairyman and livestock man who, through his feed purchases, has had to support all these programs without much benefit to himself, will be in a much better position in the near future and the whole of agriculture in better balance with the lower support level under the flexible support law."

Girl of the Year

Diana Norman, 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dana Norman of Sidney, Maine, won the Foundation's Girl of the Month award last August and was the unanimous choice of the judges as Youth of the Year. The judges felt for a youngster of only 15 at the time she won the Girl of the Month award, she had achieved a remarkable degree of helpfulness in her neighborhood in addition to a long list of awards in 4-H and other projects. However, it was her great unselfishness and pleasure at being able to assist others that most impressed the judges.

The citation which was presented to her read, in part, ". . . . whose record of achievement, both in and out of school, and whose unselfish, willing help to others without thought of personal reward or recognition, are considered so outstanding and commendable as to earn, above all other nominees in the Northeast, the title of 'Girl of the Year.'"

Diana was accompanied to Ithaca by County Agent Richard C. Dolloff of the University of Maine, and Mrs. Dolloff. Arthur L. Deering, dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Maine, is a member of American Agriculturist Foundation.

Diana's award check, together with the one she got for $50 as Girl of the Month, have both been added to her savings account which she hopes some day will help her achieve a college education at the University of Maine. It is her ambition to become a home demonstration agent.

Directors Elected

George L. Moore of Wellesley Hills, Mass., long-time friend of agriculture, and public relations director of First National Stores, was elected to a 3-year term on American Agriculturist Foundation Board of Directors. He succeeded James Colby of Litchfield, New Hampshire, whose term had expired and who was ineligible to succeed himself.

Re-elected for one-year terms on the Board were: E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST; E. C. Weatherby, circulation manager, and Irving W. Ingalls, advertising manager. The above and the two other directors, Mrs. Bruce Scudder of Pine Hill, N. Y., and J. Mark Robinson of Tunkhannock, Penna., then elected the seventh member of the board and its chairman, Mr. Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Sibley, who conducts extensive farming operations in New York, Illinois and California, has served as chairman of the Board of Directors ever since the American Agriculturist Foundation was established 20 years ago.

During the business session, E. R.

(Continued on Page 15)



—Photo: C. Hadley Smith

Miss Diana Louise Norman of Sidney, Maine, was the unanimous choice of the judges for American Agriculturist Foundation Girl of the Year. She is shown above at the presentation made during the annual meeting of the Foundation at a banquet in Statler Hall, Ithaca, May 4. From left are: Harper Sibley of Rochester, chairman of the Board of Directors; Diana; E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist, and James A. McConnell, assistant secretary of agriculture, who addressed the annual meeting. With the certificate, Diana received the Foundation's check for $100.

What is the Life of a Fence Post?

THE POST shown at right has an interesting history that indicates the lasting quality of heart locust. Some 55 years ago my uncle, W. H. Hart, bought a cyclone fence weaving machine, since woven wire fences were costly and 12 to 14 wires twisted around wire pickets every two feet, plus labor, made a cheaper but very serviceable, handsome fence. The wires were stretched in 6 or 7 pairs; the machine was strung on them; a crank twisted the wires, forcing the machine forward; a crimped wire picket was slid down between the wires. And so the entire length of fence was woven in position. Heart locust posts, sawed 4 x 4 at the butt, 2 x 4 at the top were used.



E. Stuart Hubbard

One day, 50 years ago, I sat on the front steps with a girl friend. I was handling and admiring a .32 caliber rifle with a white bone sight loaned me by my neighbor, Peter Sleight. I explained that the white sight made it possible for my near-sighted eyes to see the far sight against a dark target. She challenged, "You can't hit that post across the road." So I raised the rifle, placed the bone sight just under the top of the post, fired and pierced the post in the solid wood cracking the top.

The illustration shows where the shattered wood has gradually decayed. The post stands firmly, capable of holding staples though it is not in the present fence as it is out of line.

A neighbor, Willets DeGarmo, when I told of this post said, "When I was 15 years old Father said, one day, 'Will, the post in the gateway into the meadow across the road is old and rotten. Get a good, solid post and replace the old one'. I went to the post pile, found a heavy locust post 14 inches at the butt, tapering to the top. I set this four feet into the ground. Fourteen years back a car failed to straighten out after rounding the bend, struck this post, tore it and pushed it 25 feet into the field. It was still solid and serviceable, so I set it back where it now stands—good for many years after 60 years of service."

The old locust trees of fifty years ago had solid, uninjured heart wood. Some years ago, following very severe sub-zero weather, locust borers riddled much of the locust timber so that much of the heart locust cannot be expected to last so long.

Starting with young, round locust stakes which we drive into the soft ground in the spring, we may get eight or ten years of useful life. As the size of the young tree increases, more heart wood is formed—longer useful life can be expected in the half round, split posts. When the log is large enough to be sawed into square posts of solid heart wood, only a young boy may expect, as an old man, to have to replace such black locust posts. — *E. Stuart Hubbard, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Farmer*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Laugh and the world laughs with you
Snore, and you sleep alone.
—Author unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Some Questions About Contracts

Is a Contract Always *Identified* By a Heading and The Word "Contract?"

No. Contracts or agreements need not be so identified. They are sometimes represented as receipts, sales slips, guarantees, etc. Contracts may be oral or written. The law also recognizes "implied" contracts in certain circumstances.

Are You Entitled To A Copy Of Any *Contract* Which You Sign?

Ethically yes, and most reputable concerns will give you a copy. You should make it a point to keep a copy of what you sign.

If One Signs a *Contract* Without Reading it, is it *Ordinarily Binding?*

Your signature on a contract indicates that you have read it and understand the terms and conditions. Furthermore, some contracts contain a provision to the effect that no representations other than those in the contract itself shall be recognized.

Are Contracts Binding Which Read *No Verbal Representations* Are Recognized?

The written contract usually holds, unless satisfactory proof is available you were induced to sign the contract through false or fraudulent representations. Request all oral reprcsentations be inserted in the contract before you sign.

Is a Contract Binding (a) If Signed on Sunday or a Holiday (b) If Signed To Get Rid of a "Persistent Salesman?"

(a) Yes, a contract signed on any day is binding. (b) Yes, the written contract is evidence of yours and his agreement.

Is a Contract Ordinarily Binding *When Signed in Blank* and Filled in Later?

When you sign a blank contract, you in effect authorize the seller to fill in the terms. In a clear case of fraud, relief may be obtained through legal action. Have your contract filled in fully before you sign.

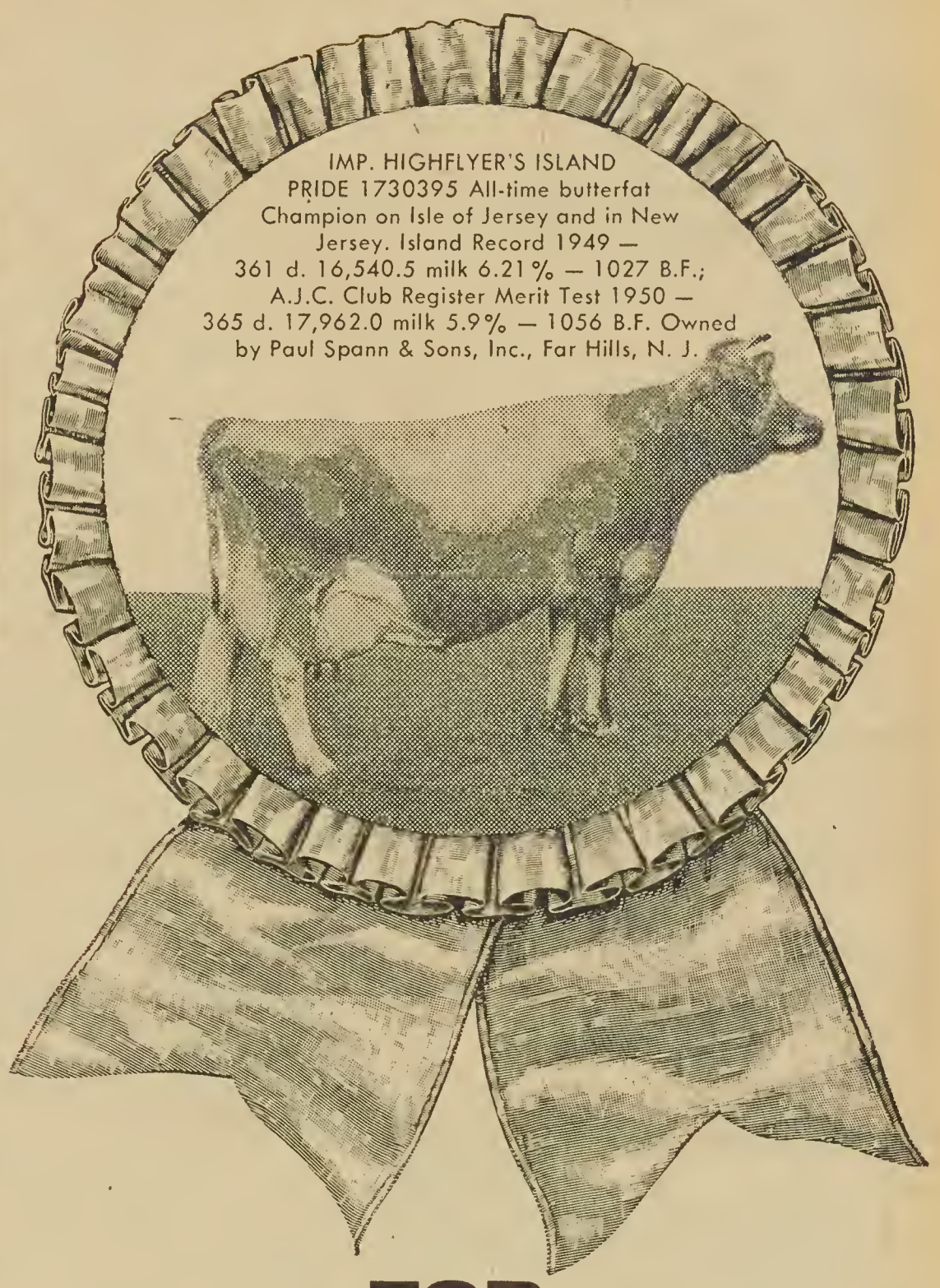
Does a Guarantee Mean Satisfaction Or Your *Money Back?*

Not necessarily. Some guarantees are full of loopholes through which the guarantee can be evaded. It is of extreme importance to know and understand the limitations and terms of guarantees. The term "Guaranteed" when used alone, means little and is ambiguous.

If An Article Is Repossessed By the Seller Or Voluntarily Returned By The Purchaser, Is The Purchaser's Obligation Ended?

Most contracts provide that even though an article is repossessed or returned willingly, the customer is obligated for the difference between the amount obtained by the seller in any second sale and the balance due on the contract.

The counsel and advice of a competent attorney is advisable before signing any important document.—*Chicago Better Business Bureau*



TOP PERFORMERS!

Highest octane performance . . . greater gasoline mileage . . . that's what you get from VEEDOL 10-30 Motor Oil and TYDOL Flying -A- Ethyl Gasoline – top performers in the petroleum field. So put Flying -A- power in your car, truck and tractor. Prolong tractor life with VEEDOL Tractor Oil. Get a greater margin of safety, longer wear, with FEDERAL FLYING -A- TIRES. Remember, you'll always find everything fine for your car – and equipment – at the sign of the Flying -A-!



TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York San Francisco Houston Tulsa

The BEST MILK-CAN COOLER

Babson MILK COOLER *Always...* **QUICK COOLING**

1 There is always a *Big Block of Ice* in the Babson Cooler, so the water is always *cold* and you always get *quick cooling.*

2 Insulated with STYROFOAM*—Tests show it is the most nearly perfect low temperature insulation yet developed. High efficiency and nonabsorbent means lower cooling costs—Send for Free Sample.

3 The Cabinet is made of *Galvanized Steel inside* and *outside* because it adds years of life to your Cooler. —You know what is under the paint in a Babson Cooler.

4 Powered by heavy-duty drop-in type refrigeration unit tested at the factory, assuring you of *low-cost* operation and *many years* of service.—5 year guarantee.

EASY TERMS

payments you can swing

Babson Standard Cooler or **Babson Spray Cooler**

Ice water immersion type — Side opening ice water spray



See Your **Surge** DEALER...

5-Year Guarantee ON HERMETICALLY SEALED UNIT

*TRADE-MARK OF THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY FOR ITS EXPANDED POLYSTYRENE PLASTICS.

FREE SAMPLE

We want you to have a free sample of STYROFOAM* to prove that it really is non-absorbent and efficient.

BABSON BROS. CO.
OF NEW YORK
842 West Belden Ave. Syracuse, N. Y.

BABSON BROS. CO. of New York
842 West Belden Ave., Dept. AA, Syracuse, N. Y.

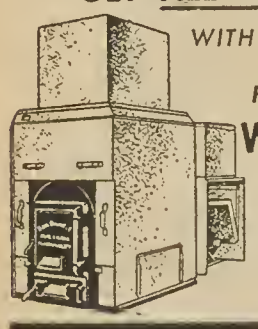
Please send me Free Sample of STYROFOAM* Insulation.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Save Money!
GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!



WITH A **DANIELS**
FORCED WARM AIR
WOOD BURNING FURNACE
Write To-day for Descriptive Folder!

SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARDWICK, VERMONT

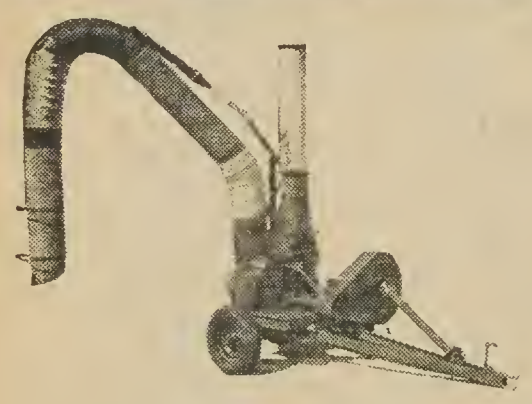
YOUR BEST BUY

The many features of a HARDER CONCRETE STAVE SILO make it your best silo value.

HARDER

Write for descriptive literature.
Harder Silo Co., Box A,
Cobleskill, N. Y.

SILOS



The McKEE *Suction Forage Blower* is a MONEY SAVER

The McKee Suction Forage Blower acts like a vacuum cleaner. It sucks forage out of the wagon and blows it into the mow, tower or pit silo. You don't need false end gates or other expensive unloading equipment.

★ Low investment
★ Low Maintenance
★ High capacity for unloading grass, silage, dry hay, straw and corn silage

WESTERN N.Y. DISTRIBUTOR
McKee Harvesting Systems
Manlius, New York

EASTERN N.Y. DISTRIBUTOR
Clarence Collins
Malone, New York

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

"When You Buy a Dairy Cow"

REGARDLESS of the exact reason, one of these days you may find that you need another cow in your dairy herd. When you go out to buy her there are at least eight things you can do to make sure that you're spending your money wisely.

1 You can get her from someone you know who will be pretty sure to answer your questions truthfully.

Why is the cow for sale?

Is she a kicker or fence jumper?

Does she come down with milk fever or acetonemia every year?

Does she suffer from recurring mastitis attacks?

Docs she suck herself or other cows?

Then you might ask if you can have your pick of the cows in a herd for the price quoted on a certain animal. Most owners have no objection to telling you why some of their cows are more valuable than others.

2 You can examine her for various physical defects, especially any that involve the feet or udder. You can find out if she has a "light" quarter or if she's a hard milker or a "leaker" from one or more teats. You can feel the udder for lumps of scar tissue that indicate damage from past attacks of mastitis.

It will pay to look in her mouth to see if she has good teeth for grinding her feed. You'll do well to be alert for symptoms of mange and X-disease and other skin troubles. It's a good idea to consider type to some extent, too, whether or not you're interested in show possibilities.

Undesirable traits like sloping rumps and weak backs and crooked legs and poorly attached udders can be inherited and may be continued in your herd for years by her descendants.

3 You can ask for production records, for the best judges can't look at a cow and accurately predict her performance in the milking line. Several records are better than a single one, too, and you'd better look for consistent, year after year production as shown by the herd books. Several records will help in another way, for they'll indicate whether or not the cow was bothered with breeding troubles. If she's had a calf approximately once a year, she's settled without much difficulty in the past.

4 You can check the reproduction records of her relatives, since fertility or a lack of it are generally regarded as being largely inherited. You can also check on the service record of the bull your cow was bred to the last time. A large number of "repeat" services to him may be a sign that he has had a chance to infect your cow with some contagious disease like trichomoniasis.

5 You can be sure that the cow is able to pass a blood test for Bang's disease. Depending on the herd history and location, it may be advisable to test for other ailments like Johne's disease and leptospirosis and tuberculosis. Remember, though, that a clean test doesn't show up possible exposure that may allow a cow to come down with disease weeks or months after you've brought her home.

6 You can investigate the health status of the herd she comes from. You'll do well to buy only out of herds that are certified as being free of Bang's and tuberculosis. In addition, you can ask about past outbreaks of diseases like anaplasmosis and pinkeye in the herd which may have left your cow as a dangerous recovered "carrier."

7 You can recognize the possibility that your cow may have been exposed somewhere other than the home farm. This is true if she's been away to fairs or shows so she has a chance of being in the "coming-down" stage at sale time. Accordingly, it may be a good idea to ask some questions about recent movements of your prospective purchase.

8 Finally, you can make sure to what extent the owner will back up his statements regarding the cow. In short, will he return your money within a reasonable time if she doesn't prove to be all he claims she is?



POLE TYPE CORN CRIB

This pole type corn crib on the farm of Earl Chase, Henrietta, Monroe County, N. Y., holds 5000 bushels.

It is 160 feet long, 10½ feet high and 4½ feet wide inside. It is lined with ¾ inch wire mesh fence and cost about $500.00 cash. Mr. Chase built it himself and used some of the lumber from his own woods. The treated poles are 4 feet from center to center.

General-Purpose Spray *for Backyard Gardeners*

THE Massachusetts Extension Service has been suggesting a simple, safe, and effective general-purpose spray mixture for home fruit trees and also for common ornamental trees, shrubs, and vines. It may be found useful in other States.

Water, 1 gallon, 25 gallons. Methoxychlor—50 per cent (wettable powder), 3 tablespoonfuls, ¾ pound. Malathion—25 per cent (wettable powder), 2 tablespoonfuls, ½ pound. Captan — 50 per cent (wettable powder), 3 tablespoonfuls, ¾ pound.

These separate materials (pesticides) are available in most garden supply stores under different brand names.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The seed and root grow deep and strong
Before Spring's mighty burst of song.
—Butler

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(Read labels to determine exact contents.) They are among the safest now available for pest control and can be used in such a way as not to leave harmful residues.

Methoxychlor is used for safe control of cureulio, Japanese beetle and fruit maggots, and worms. Malathion provides safe control of aphids, pear psylla, and mites. Captan controls apple scab, brown rot of peaches, black rot of grapes, and other diseases.

Mixtures of these pesticides, ready to be placed in water, may be available and more convenient; compare the active ingredients with those above and **follow directions given on labels.**

— A. A. —

TO HASTEN COMPOSTING

CHEMICALS may be added to the compost pile to increase decay of the vegetation so that it will rot much faster than usual and decay will be more thorough. Charles H. Nissley, extension specialist in vegetable crops, State University of New Jersey, suggests the following:

"With each ton of dry material mix 35 pounds of limestone, 40 pounds of superphosphate, and 30 pounds of ammonium sulfate. Make a fairly generous application of this mixture to each layer about a foot deep as the compost pile is being made. If it is not possible to get these materials separately, then use approximately 75 to 100 pounds of either a 5-10-10 or 5-10-5 commercial fertilizer to about every ton of dry material.

"Moisture is necessary to help decay. It is, therefore, important to add enough water to moisten the pile thoroughly. Moisture is needed for the chemicals to act on the material and for the bacteria to become active and help in producing decay.

"If the compost pile has already been made without adding the materials, they may be added at the first turning of the pile, making sure that there is enough moisture present."

— A. A. —

AN EXPERT'S TIPOFF ON BETTER DELPHINIUMS

SPEAKING of fungi bothering the garden, that may be why those puzzling bad results with delphiniums. Ordinarily, unless you're far south, it should be easy to raise these hardy and stately five-or-six footers.

The fungi explanation comes from Dr. Gustav A. L. Mehlquist who is floriculture professor at the University of Connecticut, and internationally known for his breeding of new delphiniums, carnations and orchids.

Do your delphiniums get that powdery mildew look, and you can't believe it's **that** enemy because the summer has been so dry? That, says Mehlquist, is where the fungus—tricky in many respects—is fooling you. No matter how hot and dry the daytime, don't forget night-time's dews. Night humidity is all the mildew needs to ruin your precious blues and whites.

The mildew can be knocked right off with a strong spray of water, But the trouble with that, says Mehlquist, is the wetness may invite other diseases. He recommends good old sulphur dusting—same as the Romans did—and start early. Don't try licking mildew after the delphiniums are powder-gray with the disease.

Here are other Mehlquist recipes for fine delphiniums:

1. Use mulch, not just for winter warmth either, but to keep roots cool in summer.

2. For the same reason, don't be too shallow when setting out roots or clumps. Work your soil well and deep, so roots can penetrate easily.

3. Provide drainage if soil is soggy. And don't be stingy with organic material. (Rotted cow manure is ideal).

—William Gilman

— A. A. —

GARDEN EXPERIENCE

I AM writing you to make some suggestions that have worked for me and may interest other gardeners.

Starlings are a pest in destroying garden peas. Years ago I discovered that starlings will not go near a tall weed or stalk of tall corn in a row of peas so since then I plant my sweet corn in the rows of peas and have not been troubled with birds stealing peas, and when the peas are gone, the corn has the land.

I raise an early variety of muskmelons and put them in rows instead of hills and thin them to about 4 to 6 inches in the row. This enables me to cultivate close to the rows and when they begin to run, they are thick enough to cover the ground and shade out the late weeds which compete with the melons at a time when they need all the fertility and moisture they can get. This works out very nicely and with high fertility I get 1 to 1½ melons per foot of row.

I have had my garden on the same spot every year since I bought this farm in 1925. I have found that high fertility is the biggest factor in gardening. I mature liberally every year and also use fertilizer on the rows every third year. I cover the ground completely with manure and plow it in and I never have failed to have an excellent garden every year. Of course I keep down the weeds.

A rule I follow is to supply plenty of phosphorus for any crop that we grow for seed, peas, beans, corn, melons, berries, squash and tomatoes.

Any crop that is grown for stalk or root growth can use more nitrogen, such as beets, turnips, carrots, potatoes, parsnips, chard, lettuce, and celery.

I used to raise tomatoes for market and by planting them on poor soil and supplying plenty of superphospate I did not get too rank a plant growth, but I had a big crop of **ripe** tomatoes. *—Mr. C. A. Patten, Lawrenceville, N.Y.*

— A. A. —

KILLING GARDEN WEEDS

We have a number of reprints of an article which appeared last spring entitled, "Chemical Weed Killers for Home Gardeners". We would be glad to send a copy of this reprint to any reader who wants it.

NOW - AUTO INSURANCE EXTRAS AT NO EXTRA COST

(AVAILABLE IN MOST STATES)

National Grange Insurance Leads the Way! Gives You More Coverage on Your Automobile at Lowest Cost!

Here are the extras:



HATS OFF TO THE LADIES!

Additional savings up to 30% for young women owners or operators under 25 years of age! A NATIONAL GRANGE EXTRA—NO EXTRA COST!

MEDICAL PAYMENTS - ENTIRE FAMILY!

National Grange combines Basic and Extended Medical coverage at rates formerly charged for Basic Medical coverage alone. A NATIONAL GRANGE EXTRA—NO EXTRA COST!

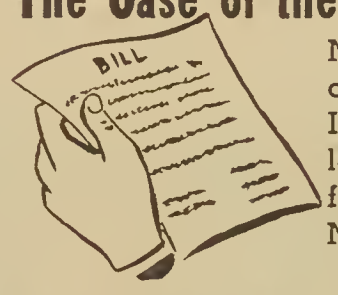


RENT A CAR - WE'LL PAY THE BILL!



All forms of National Grange auto physical damage insurance (collision, comprehensive, fire, theft, combined additional coverage, etc., on private passenger cars) automatically include the cost of renting substitute automobiles while insured cars are laid up for repairs as a result of losses covered by the policy. A NATIONAL GRANGE EXTRA—NO EXTRA COST!

The Case of the DISAPPEARING DEDUCTIBLE



National Grange now pays ALL collision losses over three times the deductible sum. Example: If you have $50 deductible and your collision loss exceeds $150, National Grange pays the full amount. A NATIONAL GRANGE EXTRA—NO EXTRA COST!

DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE TOWING BILL!

Towing and labor costs coverage automatically a part of the collision insurance at no extra cost. A NATIONAL GRANGE EXTRA—NO EXTRA COST!



In Auto Insurance It's
National Grange Insurance

FIRST with

EXTRAS - - AT NO EXTRA COST!

Assets: $24,709,328 Policyholders' Surplus: $6,649,359

NATIONAL GRANGE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Home Office: Keene, New Hampshire

Agents Most Everywhere
More Agents Wanted!

Superior Claim Service
Throughout
The United States

Clip out and mail today

National Grange Insurance Companies
Dept. AA
Keene, New Hampshire

Gentlemen:
I believe I can qualify as a careful driver and want more information about National Grange Auto Insurance Extras - At No Extra Cost.

Name _____

Address _____

Town or City _____ State _____

Gehl "Chop-All" Harvester with Hay Pick-up attachment. Picks up a 7-foot swath rolled into a windrow. Saves time and labor, saves valuable nutrients.



● One man with a Gehl Chop-All Harvester clears the field in one fast operation. One man quickly unloads the forage into blower. No heavy bales to load and unload . . . no wire or twine to mess with. You can beat the weather since hay is not leached out by rain . . . has much greater feed value than field-cured long hay. The Gehl chops the nutritious leaves and stems together. *Cattle eat it all, gaining 20 to 30% more feed value than by feeding long hay.* Dollar-wise farmers want the Gehl —made by specialists in forage chopping machinery for over 50 years. There's a big difference in Forage Harvesters. See the Gehl!

Now . . . Gehl Offers a Choice of Big Capacity 5 or 6-foot Mower Bar Attachment

GEHL® Chop-All T.M. Reg. HARVESTER

4 "Quick-Switch" Attachments: Hay Pick-up, Mower Bar, 1 or 2-Row.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
Dept. ME-213, West Bend, Wis.

I want to join the papular trend taward chapped hay. Shaw me haw the GEHL "Chop-All" with Windraw Pick-up Makes Better Hay. ☐

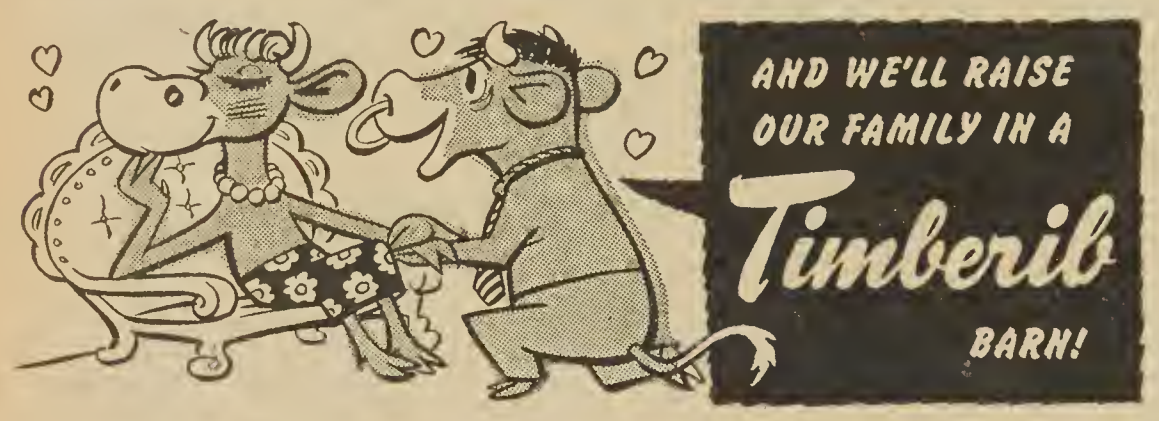
I want to save maney making my awn farage wagans and all-purpose Bunk Feeder with Gehl Parts. ☐

Send me yaur Grassland Farming Baaks. ☐

Name.....

Address.....

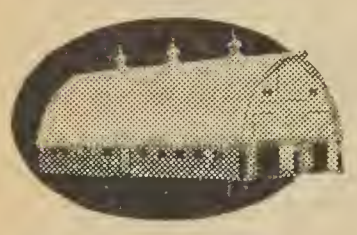
State.....Acres Farmed.....



To the dairyman, Timberib barns promise easy-to-clean space where labor-saving equipment can do away with barn drudgery. With interior posts completely eliminated, there are no hard-to-reach areas, and all space is fully usable.

One-piece arched Timberib rafters, formed to exact shape desired, take the place of old-fashioned studding, plates, rafters and ridge pole. They reach your farm pre-cut, pre-drilled and pre-fitted, and are erected in a fraction of the time required by ordinary barns. Result is a permanent structure at the lowest cost of any comparable building.

Write today for catalog of Timberib farm buildings. It is yours without cost or obligation.



An Engineered Product of TIMBER STRUCTURES, INC.

Available in New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania at

G. L. F. FARM SUPPLIES

P. O. BOX 285, ITHACA, NEW YORK

ATTENTION KIDNEY BEAN GROWERS

Order "Heart of California" brand Handpicked Certified Red Kidney Bean Seed, from your local dealer NOW.

No finer California grown Kidney Bean Seed can be bought anywhere.

Stockton District Kidney Bean Growers Assn.
Linden, California

How to Get - -
A Stand of BIRDSFOOT

ONE REASON why birdsfoot trefoil was slow in gaining acceptance in the early days was the fact that there were too many failures in getting a good seeding. Now, the essentials of success are well known and failures are rare if the following essentials are practiced:

1 Years ago many farmers tried sowing seed on top of sod. It did not work. On rough hillsides, sod can be killed by tillage implements which dig up the sod but do not bury it. This also helps prevent erosion. Another method that is beginning to be used and may become common is to apply a chemical grass killer.

Commonly sod is killed in the fall and birdsfoot seeded in the spring, although the tillage can take place in the spring, in which case time should be allowed for the ground to settlc. Seeding can be delayed into June or in some areas, early July.

2 In most cases, lime and fertilizer are needed. The surest way is to have a soil test made and spread enough lime before seeding to bring the pH to 6.0. On extra sour soils it may require as much as 4 tons of lime per acre. A common application of fertilizer is 35 pounds of nitrogen, 70 pounds of phosphorus and 35 to 70 pounds of potash. An application of 700 pounds of a 5-10-5 or a 5-10-10 per acre will apply that amount.

The initial investment is large but results are big and will last for a long time.

3 It is very important that the birdsfoot be inoculated when seeded. Get the correct inoculant and apply it immediately before planting. One good method is to moisten thc seed with milk, mix in the inoculant thoroughly and then sprinkle with cornstarch to absorb the moisture.

4 Be sure you use the right companion grass. Timothy and brome grass are recommended for birdsfoot; orchard grass is not. Other legumes do not go well with birdsfoot. In a few exceptional cases, alfalfa and birdsfoot get along well together.

5 Do not get seed too deep. If you use a drill, drop the seed behind rather than in front of the drill hoes. A cyclone seeder can be used. If the seedbed is firm and well prepared, it will be unnecessary to cover the seed. If it is not firm, use a cultipacker.

6 Go easy on nurse crops. As a general thing, you will have better success with seeding birdsfoot alone, but if the land is fertile and weeds may be a problem, you can use 1½ bushels of oats per acre. If you do this, better pasture the oats rather than let them mature.

7 Avoid the use of manure on seeding. It will stimulate the grasses and tend to crowd out the birdsfoot. Also it is likely to introduce weeds or clover seed and to slow the activity of the nodules of the birdsfoot roots.

After a stand has been established for several years, you may want to use manure. In the meantime, spread 250 to 300 pounds of 0-20-20 per acre each year after the hay is cut or after the pasture is grazed until it is short.

8 After trefoil is established, let it go to seed sometime in the first year and occasionally thereafter.

9 Do not graze too late in the fall. The top growth is needed to manufacture and store reserves in the roots so the plants can get a good start the following spring.

Remember that birdsfoot is not a substitute for alfalfa. It is the crop to grow on land that is not adapted to alfalfa, particularly on hillsides for pasture that will be really permanent.

Why Be All Wet?

By HUGH WILSON

Extension Soil Conservationist at Cornell

TO PARAPHRASE Abe Lincoln: All fields are wet some of the time, some fields are wet all of the time, and too darn many fields are wet too much of the time.

Poor drainage is a major problem on many farms throughout the Northeast. It is usually caused by hardpan or tight subsoil which restricts insoak of water. The depth at which the hardpan is found determines the degree of drainage. Well drained soils have open friable subsoil to a depth of at least 36 inches. Moderate and imperfectly drained soils have a tight layer from 18 to 36 inches below the surface. Poor and very poor drainage results if hardpan is in, or just below, the furrow slice.

Wet fields delay farm work and, in many cases, reduce crop yields. For example: in a recent experiment, 3 tons more corn silage and 13 more bushels of wheat were produced on an acre of Mardin (imperfectly-drained) soil than on Volusia (poorly-drained) soil. At present prices the better yields on the Mardin amounted to about $25.00 per acre. On the other hand, yields of grass and clover were about the same on the two soils.

Since some crops thrive on wet land we can partially solve the drainage problem by adjusting crop rotations to soil conditions. However this can be donc only where well-drained and wet areas arc in fairly large blocks or in separate fields. The headache comes when wet seepy spots are scattered throughout otherwise well-drained fields.

Studies were made at the Mt. Pleasant Experimental farm near Ithaca, New York to determine the cost and effect of tile draining isolated wet spots. Considering the field as a whole about 60 linear feet of tile per acre were required. In figuring the benefits no attempt was made to determine the value of getting on the land earlier. Since early-planted crops usually yield better, this undoubtedly was the biggest advantage that was obtained. However just the saving of time going around the wet spots and the yield from formerly unproductive land was such that the tile paid for itself in seven years. Farmers who are plagued with similar situations may well consider the same remedy. Where else can you get 16⅔% return on an investment?

But tile is not the only cure for wet soils. Diversion ditches which cut off seepage and intercept runoff have been found to be very effective. In field trials around New York State it has been found that, below each diversion, drainage is improved for a distance of about 200 feet.

Thc use of mole drains and perforated plastic pipe are being investigated as possibilities for drainage improvement. In general molc drains seem to be best suited for regions where the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

A New York Producer Discusses Milk Marketing

I READ with interest your fine editorial about the milk problem in a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I agree with you that merely forming new cooperatives is not going to solve our problems. However, I believe that every producer should belong to some cooperative of his choice.

The unity shown by the four large milk cooperatives recently is very encouraging, and although to date their efforts have not brought any great results, their continued unity holds hope for the future.

It seems to me that our greatest effort now should be, not so much to get an increase in fluid milk prices, (which we cannot get anyway), but to amend milk order No. 27 by creating a comprehensive order for New York and New Jersey; by tightening up the milk pool along the lines recommended by the Case Committee Report, and by eliminating the utilization clause in the present order which penalizes producers when surplus milk comes in from other areas.

Our next move should be to provide in the new milk order for an advertising fund, shared equitably by every producer under the order. I agree fully with Ed Harrison when he considers advertising very important.

The Choice Is Ours

In order to keep supply and demand in balance we must either control production or increase consumption. Since most dairymen are against production control, our only hope is to increase consumption, and we can do that best by advertising. The amount to be set aside for advertising should be flexible and not rigid. It should be possible to increase or decrease the fund as the need arises and without too much red tape.

The fund should be controlled and directed by the producer organizations. In Connecticut they advertise fluid milk and the results are very good and getting better. The advertising should be of fluid milk exclusively, for every pound of fluid milk we sell will help boost our blend price.

There has been some talk of raising the price of class III milk. I think that first we should have a study made of the cost of handling class III milk, or we may find that we are pricing ourselves out of a market. Prof. Robert Story of Cornell suggests that the creation of a fourth class may help. And I think we should explore the possibility of having **all** manufacturing facilities owned **jointly** by **all** the producer organizations, so that we would all share equally in whatever profit or loss there is in class III milk.

Too Many Regulations

Another field in which we should be interested is in state control and local regulations. In the April 29th issue of Colliers, Bill Davidson exposes the shocking and scandalous conditions which exist in many states including some in the Northeast. Because of the chaos and restrictive laws in many states including New York State, both the dairymen and the consumers are victimized. Laws and regulations prevent an increase in consumption and create surpluses that create havoc with the dairymen's income. We are faced with a situation where with consumer income at an all time high, consumption of fluid milk, a most necessary food for good health and nutrition, has shown an alarming decline until very recently.

Charity begins at home. We try to improve the nutrition of the peoples of other lands, while our own people suffer from poor nutrition because of lack of milk. We, the wealthiest and most advanced nation in the world, rank 13th in the use of all dairy products and 8th in the use of fluid milk. How can we justify such a poor showing?

It seems to me that if we are to get anywhere we must first tear down these "Chinese Walls of Protection" which hinder the free flow of milk from producer to consumer. What a challenge and an opportunity for our state legislators and chief executive to improve their standing with both consumers and producers! In Pennsylvania, George M. Leader, helped his election to Governor on his promise to untangle the milk problem.

The large producer organizations could well spend some effort in bringing about much needed reforms in the statutes and regulations which relate to milk. They could exert a little pressure to have unnecessary restrictions removed, and also help establish uniform inspection laws, based on reason and not on whim.

Producers Must Help

Milk producers should show more interest in what is going on, by attending meetings more regularly, taking part in the discussions, and stating their views. The leaders of our large cooperatives are, for the most part, good, honest, conscientious men. But we must support and advise them if they are to do their job well. They must know how we feel about different matters, and unless we tell them, how are they to know?

There are many more things that need to be done before the milk business is on a good, sound basis, but the above are urgently needed now and should have priority on all else.

Joseph Triolo, Hobart, N. Y.

— A. A. —

A.A. FOUNDATION NAMES NORTHEAST GIRL

(Continued from Page 10)

Eastman, editor of the farm paper owned by the Foundation, reviewed the activities of the various departments of the magazine in the past year and outlined editorial policies to be followed during the coming year. He also reported that American Agriculturist Foundation achievement awards have now been given to more than 4,500 vocational agriculture and vocational homemaking students in the high schools of the Northeast. He said between 500 and 600 schools were again participating in the awards for 1955.

Mr. Eastman said: "Our first and greatest project for the Foundation is the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST magazine itself. It has shown a constant and steady increase in both circulation and revenue during these past 20 years, and 1955 will be the best year yet."

— A. A. —

WHY BE ALL WET?

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ground does not freeze in winter. However it appears that, at least temporary benefits can be obtained under certain soil conditions. Possibly the most interesting prospect is the use of perforated plastic pipe. The pipe is drawn into the soil in the same way that underground cables are laid. Experiments in Iowa show the pipe has functioned for five years that the study has been underway. Of course this study is still in the research stage and we do not know what the pipe would do in our stony soils.

But time tested devices like tile and open ditches are known to be effective in draining random wet spots. In this day of modern machinery seep holes have no place in regularly cultivated fields.

When you're shooting for HIGH YIELDS you need both barrels



. . . you get both in

AEROPRILLS®

Fertilizer Grade Ammonium Nitrate

33.5% N

It's the most adaptable and most widely used *nitrogen fertilizer* for direct application. For side- or top-dressing, AEROPRILLS gives you all these advantages:

1. **33.5% nitrogen.** One-half as nitrate nitrogen, one-half ammonia nitrogen.
2. **Prilled material.** Tiny beads that flow easily, distribute evenly.
3. **Economical to use.** No special, expensive single-use equipment required for application—use your regular fertilizer spreader or distributor.
4. **Low in cost.** One of the cheapest solid nitrogens per unit of N.
5. **Convenient.** Application fits conveniently into your work schedule. Excellent for airplane application.
6. **Versatile.** For top- or side-dressing all grain, vegetable, forage crops and pastures. Also for fruit trees.
7. **Stores well.** Packaged in moisture-resistant bags.
8. **Readily available supply.** Orders can be filled promptly.

See your fertilizer dealer or distributor and place your order today. Write for free leaflet.



AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.



Use your hand like this. No mixing, no sprayer needed to fight flies this way. Apply "Marlate" dry, just as it comes from the bag, every 2 or 3 weeks.

Simple, easy, quick! Use Du Pont Marlate®

Control hornflies this new easy way. Sprinkle a tablespoonful of Du Pont "Marlate" 50 methoxychlor along the neck and back of each animal and rub it in gently against the hair. One treatment lasts two to three weeks and a 4-lb. bag is enough for 20 to 30 cows all season. "Marlate" methoxychlor is especially suited for hand dusting because of its low toxic hazard to users and animals.

To kill flies in the barn and on the premises, mix "Marlate" 50 with water and spray.

DEALERS: Order your Du Pont "Marlate" now and be ready when the fly season starts. Everybody likes new ways when they are easier and better. And this new dusting method sure beats spraying. Write Du Pont, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Room 4032, Wilmington, Del.

Special Introductory Offer!

NEW "PLUM SIZE" STRAWBERRIES





50 plants $2.50 postpaid

100 for $4.00
500 for $15.00
1000 for $25.00

ONLY 5¢ A PLANT IN LOTS OF 50

Each plant yields 6 pints a year!

ThousandsofGiantBerries
Most amazing new strawberry! NOW READY'—Stern's miracle "EMPIRE"! Enormous producers—each plant averaged 6 pints a year. They resist drought—actually thrive in hot dry weather. Magnificent flavor! Big, firm, sweet, extra juicy and red!

Our Finest Grade Plants
Official! Largest No. 1 size—the best and biggest grade. Strong well developed crowns and roots withstand severe winter conditions.

STERN'S NURSERIES
GENEVA, N. Y.

Easy to Grow! Winter-Hardy!
Guaranteed! Money-Back Anytime
Complete satisfaction unconditionally guaranteed! If disappointed in any way, keep plants without charge!

Delivery at Proper Planting Time in Your Section

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. M2, Geneva, N. Y.
Send my "PLUM-SIZE" strawberry plants. If not delighted, you will return my money—I'll keep plants without charge. (Send check or money order)

Check Amount
☐ 50 for $2.50
☐ 100 for $4.00
☐ 500 for $15.00
☐ 1000 for $25.00
Postpaid

Name_____
Address_____
Town_____ State_____

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

New York Milk Bills Signed and Vetoed

GOVERNOR HARRIMAN has signed several bills affeeting milk marketing and also vetoed several.

1. A bill permitting the use of skim milk to produce a starter for the manufaeture of eheese. Previously whole milk was required which seems unnecessary. —Signed.

2. A bill requiring the pasteurization of all milk to bc made into cheese, except ehecse that is aged 60 days before consumption.—Signed.

3. A bill clearing up misunderstanding in the labeling of "Half and Half", a new low fat cream or high fat milk legalized by the Ncw York State Lcgislature a year ago.—Signed.

These three bills were recommended by the Joint Legislative Committee on Imitation Milk Products and Problems, which was authorized by the Legislature in 1952 and whose chairman has been Assemblyman Willard Drumm.

Also recommended by the Committee and intcnded to increase consumption but vetoed by Governor Harriman, were four bills as follows:

1. Pcrmitting a product to be known as modified skim milk which would be made by adding additional milk solids, plus vitamins A and D, to skim milk. —Vetoed.

2. Permitting the addition of additional milk solids to the product known as "Half and Half."—Vetoed.

3. Stating that the liccnsing of a second milk dealer in a small market was not to be construed as destructive competition.—Vctocd. In many areas mcn havc applied for milk dealers licenscs and have bcen turned down on the basis that the market was already adequately supplied.

4. Setting standards for Italian cheese. While standards have been set up for other dairy products, thcre is no established legal standard for Italian cheese.—Vetoed.

Also signed by the Governor was a bill introduced at the request of the State Department of Agrieulture. One section defines flavored milk to the extent that it must contain at least 3% butterfat. In fact, this prohibits selling of flavored skim milk as flavored milk. A second scction merely defines sour cream which, up to date, has had no legal definition.

The Joint Legislative Committee on Imitation Milk Products was continued by the State Legislature for another year.

Incidentally, the New York Herald Tribune on April 28 reported that the New York City Board of Health had finally approved the sale of "Half and Half" in the city. It is interesting to note that the legislation legalizing that product in the state was passcd a year ago. Therefore, it took the New York City Board of Health a year to makc up its mind and take action.

— A. A. —

"EMPIRE" TO HAVE UNUSUAL "REPLACEMENT" SALE

THE first dairy replacement salc of its kind," will be held at the Bullvillc Stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative on Tuesday, June 7 at 8 p.m., according to Albin Karsten, Chairman of the Empire's Bullville Stockyards Advisory Committee.

An auction sale featuring selected blood tested animals from northern New York herds with the consigner of cach animal publicly announced at time of selling, the special sale makes use of Empire facilities in northern New York and Empire's new stockyards at Bullville in Orange County to fill a need long expressed by southeastern New York farmers and dealers.

All animals consigned from northern New York must be officially calfhood vaccinated, blood tested and tuberculin tcsted within 30 days of the sale to meet all New Jersey entrance requirements. They will also be vaccinated for shipping fever.

Consignments at this first special sale will be limitcd to northern New York animals, Mr. Karsten said.

— A. A. —

RESOLUTION ON FAIRS

THE following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the New York State Purebred Dairy Cattle Association held in Ithaca on March 24, 1955:

"Resolved by the New York Purebred Dairy Cattle Association that all milking procedures for dairy cows on public exhibit, especially when they are milked in the show ring for the best uddered class, be conducted under very sanitary conditions. Clean, attractive, sanitized milk pails should be used for this milking.

Dairy farmers are required by inspection laws to follow these practices on their farm, at home and certainly should do the same when their cattle are on exhibit to the public at fairs. Facilities should be available to immediately cool and properly store the milk to preserve the health promoting factors in this fine product which is generally recognized as the greatest of all human foods.

The fair management, the superintendent of dairy cattle, and the exhibitors should all work cooperatively toward this goal for the benefit to consumers of milk."

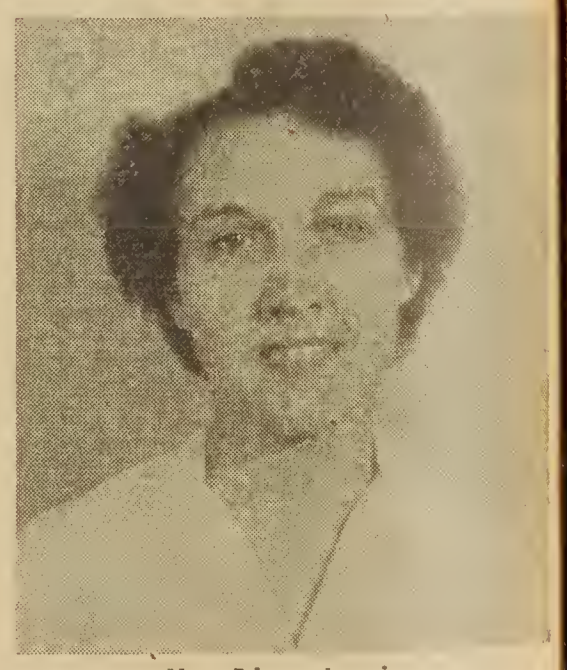
— A. A. —

"Americans need to wake up to the fact that there is no Santa Claus in Tax-land. It looks good on paper when we note that the city or county will have to bear only a third or a half of the total cost of a project, with the state or federal government carrying the rest of thc load. What we forget is that WE are thc state and WE are the federal government . . . State and federal funds spent in any community are mercly the return of funds you and other taxpayers put thcre in the form of income taxes, corporate taxes, gasoline taxes, etc."

—*Elmira (N. Y.) Star-Gazette*

— A. A. —

HER COOKIES WON

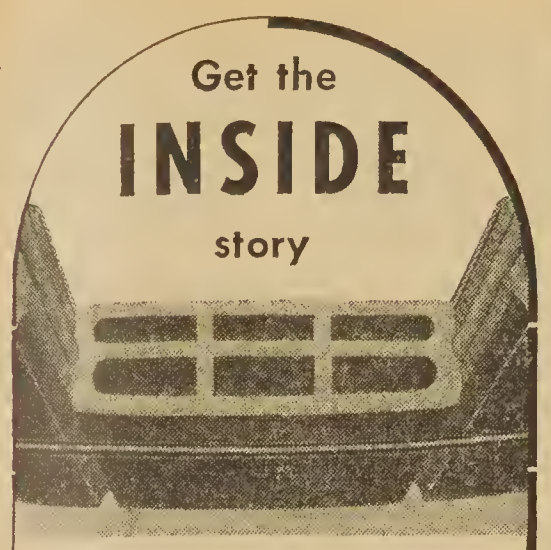


Mrs. Edgar Jennings

Mrs. Edgar Jennings, East Durham, N. Y., first prize winner in the Greene County Pomona Grange oatmeal cookie contest. Mrs. Jennings is a member of Catskill Valley Grange and the first county winner in the statewide cookie contest which the State Grange and *American Agriculturist* are jointly sponsoring.

Besides being a good cook, Mrs. Jennings is very active in church, grange, 4-H, Home Bureau, and all community affairs. She is the wife of State Grange Deputy Edgar Jennings and is herself a Juvenile Grange Deputy. The Jennings have two daughters, Shirley Ann, 13, and Sandra Lee, 10.

Mrs. Jennings, as Greene County's winner, is now in line for the finals next fall, where hundreds of dollars worth of grocery, household equipment, and cash prizes await the state winners.



Get the
INSIDE
story

—and you'll get a
CRAINE 6-CELL
Tile Stave Silo

Let your Craine Silo dealer show you a Craine 6-Cell Tile Stave — and you'll see instantly all the advantages of this new design! Greater strength—actually a third wall in the center of each stave! Greater insulating effectiveness — a double row of dead air cells in each stave to keep natural heat in—weather out! And other new improvements in construction design to produce the finest acid-proof, lifetime tile silo money can buy!

Write for Facts about the new 6-Cell Tile Stave — and the complete line of farm-proven Craine Silos.

Craine, Inc., 525 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

Choose from the FAMOUS FIVE



CRAINE SILOS

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

The Standard for Over 25 Years

PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.



(1 quart) enough for 4 bushels seed $1.75
(1 pint) enough for 2 bushels seed 1.00
(½ pint) enough for 1 bushel seed .60

Manufactured only by
Cedar Hill Formulae Co.
Box 1129 • New Britain, Conn.



WALL PAPER

FREE—Big New Catalog

Want lovely home? Do it yourself — Easy! Big selection, designers' colors, smart new 1955 patterns. Complete instructions for measuring. Save ⅓ to ½. Wholesale prices. We pay postage. Write now. Supply limited.

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 76 47th Year Phila., Pa.



A Norway Spruce plantation receiving an application of "footprint fertilizer."

Fertilizing the

FARM FOREST PLANTATION

By LAWRENCE S. HAMILTON
Extension Forester, Cornell University

GROWING planted forest trees to harvest size as quickly as possible is the objective of most plantation owners. Farmers who are familiar with the response of field crops to fertilizers frequently wonder if the application of 5-10-5, lime, or some other material will speed up growth and enable them to produce quality material sooner. It is true that in some limited areas, deficiencies of potassium and magnesium have shown up. In these cases, the addition of proper amounts of the appropriate fertilizer will do the job. However the most desperate, widespread need in 99 per cent of our forest plantations is the type of growth-stimulating substance known as "footprint fertilizer."

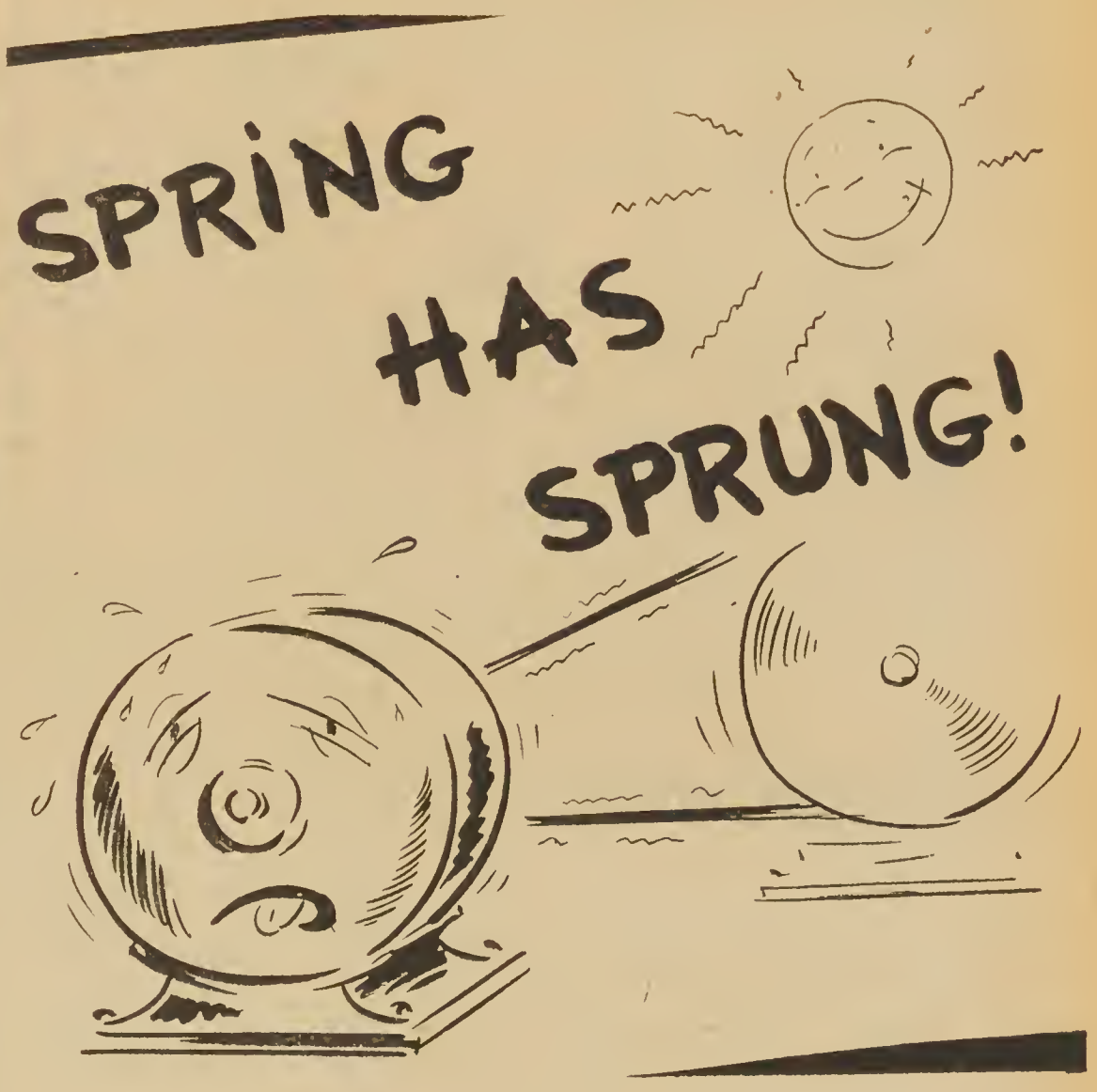
It is amazing to find that many plantation owners have never set foot inside their young forest, 10 or 15 years after its establishment. As long as the outside row of trees looked green from the barn or front porch, to them everything was fine. Trees just do not thrive on such treatment, some may even be said to "pine." They need attention.

Footprint fertilizer can be applied any month of the year—could even be applied tomorrow. A walk through the woods will enable you to spot anything abnormal that might be the start of insect or disease trouble. All our forest trees have serious pests, most of which can be controlled if they are spotted in time. Any damage from mechanical agents such as lightning, snow, ice and wind can be noted and appropriate action taken subsequently.

In young plantations, newly established, an inspection trip will enable you to check on survival and deer or mouse damage, and to determine whether any replanting need be carried out. Make sure, too, that the fence will keep livestock out.

Repeated application of footprints to the plantation will enable you to check on the growth and the need for pruning and thinning. At least the crop trees should get their first pruning to a height of 8 feet when they are about 4-5 inches in diameter. Thinning to favor the best trees should begin when he amount of live green crown has been reduced to less than one-third of the total height of the tree. In most farm forest plantations these operations are long overdue.

If there is anything abnormal about your plantation, technical help is available to identify the trouble and to tell you what to do about it. But only by taking frequent walks in the woods can you ascertain how your plantation is faring, and intelligently undertake the work necessary to assure a high quality harvest in the shortest possible time.



. . . and electric motors on milk coolers. freezers and other refrigeration equipment have to work overtime— protecting your produce from the effects of old Sol.

So it's high time to check all electric motors, and to install time fuses to prevent overheating and maybe burnouts.

Give your utility farm representative a call— he'll be glad to help you with a check of your electrical refrigeration equipment.

CENTRAL HUDSON
GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Principal Offices South Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"Serving the Mid-Hudson Valley"

AVOID STAINS

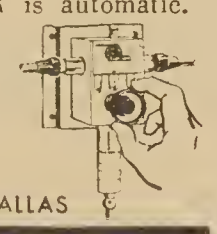


SURECLOR

the *positive control* FEEDER clears up red water with Sure Clear crystals.

PREVENTS STAINS • STOPS CORROSION

Also chlorinates unsafe drinking water. For homes, resorts, motels and swimming pools. SURECLOR is automatic, simple, safe and sure and — it operates for only pennies a week!



Manufactured by
PADDOCK of TEXAS, DALLAS

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

CLAYTON MARK & CO.,
1902 Dempster St., Evanston, Ill.

Please send me your free illustrated book on SURECLOR and the name of the SURECLOR Dealer nearest me.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

New, Higher

2¾% PER YEAR **Dividend Rate**



BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, *by Mail*

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with $1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

Serving The Thrifty Since 1850

ASSETS OVER $70,000,000

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank
MAIN OFFICE
100 State St.
Albany 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

Name_____

Address_____

Town_____ State_____ 26

LIME • FERTILIZER • SEED
BROADCASTER



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!

SIZES 3-14 FT.

FREIGHT PREPAID

Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality long lasting construction. Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre. Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now

AS LOW AS $66

Send for FREE Booklet

MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.
SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

How to - -

FIGHT ARMY WORMS

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO

Entomology Department, Cornell University

LAST summer New York experienced another serious army worm outbreak which extended from Erie County on the west to Albany County on the east and from Pennsylvania to Ontario and Quebec. The 1954 outbreak was very extensive, with the center of infestation being northern Tompkins and southern Cayuga Counties, although many other localities were also severely hit.

Many old timers recalled infestations of former years. Some even remembered the very severe outbreak of 1896 which covered portions of ten states and was very severe in 48 counties of New York. Bushels of worms could be collected daily from post holes dug to capture them.

The earliest known infestation in New York, however, dates back to 1817 when parts of Saratoga and Rensselaer Counties were hard hit. Then 44 years passed before another infestation occurred in western New York and on

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.—John McRae

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Long Island in 1861. This infestation was followed in 1872, and 1875 and 1876 by small infestations in Tioga County and on Long Island.

Again in 1880 a heavy outbreak of army worms occurred in the southern and eastern counties of New York followed by a lighter infestation in 1882 in Saratoga and Suffolk Counties. In 1885, Orange County and in 1888 Orleans County felt their scourge. In 1890, Queens County with its then many acres of timothy and hay lost very heavily to this voracious feeder. Then came the severe 1896 infestation that will be remembered by all those who experienced it.

It was not until 1950 that another infestation of severe proportions was noted. At that time army worms were reported from 22 counties with the infestation being centered between Wyoming and Cayuga Counties. Again infestations followed in 1952 and 1953 in Jefferson and Oswego Counties before the extensive outbreak in 1954.

It is a historical fact that, rarely if ever, has the army worm ravaged the same area twice in the same year or in successive years. This unusual situation is probably due to the large number of parasites that build up whenever there is a heavy infestation of army worms. It is these parasites that destroy and maintain the army worm at very low levels for about a year.

Army worm infestations in New York appear to move from west to east and south to north in each succeeding year. Counties to the east and north of those infested this year should be on the lookout for the army worm in 1955.

The army worm is the worm or larval stage of a small (1½-2 inch wing spread) night flying grayish brown moth with a small white spot on the center of each fore-wing. The moths hide by day and fly only at night hence are seldom seen by the farmer. The mature larva is about 1½ inches long, nearly free of hair, dark gray to greenish-black in color with 5 longitudinal yellowish stripes, 3 on the back and 1 on each side. The caterpillars are never hairy or spotted though they may vary



A few more hours and these army warms will make this corn disappear entirely!

from very light in color to very dark nearly black in color.

The winter is spent as a partly grown larva in the soil. With the coming of spring, the worms resume feeding until fully grown. The larvae pupate in the soil and soon appear as moths. It is this brood of moths that lays the eggs which hatch into hordes of caterpillars which cause so much damage particularly following cool backward springs.

Since each female moth is capable of laying over 700 eggs, it is not difficult to imagine why outbreaks can come about so quickly. There are 3 generations of army worms in New York.

Damage

Army worms prefer grasses and grains to other vegetation for food. Timothy, blue grass, orchard grass, brome grass, wheat, oats, corn, rye and barley are readily eaten. Legumes such as alfalfa, ladino clover and red clover are eaten, but very seldom. Vegetables other than sweet corn are never eaten except under most unusual conditions.

Army worms feed during the late afternoon and at night or during the day when it is dark and cloudy. On bright sunshiny days, most of the larvae remain hidden under clumps of grass or clods of dirt although some will continue to feed. During very severe outbreaks oats and wheat will be stripped of all their leaves. Many of the heads are cut off although seldom eaten. Corn will be riddled or totally destroyed. Pasture and hay fields will be devastated.

Migration

When the food is eaten in any one place, migration will begin to new fields. The larvae will crawl in a mass, moving close together. Often the ground, roadways or lanes are so

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Get Your Unadilla ...NOW

Shipment of Dowelled Unadilla Silos can be made immediately! Order your silo for corn now. The new, patented stronger front lugs make the Unadilla sturdier than ever for fine ensilage — either grass or corn. Here is by far the most modern wood stave silo for heavy duty ensilage storage. To provide your new Unadilla with even longer life it can now be factory-treated with creosote. Write for free catalog. You can have 3 years to pay.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-525 UNADILLA, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

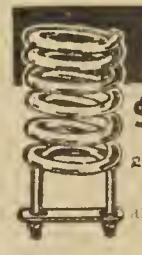
SELF-PROPELLED SPRAYER
for the finest spray control from pre-emergence to harvest



KROMER HY-ROW
Write Today for Information
Also Broad Fan, Boom and Trailer Models

O. W. KROMER CO.
1120 Emerson N. Minneapolis, Minn.

OVERLOAD SPRINGS



$9.95 Per Pair postpaid
2000 LB. SIZE $11.95

For cars and trucks. Front and rear. Gives 2000 lbs. extra capacity for all ½, ¾, and 1 ton trucks; 500 or 1000 lbs. extra for all cars. Easily installed. Guaranteed. State make, model. Dealers wanted.

BRINKMAN MANUFACTURING CO.
2315 Clay Dept. 25-B Topeka, Kansas

REWARD



WANTED

American Agriculturist is looking for a salesman af the character of Rabert S. Pinney af South Glens Falls, N. Y., pictured above, who during most of his lifetime has been a very successful A.A. field representative. His income has been better than average.

If yau are between the ages of 22 and 50 and have a dependable car and like to meet farmers and want a year-raund job with guaranteed income ta start with, write to Mr. E. C. Weatherby, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and claim your reward.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

crowded with moving caterpillars that it is difficult to step about without crushing several of them. Migration usually occurs only when the larvae are seeking new food.

Identification Important

During 1954, the varicgated cutworm working alongside the army worm was found feeding on alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, beans and squash. The variegated cutworm unlike the army worm seldom if ever feeds on grasses, corn or small grains. Identification, therefore, is important so the proper control measurc can be used.

CONTROL

Army worms can be controlled with baits, sprays or dusts. Badly infested fields which have been largely destroyed should be isolated from the rest of the farm by plowing a furrow around them and baiting or treating the furrow very heavily in the evening. Bait should be spread uniformly 10 to 15 feet on each side of the furrow. Post holes dug and treated in the furrow will aid in catching many of the caterpillars.

Small infestations in maturing grain are best treated by hand baiting as power machinery will cause much wheel injury to the crop. Large infested areas of grain may be treated by airplanes if they are available in the area. Spray or dust from aircraft have been both very successful for the control of the caterpillar.

Equipment for Use on Corn, Pasture and Forage

Weed sprayers applying low gallonages are excellent for the control of the army worm. Use 10 to 20 gallons of spray per acre containing the necessary amount of insecticide. Twenty gallons per acre of spray at a pressure of 35-40 lbs. will give more consistent results than lower gallonages, but higher gallonages are not needed unless there is an excessive cover of dead grass or duff on the ground. High pressure, high gallonage potato type sprayers are excellent if an abundant supply of water is readily available. Dusters can also be used with good success.

Following are the materials to use on corn, small grains, pasture and forage for feed for dairy cows:

Low Volume Equipment (weed sprayers)

Insecticide	Actual Poison Dosage per Acre	Amount Commercial Formulation
Toxaphene	1½-3	1-2 quarts
Parathion	½-1	1-2 quarts
Methoxychlor	2	1 gallon

High Volume Equipment (Potato Sprayers)

Wettable powders may be substituted using the same amount of actual chemical per acre given under "dosage per acre" above. **Do not use wettable powders in weed sprayers as they will clog the nozzles and ruin the pump.**

Dust

Use a 2 to 5% dust and adjust your duster to apply the proper amount of material per acre as given under "dosage per acre" above, under low volume equipment. For example, 40 lbs. of a 5% methoxychlor dust gives 2 lbs. of active methoxychlor per acre.

Bait

The old fashion paris green bait is excellent for the control of the army worm. It is still the quickest, cheapest and most effective measure of control. To make up, use: Wheat bran, 25 lbs., paris green, 1 lb., Water, 3 gallons. Mix the bran and paris green dry, add the water and stir well. With the amount of mixture given above, one can treat 1 to 1½ acres.

Remember it is important to get a good uniform mixed bait. Use a concrete box or pan and mix with a shovel and a hoe for 20 minutes or more until you have a good even mix. Add water slowly until the bran will stick when squeezed but will not be soggy.

Where paris green is not available sodium fluosilicate or calcium arsenate at the rate of 2 pounds for each 25 pounds of bran may be used with fair success.

DDT, chlordane, toxaphene, lindane, dilan, dieldrin, aldrin, endrin, isodrin, and heptachlor may all be substituted for paris green with good success.

Apply all baits using rubber or plastic coated gloves and do not smoke while mixing or handling them. All insecticides should be used with the detailed precautions given on the label. These warnings are placed there for your protection.

Time to Apply

Apply as soon as the army worms are found to be doing damage. For best results treat late in the afternoon or early evening, since except on cloudy days, the worms hide under the litter on the ground. Bait applied in the evening also will not dry out as rapidly as that applied earlier and lose its attractiveness.

— A.A. —

Reflections of a Country Pastor



The Calm of Hills

I WOULD take the calm of these hills down into the streets of cities I have known—yet I know that is impossible. The city will have none of it. There, calm is death, or being so worn out as to be ready for it.

The city is a great furnace feeding into itself endless carloads of men who become the nerve carriers of the city's life. To be calm would mean inaction, and a stoppage of vital movements, which must mean death. The city must move, be alive. If nerves wear out, it imports new ones. What is a nerve to a metropolis? There the office force shuttles up and down. The elevators are blood vessels. They rarely break. The city is well made. Only nerves are weak.

And here, in God's hills, I sense a life that is different and at the same time one with the other, the life of the city. But, it is more as one calls a prodigal back home. There is peace here. Looking out over the folding ridges, I am conscious of an immortality that ignores the hurry of the moment and causes it to seem absurd. To live in this awareness would bring a soul from tornado into calm—the calm of hills which is the peace of God.

Such awareness, I say, brings the calm of endless ages, and the confidence of victory into life, that had heretofore been at loose ends. Within this framework worry disappears. Anxiety finds no excuse. Fear disintegrates.

Beneath your feet is the earth, soul of all. Out of it springs trees, flowers, and shrub. Into it we lay our dead. But there is no death in the earth, for its message is life, a perennial growth.

More than that, the earth speaks of a growth that only God knows, a growth of the mystic spirit with whom we commune in high moments. This earth is that out of whom great souls have come to beat their way through the underbrush to a clearing of God, there to erect temples and organize life to achieve far ends.

So do I ponder over the calm of the hills. They are of the earth and of God. Men need God. I wonder if men in their hurry can escape that need.

Poultrymen Prefer Paper Feed Bags For Added Protection, Easier Handling

According to a new U.S.D.A. report*, "The use of paper bags for feed has been increasing for several years . . . the preference expressed by feeders is, as always, the ultimate determining factor."

Here are some of the reasons given by leading poultrymen for preferring multiwall paper feed bags—

Feed Stays Fresher



Jerome Taub, Bound Brook, New Jersey, prefers paper for feed bags—"They're much easier to handle; there's no back-breaking effort,—the feed stays fresher longer." Here Mr. Taub fills hopper from 50-pound multiwall sack.

Much More Sanitary



At Jaindl's Turkey Farm and Hatchery, Allentown, Pennsylvania, combination of 50-pound paper sacks and two-wheeled truck speeds feed handling. Says Jaindl, "It's a good clean business to use paper bags . . . much more sanitary."

Easy To Carry, Easy To Open



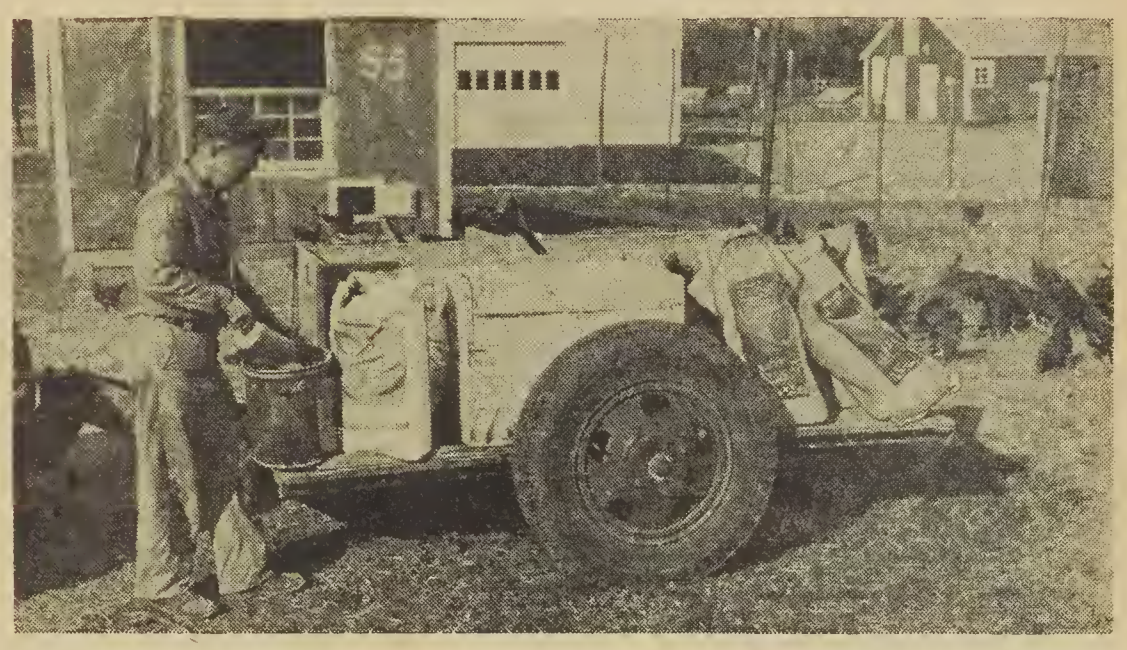
Buying feed in 50-pound multiwall sacks makes less work at Haycock View Farm, Dublin, Pennsylvania. "They're easy to handle, easy to open—and when you empty them, nothing is left in corners or edges. Easier for Mrs. Granger to handle, too," says owner Charles Granger.

Helps Prevent Disease



Feed for poults is ordered in 50-pound multiwall paper bags at Browning Turkey Farm, Winchester, Kentucky. "This size can be handled much faster in the brooder shed," says H. G. Parrish, Farm Manager. "We also feel that a clean bag is important in disease prevention."

Speeds Range Feeding



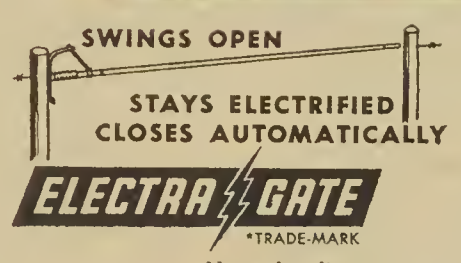
Handy 50-pound multiwall paper sacks and a low trailer platform make feed handling easier at H. A. Richard's Harco Orchards & Poultry Farm, South Easton, Massachusetts. "After my men have lifted 50-pound paper feed bags they hate to handle 100-pounders. I also find that paper bags keep feed from molding in the warehouse," says Richards.

*"Feed Bags, Kinds, Costs and Problems" by Lacey F. Rickey, published by the Farmer Cooperative Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

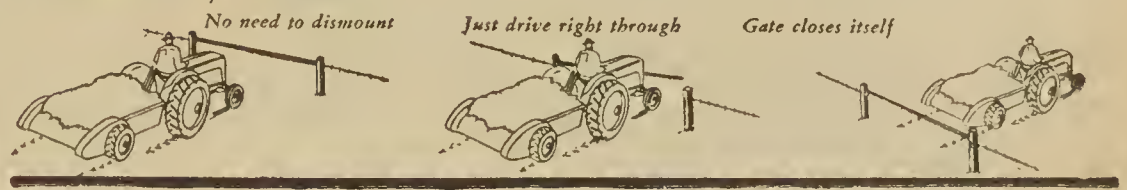
Case histories courtesy of Paper Shipping Sack Manufacturers' Association, Inc., 370 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.—Adv.

YOU CAN DRIVE RIGHT THROUGH THIS NEW ELECTRIC FENCE GATE

Patent applied for



The ELECTRA-GATE* is lightweight . electrified from end to end when connected to any charged fence. Fits gateways to 14'. Acts as an effective harrier to animals. The ELECTRA-GATE* opens easily when pushed. Closes itself or can be held open. Has insulated safety tip. Weighs 7½ lbs. Send check or M.O. for $16.95 to Small Enterprises. Inc., Box A, Moravia, New York. (We will pay shipping charges if you send us names and addresses of active dealers in your vicinity who should be selling ELECTRA-GATES*).



BABCOCK'S
Healthy Chick News

MAY 1955

How to Tell What's Killing Your Chickens

by Monroe C. Babcock



Do you ever wonder what's killing your pullets? Here's how to tell:

RATS: Rats will kill chicks day old to three weeks. Usually bite them on the body and suck their blood. If possible, rats will pull chicks through a hole or hide them. One healthy rat can kill 150 chicks in "an 8 hour night."

CATS: Cats will usually eat out the intestines, sometimes the heads.

WEASEL: A weasel leaves four tiny "tooth marks" on the neck near the head and sucks the blood. A weasel will kill an adult bird.

OWLS: Owls usually snip off the head. Owls figure it's easier to snip off 10 heads per night, than tear a chicken apart. Baby owls in the nest just love chicken heads—they're so easy to swallow!

DOGS: One or two lively dogs can kill 100 chickens in half an hour. An adept dog leaves tiny marks on the small of the back. Chickens are usually lying dead and "half-dead" all over the field.

FOXES: Foxes usually do about the same job as dogs. Usually it's a slicker job.

COONS: Coons will tear a chicken all apart and eat it. If possible, they'll drag it to the edge of a creek. Coons will also pull chickens' legs and wings through a shelter's wire floor and gnaw them off.

SKUNK: A skunk bites a chicken on the small of the back and slams it to the ground until it's dead. I've seen them do it. A skunk will eat the whole chicken, leaving only feathers and bones.

CROWS: Crows will kill little chicks that are running outdoors.

HAWKS: Hawks will eat the crop and intestines and leave the remains hidden in hedge-rows.

If you will write me, I'll tell you how to prevent loss from these animals.

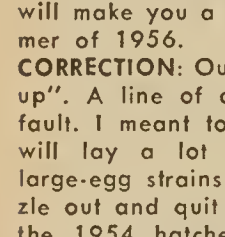
MAY CHICKS: May hatched Babcock Leghorn pullets will grow better, live better, lay better and steadier than early hatched pullets. Also they don't have to be housed until November. Therefore, you can hold your old hens through the period of highest egg prices. This year, I suggest you buy Babcock May hatched chicks and not hold your old hens over for a second year of lay. This procedure will make you a lot more money in the summer of 1956.

CORRECTION: Our March ad was all "loused-up". A line of copy was left out. My own fault. I meant to say our Babcock Leghorns will lay a lot longer than the so-called large-egg strains that are now ready to fizzle out and quit laying. In a year like this, the 1954 hatched Babcock Leghorn, which is a long-winded 15 month layer, will be laying practically all large eggs from now until Dec. 1st. Right through the highest egg prices! Please send for your copy of Babcock's catalog. It's waiting for you.

We Hatch White Leghorns Only.
Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.
Route 3G—Ithaca, N. Y.

LOTS OF EGGS

Buy **HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES**



• They are vigorous and grow fast. Our pullets mature early and uniformly into high production persistent layers with excellent laying-house livability. Pedigree bred for 25 years.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

HUBBARD FARMS

Box 20, Walpole, N. H. • Telephone: Walpole 78
Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

NEW BOOK ***Free!***

Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1955 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.



Write to:
Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

An Automatic

Water Supply for Poultry

By L. M. HURD

FURNISHING water for a flock of laying hens is an important part of the daily chores. It is a job that is time-consuming and laborious, if done by hand, but easily and quickly done if there is a proper automatic supply with waste disposal.

A hen requires a surprising amount of water. The Illinois Agricultural Experimental Station has reported that a good layer may consume as much as 170 pounds of water yearly. It is easy to see that the labor required to carry this amount of water to even a moderate sized flock is quite a job, and for a large flock it reaches gigantic proportions. For example, a flock of 1,000 good layers requires approximately 21,000 gallons (85 tons) of water yearly. In addition, water is needed for the young stock, for cleaning houses, for household purposes and for many other uses.

Most poultry keepers do not realize how much time and travel it takes to water a flock of hens. A few years ago one of our New York State poultry keepers was surprised to learn, after a time and distance study was made on his farm, that it took 16½ minutes daily to water 475 hens and that he traveled over 1/5 of a mile in doing this part of the chores.

At this rate in a year it would require 10 days of 10 hours each and 22 miles of travel. Conditions on this farm were better than on some farms, but the arrangement of equipment was not too good. Water was piped into the building and watering the hens consisted of carrying the water from a faucet on one end of the building to water pails in the pens; waste water was dumped out the front window.

On another farm in this same study carrying 4,000 layers, where water was supplied automatically and there was a good waste water disposal system, the operator traveled 136 feet and spent only 2½ minutes daily in supplying the water for the birds.

Results in another survey of 13 farms showed that the job of watering hens was 14.2 per cent of the average time spent on chores. The average distance traveled daily to water 1,000 hens was 717 feet and it took 12.5 minutes to do the work. There was considerable variation in the time and distance traveled due to the type of water supply (Table 1).

The four farms which had partially or completely automatic water supply systems spent 2 minutes and traveled 91 feet to water 1,000 hens daily. Most of the time and travel was used to check and clean the waterers.

The three farms with faucets over the waterers used five times as much time and travel as those with automatic water systems.

Table 1. Types of Water Systems and Time and Distance to Water

Type of water system	Number of Farms	Amount per 1,000 hens Minutes	Feet
Partially or completely automatic	4	2.0	91
Faucets over waterer	3	11.1	478
Water carried from pump or faucet	6	20.1	1254
Total or average	13	12.5	717

On the six farms where the water was carried from a faucet or pump to the waterers, both time and travel was ten times greater than when an automatic supply was used.

Water may be supplied to hens automatically in several ways. The most common type of automatic waterer is the one where a ball float is attached to an outlet on the water line. Either a pan or trough is used to hold the water. The float releases water to maintain a certain water level in the container.

Where a watering pan is used, it can rest on a movable wire platform about 18 inches above the floor and the birds stand on the platform to drink. The most desirable arrangement calls for some device to catch splashing and drip when the birds drink as this tends to keep the floor nearby drier. The best type of catcher is a metal wash tub or large tile (24 in.) that has a pipe or small tile attached to the bottom to carry off the waste water as it falls.

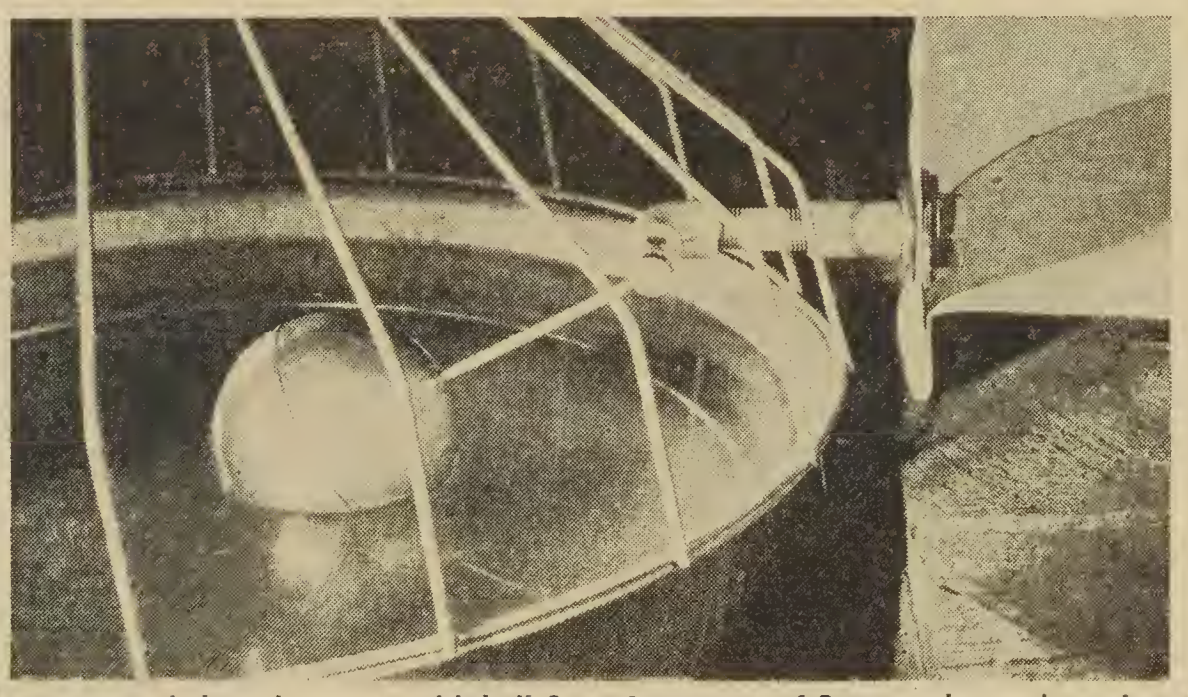
Such an arrangement also prevents the house from being flooded if the float happens to stick and allows the water to run. A regular sink drainer should be placed on the drain pipe to

(Continued on Opposite Page)

CHECK THE ESSENTIALS

THE important points about a good automatic watering system can be summarized as follows:

1. The container should be easy to clean.
2. There should be a guard over the container to keep the birds from contaminating the water.
3. Some means of catching the drip from the birds' beaks and wattles should be provided. This keeps the litter dry.
4. A constant and adequate supply of water is necessary at all times.
5. The water system should be protected from freezing.
6. It should have a waste water disposal system.

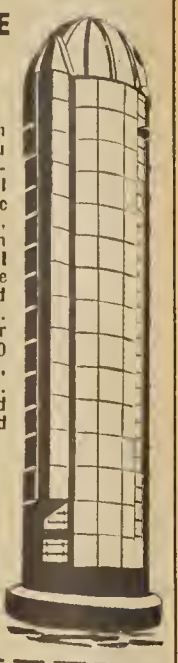


An automatic barrel waterer with ball float. Same type of float can be used on pipe.

CONTROL WEEDS
WITH GRASS SILAGE
when made in a
UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO

When you make grass silage from lush, early season cuttings, you snip off pesky weeds before re-seeding. The valuable grasses will grow abundantly making future cuttings worth more. As dry feed, weeds are worthless. But, when made into silage, you control their spreading and, at the same time gain tons of additional feed that otherwise would be wasted.

In the Silver Shield—a leader in making silage for the past 40 years — you get great strength, little maintenance, and long life. It's airtight, moisture proof, wind and fire proof. Easy to fill and empty. We erect.



ALL STEEL C&S SILVER SHIELD SILO

Send For Free Folder Today

UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
BOX 528-A Weedsport, N. Y.
• Please send me free folder on Universal Silos
Name _____
Address _____
City _____

NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges, Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65D, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn, TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.



Antiseptic Ointment for Udder and Teats

More SOOTHING
More SOFTENING
More PENETRATING

Dr. Naylor — 10 ounce tin — $1.00. At drug and farm stores or by mail postpaid.

H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y.

Top Quality **SHOULDER DUSTER**

$29.95

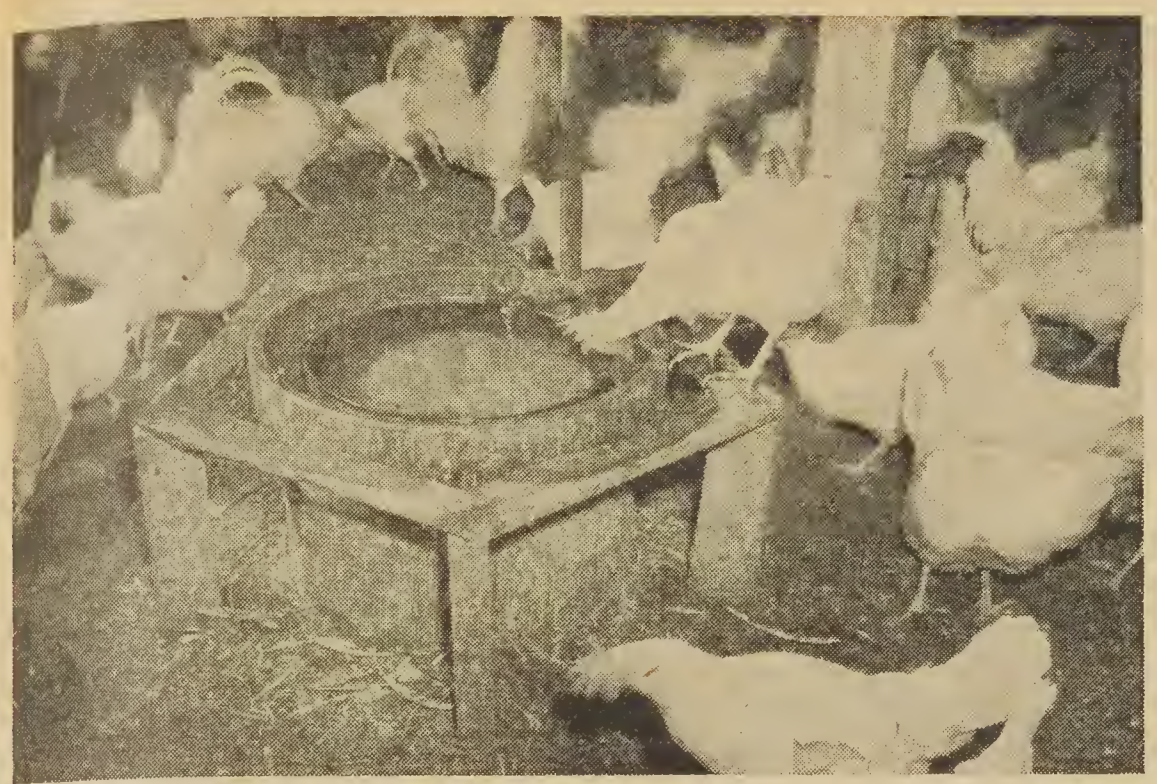


Superior crank-type duster; lightweight; 360° fan rotation for front & rear dusting. Even-flow, non-clogging agitator & dust controller. Adjustable body straps; brass & nickel-chrome construction. Capacity 10 lbs.; 32-1 gear ratio. Specify Model K1.

JOHN W. ROBY

Dept. A, 12009 26th Ave. S.W., Seattle 66, Wn.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK



A 24-inch tile with a water pan suspended in the center. There is a 3-inch space between the rim of the water pan and the rim of the tile. Water runs constantly and the overflow runs down a drain under the large tile.

prevent straw and other material from clogging up the pipe. Accumulations should be removed frequently to provide a free flow of waste water.

The water pan can also be suspended in a tub or other large vessel by strap iron hangers. With this arrangement it is necessary to have a stand for the birds while drinking, although if the top rim of the tile or tub is not more than 11 or 12 inches from the floor, the birds can reach the water when they stand on the floor. There should be an open space of about three or four inches between the rim of the water pan and the rim of the tile or tub to catch the drippings when the birds drink. With any arrangement a wire guard over the pan prevents the birds from standing on the water pan or tile and from interfering with the float. The wires on the guard space four inches apart to facilitate drinking.

The drain pipe can be conductor pipe, tile, asphalt impregnated fiber pipe or other pipe not less than 4 inches in diameter. Smaller pipe is more likely to clog. The drain under the floor must lead away to a satisfactory outlet. Both the drain pipe and water line should pass through a frost proof pit which has a plank covering to make it easy to get at the pipes if anything goes wrong.

It has been our experience that it is much easier to arrange a round waste water receptacle for a round pan or waterer than for a rectangular one such as a trough.

Where water is plentiful some poultrymen place a petcock on the pipe line over the water pan and open it just enough so that water drips fast enough to keep the receptacle full all the time. A good waste disposal system is a necessity with this setup.

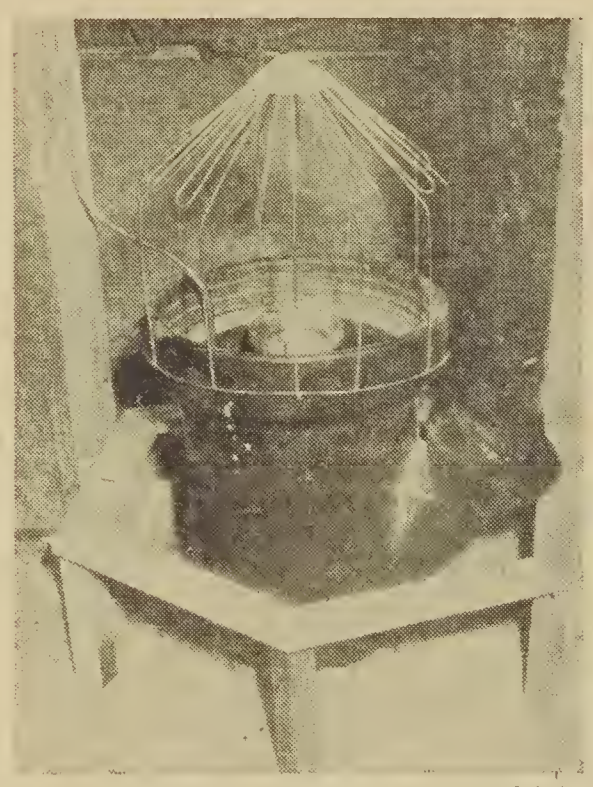
One 18-inch pan with automatic control will supply as many as 400 birds.

During 1947-48 the Agricultural Engineering Department, in cooperation with the Poultry Department at Cornell, tested five automatic watering systems. A cone-shaped drinking cup, known as the Johnson waterer, installed on the water supply line proved to be the best. Water is maintained in the cup automatically by means of a floating inner cone. The cone has a small rubber pad on the bottom which rests on a carefully designed jet when the cone submerges, and stops the flow. The drinker and the supply pipe were installed inside 4 and 10-inch vitrified tiles. The space between the two tiles was filled with mica insulation. Very little electric heat was needed to keep the water pipe from freezing at night during the winter months.

The first cost of this system is low and the brass cone parts and the vitrified tile are durable. There is only one working part and the operating expense is practically nothing. The birds also spilled less water on the litter around this installation than around any of the other four waterers on test.

The cone waterer is as practical for large flock owners as for small ones. By using electric heating cable, any number of units can be used in the large multi-story houses. One such drinker will supply as many as 200 birds.

Now, with electric immersion water warmers to keep the water in the waterer from freezing and electric heating cable available to protect the water pipes from freezing in cold weather, there is no excuse for poultry keepers not having an automatic water supply the year round.

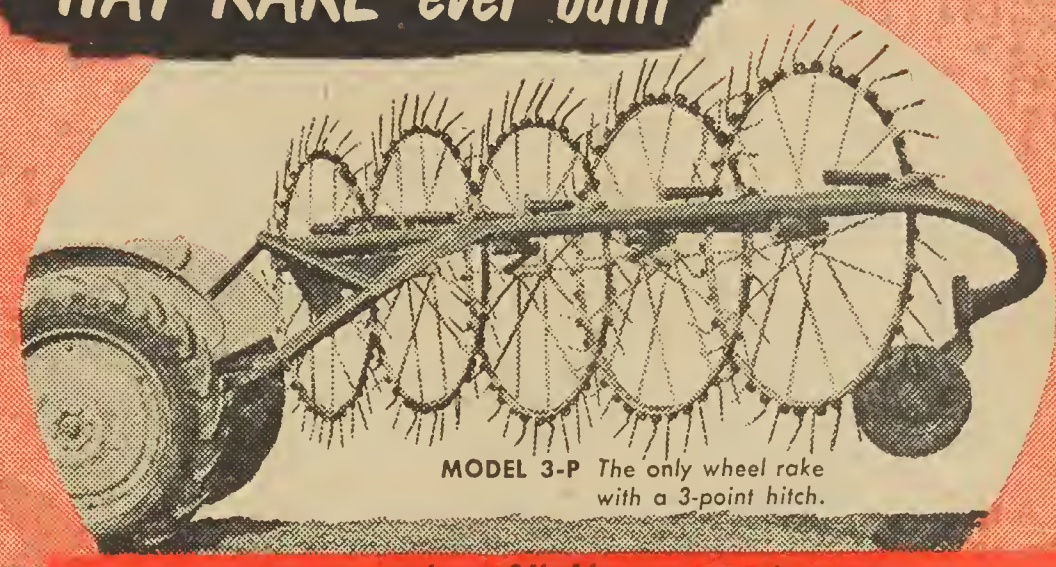


The "Johnson" automatic cone-type drinker which proved to be the best of the five automatic systems tested. It can supply up to 200 birds. Drinker is installed in 18-inch tile. Overflow runs out of tile at floor level. Courtesy C. N. Turner, Agr. Eng. Dept., Cornell University.

Heating cable was originally designed to heat soil under plants in hotbeds. It consists of a high resistance wire covered with felted asbestos, varnished cambric, and a protective lead sheath. The type of covering makes the cable both flexible and waterproof. It is easily attached to a watering system to supply heat. A thermostat on the coldest part of the piping system automatically turns on the current when the temperature approaches freezing and shuts it off when heat is not needed.

It is important, however, to have the cable installed properly, otherwise there may be overheating or too little heat to protect the pipes. To make sure everything is all right, have the farm service representative of your local electric company assist you in planning the installation.

here's the GREATEST HAY RAKE ever built



MODEL 3-P The only wheel rake with a 3-point hitch.

the All New streamlined
MORRILL HAY MASTER

Automatic Side Delivery Rake

A sensation in design, a terrific bargain in price—farmers say it when they see the 1955 Hay Master.

No other wheel rake but Morrill combines these wanted features: Gadget-free hi-speed raking . . . independent floating action for rough or smooth terrain . . . right and left turns . . . no slipping or sliding . . . no gears, chains or sprockets to wear out.

A demonstration will convince you the Hay Master costs less to own . . . less to maintain!



MODEL M
For trailer-type raking with any tractor.

MODEL LR
For trailer-type raking in adjustable swaths. (4 to 8 ft.)



Write for Name of your nearest Dealer

Rakes anything you can mow!

WEST COAST SALES & SERVICE CO.
225 NORTH J STREET TULARE, CALIFORNIA

GUARANTEED! YOU'LL PICK DELICIOUS
STRAWBERRIES IN 60 DAYS AFTER PLANTING
or every penny back!



STERN'S NEW 3-SEASON SUPERFECTION STRAWBERRY

Enjoy Miracle Strawberries Right Up 'Til Frost

Imagine, your own fresh picked delicious ripe red strawberries starting in 60 days. You'll have all the strawberries you'll want Spring . . . Summer . . . and Fall—often until Thanksgiving. Absolutely winter hardy—you'll pick berries for years!

PICK 'EM SPRING, SUMMER, AND FALL

- ✓ wonderful with cream
- ✓ luscious jams
- ✓ flavorful shortcake

FIRM, JUICY, SUGAR SWEET
New Flavor Sensation

Finest berry you ever tasted! Easy to grow. Only Stern's Superfection guarantees wonderful results in 60 days or money back.

Vigorous plants with heavy roots

Guaranteed to thrive even when other strawberries fail. Big roots have hundreds of long fibrous feeders. Carefully packed in "MOIST-LOCKED" packing.

SAVE WITH THESE LOW PRICES

25 plants	50 plants	100 plants	200 plants
$2.00	$3.75	$6.00	$10.00

POSTPAID

Yields 3 Times More Fruit Than Other Everbearing Varieties

Acclaimed by famous farm and garden authorities. Actual field test produced approximately 8000 quarts per acre first year planted! Proved best for home gardens.

Order now for delivery at proper planting time in your area.
All prices postpaid. Send check or money order

STERN'S NURSERIES, Inc. Dept. M2, Geneva, N. Y.
I want Strawberries Spring, Summer, and Fall—starting in 60 days after planting—or I'll keep plants without charge.

Check Quantity
☐ 25 for $2.00
☐ 50 for $3.75
☐ 100 for $6.00
☐ 200 for $10.00

Name_____
Address_____
Postpaid Town_____ State_____

BE SURE TO KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION RENEWED TO *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. P O. Box 514 ITHACA N Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
June 4 Issue.....Closes May 20
June 18 Issue.....Closes June 3
July 2 Issue.....Closes June 17
July 16 Issue.....Closes July 1

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull born March 1954. Dam made 16338 808 Sr4 305C 2x milking. Class Leader 2nd milk 2rd fat. From an outstanding cow family. Sire is proven for both type and production. Also yearling heifers and heifer calves, well-bred and attractive individuals. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

REGISTERED Holstein service age bull. Dam classified V.G., with records of 585 lb. B.F., 3.98% at 2 yrs., 596 lbs. B.F., 3.9% at 3 yrs. and 268 lbs. Fat in 75 days to date this year, all 2x. Sire is a 160,000 lb. 2x, son of the highly proven Carnation Plutocrat. Bull is evenly marked about 60% white and very nice type. $300.00. Also young bull calves 3 to 5 months, including a February full brother of the above bull at $100.00. Jack Saunders, Ridge Road, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Service Age, Registered Holstein bull sired by outstanding Clyde Hill Sir Ormsby Rocket with excellent sire and dam. Ambrose Smith, West Winfield, New York.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, Inc., Fred Emmick, Oxford, New York.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Herefords for Sale: 20 yearling bulls, 30 yearling heifers, sired by four great herd sires. The kind that produce 500 pound calves at weaning. We have also for sale 100 yearling grade heifers of extra fine quality. Eugene P. Forrester, Medina, N. Y.

1—Polled bull—2 years. C. M. R. background. 2—Horned heifers—1 year. 2 Polled bull calves—6 months. 2 Horned cows—bred. Certified, accredited herd. Francis G. Warner, R. D. No. 1, Chenango Forks. New York. Route 369.

REGISTERED Polled Herefords, bull, 16 months, bred & open heifers. Sunnyfields Hereford Farm, Box 114, Clarence N. Y

FOR SALE—5 yearling Hereford bulls. 2 polled. Kenneth Bowen, Bath N. Y., R.D. 3.

HEREFORDS: If interested in Good Breeding Stock or Commercial Cattle, write for Directory of all Breeders and list of available cattle, New York State Hereford Breeders' Assoc. Room 21. Wing Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus, Bulls, bred heifers and cows from popular bloodlines. Charles Simmons, Twin Ridge Farm. Valatie. New York. Chatham 26491

FOR SALE: Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls. Few open and bred heifers. From accredited herd. Heckman Farm, Earl Heckman, Bath, New York.

ANGUS COWS and Heifers for Sale: At Babcock Farms we have 16 bred Angus cows for sale, about five bred first calf heifers, and ten open heifers. This is all registered stock. All of the young open heifers are sired by Ankonian 3236, son of the 1949 International Grand Champion, Eileenmere 1032. All of the bred cattle we have for sale are carrying the service of very well bred Eileenmere bulls that we are progeny testing. If you would like to purchase a number of these cows, we would loan you a good bull we are progeny testing, to go with them, providing you're a good caretaker and live within 200 miles of Ithaca. Angus cattle are healthy and profitable and since each cow has a hungry calf each year, we say that she comes equipped with a four legged milking machine. The calf is glad to milk the cow for you and grow at a very low labor cost. Angus cattle are wonderful for dairymen who wish to retire and yet keep some cattle on their farms. All the cows offered had healthy calves in 1954 and are guaranteed to be safe in calf for this year. All are Bangs Vaccinated and clean. Babcock Farms. Monroe C. Babcock, R.D. #3, Ithaca, New York.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY Pigs — 6 weeks $12.50 each—7-8 weeks $13.50. Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & OIC crossed. Kindly remit 10% with order—balance COD. Dailey Stock Farm—Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

GRAIN fed Pigs and Shoats 20 lb. size $11.00, 30 lb. $13.00, 40 lb $15.00, in small or large truckload lots on one week's notice. All breeds and crosses but state 2nd choice size and breed. Veterinarian vaccination $1.00. Truck delivery reasonable. Write or call C. Stanley Short, Sr., Cheswold, Del.

GOOD FEEDING pigs color white or black & white. 6 to 7 weeks old, $12 50 each. 8 weeks old, $13.00 each. Ship 2 or more C.O.D.. check or money order. Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Rd., Woburn, Mass.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements; L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia. 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups and older dogs starting to work From real cow dogs. Best of bloodlines. Grace Janowsky, Hanlon Hill, Wellsburg. New York.

GERMAN Shepherds; best for protection, the dog with beauty and brains. Sunday visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, P. O. Unionville, N. Y., The Foote Hills. Kennels in Greenville, N. Y., off Route 6, below Port Jervis.

COLLIE Puppies. Litter is registered. Excellent litter. Parents low heel driving strain. Written guarantee, year's trial Ch. The Duke of Silver Ho. C. D. bloodlines. Papers with each pup. Self-addressed stamped envelope please. Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden, N. Y.

PUREBRED English Bulldog puppies. Leo Oderkirk, Medina, N. Y.

RABBITS

NEW ZEALAND Red, Blue eye Polish, Dutch and Angora rabbits for sale Bardy's Rabbitry, E. Thompson, Conn. Mailing address: No. Grosvenordale, Conn., Route 1.

CHINCHILLA

CHINCHILLAS—3 pairs guaranteed bred. fur-graded. 2 pair breeding age. Reasonably priced. Further information write to: Kenney's Chinchilla Ranch, Amherst, Mass.

YOUNG Chinchillas — 2 to 4 months old from Registered Graded Stock male and female. $60.00 pair. Proven pair, $100.00 Chinchillas are clean and odorless. Make excellent pets. Can be raised in dry basement or garage. Niles Chinchilla Ranch, Ten Rod Road. Rochester, N. H.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54 You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A. Ithaca, N. Y.

BUY THE BEST—Marshall Leghorns are same bloodlines that hold World's Laying Test Record and last year won New York Random Sample Test with profit of $3.47 per bird. You get benefit of best breeders' work on egg and meat quality, which always commands premium prices. The profit is in that extra few cents in price range. Babcock-Strain and Strain-cross Leghorns. Contest-winning R.I. Reds. Red-Rock cross and White Rocks Moderate prices. Write or phone today. Marshall Brothers. RD5A. Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-6336.

CHICKS $5 25—100 COD Hampshires. Rocks. Reds. Crosses Also 3-week-old chicks 22c each. Bellefonte Poultry Farm, Bellefonte 20, Pa.

McINTYRE White Rock chicks and hatching eggs. Certified or Approved matings. Pullorum Clean. Best strain for eggs and meat. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

VANCREST New Hampshire and Sex Link Chicks mature rapidly into excellent layers of large eggs. And they live. Contest proven. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

DON'T SACRIFICE Yearling hens! Free bulletin. "Keep layers 5 years." Sine. AA7. Quakertown, Pa.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A-strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son. Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

CAPONS

CAPONS-Barred and White Rocks, Silver and Barred Cross. Our four weeks old Capons (Surgical) are easy to raise, backed by 18 years experience. Grow for profit or your own eating pleasure. Free Capon facts and prices. Rhodes Started Capons. Alan Rhodes, Kingsley, Pa.

CAPONS 5½ weeks old, $62.00 to $70.00 per 100 F.O.B. Buffalo. Also pullorum clean chicks for eggs and meat, including Ames In-Cross Hybrids and Peachblow Crosses for both meat and eggs. Full information upon request. Schwegler's Hatchery, 205 Northampton, Buffalo 8, New York.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock—Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins $25.00-100. White Runners $25.00. Rouens $50.00. Less than 100 add 2c each. Toulouse, White, Brown China Goslings. Chicks. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings, $24.50—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

GEESE

PILGRIM Geese, Essipoff flock. $2.00 to $10.00 each according to age and terms of delivery. J. L. Cleaver, Avon. N. Y.

PUREBRED White Chinese goslings, $1.00 each. Live delivery. postpaid. Minimum order, four. Howard Butler, Otego, New York.

PILGRIM Goslings. Start right with superior strain of best breed. Large fast growing, husky pairs $3.00. Minimum two pairs. Snively, Colrain, Mass.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader, Beltsvilles. Poults, Penna. pullorum clean. $58.50-100. Meadowbrook Richfield 2, Pa.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES

AUREOMYCIN Ointment ($6.50 dozen). Targot ($9.00 dozen). Terramycin ($7.00 dozen). Tribiotic ($7.95 dozen). Penstrap ($5.00 dozen). Pendistrin ($6.00 dozen). Prepaid. Kensington Veterinary & Poultry Supply, Box 73, Kensington, Conn.

PLANTS

BEST QUALITY Vegetable Plants—Leading Varieties. Cabbage and Collard. 1,000—$4.00. Sweet Potato—Porto Rice from certified seed, 1,000—$4.75. Sweet Pepper. 1,000—$5.00 Cauliflower, $1.00 per hundred. Onion and Tomato 1,000, $4.50. Better price in big quantities. Busy Bee Plant Farm, Franklin, Virginia.

STRAWBERRY—Raspberry plants, hardy, vigorous, northern grown, state certified. Strawberries grown from substantially virus free stock. Howard, Catskill. Sparkle. 50-$2.25; 100-$3.50; 200-$6.50 300-$9.00; 500-$12.50; 1,000 $23.00. Latham raspberry, 25-$3.50; 50-$6.50; 100-$12.00; 500-$50.00; 1,000-$85.00. Medium size raspberry ½ price. Postpaid. Folder free Rev. Kenneth W. Berry, Randolph, Vt.

ONION PLANTS—Choice select yellow or white Sweet Spanish, yellow or white Bermuda, 300-$1.60; 500-$2.10; 1,000-$3.50; 2 000-$5.45; 3,000-$6,90; 6,000 (crate)- $10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas.

STATE Inspected, disease free. fresh dug, vigorous strawberry plants. Howard, Catskill, Fairfax Sparkle, Temple. 50-$2.25; 100-$3 50 postpaid. Free catalog. Franklin Roberts, Box C Boxford, Mass.

PREMIER Strawberry Plants $2.75—100. Gem; Superfection $4.00—100 postpaid. Latham Raspberry, $6.50-100. Perkins Berry Farm. Hudson Falls, New York.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. 35 varieties. Fresh dug. Free catalog, Rexford Sprout, Sayre. Penna.

SWEET Potato Plants: Wax wrapped and guaranteed. Fully postpaid. Bunch Porto Rico—New Red Yam, 100—$1.75, 200—$2.50, 500—$4.50, 1,000 - $7.00. Semi-Bunch Goldrush, Golden Nancy Hall Pink Portorican, 100—$1.25, 200—$2.00, 500—$3.25, 1,000—$4.75. High Yield Plant Company, McKenzie, Tennessee.

CERTIFIED strawberry plants. Fresh dug from our muck farm. Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax, Catskill, Fairland, Temple. Robinson, Sparkle. Senator Dunlap. $3.00 per hundred, postpaid. Everbearing varieties: Streamliner, Superfection $4.75 per hundred postpaid. Write for quantity prices. Braman Bros., Penfield, New York.

STATE Inspected "Berry Plant Special:" 12 Latham, 6 Indian Summer 6 Sunrise raspberry plants. Bearing age 75 Premier strawberry plants. June bearing. 25 Gem everbearing. This collection $4.75 Postpaid. Also Gem everbearing strawberry plants. $1.50-50, $2.50-100. Premier. $1.90-100. Latham or Sunrise raspberry plants. bearing age, $1.75-15 $5.00-50. Plants freshly dug. Postpaid. Emmett Jennett. West Chazy. New York.

NURSERY STOCK

DWARFED Ming Trees. Japanese Bonsai Method. Seed for 200 trees—10 varieties—evergreen fruit, flowering. Ancient experts' instructions — fascinating hobby. Make money! Moneyback guarantee. Only $2.00 complete. North Nursery 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 24, N. Y.

BLUE SPRUCE: 6 for $2.00, Northern Evergreens, Ellenburg Depot. N. Y.

SEEDS

HEALTHFUL—profitable—flavorful. 10 big different packets finest Herb seeds. Growing instructions—recipes—all complete for only $1.00. North Nursery. 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 34, N. Y

WORLD'S Finest Strain — 300 African Violet Seeds—only $1.00. Free expert growing instructions — Free starting medium. North Nursery 1907 Main St., Niagara Falls 14, N. Y.

CERTIFIED Empire Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed. C Crowe, Dryden, New York.

BULBS

IRIS: One of New York State's largest iris growers. Send for free catalog. The Corner Iris Farm, Burrow Rd., Lincoln, P.O. Ontario, N. Y

TULIPS, Hyacinths, Daffodils, over 200 varieties, free price list. Gent's Gardens, Sodus, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

PROFITABLE opportunities In established farm equipment dealerships. Financing arranged. Write Bob Burnette, Sales Representative, Tydings Real Estate Company, 38-A W. Genesee, Skaneateles, N. Y. Phone 674.

GENERAL STORE, East Sumner, Maine. Land, buildings, stock and equipment. Here is your chance to buy a well located established Country General Store. Price $30,000 00. This includes $20,000.00 worth of real-estate, $20,000.00 stock and fixtures. Reason for selling; retiring. If interested write: Chester J. Cole.

PROFITABLE farm equipment business. Tractors, chain saws, etc. $10,000.00 will handle. Box 45, Plattsburg, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Super herdsman who thoroughly understands pure-bred Holsteins; also, scientific feeding, breeding and raising of replacements. Capable of managing 200-head herd in Central New England and not afraid of work. Sufficient help available. Job pays top salary and modern house. Write full details including age, education, family size, herd experience, salary expected, etc. Apply Box 514-NL, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED. Single man for modern Dairy Farm Must be good machine milker. (DeLaval) used Must not be afraid of work. No drunks or drifters. Steady job for right man & good pay. Joseph Remcika, Litchfield, Conn.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR POSTS and poles all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15 cents at yard. Penta treated poles for pole barns. Telephone 683121 Closed Sunday. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road. Marcellus, N. Y.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, N. Y.

FIRE PROTECTION

AUTOMATIC FIRE Alarms, Extinguishers. New lightning rods or re-inspections and reconditioning of present system, before lightning sets fire. Electra Co., 127 N. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y Albany 4-4149 N.Y.C Office Mu-6-8897.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100. Elkins Park, Pa.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

TRACTOR PARTS—Large growing stock of new and used parts for all makes Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N.D.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best Used trade ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Free literature, no obligation Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, N. Y.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts. 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop, storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on Hudson. N. Y. 1-4357.

HOUGHTON-ARNOLD Machinery Co. "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers Top Used Equipment Buys . . backed by a written bond . . . guaranteed satisfaction. Be Safe! Be Sure! Contact us now and Save! Caterpillar D4-60" with 4A Angledozer, No. 44 Hydraulic Control, 1952 machine, Bonded Buy for $7,800.00. 1951 Allis-Chalmers HD5, has Baker Hydraulic Angledozer—good machine Certified Buy at $6,400.00. John Deere Model MC with Hydraulic Angledozer, new in 1952, good condition $2,100.00. Caterpillar D6-60" with A6N Hydraulic Angledozer, D6N Hyster winch and logging canopy reconditioned, a Certified Buy at $7,800.00 GT34 Terratrac with hydraulic angledozer good condition, Buy & Try, $2,500.00. Many other good buys Send a postcard for our complete list. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 26 Warren Ave. Portland, Maine. Phone 3-8165.

CANVAS Covers—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8. $5.04; 7-9x11-8. $7.68; 11-8x13-8. $13.44 Write for complete list of sizes and samples Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc, Binghamton, N. Y.

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo. North Dakota.

SAVE, BUY surplus direct from Government, farm tools, machinery, feed. tractor, truck, trailer, jeep, boat motors power units, pumps hundreds others all listed in our Bulletin, Surplus Sales price $1.00. Box 169 UD, East Hartford 8. Conn.

CIDER Mill No. 1 large hydraulic press in good condition. Capacity 200 gallons an hour for custom work. Wm. Alden, Conklin, N. Y.

GARDENER'S Friend Composter — Aluminum body. Turns your garden rubbish into fertilizer. Write for literature O E. Zimmerman, Fairfax, Minnesota.

12 USED New Holland 77 Balers—used 66 Baler with motor 12 used 76 Balers, $595.00—$995.00. 80 wire tie electric—Hyd., $1,650.00. Case wire ties, $150.00 Papec forage harvester w. motor, $750.00. AC Roto Bale $595.00. 30 used Combines $100.00 up. Massey Harris SP, $1,495.00. IHC 12 ft. SP, $1,200.00. IHC 62 w. motor, new condition, $675.00. Heil Angle blade with front pump for B Clearac, $1,000.00. HD7 with Baker blade, $2,050.00. 40 used and reconditioned tractors. 6 with loaders. 15 acres equipment. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation, "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers a Large Selection of Good Used Equipment—Ready for Work. Caterpillar D4-44" Tractor with LPC Hydraulic angledozer, reconditioned in our shop, $4,500.00. Allis-Chalmers HD7W Tractor with Drott Hydraulic Bulldozer, $2,700.00. Caterpillar D6 60" Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Angledozer, good general condition, $3,850.00. International TD6 std. gauge Tractor, good running condition, $2,500.00. Caterpillar #112 Motor Grader with Cab, large front tires, new 1949—Bonded Buy, $8,500.00. Continental Red Seal engine with clutch & stub shaft, 88 HP, Excellent condition, $900.00. Allis-Chalmers HD7W Tractor with Baker Hydraulic Angledozer, very good condition, $5,500.00. Much other equipment on hand Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

OLIVER HG Crawler excellent condition, $850.00. Victor Bitter, RL. 2. Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Minneapolis-Moline cultivator, corn planter and side dresser to fit Model Z. Complete with all plates and fittings, used on 30 acres. Reasonable. Green Bros., Oriskany Falls, N. Y. Phone: 2889.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

SHUR-RANE irrigation system, like new, used only 238 hours. John A. West. Willsboro, N. Y.

STEINHORST 30 can bulk milk cooler. Sell or trade for cattle or wheel tractor. G. Kreisel, Weedsport, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Realty Catalog Mailed Free! Farms, homes, businesses, 35 states. Coast-to-coast, 3,036 bargains described. World's Largest, 55 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N Y

87 ACRE farm on State Road, 6 miles from Oneonta, N. Y. All land tractor workable. Overshot barn in excellent condition. 10 room house, newly decorated, modern improvements. Large amount of timber. $10,500.00. 105 Acre farm on State Road. Overshot barn, silo. 6 room house, bath and furnace 30 head cattle, complete line of machinery Buildings in excellent condition. $19,800.00. Beautiful village farm. 43 acres. Will keep 15 cows. Basement barn, silo, water buckets, village water, new milk house. House, 10 rooms, bath and furnace, all in good condition. Priced to settle an estate. Harry Munn, Treadwell, New York Salesman for Frank Fatta & Co., Brokers, Oneonta, N. Y.

FINE Valley Farm o. 325 acres in best of agricultural condition. Over 200 acres in bottom, highly productive. A soil building and land conservation program strictly practiced over ten years. Good buildings, attractive farm home, new tenant bungalow. Big investment in fencing, draining, permanent seedings, and general improvements. Intelligently planned for large beef operation but could be converted to dairy at small cost. Ideally located on hard road. Sacrificing at $30,000.00 because of age of owner. Shown only by appointment. E. H. Rawls, Morris, N. Y. Phone Morris 59F21.

DAIRY FARM, 6 miles North of Arcade, Wyoming County. 160 acres, 105 tillable, cropland gravelly loam. Modern barn and silos, 50 stanchions, 5 box stalls, milk house with 12 can cooler, registered Holsteins and Guernseys, Buffalo market. Tool sheds and double tractor garage. Two family house, all modern conveniences, basement garage. Buildings centrally located. Write P. E. Nichols, Arcade, New York, or phone Java 2693.

COZY village farm to settle estate. 43 productive acres, will keep 15 cows Comfortable home. Small barn with silo $9,000.00. Stocked and equipped farm. 30 head cattle, good line of equipment, nice home, good barn $19,800.00. We have a large selection of good farms at all prices. Frank Fatta & Co. Oneonta, New York; Harry Munn, Salesman, Treadwell, New York.

STOCK and equipped dairy, poultry and potato farm. An unusually big income. Offering 164 acres, attractive house, all improvements. 60 stanchions, 2 silos, 33 milkers, 16 heifers, 14 calves, 1,200 layers, 2 tractors, hay baler, chopper, everything complete. Price $32,000.00. Box 677, Sherburne, New York

FOR SALE: Farm of 156 acres, 3½ miles from New Berlin, N. Y. Lulu Rose, New Berlin.

A LARGE 150 acre farm adapted for 18 head of cattle and 1700 laying hens, a modern and very comfortable 8 room house, a 5 room cottage on lake with 900 ft. frontage. Some hardwood pulp and timber, considerable equipment. Stock is not included. Price $22,000.00. H. A. Cadarett, Agency, Readfield, Maine.

TURKEY Ranch—200 acre breeding, growing & hatchery in full operation. Adaptable to chickens or cattle. New 182' by 48' pole house would make excellent loafing barn. All offers & propositions considered. Marston's Turkeyland. Hebron, Maine.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE—Only Brand Name catalog with S & H Green Stamps. Send $1.00, refundable. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, finest raised lettering. 100 free informals with order for 100 or more invitations. Also personalized wedding napkins, matchbooks and reception accessories. Write for samples. Jors, 33 Briarcliffe, Buffalo 25 New York.

50 PICOT edged pastel shades rayon taffeta petals to work plain or as flowers. Also darker shades or different materials on demand. $2.50 postpaid. Vendome, Box 62, Brewster N. Y.

BEFORE you marry, get our folder of Modern Wedding Invitations. Cassel Company, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR Toilets Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing, safe, harmless powder. Easy, economical to use. Saves digging, pumping. 150,000 customers guarantee satisfaction. Details free Burson Laboratories Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

PAINT, Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, special factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt. 64, Freeport, New York,

TEN FOREIGN Airmail stamps, one dime with approvals. Buffalo Philatelic Agency, Box 53, Buffalo 15, N. Y.

CHEESE CLOTH: Protect your berry crops; 100 yards, 10 yard lengths, $6.00. Prepaid. Remit. Midcity, 138 East 34th St., New York.

KILL CHIMNEY Creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Company, Manufacturers. Dept. AAG—7 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts.

NEW SCOTCH Collars. Sizes 20 and 21 inch. Regular fifteen and eighteen dollar value. Shipped parcel post, price $10.00 each. L. S. Anthony, Ashaway, R. I.

MIRACLE Enzyme Cleans Septic Tanks, cesspools—all sewage systems. Sea-Cal goes to work overnight liquidizing solids, eliminating digging, odors, backing-up! Used successfully by Army, Navy! Free literature. Write Dept. 25, Suburban Products Co., Box 6531, Philadelphia 38, Pa.

NIGHT Crawlers for sale. Neon Signs. $1.00. J. Strader, Box 167, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown N. Y.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

IT HAS been a long time since I have seen grass and hay prospects better. This is the real answer to "livestock" in the Northeast for if we can eliminate the "feed squeeze", our problems are more than half over.

Every year on this farm I tell the men if they will fill the barns, cribs, etc. to running over in the summer, I can take care of the rest of the year. Anybody can. I am stressing this now because now is when the decisions must be made and the energy must be spent. Many times in the fall of the year following beautiful seasons I have seen too much hay uncut, too much corn let go and too many farms showing signs of a satisfied let down.

That extra hay, in any form, extra corn and any extra feed can be fed out. It's pretty hard to go broke with young, light animals well fed and growing into heavier mature animals. It takes more animals than it did a few years back to produce the same income but with increases in population, increased city

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Anyone who stops learning is old whether this happens at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps on learning not only remains young but becomes constantly more valuable, regardless of physical capacity.—Henry Ford

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

incomes and full employment, I can see no danger ahead of a livestock oversupply with disastrous prices. Neither can I see lush, flush profits. Agriculture has been meeting this situation but industry is being forced into line, i.e., smaller profits with greater service to the whole economy.

Home Grown Feeds

In spite of things we may hear, it is pretty hard to buy feed for any type of livestock as cheap as we can raise it. Some of the new hammermills and feed mixers are making it more and more practical and easier to handle home grown feeds. Ways and means of storing feeds and protecting them are also rapidly developing. We in the Northeast are just beginning to take full advantage of our feed producing location, methods of handling and feeding.

I am hearing quite a lot of comment on the changing price situation with purebred cattle, particularly in the beef breeds, but I think it applies to all kinds of livestock. It seems to me to be a healthy change rather than one to complain about, although like everything else, it depends upon which side of the fence you happen to be on at the time.

Good Sires Available

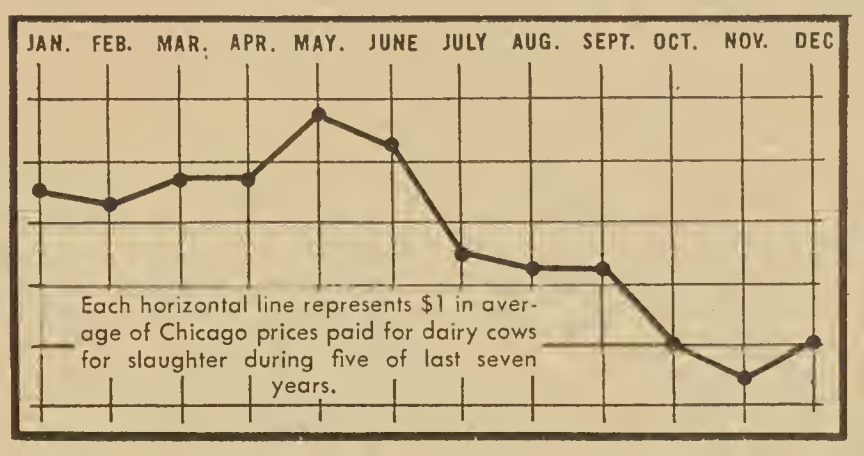
Because a top bull of any breed brings $100,000 or "what have you" is no reason a good useful purebred on our farms should jump up $1,000 in price. A few hundred dollars today will buy a good "using" purebred sire that probably a few years ago would have brought a thousand or more. The more of these good sires that are available at prices within the means of the average livestock man, the better. In the end it also will prove better for breeders and all concerned.

Race horse breeders are experiencing the same sort of situation. Some thoroughbred colts are bringing over $50,000 and some have eventually earned enough to warrant such a price. These prices usually come because of a hobby of a multi-millionaire for his own glory and not for the horse. Such prices are not any criterion of market value and should not be, although they have had too much influence in the past. Today good breeding stock is within the range of the average man even with purebreds or thoroughbreds. There is this difference—a horse that is just not fast enough is a liability. With any other livestock they are improving average production and that is always good for all.

If this trend continues and it probably will, any livestock man can keep his eyes open, attend purebred sales and pick up some real bargains — at prices that are not beyond him. Remember, the characteristics of the sire of the cow, the horse, the sheep or hog will predominate in his offspring.

For More Efficiency

Cull and Sell!!



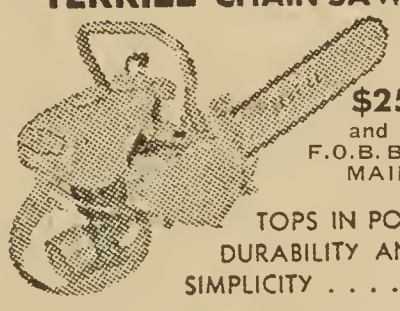
This chart shows the average price farmers received for slaughter dairy cows during five of the last seven years. As you can see, the late spring months were the best times to sell low producing dairy cows for slaughter.

This means that *now* is an ideal time to cull your milk cows, sell your low producers and use the same pasture, feed and care on some good young daughters of NYABC sires.

To build a better herd, you should cull wisely now and breed wisely—the NYABC way. Dairymen in New York and Western Vermont can find out about the NYABC program from their local technician, or from:

BOX 528-A — NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. — ITHACA, N. Y.

TERRILL CHAIN SAWS



$259.50 and up F.O.B. BANGOR MAINE

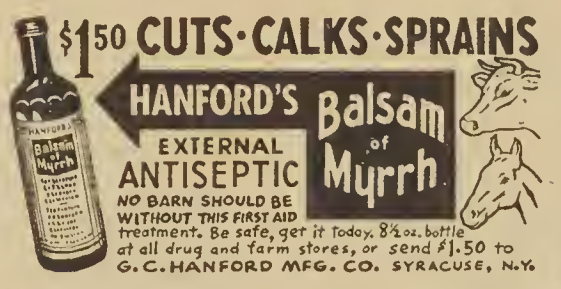
TOPS IN POWER DURABILITY AND SIMPLICITY . . . .

Try It—Buy It—You'll Be Glad You Did

Manufactured by

D. D. TERRILL SAW CO., INC.

Bangor — — Maine



PUBLIC AUCTION

Saturday—May 28th—12:00 Noon

JOHN BOOTH FARM

Carbondale, Penna.

(6 miles N.W. at intersection 106 & 247)

63 Purebred and Grade Jerseys

30 milch cows

7 bred heifers

11 open heifers

15 heifer calves

Largely top Nepa breeding.

Outstanding Production

1954 D.H.I.A. herd average — 30 cows—2x 9410 milk—498.3 fat

High cow, still in herd, 14,218 milk, 725 lbs. fat. T. B. and Bangs Certified — 30 day test, eligible to go anywhere. Many calfhood vaccinated. All farm born animals.

CATALOG AVAILABLE SALE DAY

Auctioneer — MERRILL BRODRICK

MANSFIELD, — PENNSYLVANIA

CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE REGISTRY

Registry For Crossbred Cattle having grade or purebred ancestry.
More Production, More Profit, Rugged, Healthy Animals with Crossbreds.

AMERICAN CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE CLUB

INTERLAKEN 1 — — — NEW YORK

★ BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ★



Rootin' Tootin' Cowboy Cookies



by LOIS O'CONNOR

ROOTIN', TOOTIN' snappy ginger cookie cowboys will be riding all over the "home range" once the youngsters have had a sight and taste of something new in cookies by Gertrude Grover.

Giant Cowboy Cookies are the latest in Gertrude Grover Originals. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers will remember that a year ago Mrs. Grover made the pattern for a gingerbread house like one straight out of fairyland. Now she has turned to the very "live" world of small-fry cowboy interest and has created a set of six giant-size cookie patterns which include a recipe for the ginger cookie dough (they can be of chocolate too) and directions for frosting and decorating. Cowboys and cookies—the combination is a natural!

Mrs. Grover is women's editor of Radio Station WHCU in Ithaca, New York. How she came to work out the cookie idea can be credited, at least in part, to an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reader.

Several months ago she received a letter from a mother who had made one of the gingerbread houses. She asked if Mrs. Grover had suggestions for a cowboy cake that would be suitable for her five-year-old son.

"I started to type an answer," Mrs. Grover said. "I got as far as, 'I'm sorry' and stopped short. It is just silly to say I don't have an idea. Why don't I? And I began thinking about it."

That was the beginning of the Giant Cowboy Cookies. The patterns include a cowboy, cowgirl, pony, hat, boot and gun. Bill Grover, who is 17 and a senior in Ithaca High School, joined forces with his mother in this project. He figured it might be a way to earn extra money to stash away in his college fund.

Bill first drew the sketch for a cowboy and Mrs. Grover began experimenting with ginger cookie dough. An almost immediate reaction from feminine small-fry friends was a clamor for a cowgirl, too. Then the gun, boot, and hat were added. It was the horse that nearly stumped Bill, but the cookie bronco is definitely an appealing animal.

"He isn't a bucking bronco, just a nice old cow pony," Mrs. Grover said.

"The cowboy phase in our family had come and gone, so that the cowboy books and accessories had long since been given away," Mrs. Grover explained. She and Bill borrowed books from friends and from the library in order to study the decorations on cowboy outfits. A friend contributed a catalogue of Western clothing and equipment which was very useful.

The first samples were tried out on the neighborhood youngsters. One important detail had to be changed. There just had to be a place cut in the gun cookie for the trigger finger to slip into!

It was suggested to Mrs. Grover that she have regular cookie cutters made. Being a housekeeper herself, she said, "There comes a time when drawers or shelves get too cluttered, and giant-size cookie cutters would be in the way. The paper patterns can be used many times and can be folded away into small space."

The finished set of gaily decorated cookies is a sight to gladden the heart of any "home range hombre." The emerald green, ruby, and topaz glitter of gumdrop jeweled belts, hat bands and boots makes a pretty sight. Shredded coconut, spread over wet frosting, makes wonderfully fuzzy-looking chaps or fringed decoration.

One youngster who was treated to a preview of the cookies refused to eat his. He insisted he was going to keep it beside his bed. Two days later it disappeared and he explained regretfully, "It smelled so good, I had to eat it!"

Recently Mrs. Grover spoke to a club meeting where most of the members were grandmothers. She showed the cookies and the pattern sheet. "Now I begin to believe that Giant Cowboy Cookies were made to order for grandmothers," she says. "They were all so enthusiastic about them!"

One grandmother was going to visit a son and wanted the patterns to take along so that she could make the cookies when she got there. Others wanted to have the cookies as surprises when grandchildren came to visit them, or to have the fun of letting the youngsters help make and decorate a set.

A border on the pattern sheet gives ideas for making ranch brands to suit a particular child's name. The brands may be worked into a shirt pocket, on the gun, the saddle or belt buckle.

The cookies can be used in ways other than just for family fun where the youngsters have the excitement of working out the decorations and of creating some fancy variations of their own. The cookies make unusual favors or decorations for a children's party, or the set might well serve as a gift from the children of one family to those of another.

The "home ranch cook" might also consider taking a set of Giant Cowboy Cookies to the next bake sale as her contribution. It's a wager they would be among the best sellers!

The set of patterns with recipe and instructions has been printed and costs 50 cents. There has also been a printing made of the gingerbread house pattern and that, too, is 50 cents.

Below is a coupon to make it easy for you to order either or both of the patterns. Check which pattern you want (or both) and enclose 50 cents for each of them (cash, check, or money order). Be sure to write your name and address plainly!

Gertrude Grover
c/o American Agrieulturist
Box 367
Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me:

( ) Cowboy Cookies pattern 50 cents

( ) Gingerbread House pattern 50 cents

Name .....

Street or RFD .....

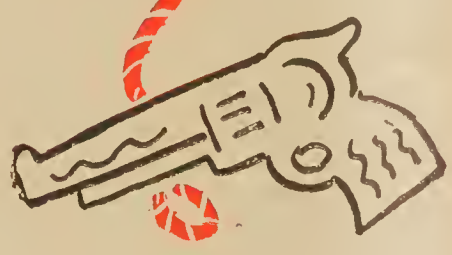
City .....

State .....



Little girls have double interest in cowboy cookies. They wear the hat, boots, holster and gun—and they wield a mean rolling pin and decorating tube as well! In the picture, Josi Short, an eight-year-old neighbor of Gertrude Grover's, helps put finishing touches to a glamorous cowgirl cookie.

—Photo: Marion Wesp



'Round the Kitchen

Canning and Freezing

By Alberta D. Shackelton

Before You Freeze and Can

Have you checked your pressure canner and pressure gauge, and directions for use? Do you have enough canning jars without cracks or chips, new rubber rings or metal lids, or both, and directions for sealing the various kinds of jars? Is your water bath ready for use? Do you have the right equipment for preparing and preheating foods for canning and blanching, cooling, making sirups for freezing? Is your supply of wrappings, containers, labels for freezing adequate and ready? Are your canned food cupboards and freezer ready for the storage of new products? (You will want to use up last year's products first.)

Whether You Freeze or Can

Select food of the best variety, strictly fresh (immediately after harvesting), and of high quality, in its best condition for maturity, firmness, uniformity of color and size for a good product to come out of can or freezer later on. Freezing or canning never made a good product out of a poor one.

Handle food carefully and **prepare** correctly.

Work quickly at each step to preserve freshness and prevent discoloration. Have boiling water ready when you start.

WHEN YOU FREEZE

Use only moisture-vapor proof ("freezing") materials for packaging. If you use glass jars, choose wide-necked ones so foods will come out easily.

Freeze foods immediately after packing. Freezing requires speed and care in handling.

Freezing Fruits

Some fruits—small ones and berries—may be frozen **without sugar,** but packing in sugar to draw out enough juice to cover fruit or sirup makes for better texture and flavor. If you use **sirup,** make it ahead of time and cool. With 4 cups water and ¼ to ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup sugar makes a very thin sirup; 2 cups sugar a thin one; 3 cups sugar a medium one; and 4 cups sugar a thick one. Add ¼ to ½ teaspoon crystalline **ascorbic acid** to every quart cold sirup just before combining with **light colored fruits** to prevent discoloration. Slice fruits directly into sirup.

Allow ½ to 1 inch head space for expansion during freezing. You may fill in top of box with crumpled wax paper to keep fruit covered with sirup. Label and freeze. (Note: When you use the frozen fruit, thaw it in the package without breaking the seal.)

Freezing Strawberries: Use 1½ quarts firm ripe berries for 1 quart frozen berries. Wash a few at a time in cold water and lift out carefully and drain. Remove hulls and cut berries in half lengthwise in a shallow pan. Sprinkle ½ cup sugar over each quart (1½ pounds) of berries, or 1 pound sugar to every 4 to 5 pounds berries. Turn berries over carefully until sugar is dissolved. **Or,** pack berries whole in medium or thick sirup. Seal, label, freeze.

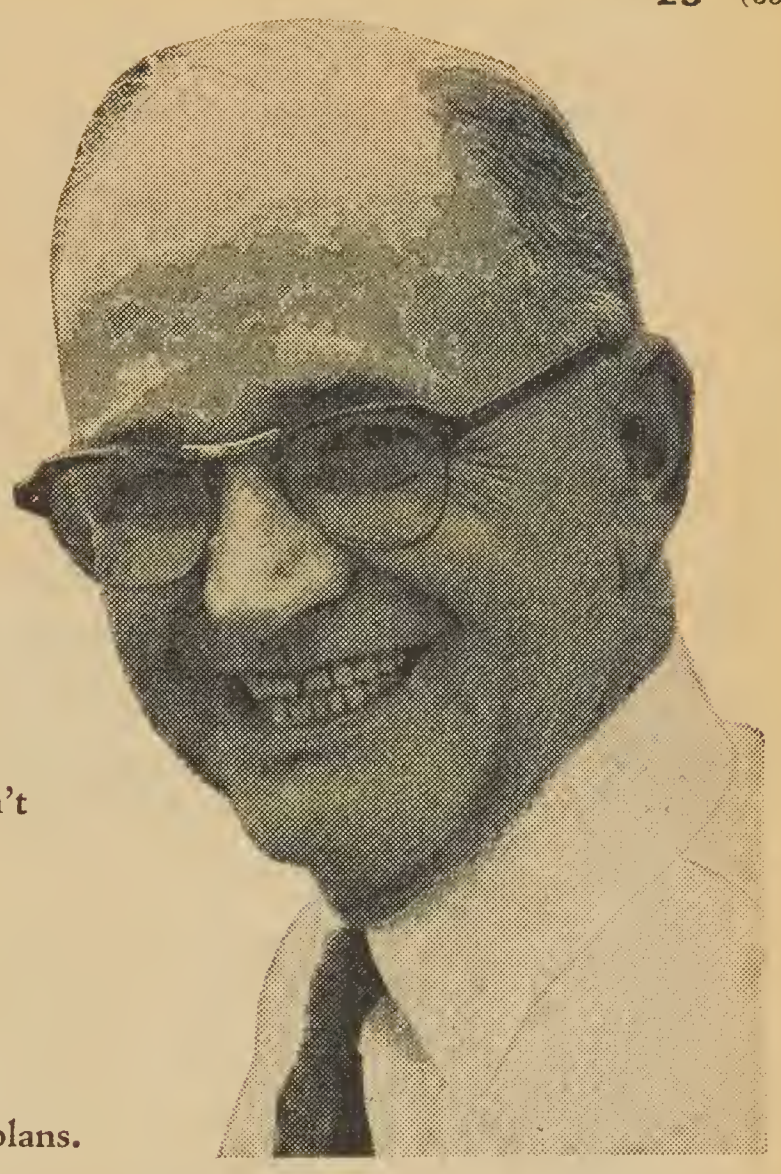
Freezing Sour Cherries: Sort, wash, and pit cherries. Use 1 part by weight of sugar to 3 or 4 parts of cherries, or use medium or thick sirup. Pack with 1 inch head space, label, and freeze.

Freezing Vegetables

Blanching is a **must** with vegetables to inactivate enzymes which would otherwise destroy color, flavor, and some vitamins. Blanching also shrinks food, makes easier packaging, intensi-

(Continued on Page 26)

TELEPHONE MANAGER WITH MUD ON HIS SHOES



Around Washington Court House, Ohio, farmers aren't surprised to see Paul Dougherty almost anywhere. As telephone manager, Paul makes it his business to get around. Out on farms or at county fairs, plowing contests, Farm Bureau and Grange meetings, Paul often is on hand . . . listening to customer needs and explaining the telephone company's latest plans.



Here Paul, a telephone man for 18 years, checks on rural telephone construction with Robert Allen, plant chief. Rural service in the Washington Court House area now includes over 2000 telephones.



On Herb Sollar's farm, Paul discusses farm telephone plans with W. M. Montgomery, County Agent. Fayette County folks call it the swine capital of the world. Paul thinks of its good farmers as modern, efficient businessmen, who use the telephone as an important production tool.

To Paul Dougherty and thousands of Bell System men and women like him, rural service is more than wire, poles and switchboards. It's also knowing and anticipating the needs of those served and continually helping them get more and better telephone service.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

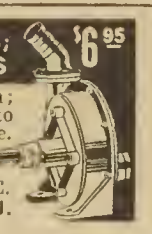
Nagging Backache Sleepless Nights

Often Due to Kidney Slow-down

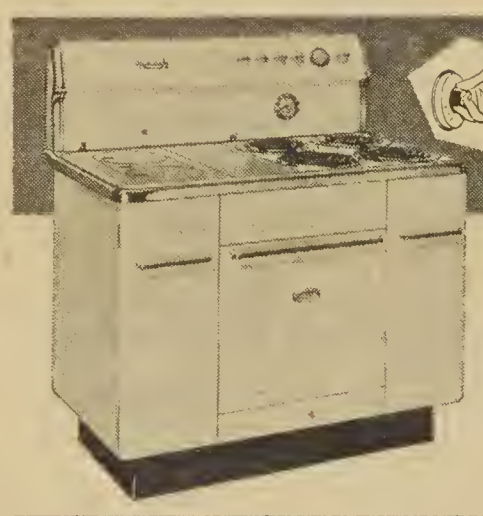
When kidney function slows down, many folks complain of nagging backache, headaches, dizziness and loss of pep and energy. Don't suffer restless nights with these discomforts if reduced kidney function is getting you down—due to such common causes as stress and strain, over-exertion or exposure to cold. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

DRAINS cellars, cisterns, wash tubs; **IRRIGATES - CIRCULATES - SPRAYS** $6.95



Pumps 3,000 GPH; 450 GPH 80' high; or 1,800 GPH from 25' well. Use 1/6 to 3/4 HP motor; Coupling included free. 1" inlet; 3/4" outlet. Stainless shaft. Won't rust or clog! Postpaid if cash with order. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. LABAWCO PUMPS, Belle Mead 14A, N. J.



Coal-Wood-Electric Baking with DIALED Heat

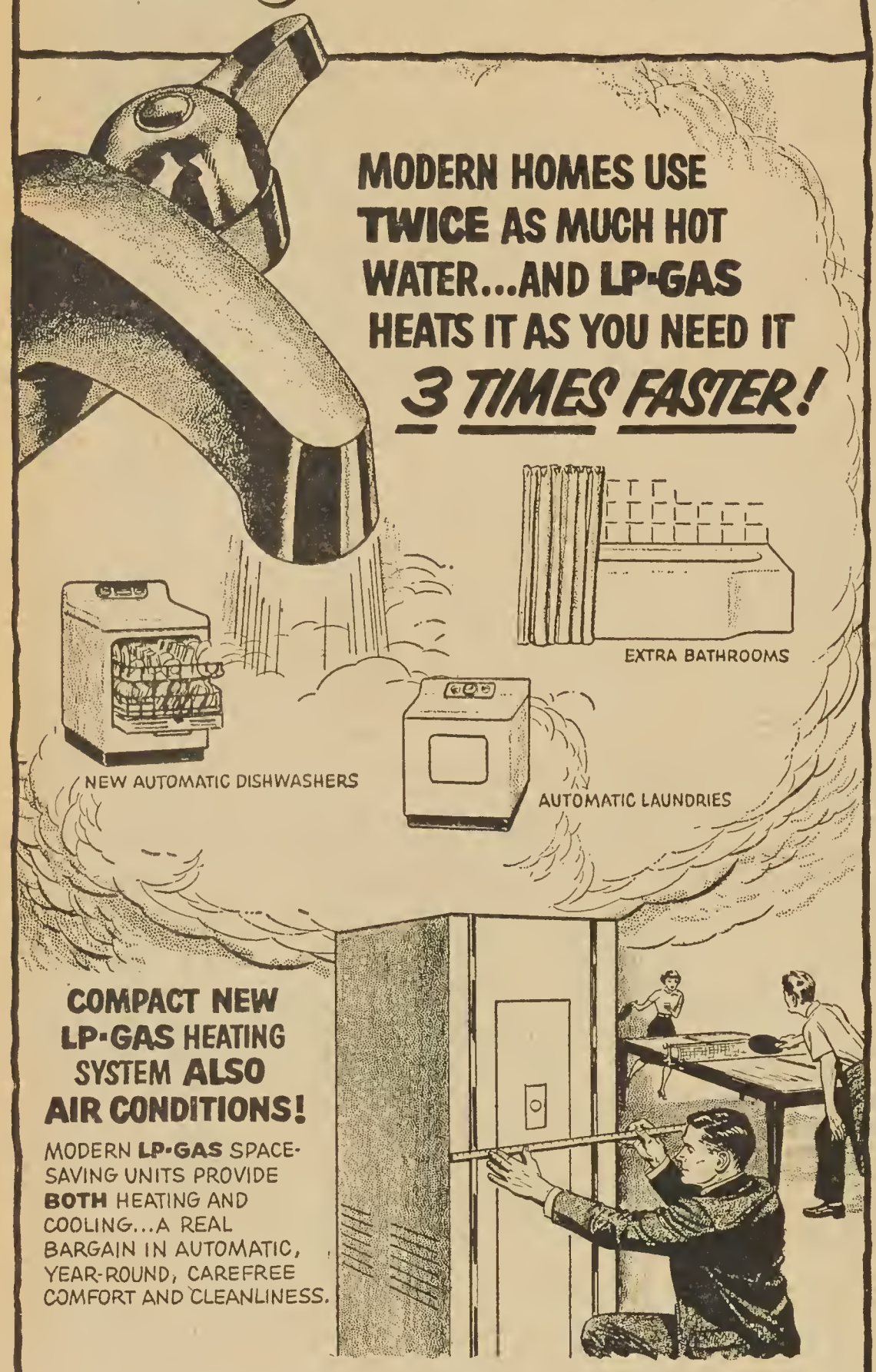
"TWO RANGES IN ONE"—Bake with COAL-WOOD or OIL alone, ELECTRICITY alone, or in combination . . . one oven for any of these fuels.
No guess work . . . set the dial to desired temperature and electricity is automatically added to hold the heat set. Double cooking surfaces. Kitchens are COZY in winter—COOL in summer with America's finest and most beautiful MONARCH combination ranges. See your dealer today.

Monarch SINCE 1896

MONARCH RANGE CO.
6355 Lake Street
Beaver Dam, Wis.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist,* send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist,* 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Did you know?



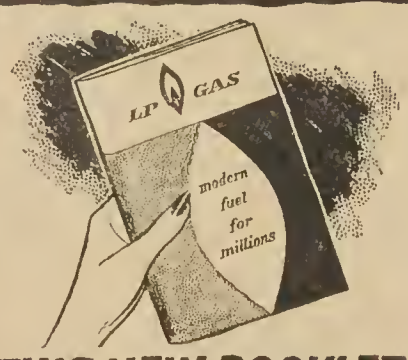
COMPACT NEW LP-GAS HEATING SYSTEM ALSO AIR CONDITIONS!

MODERN **LP-GAS** SPACE-SAVING UNITS PROVIDE **BOTH** HEATING AND COOLING...A REAL BARGAIN IN AUTOMATIC, YEAR-ROUND, CAREFREE COMFORT AND CLEANLINESS.

NEW AUTOMATIC DRYER SAVES CROPS, SAVES WORK

END CROP DRYING RISKS. MODERN, AUTOMATIC **LP-GAS** EQUIPMENT CAN BE ACCURATELY CONTROLLED AND TIMED TO THE MINUTE. AN EXTRA-GOOD INVESTMENT FOR CROPS LIKE TOBACCO, CORN, HAY AND OTHER CROPS WHERE HIGH MOISTURE CAN THREATEN YOUR PROFITS.





THIS NEW BOOKLET IS FREE

READ HOW LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LP-GAS) ALSO BRINGS YOU ALL THE LATEST AUTOMATIC FEATURES IN COOKING, REFRIGERATION, INCINERATION AND MODERN CLOTHES DRYING. DISCOVER WHY **LP-GAS** IS A BETTER FUEL FOR IRRIGATION PUMPING, TRUCKS, TRACTORS, WEED BURNING, PASTEURIZING AND NUMEROUS OTHER USES. CONTACT YOUR DEALER OR WRITE FOR FREE, 24-PAGE, COLOR-ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO **LP-GAS** INFORMATION SERVICE, DEPT. AA-2, 185 N. WABASH AV., CHICAGO 1, ILL.

LP GAS

BUTANE • PROPANE • BOTTLED GAS • TANK GAS

AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE DEPENDABLE ALWAYS

'Round The Kitchen

(Continued from Page 25)

fies color, and softens the vegetable slightly, which reduces cooking time later. Use a large kettle with cover and a wire basket or large piece of cheesecloth to hold vegetables. Use 1 gallon boiling water for 1 pound non-leafy vegetable; 2 gallons for leafy vegetables. Return water to boil quickly and then start counting time. Chill immediately in cold running or ice water, drain, pack with ½ to 1 inch head space, seal, label, and freeze.

Freezing Asparagus: Use 1½ pounds fresh, young tender stalks with compact tips for 1 pint frozen asparagus. Cut in 5-inch lengths or 1-inch pieces according to thickness of stalks. Wash, scald in boiling water: small stalks, 2 minutes; medium, 3 minutes; large, 4 minutes. Chill quickly, and drain. Pack alternating tips and stem ends without head space or pack cut pieces. Seal, label, and freeze. **Or,** you may arrange spears with heads in alternate direction on moisture-vapor proof paper, roll up, seal tightly, and freeze.

WHEN YOU CAN

Fruits and Tomatoes

Prepare **boiling water bath** (temperature of 212°) for processing fruits and tomatoes **(acid foods). Pressure canner** with higher temperature is recommended for all other vegetables **(non-acid foods).** Do not "oven can" or use "open kettle" method. Do not use canning powders or preservatives. Wash and rinse jars thoroughly and prepare metal lids according to manufacturer's directions. Fill jars with boiling water and let stand until filled with food.

Fruits and Tomatoes: Pack tomatoes and fruits hot or cold. To pack fruit cold, put in hot clean jars and cover with sirup (but press tomatoes in can without additional juice). To pack fruit hot, bring fruit to boil in sirup or with sugar until heated through, pack, and cover with sirup. Work out bubbles in can with a knife blade, wipe off sealing surface, adjust lids, and process. Leave no head space for hot fruit juice or tomato juice; ¼-inch space for apple sauce and fruit purees; ½-inch for all others. Be sure juice covers fruit.

Canning Rhubarb: Use 1½ pounds firm tender stalks for 1 pint canned. Wash and cut in ½ to 2 inch pieces. Dip in boiling water for 1 minute and pack tightly into jars. Cover with thick boiling sirup—about ⅔ cup per quart, leaving ½-inch head space. Adjust lids and process in boiling water bath: pints, 20 minutes; quarts, 25 minutes. **Or** pack hot by bringing 1 quart raw rhubarb and ½ cup sugar to boil, pack, process pints and quarts 10 minutes.

Canning Vegetables

Better products are obtained when vegetables are preheated before placing in cans. Cover vegetables with boiling water, return to boiling quickly, and boil as directed for each vegetable (see below for asparagus and peas). Pack loosely into jars, leaving ½-inch head space (1-inch for peas, lima beans, corn), add ½ teaspoon salt per pint. Cover with boiling liquid, work out bubbles with knife blade, wipe off sealing surface, adjust lids, and process.

Canning Asparagus: Use 1½ pounds young tender stalks with compact tips for 1 pint and cut to fit can upright. Tie in bunches of about 20 stalks and stand upright in boiling water up to bottom of tips and heat 3 minutes; turn over and heat 1 minute. Remove string and pack in cans, tips up. **Or,** cut in 1-inch pieces, preheat, and pack. Cover with boiling water, leaving ½-inch head space, adjust lids, and process at 10 pounds pressure; pints, 25 minutes; quarts, 35 minutes. The boiling water bath, **which is not recommended,** takes 2 hours.

Canning Peas: Use 1 to 1½ pounds bright green, plump, firm pods with tender peas for 1 pint peas. Shell, wash, preheat in boiling water to cover, and boil 3 minutes. Pack hot and loosely into jars to within 1 inch from top. Add ½ teaspoon salt per pint, cover with boiling liquid, adjust lids and process at 10 pounds pressure: pint and quart jars, 40 minutes. (Boiling water bath, **which is not recommended,** takes 3 hours for pints and quarts.)



Photo: Ball Brothers Company

For string beans, corn, and other common vegetables (except tomatoes), use a steam-pressure canner to process these foods safely.

Bulletins To Send For

Home Freezing of Farm Products, Cornell Bul. 611. 25 cents. No free distribution.

Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables, Cornell Bul. E-792. Free to New York State residents; 5 cents to others.

To order these two Cornell bulletins, write to Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose coins to cover cost of bulletins.

* * *

Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables, U.S.D.A. Home and Garden Bul. 10.

Home Canning of Meat, U.S.D.A. Home and Garden Bul. No. 6.

Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables, U.S.D.A. Bul. G-8.

These U.S.D.A. bulletins may be obtained free from: Division of Publications, Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

* * *

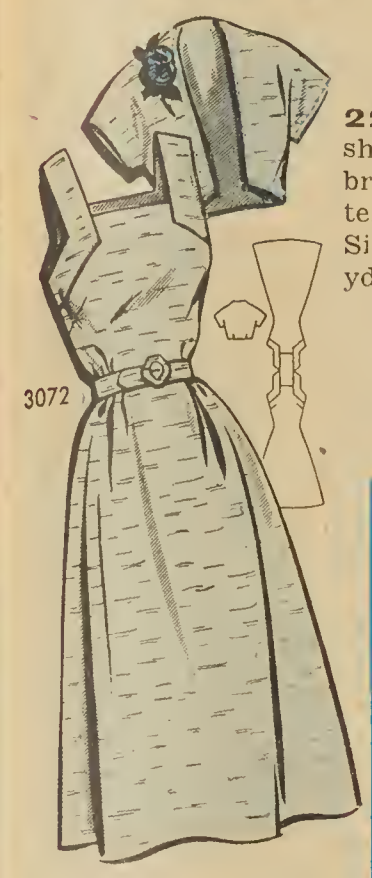
Ball Blue Book. Canning and freezing methods. 300 recipes, with step-by-step instructions in full color. Send 25 cents in coin to: Ball Blue Book, Dept. AA615, Box 5, Muncie, Indiana.

Atlas Book of Canning Recipes. Home Canning and preserving methods and recipes. Illustrated in color. Send 25 cents in coin to: Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, West Virginia.

Better Living With Your G-E Food Freezer (How to prepare, package, Freeze and Thaw Frozen Foods) Includes vegetables, fish, dairy products, fruits, meat, poultry, game and cooked or baked foods. 75 cents. Write to: Mr. Charles T. Sober, General Electric Co., Major Appliance Division, 310 West Liberty, Louisville 2, Kentucky, and enclose 75 cents.

Freeze Fruits With A.C.M. —Free leaflet with directions and pictures showing how to use ascorbic acid compound to protect color and flavor of fruits, either when freezing them or preparing fresh for salads, etc. Write to Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Box XY, 630 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

Cool and Pretty



2297. Pretty, youthful shirtwaist dress with the briefest of cap sleeves, flattering skirt with gentle flare. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: 3½ yds. 39-in.



3072. This easy all-in-one-cut ensemble has shoulder straps and side yokes cut in one, no waistline seam, and its own bolero. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: Dress and bolero, 4⅜ yds. 35-in.



2088. Bare-shouldered, Peter Pan collared dress has fully gathered skirt with scallop-edged pockets lending a dramatic and casual note. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 4⅝ yds. 35-in.

2275. Distinctive style with cap sleeves, interesting neckline, softly cut skirt, and its own collared, short-sleeved bolero. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 18: Dress and bolero, 6 yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for each pattern. Add 25c for our new SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK which contains very attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Help For Your Furniture

HAVE you an old chair that needs regluing, or an antique chest that should be refinished? Is your living room table marred by a white ring or scratches or a cigarette burn? No matter what your furniture restoration problem is, you will be able to handle it yourself with the help of a fascinating new Cornell bulletin, FURNITURE RESTORATION.

This new bulletin costs 50 cents and is worth much more, for it is filled with the most practical kind of directions for restoring your furniture to beauty and usefulness. It contains over 75 pictures and illustrations that make it easy to follow directions.

Its 48 pages tell you how to clean furniture (recipes are given for home-made cleaning solution and a good furniture polish); how to repair surfaces that have been damaged; how to remove old finish; how to get rid of dents, bruises, warp, etc.; how to repair blisters and small cracks; how to reglue a piece of furniture; how to recognize common woods; how to choose a wood sealer and apply it; how to select and clean your paint and varnish brushes —in fact, there is no end to the information in this valuable bulletin.

To get a copy of it, write to: Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for Cornell Misc. Bulletin 23, FURNITURE RESTORATION. Be sure to enclose 50 cents with your request. Incidentally, it might be wise to order two copies of this bulletin now, because when you show it to your friends, they will ask to borrow it—and you may never get it back. It's that kind of a bulletin!—*Mabel Hebel*



SEE the ALL NEW

Pyrofax Gas TRADE MARK

RANGE

...packed with work-saving features you'll love.

Every detail of these beautiful new budget-priced ranges reflect the same engineering excellence that has made "Pyrofax" gas the favorite household fuel for more than thirty-two years. Top burners light automatically. Furthermore you have a choice of three easy-to-set heats with 1001 variations in between. New smaller pilot light for greater economy, cooler kitchens. Equa-Flo burner distributes uniform heat to *all* parts of oven and smokeless broiler. Automatic oven lighting for safety and convenience—*new* easy-to-clean design. Standard and deluxe models in 20", 30" and 36" sizes. See these handsome ranges at your "Pyrofax" Gas Distributor's now. A small down payment will put one in your kitchen right away!

And for cleaner, faster, more economical cooking on any range, use



Pyrofax Gas TRADE MARK

The LP GAS that's "Quality Controlled"

Every tankful tested, checked, measured and guaranteed for purity, quality, dependability.

"Pyrofax" is a registered trade-mark of Pyrofax Gas Corporation, 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

See yellow pages of phone book for nearest distributor

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXXI

IN THE last instalment of "Walking the Broad Highway" I described the set-up of American Agriculturist Foundation, which represents the reader-ownership of the paper, and named New England Foundation representatives. New Jersey readers are represented on the Foundation by the following members, many of whom you know:

The Honorable W. H. Allen, Secretary of Agriculture for New Jersey, whose office is in Trenton; Lindley G. Cook, of the Agricultural Extension Service at the State College of Agriculture at Rutgers University; Mrs. Robert Crane of Pittstown, recently named Mother-of-the-Year by New Jersey; Clifford Snyder, Master Farmer and farm leader, also of Pittstown; and Herbert Voorhees, former president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation at Trenton.

I should not fail to mention the help the Foundation had in its beginning from the late Harry E. Taylor of Freehold, New Jersey. Although not well, and pressed with many duties, Harry still found time to give much thought to the Foundation. And another New Jersey leader and farmer among the first members of the Foundation was Amos Dickson of Stillwell.

Ralph Culver of Laceyville, farmer and farm leader, is one of our Pennsylvania representatives, as is also J. Mark Robinson, well-known farmer of Tunkhannock. Rhode Island is represented on the Foundation by Dr. Mason Campbell, Dean of the College of Agriculture at Kingston.

Among the first New York members was the late Leon Chapin of North Bangor, New York, who was then President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. Ernest C. Strobeck of Macedon, New York, the present President of the Dairymen's League, is now a Foundation member. Mr. Strobeck's sincerity and quiet courage make him a valuable member of any organization.

L. J. Taber, formerly Master of the New York State and of the National Grange, now President of the Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Company of Syracuse, has been an enthusiastic member and supporter of the American Agriculturist Foundation since its beginning.

Mrs. Frances K. Todd of West Danby, Mrs. George Tyler of Honeoye Falls, Mrs. H. M. Wagenblass of Warsaw, Mrs. H. E. Babcock of Ithaca, Mrs. Wentworth L. Fay of Malone, Mrs. Homer Day of Oxford, Miss Elizabeth MacDonald of Delhi, Mrs. W. H. Potter of Truxton, Mrs. Ralph Reid of Salem, Mrs. Bruce Scudder of Pine Hills, are some of the leaders in the Home Bureau, the Grange, and other organizations who have brought the woman's point of view and support to the Foundation, and to the publication itself. Just as on the farm, no institution or organization connected with agriculture can succeed without the help of women. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the American Agriculturist Foundation have been particularly fortunate in the help they have had not only from the women already mentioned, who have devoted time and thought to our work, but also from a devoted office staff and the many women subscriber members, who read the paper, use its services, and make constructive suggestions for its improvement.

Other New York members of the Foundation are: Warren W. Hawley of Batavia, former President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, now chairman of the Farm Credit Board, District No. 1 at Springfield, Massachusetts; and Henry D. Sherwood of Pine Plains, former Master of the New York State Grange and of the National Grange.

About 1914, when I was a teacher of agriculture at Interlaken, New York, I made a call that I have never forgotten. It was early in the morning. the family had just finished breakfast. and I arrived just as the members of that large family were on their knees at family prayer. I have never forgotten how impressed I was to find all members of the family starting the day by thanking God for their blessings, and asking for continued guidance. Father King was an old-time Yankee, with all the virtues of a kindly patriarch, the kind of personality which unfortunately has passed from the American scene.

Due no doubt to their fine inheritance, every member of that family made fine citizens. One, Professor Asa King, still living, was a long-time professor in the New York State College of Agriculture. Herbert, another son, now deceased, was a Master Farmer, one of the best fruit growers I have known, and one of the finest citizens. He was one of the early members of the American Agriculturist Foundation.

Occasionally as we travel along the way we meet individuals with whom we find so much in common that they quickly become close personal friends, even though we cannot travel together very often. Such a man is my friend Clayton White, farmer, farm leader, outstanding gentleman, and citizen of Stow, New York.

Soon after AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST moved its headquarters from New York City to Ithaca, E. Victor Underwood of Ithaca became an active member of the Foundation, and was elected a director of American Agriculturist, Inc. It is difficult to find words to tell how much Vic has helped to make this publication a success. Backed by almost a lifetime of farming, farm leadership, and business experience, and what is

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
—John Greenleaf Whittier, From The Barefoot Boy

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

also most important, with more uncommon common sense than I have seen in almost any other individual, Vic's help in guiding AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the Foundation has been beyond price.

Among the more recent members who have joined American Agriculturist Foundation is Charles E. Dykes of Jacksonville, New York, one of the best accountants I have known. Beyond most men, Charlie has the ability to simplify a balance sheet so that it means something to the ordinary layman. Charlie's help goes far beyond a mere accountant, for from the figures he is able to make deductions and draw conclusions on which it is possible to build a safe financial foundation under the publication.

I have already commented at length on the many different contributions to rural people and to America that Dr. William I. Myers, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, has made and is continuing to make. It is indeed fortunate for us, therefore, that he is a member of the American Agriculturist Foundation, and that we of the staff can have the benefit of his sound suggestions and advice.

* * *

During the 20's many of the state and regional farm papers of America began honoring farmer subscribers for fine achievements in their business and as citizens. So in 1928 AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST started a Master Farmer project. A board of distinguished judges was set up, headed by the Governor of the State, and nominations were called for from our readers. After the nominations were received, a member of our staff visited the nominees on their farms to obtain all possible data about their lives and works. This data was later placed before a meeting of the board of judges, and from the many nominations each year a few Master Farmers were chosen. During the winter after the choices were made, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST held a banquet, attended by hundreds of representative people from all over the state, where each Master Farmer was cited for his achievements and presented a medal by the Governor.

In the last part of the chapter of "Walking the Broad Highway" that appeared in the last issue, Mr. Eastman described the unique ownership of American Agriculturist, Inc., by American Agriculturist Foundation , and then named the Foundation members from Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut who represent the ownership of the readers in American Agriculturist, Inc.

To complete the picture, in this chapter the author names Foundation representatives from New Jersey, Rhode Island and New York, with comments on who they are, and what they have done.

In this chapter, also, Mr. Eastman tells who and what Master Farmers are, and names the 90 farmers who received this great honor. In this list of American Agriculturist Foundation representatives and Master Farmers who have walked or are still walking the great Road, you will find names of many relatives and friends.

The thought back of this project was that achievement in all other professions and trades was recognized but that there had never been any real recognition of the contribution that farmers had made, not only in operating their farms successfully, but in raising and educating families and in helping to build better communities and a better America. One of the reasons why too many young men and women of the farms had left for other occupations in the cities was that they had too little respect for the two basic occupations of mankind, homemaking and farming.

The ideal, then, of the Master Farmer project was to emphasize how great a man could be right on his own farm, and in his own home and community. The Master Farmer project was also based on the philosophy which I have already expressed, that a man cannot read his tombstone when he is dead. We wanted to bring honor to these men to whom honor was due while they were still alive.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST conducted this Master Farmer project continuously from 1928 to 1940, stopping it when the world was plunged into the great catastrophe of World War II. From 1928 to 1940 the judges awarded 99 Master Farmer medals in the name of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Some of the men so honored went on to high position in farm leadership and government, but the majority continued as they always had done to make their contributions on their farms and in their home communities as good farmers and good citizens. As you read the list of Master Farmers printed below you will recognize many of the names, and will agree with me that it is indeed a roll of honor, a list of great men who did their part to uphold the ideals of good farming and right living. The names are listed under the years when they were named Master Farmers. You will recognize, also, that as must be expected some have dropped off from the Road to continue to make their contributions and to be rewarded and honored in that unknown country beyond the line.

1928

Fred N. Smith, Trumansburg, Tompkins County. James Roe Stevenson, Cayuga County. Earl B. Clark, North Norwich, Chenango County. James O. Fyffe, Walton, Delaware County. Gilbert A. Prole, Batavia, Genesee County. D. H. Clements, Liberty, Sullivan County. Henry R. Talmage, Riverhead, Suffolk County. E. E. Boisseau, Southold, Suffolk County. Henry S. Nichols, Curriers, Wyoming County. Maurice C. Burritt, Hilton, Monroe County. John Fallon, Constable, Franklin County. Julius Gordon, Lawyersville, Schoharie County. Fred DuBois, New Paltz, Ulster County.

1929

Wesley J. Young, Cherry Creek, Chautauqua County. Henry G. Marquart, Orchard Park, Erie County. H. D. Forward, Camillus, Onondaga County. J. L. Salisbury, Phelps, Ontario County. Thomas R. Fife, Madrid, St. Lawrence County. Morgan S. Myers, Barnerville, Schoharie County. W. H. Morris, Alpine, Schuyler County. Herbert P. King, Trumansburg, Seneca County. Carl A. Mott, Dryden, Tompkins County.

1930

Charles Riley, Sennett, Cayuga County. George W. Lamb, Springfield, Mass. George B. LaMont, Albion, Orleans County. Fred Hollowell, Penn Yan, Yates County. Peter Vercrouse, Oswego, Oswego County. Hugh Humphreys, New Hartford, Oneida County. Millard Hincher, Kendall, Monroe County. J. D. Ameele, Williamson, Wayne County. Thomas Marks, Wilson, Niagara County.

1931

Robert Call, Batavia, Genesee County. William C. Hubbard, Fulton, Oswego County. Roy L. Bielby, Rome, Oneida County. Harley Stafford, Peru, Clinton County. Orrin Ross, Lowville, Lewis County. Herman Plankenhorn, Hyde Park, Dutchess County. W. J. Hall, Lockport, Niagara County. George Morse, Williamson, Wayne County.

1932

Robert Thompson, Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County. J. L. Atwood, Plattsburg, Clinton County. John Culbertson, Dansville, Livingston County.

1933

Walter Emerich, Watervliet, Albany County. E. Reynolds Farley, Goshen, Orange County. Milton Lee, Dexter, Jefferson County. Ambrose Scudder, Painted Post, Steuben County. Harold Simonson, Glen Head, Nassau County. James H. Stone, Marcellus, Onondaga County. M. N. Wadsworth, Oswego, Oswego County.

1934

Benjamin Pringle, Mayville, Chau-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

tauqua County. V. C. McGregor, Maine, Broome County. John K. Silsby, Gasport, Niagara County. Wilbur W. McNair, Windsor, Broome County. DeWitt G. Crowell, Wallkill, Ulster County.

1935

Lewis F. Allen, Macedon, Ontario County. Frank Beneway, Ontario, Wayne County. James Arnold, Hagamans, Saratoga County. William Lowden, Hempstead, Nassau County.

1936

Francis Alvord, Friendship, Allegany County. J. C. Corwith, Water Mill, Suffolk County. Warren Hawley, Batavia, Genesee County. Raymond Meddaugh, Purling, Greene County.

1937

James Case, Sodus, Wayne County. Daniel Dean, Nichols, Tioga County. W. A. Dean, Copake, Columbia County. Murray Fisher, Madrid, St. Lawrence County. Grover Guernsey, Schoharie, Schoharie County. Albert Storch, Elmira, Chemung County.

1938

C. C. DuMond, Ulster Park, Ulster County. Grant Hitchings, Nedrow, Onondaga County. H. N. Kutschbach, Sherburne, Chenango County. Jacob Pratt, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County. T. G. Reynolds, Cambridge, Washington County.

1939

Fred Handy, Lancaster, Erie County. Aaron Putnam, Bath, Steuben County. George Shultes, West Berne, Albany County. Alexander Speirs, Slate Hill, Orange County.

1940

Ernest Bowman, Adams, Jefferson County. Gordon Andrews, LaGrangeville, Dutchess County. Burton Pine, Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County. Clayton White, Stow, Chautauqua County.

If there was time and space enough it would be worth while to pay tribute with a biographical sketch of the lives of all of those great men. But perhaps I can take just one and by telling something of his life and work exemplify the rest. For this purpose, then, let us

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

choose John Fallon of Constable, Franklin County, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Fallon (80 and 76 years of age respectively in 1955) had to borrow money with which to buy their farm. On that farm they raised ten children, seven boys and three girls, nine of whom are living. All but one of the boys went to college; the other is a very successful farmer. Every living member of that family has made good and is making a contribution to society.

Every cent that went into their livelihood and the education of the Fallon family came from that farm. In addition to maintaining one of the finest possible homes, Mr. and Mrs. Fallon have always found time to be active in community work. Mr. Fallon helped to organize the Farm Bureau, and was an active member of the Dairymen's League. Both of them were prominent in local Grange work. Their lives are beautiful examples of what can be accomplished in this free America of ours by a high-charactered couple who are willing to work.

I could go on with similar examples of these great Master Farmer citizens. Perhaps you will permit me to speak of just one more, Mr. Hugh Humphreys of New Hartford, Oneida County. Hugh is another one of the hundreds of thousands to whom America has meant opportunity. He is a Welshman, and came to this country as a boy, starting with nothing. Because America has blessed young people with opportunities, and because Hugh Humphreys had the ability to think and to work, he did eminently well, earning the title of Master Farmer. He and Mrs. Humphreys raised and educated a family in America's principles, he made a competence with no other source of income except farming, and there have been few enterprises in their community in which Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys have not had a leading part.

Hugh's is one of the many faces that always gives me a lift of the spirit when I meet him. At a Master Farmer banquet some years after Hugh himself had received the award, some of us challenged Governor Frankin Roosevelt, who had a marvelous memory for names, to call Hugh Humphreys by name. We had the Governor only partly stumped. He couldn't think of the name, but he said: "I know who he is. He's that fine Welsh gentleman from New Hartford."

As I have before indicated, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was particularly fortunate in the interest that Governors Roosevelt and Lehman took in the Master Farmer project. The Board of Judges met with the Governor, often at the Executive Mansion in Albany, to make the final choices for the class of Master Farmers each year, and then later at the big banquet held usually in the Memorial Room of Willard Straight Hall on the Cornell campus.

After Roosevelt was elected President, Mrs. Roosevelt continued to come regularly to Farmers' Week each year, and always attended the Master Farmer banquet. On one of these occasions the weather and the roads were so bad that Governor Lehman was unable to make the trip from Albany to Ithaca to make the presentations. Knowing this only at the last moment, I asked Mrs. Roosevelt if she would confer the awards. She graciously consented, and did the job just as well as her husband or Governor Lehman had done, adding much to the dignity and charm of the occasion.

Chiefly because Mrs. Roosevelt was not content to take a back seat, and was constantly in the public eye when her husband was President, she met with almost constant criticism. Bitterly criticized also was her alleged work for the New Deal socialistic policies of the Roosevelt administration. In fact, she was often accused of initiating many such policies. While completely disagreeing with her as well as with President Roosevelt on their socialistic policies, and their initiation of the grave disease of the "give-me's," I still admire Mrs. Roosevelt for her courage in standing up for what she believes, and for her many other fine qualities. For years I have read regularly a page written by Mrs. Roosevelt in one of the leading women's magazines, and I have never yet seen a statement there with which I could disagree. On the contrary, so far as I am familiar with her writings, they are filled with good common sense. History may give her more credit than some of her contemporaries have done.

That Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt were just as human as any other married couple was indicated by a little spat that occurred between them one time when I was visiting the Governor. We were discussing business in his bedroom at the Executive Mansion when Mrs. Roosevelt came in, apologized for the interruption, and started to ask Franklin about some plans for entertaining at a coming meeting of Governors in Albany. In about three seconds they were rather emphatically disagreeing, whereupon the lady turned her back on her Governor husband and stalked majestically out of the room, slamming the door behind her.

(To be continued)

Grange SEWING CONTEST

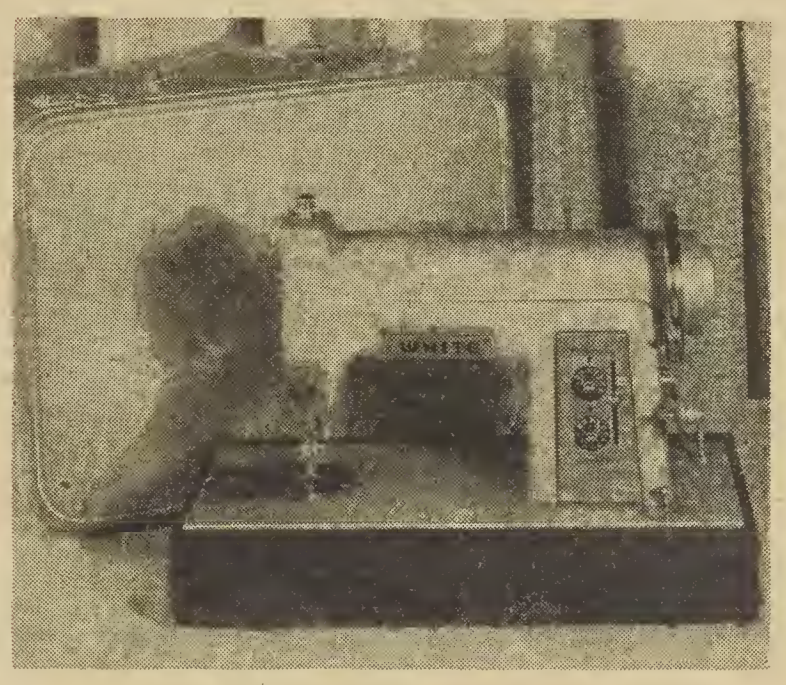
SOME woman member of the New York State Grange Sewing Contest is going to get a wonderful prize—the beautiful White portable sewing machine pictured below. It is to be awarded this fall by the White Sewing Machine Corporation to the winner in the adult class of the New York State Grange Sewing Contest.

One of the outstanding features of this machine is the new bobbin case. Tension is adjustable with a small lever; you just move the lever into the notch for whatever tension you want—very convenient when you are sewing with synthetic fabrics and threads. This new model is a lovely seafoam green color, and is constructed of magnesium. This makes it lightweight and easy to handle, though it is full size and will handle all kinds of sewing including heavy duty.

All Grange sewers in the adult class of the N. Y. State Sewing Contest are eligible to compete for this prize. Elimination contests are now being held by Subordinate and Pomona Granges. The finals will take place this fall at State Grange annual session.

The Grange Sewing Contest is a national competition, with every state participating. The three classes of entries in this year's contest are: **Adult** (over 21)—Cotton kitchen curtains, any style; **Youth** (21 and under)—Cotton duster housecoat; **Juvenile** (10 to 14 inclusive)—Cotton "Squaw" (tiered) skirt; 5 to 9 years inclusive)—Cotton stuffed toy. Entries are scored on workmanship, beauty and general appearance; quality of material, finish, and trim.

All State winners in each class will receive cash awards from the State Grange, and national winners will get cash prizes from both the National Grange and Sears Roebuck Foundation. The luckiest winner of all will be the one who gets the beautiful White portable sewing machine!



First prize in the New York State Grange Sewing Contest, adult class, will be this beautiful White Deluxe No. 677 Portable machine, awarded by White Sewing Machine Corporation.



"Production Credit is a big help in the operation of our poultry farm."

says PHILO CHAPMAN of Vineland, N. J.

Like thousands of successful farmers, Mr. Chapman is a strong believer in Co-Op Farm Credit. In the production and operation of his own farm, he regards Co-Op Credit as an important tool. And, as a 16-year member of PCA, he has been a real booster in Cumberland County for Production Credit.

Long-term 4½% Federal Land Bank mortgage loans thru National Farm Loan Associations

Low-cost operating loans thru Production Credit Associations

See your local associations or write:
Dept. A-76, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

N.F.L.A. P.C.A.

Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Loans

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

When Cows Are Turned on Pasture

By E. S. HARRISON

THE unfavorable relationship that exists between feed and labor costs and milk prices is taxing the most efficient dairyman to maintain his operation on a profit-making basis. In search for relief, many dairymen will look to pasture to solve their summer feed requirements. If we fail to realize the limitations of pasture, over-dependence on pasture could spell disaster instead of relief.

High-producing cows even on top pasture cannot consume enough pasture grasses and legumes to support production for any length of time. Lush pasture has a very stimulating influence upon production, and when cows are first turned to pasture there is frequently a sharp increase in production. If the transition from barn feeding to pasture is sudden the cows are likely to gorge themselves on pasture and actually refuse the grain offered them.

Don't make the mistake of concluding that the refusal of grain is positive evidence that they don't need grain. Fresh and late winter freshener's forced to gather their entire feed requirements from pasture will draw upon their body reserves to supplement the pasture dict. As the body reservcs are depleted and the early stimulating effect of pasture wanes, production starts upon a sharp decline.

Once started it is almost impossible to stop. The end result based upon the positive experiences of the past is that these late winter and spring freshening cows will return to the barn next fall to be carried through the winter feeding period at a low and unprofitable level of production.

This discussion so far deals only with top pastures. There are many pastures that after the first early spring growth has been harvested hardly fulfill the roughage requirements. Forcing high-producing cows to gather a living from these pastures is equivalent to committing economic suicide.

Pasture is not a gift from nature. Pasture, like any other farm crop, yields in proportion to the fertilization and care that it receives. Only by recognizing the needs and limitations of pasture can a dairyman hope to profit from it. History or past experience tells us that frequently during the early flush growing season we have an overabundance of pasture. It tells us that this unused growth is either trampled down and wasted, or it grows up and matures, reaching an unpalatable stage where even hungry cows will not eat it. Wherever this condition exists it would be wise to restrict the area to the actual needs, and harvest the excess area early for either mid-summer feeding, or, if not needed for summer feeding, it will help solve the winter feed supply and free other land to grow extra grain that will reduce the winter feed bill. Cut early, the new growth on the area could help to meet the mid-summer pasture shortage that occurs four years out of five.

On the many unimproved pastures that barely supply the needs of the herd during the carly flush growing season, the owners are faced with a positive mid-summer feeding problem. When it occurs it is too late to do anything about it. Fortunately it is not an unsurmountable obstacle. The wisc dairyman will plan now to grow some supplemental crop to meet this emergency. I will not attempt to tell you specifically what to do. This solution is an individual farm problem. The only thing I want to sell you is that you must plan now if you are going to be in a position to meet this shortage when it occurs.

I will pass on a few practices and experiences at Harden Farms for what they may be worth:

1. We nevcr kick our cows out of thc barn and from winter feeding like we were tired of their company and were hoping that Nature had provided for them. We make the transition gradually over a 10-day or two week period. As a result, they do not gorge themselves upon pasture to the extent that they refuse their grain in the barn.
   Following this practice we practically never get the sharp increase in production frequently experienced from turning to pasture. On the other hand, we do not get the usual slump in production after a few wceks at pasture that many dairymen complain about.
2. We continue to feed somc hay throughout the pasture season. Our cows seem to relish this dry roughage, and it has been our observation that the hay tends to compensate for the over-laxative effects of the flush, actively growing pasture grasses.
3. Heat waves have proved to be a tremendously important factor in determining the daily food intake of our herd on pasture. Whenever the sun is bright and the temperature is 85 or above, we have observed that regardless of the available feed our cows quickly search out the shade and stop feeding. The influence that temperature has had upon daily intake, which results in daily fluctuations in production and a more than normal decline in production, prompts us to construct in our pasture a covered feed bunk to provide protection.

Becausc of the labor involved with Zero pastures in a busy timc, we are attcmpting to find a happy medium that is flexiblc enough to mect any situation. During hot weather cows cannot remain in a barn designcd for winter housing for prolonged periods of supplemental feeding, because of the sharp rise in temperature resulting from the body heat generated by the cows themselves. We have observcd as much as a 15 to 20 degree rise in temperature in the barn during the normal milking period.

Avoid Lame Cows

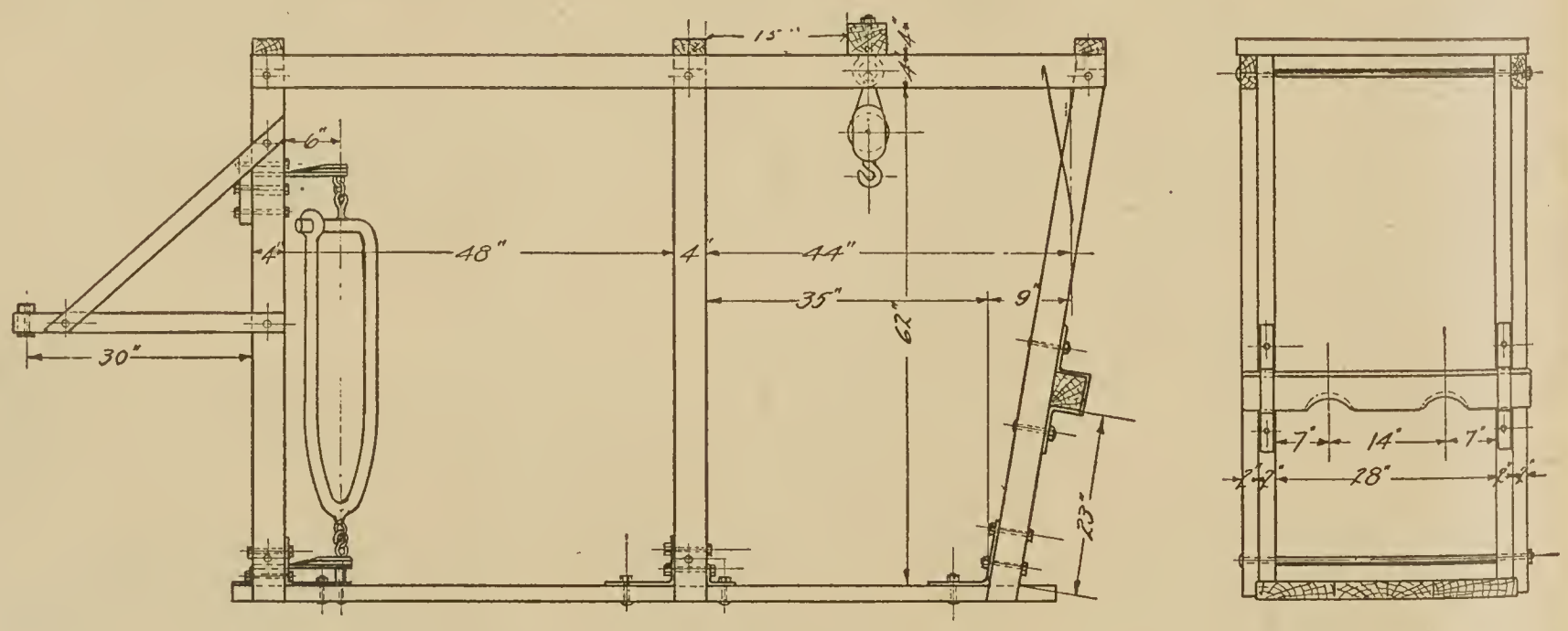
DON'T let sore feet and lamc cows rob you of much needed income this summer. During the winter months the toes of well-bedded, well cared for cows grow out and thick soft pads form on the sole of the foot. Whenever wc turn cows to pasture with thcir feet in this condition wc are just inviting sorc feet. The untrimmed toes are just as sure to break off as thc untrimmed fingernails of a man at rough labor. The toes, like our fingernails, have the habit of breaking irregularly and much deeper than they should be trimmed.

Even when luck is on our side and the too long toes don't break off irregularly, this doesn't mean that we are out of trouble. As the toe grows out it becomes elevated, which forces the cow to walk back on her heels that are not designed nor protected to carry her weight. The cuts and bruises that result are an open invitation for the organism responsible for foot rot to invade the foot. Gravel or other forms of foreign material frequently become embedded in the soft pad on the sole of the ncglected foot. Their presence alone can produce lameness, but when they start to work up through the sensitive tissue of the foot we arc in real trouble.

I realize that many will say when they read this that it is just a lot of conversation. In answer I base my case upon experience. From actual experience I know that proper care of our cows' feet will eliminate 85% of our foot trouble.

Why don't we take proper care of them? The answer is simple. Picking up a big strong cow's foot and trimming it properly is a rough job. Few mcn have a strong enough back and a weak enough mind to take the punishment. Over a 20-ycar period I have been working on a restraining rack that would take the back-breaking punishment out of this job. As far as we are concerned, this search has not been in vain. We now have a simple home-made rack that makes the job easy. For what it may be worth we pass it on to you.

How To Trim A Cow's Feet



THE dimensions of the foot trimming rack shown in thc accompanying blueprint are for Holstein cows from average to better than average size. It should be equally well adapted for the Brown Swiss breed. For the Jersey and the Guernsey breeds it should be shortened and narrowed to adjust for the difference in size.

In the operation of the rack the 4x4 best shown in the end elevation is removed and the cow is led into the rack and the stanchion is fastened on her neck. The haltcr rope is then drawn tight to bring her shoulders up against the stanchion and then secured to the front rail. This eliminates to a great degree the chance of any forward or backward motion of the cow.

With the solid wooden floor and using a chisel and hammer, the toes are trimmed until the foot takes on a well rounded shape or form. The bar at the rear of the rack is then rcplaced and the rope from the pulley is threaded through the hole in the rear bar and the loop in thc rope placcd around the lcg just below the dewtoes and just above the hoof. We have found it a good practice to wrap this part of thc leg over which the rope is encircled with burlap to guard against the danger of a rope burn. The hind leg is then picked up boldly and quickly until the lcg fits into the notch shown in the rear view bar and is snubbcd—not tied —around the center post of the rack. It should be drawn tight. The whole performance demands quick, bold, firm, precision action. Slow action with indecision permits cnough slack in the rope to cncourage struggling.

A three-man team works most efficiently: No. 1 does the actual trimming; No. 2 his assistant, has two duties: a) he assists No. 3 in quickly and firmly bringing the foot into place and b) hc then steadies the foot and twists the toes to facilitate the trimming job. No. 3—His duties, after the foot is in place, are to keep tcnsion on the rope but he must be prepared to release it immediately upon orders from No. 1.

No. 1 with a hoof knife first digs out and clcans out the foot. Then with hoof trimmers he removes the outcr rim of hard hoof. I have found that a hoof trimmed with one cutting edgc and one square jaw to be the most satisfactory typc. Starting at the heel of the foot trim progressively toward thc toc, ncver cutting morc than ⅔ of the width of the cutting edgc. This is important because with onc cdge free the nippers can be freed at anytime. When the hard outer part of the hoof has been removed the job is completed with the hoof knife. The foot should be trimmed so that when the foot and leg are in a normal position all parts of the outer rim touch the floor.

It is desirable to trim the sole of the foot so that it is slightly concave rather than perfectly flat. Through experience one learns to trim a foot so as to, in a measurc, compensate for certain dcfccts. For example in the case of the "sprcad toe" leaving the outside slightly longer than the inside tcnds to turn the toes inward.

When dealing with sore feet it is highly important to remove all diseased tissue even though it may result in bleeding. When this is necessary we have had very good results by first soaking the foot in a warm disinfectant such as Creolin or Lysol and while the foot is still moist covering the open area with onc of thc dry sulfa powders such as tcrramycin, streptomycin or sulfanilamidc and then bandaging the foot to kcep thc dirt out. In advanced cases additional intravenous injections of sulfa drugs are helpful. Keep in mind, however, that if the feet are systematically and periodically trimmed such cases are largely eliminated.

Service Bureau

THANKS!

Just a few lines to let you know my freezer arrived here last Wednesday and is working very nicely. I do wish to thank you very sincerely for your effort in helping me to get it fixed and returned as I am sure they would have done nothing for me if you hadn't stepped in.

So again I thank you and I sure will tell, and have told, friends and farmers around here just what you have done for me.—*Mrs. W. F., Robbinsville, N. J.*

We were certainly happy to get a settlement on this complaint. Our subscriber wrote us late in August about the trouble she was having with her freezer which was 2-years old and which had a 5-year warranty. The manufacturer referred us to the local distributor for servicing. He practically refused service and we were advised by the company that, as a result, they had cancelled his franchise. The freezer finally was returned to the manufacturer for repair which now has been completed satisfactorily.

— A. A. —

TOO LATE

May I ask your advice about the letter enclosed?

When I agreed with the salesman for these books, I expected to be employed, but since then I've had an illness and still am unable to work. I'm a widow with two sons to support and I feel now the money for these books could be, and is, needed for so many essential things. Could I not mail the books back to them? They have my $2.00 fee for handling costs.

Unfortunately the concern is not interested in whether or not the customer has a job. They are only interested in the fact that they have a contract. It is true they might cancel it, but certainly they would not do it for $2.00 as you suggest.

If the books are sent back, the company can sue for the entire amount, claiming that this was a legal contract and that it was broken by you.

The remedy, of course, is to be absolutely certain that you want the books and can pay for them before you sign the contract. We wish you had done that and are printing your experience for the guidance of others.

— A. A. —

ADDRESS WANTED

A subscriber would like to locate her uncle, William Gebou or Gebo, formerly from Altona, N. Y., when last heard from was in Johnstown, N. Y. At the present time is believed to be in Vermont and is about 61 years old.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. F. G. Parks, Dickinson Center (refund on merchandise)	$12.33
Mr. Francis Schlick, Attica (refund on merchandise)	5.00
Mrs. Lester Rouber, Dansville (refund on towels)	2.25
Mr. Carlton Loomis, Greene (payment for saw)	168.00
Miss Mary Conway, New Paltz (refund on merchandise)	3.95
Mr. Erie J. Deviney, Trumansburg (adjustment on repairs)	39.90
Miss Dorothy Clemons, Bath (refund on dress)	9.98
Mr. Steve Zahorian, Pine City (refund on hay)	35.00
Mrs. Herbert Leake, Ellenville (refund on towels)	2.25
Mrs. R. E. Dineen, Ellicottville (refund on dress)	8.98
Mr. Gail Woodhouse, Lowville (refund on insurance)	26.81

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Albert Blackford, Newton (settlement of claim)	25.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

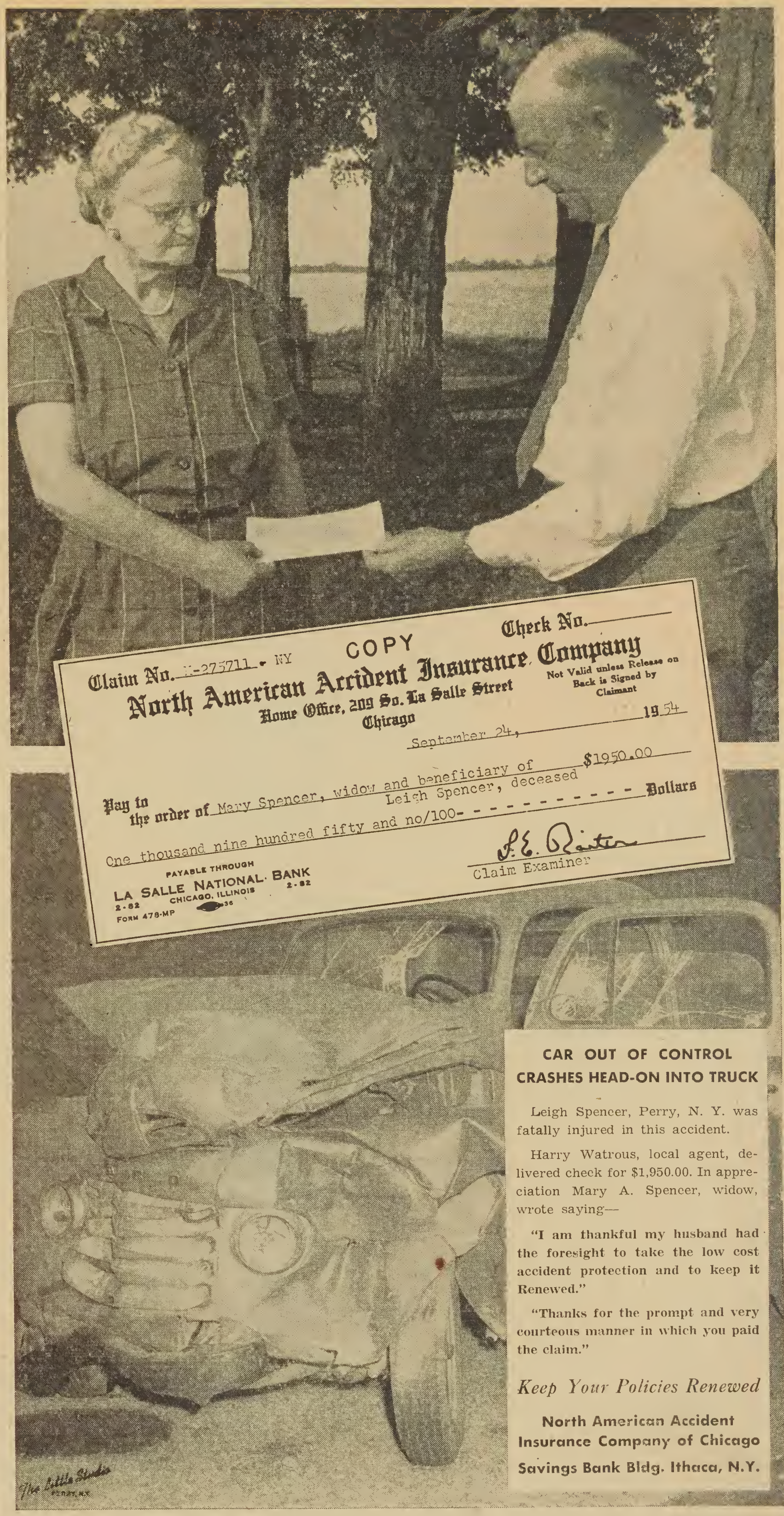
Mr. W. E. Parker, Dover (refund on merchandise)	3.00

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Harold Jennings, Meshoppen (payment on bill)	33.25
Mrs. John Altemeier, New Milford (settlement on insurance)	86.43
Mr. Geo Hamilton, Genesee (settlement of claim)	60.00

VERMONT

Mrs. Gladys Cameron, Brandon (refund on merchandise)	11.96



CAR OUT OF CONTROL CRASHES HEAD-ON INTO TRUCK

Leigh Spencer, Perry, N. Y. was fatally injured in this accident.

Harry Watrous, local agent, delivered check for $1,950.00. In appreciation Mary A. Spencer, widow, wrote saying—

"I am thankful my husband had the foresight to take the low cost accident protection and to keep it Renewed."

"Thanks for the prompt and very courteous manner in which you paid the claim."

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago

Savings Bank Bldg. Ithaca, N.Y.

HIGH PRESSURE
FOUNTAIN BRUSH
WASHES CARS LIKE MAGIC WITH ROTARY POWER SPRAY

A Sparkling Clean Car YOURS
...in 7 to 10 minutes...
NO HARD LABOR!
NO FUSS! NO MESS!



SAVE $3.00
From Factory-to-You!
1.98 COMPLETE KIT—REG. 4.98

NEW 3-WAY FOUNTAIN BRUSH WASHES CARS, PORCHES, FLOORS, SCREENS, WINDOWS—QUICK, EASY!

Now . . . Order your famous AEROMAT FOUNTAIN BRUSH direct from the factory and save $3.00. Thousands sold last year at much higher prices. The new, improved 1955 model is better than ever — gives you quicker, more thoro washing action. Simply attach it to your garden hose and wash your car sparkling clean in 7 to 10 minutes! Wonderful for household chores also! Washes screens, windows, Venetian blinds, floors, walls, tile, awnings, porches, outdoor furniture. So thoro — so quick — so easy!

ROTARY HIGH PRESSURE ACTION—WORKS FOR YOU!

The AEROMAT has a built-in suds chamber. Drop in a "Magic" Detergent Pellet supplied with your brush, turn on the water and glide it along your car! No hard scrubbing. No back straining. You take it easy while the high pressure ROTARY SPRAY ACTION loosens and removes all road film and dirt. It's easy...it's fast...it's fun!

3 SECTION TELESCOPE HANDLE LIKE 3 BRUSHES IN ONE!

NEW for 1955 — a 3 section fountain handle — makes the new model AEROMAT handier than ever. Each section is one foot long. Use 3 sections for washing cars, walls, windows. Use one or two sections for other work. Easy to store away or take along when you travel! STAR FEATURE: Bristles are made with the new miracle product — DUROSTYRENE — soft as silk, cannot scratch or mar paint — yet it lasts for years and years!

COMPLETE KIT — ONLY $1.98

Includes Brush, Handle, Suds Chamber, Magic Pellets and Carrying Case

You get everything you need, ready for INSTANT use — nothing else to buy. Try an AEROMAT kit now — without risk. Send only 1.98 m.o., check or cash for immediate delivery. Or order C.O.D. plus 44 cents postage. RUSH COUPON AT ONCE! Quantities limited. First come, first served. Get yours direct from the manufacturer and save over half! Your money back quick if not 100% satisfied!

FREE to YOU! 10 CAR WASHES!

Yours free of extra cost — a generous trial supply of AEROMAT "MAGIC" SUDS PELLETS. — enough for 10 car washes. Place in built-in chamber. As water flows thru, pellets foam into suds. Road film dissolves and slides off. Leaves no streaks! Never mars finish. Free package contains enough pellets for 10 car washes. If you paid only $1 per wash you would save $10. Extra packages available: Regular Size for 12 washes: 59 cents. Large size washes 24 cars, cost only $1.

MOTO-MATIC COMPANY

352 Fourth Ave., Dept. 342-E-444, New York 10, N. Y.

SEE IT IN ACTION! TRY—BEFORE YOU BUY!

Use, try, test an AEROMAT any way you like for 5 days. See the ROTARY SUDS ACTION thru the VISIBLE HEAD. See how it dissolves road sludge and dirt with practically no work! Then, if you're not thrilled in every way, return to our factory for immediate refund of your 1.98 — no questions asked! Rush coupon now for free trial — no obligation. It's not a sale until you've tried it and agree it's simply amazing!

USE FOR ALL HOUSE WASH JOBS!

RUSH for COMPLETE KIT... on 5 DAY APPROVAL!

MOTO-MATIC COMPANY
352 Fourth Ave., Dept. 342-E-444, New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH.. Aeromat Washer Kits, complete with Carrying Case, Brush Head, Suds Chamber, 3 handles with all fittings, complete for 1.98 each — on 5 DAY TRIAL — MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. I'm not buying — I'M trying. If I am not delighted, you will refund my 1.98 at once.

☐ 1.98 enclosed — RUSH all postage paid.
☐ Send C.O.D. plus 44c postage.

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....State.....

☐ ALSO send .... Large Size package of magic pellets at $1 each — enough for 24 car washes. ☐ Send .... pkgs. reg. size at 59c each for 12 washes.

COPYRIGHT 1955 MOTO-MATIC CO.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JUNE 4, 1955

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

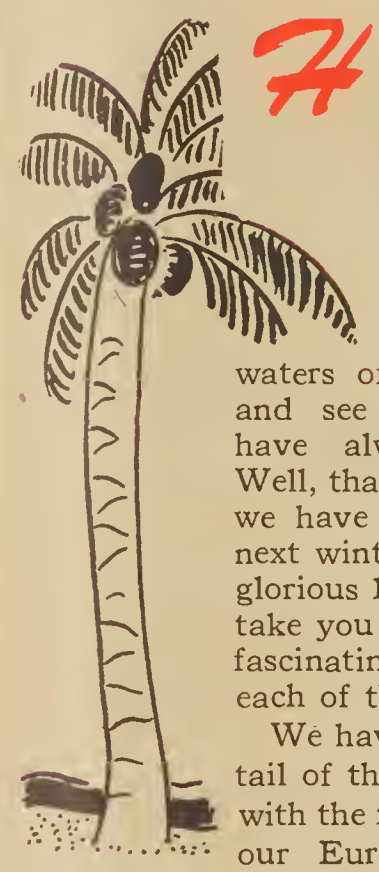
IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Killing Flies	6
Retail Selling	8
Ring Test	11
Flock Management	15
Milk in Spotlight	18
Grass Silage	22
Farm Pond Fishing	23

CAREFREE CARIBBEAN CRUISE

Havana • Panama • Cartagena
Curacao • Jamaica • Haiti

JANUARY 5-20, 1956



HAVE you ever dreamed of visiting sun-kissed tropical paradises where life is gay and colorful? Do you wish you could take a luxurious, relaxing cruise in the sparkling blue waters of the Caribbean Sea and see romantic isles you have always heard about? Well, that is the kind of a tour we have planned for you for next winter January 5-20, — a glorious 15-day cruise that will take you to six countries, with fascinating land excursions in each of them.

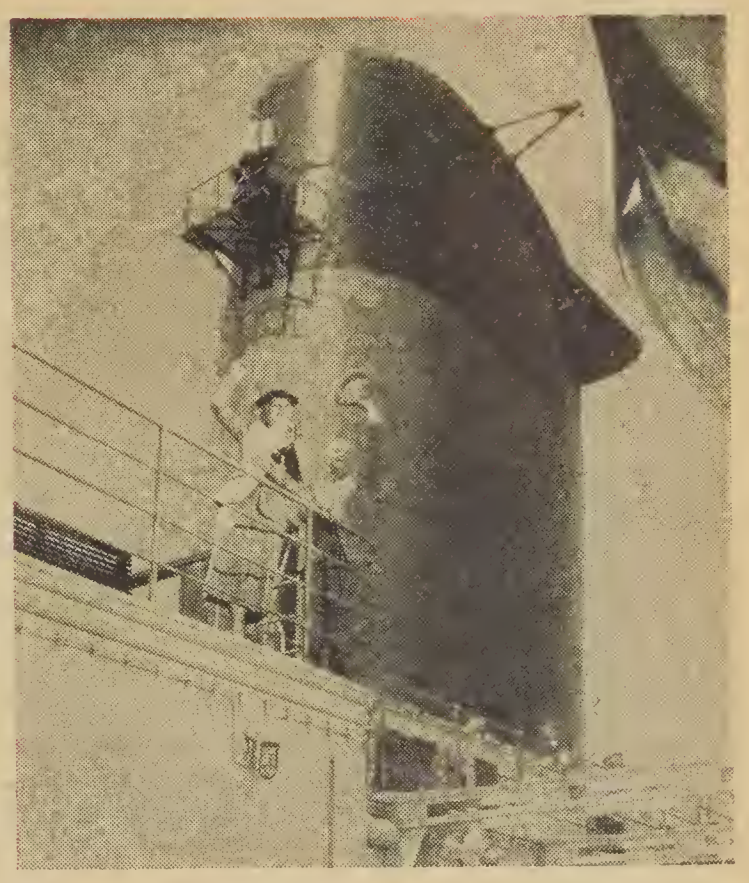
We have arranged every detail of this trip in cooperation with the fine folks who manage our European tours — the Travel Service Bureau of Brookline, Massachusetts, and we are filled with enthusiasm for this perfectly delightful cruise. It is exactly what many of you have asked us for, and we believe that it surpasses any similar tour.

Our home for this cruise will be the beautiful new trans-Atlantic ship, the Homeric, which represents the very latest in passenger comfort. Its modern staterooms, magnificent dining salon, theater, and broad sun-swept decks make it the perfect ship for the perfect cruise. On January 5 we will sail from New York City, and as we glide down the Hudson and head southward, you will leave behind all your cares and give yourself up to the pleasure of lazy, happy days at sea. The memory of these golden days will be with you forever—meals fit for a king, attendants on hand to fulfill your slightest wish, deck sports, sun tanning on deck, relaxing in your deck chair and chatting with congenial new friends. Those of you who have traveled with us before will also find many old friends aboard. From the number of advance reservations we are getting from former American Agriculturist tour members, it looks as if this will be a real reunion for many of you!

Our first port of call in the Caribbean is Havana, Cuba, and as you sail into its bright blue harbor, you will be thrilled by the sight of ancient Morro Castle, whose massive old walls and fortifications recall exciting episodes in Cuban history. Motor cars will pick us up at dockside and take us along Havana's palm-shaded boulevards and centuries-old cobblestone streets. Among other famous sights, we'll see Columbus Cathedral, old palaces of the Spanish nobility, the world-famous La Corona cigar factory, the beautiful Capitol Building, and a perfume factory located at the picturesque Chateau Madrid Gardens with their colorful tropical foliage.

Our second port of call will be Cristobal, the modern American-built port at the entrance to the Panama Canal. Motor

(Continued on Page 10)



It will be good-by to winter when we head southward aboard the S. S. Homeric!

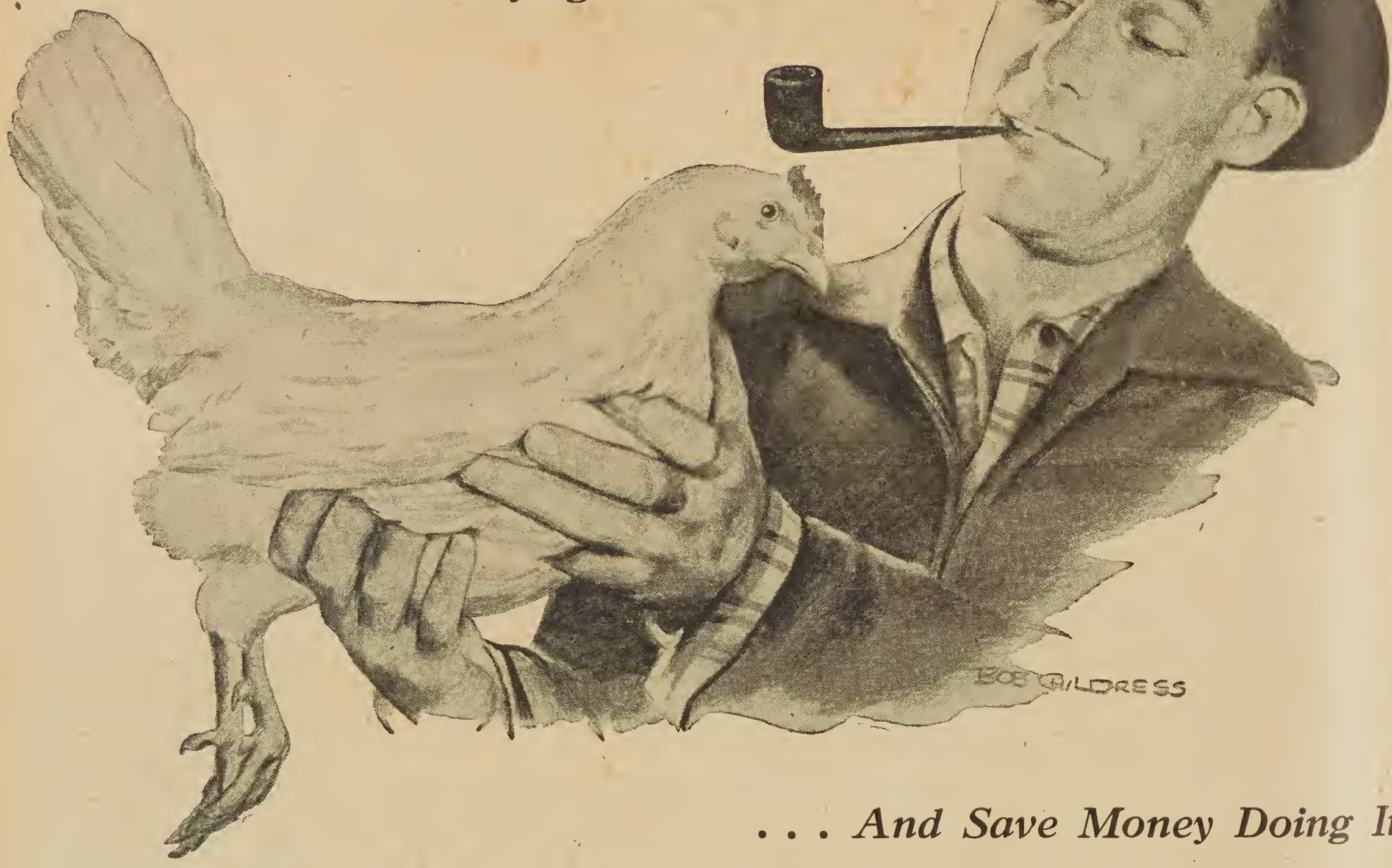
—Photo: Ewing Galloway



Jamaica, one of the most beautiful islands in the British West Indies, is truly a Paradise Isle. One of the picturesque sights to be seen there is the transportation of bananas to market atop the heads of native workers.

—Photo: Travel Service Bureau

Here's How To Grow The Best Pullets You've Ever Put In A Laying House



. . . And Save Money Doing It

ARE your pullets near the 8 weeks' mark? If so, it's time for a change in their feed.

Here's why . . . as Johnny Huttar, G.L.F. Poultry Specialist, puts it—

"Each G.L.F. poultry mash formula is aimed at a particular age or kind of bird. What's right for a chick in the first 6 weeks of its life is wrong in the next 6 and even more wrong in the 6 after that.

"Why?

"Because in the first 6 weeks, a chick doubles its weight every two weeks and eats very little feed to do it. Putting these two things together, you need a feed that's highly concentrated in nutrients, especially vitamins and protein. But as time goes on, the rate of growth slows down—in spite of anything you can do—and at the same time the bird's feed intake goes up. A less concentrated feed like Growing Mash matches this situation better than the high-geared Starter ration does.

"So, G.L.F. aims its Growing Mash—together with an increasing proportion of scratch grains—at the needs of the growing pullet from 8 weeks to maturity. It not only fits these needs better than the more concentrated Starter . . . but it costs less, as might be expected.

"Nothing is gained in bird health or growth if you don't make this change and save this money. Actually, by using G.L.F. Growing Mash from 8 weeks on, you can cut your feed bills by as much as $3 per 100 birds."

When your next batch of chicks reach the 8 weeks' mark, switch them over to G.L.F. Growing Mash. You'll find that this high energy mash is priced right . . . and is an ideal feed for getting a flock of pullets ready for the laying house.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

There's A Best Feed For Every Situation...Take Your Choice

G.L.F. Growing Mash—Well suited for birds raised in confinement because it is high in vitamins, protein and necessary minerals that birds just can't get from grains alone.

G.L.F. Growing Mash Pellets—The same formula as regular Growing Mash. Especially useful on a windy range, because the pellet form helps prevent feed wastage.

G.L.F. Green Pasture Growing Mash—Ideal for feeding on good, green pasture. This mash cuts feed costs even further by eliminating the expensive ingredients that good, green grass and sunlight provide anyway. As much as ⅔ of the pullets' diet may be grain after 12 weeks if they are on good range. This mash comes in pellet form, too.

G.L.F. All-Mash Grower—This top mash, made of regular G.L.F. Growing Mash and scratch grains combined, is ideal for birds fed by automatic feeder.

G.L.F. Mixing Mash—A good growing mash can be made by using 800 pounds of G.L.F. Layer Mixing Mash and 1200 pounds of your own grains. Here's a real way to cut feed costs.

G.L.F. Growing Mash...

From 8 Weeks to Maturity



TOO YOUNG TO DIE!

I HAVE been reading a lot on the dairyman's plight. How to sell more milk, how to get more money for it. Damn the dealer! Damn Harriman! etc.!!

Mr. Editor, isn't it just possible that we dairy farmers aren't quite as hard up as we think we are? True, it costs like hades for everything we buy, and milk and slaughter cows don't bring as much as they did a few years ago, but we aren't paying so much for feed either.

I notice a lot of us can afford cars, T.V. sets, and most of us got modern plumbing in our homes now. That brings our living costs up a bit more than when we used the old outhouse. But we got better cows, better feeding programs, and better land management, if we would only all use them right.

Maybe some of us got too big, along the way, so that when a little price squeeze sets in the pinch hurts the pocketbook and we can't afford that new car or tractor we had set our sights on for this year.

Or maybe those of us who aren't managing the business right and are too lazy to look and plan ahead, and use all these new methods, such as artificial breeding, pasture management etc., get caught in the squeeze and find we aren't making a profit any more.

Farming is no longer a muscle man's business. You got to use a little head work too. I suppose that is what we call progress.

Lots of us in the dairy business nowadays don't belong there. But instead of admitting it we go crying to the government for help. Then, too, lots of us lazy fellers just hate to give up a nice soft chair by the T.V. set, for a job elsewhere. You have to punch a time clock on one of those jobs you know.

How many of us really understand cows? How many of us feed and care for them right? How many of us can walk up to old Betsy out in the barn yard and scratch her back of the ear, without having old Betsy give us a queer look and edge away suspicious like and maybe mutter; "What's come over the old man? Must be getting sentimental in his old age."

Few farmers can do these things, I'll bet. Yet to make a profit out of dairying nowadays you must understand all of these things and more. You got to be able to fix machinery, keep books, do plumbing and be able to baby sit with junior while the wife's in town getting a permanent.

I could go on and on with this subject of what's wrong with us dairymen, but in view of the fact that 99-99/100% of us are looking for more money for our milk I better shut up and go out in the barn and have a talk with old Betsy. Its a lot safer too; she don't talk back!

I don't expect you to print this, but if you should, please do not use my name or even my address. I am too young to die.—*S.K.—N.Y.*

— A. A. —

ANOTHER RECORD

I HAVE just finished reading your article "Feeding Grain On Pasture" in the May 7th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in which you refer to Mr. Warner Harrington and his aim to produce 300,000 pounds of milk in the coming year. You stated that you would like to hear from anyone who had achieved this goal.

My farm is located two miles from the village of Lowville, N. Y., and I have 240 acres of land. At present I have 75 head of stock and have 55 milking cows. I operate the farm only with the help of a school boy who does not do any milking, but tends only to other chores. During the past year I produced 488,000 pounds of milk. I thought you would be interested in hearing about it.

If you are ever in the vicinity of Lowville, I would be glad to have you visit the farm and look around.

—*Leo L. Hanno, Lowville, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

HOW TO GET RID OF MOLES

I WAS troubled last year with moles in my pansy beds. I wrote Mr. J. R. Hefler at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H. and asked him what to do. One remedy he gave me was to dig some earth worms (I called them fish worms 50 years ago), poison them with strychnine and drop into the mole run.

It worked with me and I have not been troubled since.—*D. V. Cahalane, Charleston, N. H.*

— A. A. —

MOLE KILLER

I NOTICED in your issue of April 16 in the Question Box someone was asking how to get rid of moles. We have had excellent results with "Mo-Go" poisoned peanuts for moles and gophers. We have had better success with this product than with all the traps we ever tried. We obtained it at the drug store and feed elevator.—*J. J. Yoder, Centreville, Michigan*

— A. A. —

YOU ARE RIGHT

I NOTED on page 7 of the May 7th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that the flies that lay the eggs of the cattle grub do so "on the cow's back." Isn't this a misstatement? I had recently informed my students that this was the work of last year's heel fly. —*Cliff Thatcher, Vo-Ag. Teacher, King Ferry Central School, N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: You are absolutely correct. Whoever wrote the item either did not know the facts or more likely "misspoke" and no one here caught the error.—*H.L.C.*

DISOWNED LAMBS



I AM enclosing a picture of the four orphans taking dinner from their home-made feeder. We had 10 ewes that gave us 22 lambs. Two sets of triplets and 8 sets of twins. These four were disowned and were brought to the house to be bottle fed. After the first two weeks you could no longer take turns feeding them. They all demanded their bottle at once, so I made the bottle holder. They love it and are growing wonderful. They now take about 1 quart of milk each to every feeding. Have to get another cow, I guess.—*A. R. Wilson, Cranbury, N. J.*

NATURE in her own sure way put the flavor in P.A.



Prince Albert's exclusive process gives pipe smokers cool, long-burning smoking enjoyment. This process *holds* and *heightens* the mellow-ripe goodness of P.A.'s choice tobacco. Prince Albert is tobacco as Nature meant tobacco to be!



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

FUEL MAN FAVORS NATURAL TASTE!

"No other tobacco ever gave me the cool smoke I get from Prince Albert! P.A.'s *natural* flavor's just right for me!" **Arthur Prather**
FUEL OIL DISTRIBUTOR



Naturally mild and tasty
SO COOL SMOKING!

Prince Albert's clean, fresh aroma gets the ladies' vote, too!

Prince Albert
AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WHAT MAKES THE WIDE SPREAD?

WALTER REUTHER, president of the CIO, recently spoke before the Congressional House Committee on Agriculture. He said in effect that the laborer loves the farmer and wants him to get higher prices, and that organized labor would support high rigid farm parity prices if farmers in return would back up labor demands for a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.

The interests of organized labor and of the farmer are not mutual.

The high cost of labor is the chief reason for the spread between what the farmer gets and the consumer pays. Charles Faddis, writing in "The Pennsylvania Farmer," says:

"For example, the drivers of milk delivery trucks, who have no investment, realize more for the mere delivery than does the producer for his labor, plus his heavy investment in land, buildings, stock, and machinery. Indeed, in many areas it costs more to deliver the milk than it does to raise the feed, care for and milk the cow, haul the milk to the processing plant, process and bottle it. It is responsible for the high price of milk to the consumer, which creates a surplus of dairy products.

"In cases where a strike of the drivers took place, or was threatened, the distributors have been forced to cut the price to the producer in order to raise the wages of the drivers, who were already getting more than their just share of the milk dollar of the housewife.

"The same conditions prevail in regard to the processing and distribution of almost all the products of agriculture."

According to Farm Economics, published by the New York State College of Agriculture, the index of prices received by New York farmers in December 1954 was 214. The costs of dairy farming were 335. The earnings of factory workers were 634, or almost three times what farmers received for their products.

The modern housewife is demanding more and more elaborate processing of nearly every food she buys. Every additional demand means more high labor costs. Right there, my friends, is the reason for the high spread and for the too low prices which farmers receive.

But thinking farmers do not want high rigid price supports because they know that this policy not only leads to more government regulation and less freedom to operate, but also to a continued piling up of surpluses in government storehouses. As Jim McConnell said recently, the basic farm products with high price supports are all in trouble, with no prospect of much relief in the next several years. On the other hand, commodities not government-supported, or only moderately so, have gone through the rigors of postwar adjustment and now are immediately headed for better times.

BETTER TIMES FOR POULTRYMEN

LIKE other animals, chickens grow fat, but unlike hogs and cows, the location of the fat in their bodies is different except that all animals deposit fat around their intestines. A steer stores it in his muscles, a hog on his back, and a chicken stores the fat under the skin.

That biological fact is a factor in increasing poultry consumption, because people with a tendency to put on weight favor poultry because of its lean meat.

The increase in consumption of poultry meat in recent years is phenomenal. According to "Farm Economics," published by the New York State College of Agriculture, the annual consumption per capita of poultry meat before 1940 was around 12-15 pounds. Now it is at an all-time high of 23 pounds per capita annually.

By E. R. Eastman

Poultrymen face a good future. Consumption of poultry meat and of eggs is increasing. Because the industry has kept away from government supports, heavy government surpluses don't hang over the market. The industry is also doing an outstanding advertising and publicity job.

FLOWERS FOR PIN MONEY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST receives many letters from women asking for suggestions on how they can earn a little extra money. Here is an idea that maybe some of you can use.

Why not grow flowers for sale? Many persons have made money growing gladioli. Flowers are not hard to grow, but you should have a market in mind before you start. A deal might be made with the proprietor of a nearby roadside stand. I know a man who peddles bouquets of glads throughout the season in a small city near his farm. That takes much time, but I think he makes money.

Another possibility is to sell glads or other flowers to one or more flower shops. Still another suggestion is to grow, advertise and sell gladoli bulbs.

All of this presupposes a thorough knowledge of what problems one will meet in the growing of flowers. The first principle of marketing anything is to have a high quality product.

HAYING STARTS EARLY NOW

MY FRIEND, Master Farmer Hugh Humphreys, and Mrs. Humphreys drove halfway across the state from New Hartford, near Utica, to visit with us this last weekend. He showed me a picture of one of his big hayfields thickly dotted with rolled bales. Hugh is very enthusiastic about this way of harvesting hay.

As I looked at this picture I thought of how much more we know about the right way to grow and harvest hay than we did when I was a boy. Years ago almost all hay was cut too late, the haying season sometimes running on until late in August. We know now that that late-cut hay loses much of its value.

No single harvesting practice has done more to improve the quality of hay than the practice of making grass silage. This method can save surplus spring pasture, and cut weed seed production. Making grass silage helps to stretch the haying season and make it possible to harvest grass in late May or early June, when the weather is not always good for curing hay.

The quality of grass silage can be greatly reduced if it is not cut at the right time. Grasses should be cut between early heading and early bloom; legumes between 1/10 and ½ bloom. You can make good grass silage without field wilting or preservatives. Field wilting will help reduce juice loss. Grass silage preservatives have just one purpose—they cut offensive odors.

FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE BEST LETTER

JUNE is Dairy Month. So are all the other months. Milk is just as healthful, just as delicious, in December or February as it is in June.

I sometimes wonder if in putting so much emphasis on milk for health, we are not getting the public away from the truth that milk is a wonderfully tasty drink and food. When I am tired and hot, or perhaps fed-up on other food, I like nothing better than good old bread and milk—unless it be johnnycake and milk. I like milk warm from the cow or cold from the refrigerator. I like just plain milk, and I like to mix in a little molasses or maple sirup.

Try it. It's darn good!

Some housewives claim that it is difficult to get their families to use much milk. Some of you must have some good suggestions. For the best letter on "How I Get My Family To Use Milk" we will pay $5, with $1 for each other letter we can find space to print. Make your letters short, and have them in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offices not later than June 15. Address them to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department M, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

WHY MACHINERY BREAKS DOWN

THE other day I was visiting with a neighbor and his son, who were operating two tractors. While I talked with the father, the son grabbed a wrench and gave his tractor a quick inspection. That tractor will be operating when others will be out of business.

My older brother used to spend so much time tinkering with his machinery that I thought it was just an excuse for loafing. Maybe one reason why I felt that was that while he was tinkering I had to keep plugging away with a scythe, a hand hoe, or a potato hook.

Anyway, I have lived to change my mind, for even to keep the simple tools of the horse and buggy age in repair and good working order required a lot of tinkering. That surely goes double for the complicated tractors and other modern farm equipment. It is beyond my comprehension why some farmers will drive a tractor or use other machinery without stopping until it is ready to fall apart.

Proper care will greatly extend the life of any machine. Use grease and oil liberally. Air filters on the tractor should be checked. Operated in almost constant dust, they need frequent cleaning and renewing. Oil should be changed after every 30-60 hours of operation, and it should be the right oil for your tractor. Change the filters when the oil is changed.

Manufacturers have carefully prepared instructions for the use of all farm equipment. Read them frequently.

READS FROM "KIVER TO KIVER"

"Just received American Agriculturist, and had to take time to sit right down and tell you how much I enjoy it from cover to cover. Being a city girl, born and raised, I now love the farm life, and our traetor couldn't haul me back to the city again. Only time I even go to our nearest big town is in dire distress, such as toothaches."

Every mail brings these enthusiastic letters, and they certainly help us to keep on trying to give you a better and better paper.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

EDDIE CANTOR used to tell the story about the passenger in upper 9 who was making a general nuisance of himself.

"I say, conductor," he yelled, "will you please get me a glass of water?"

"My man," answered the conductor, "that's the 10th glass of water I've gotten you in the last five minutes. I never heard of anyone drinking so much."

"I ain't drinking it," yelled the passenger. "My berth's on fire!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 11. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: In April, U. S. milk production provided 2% **less milk and dairy products per capita** than was available a year ago. Total U. S. milk production for the first four months of 1955 was 1% below a year ago. **The dairying outlook is improving partly because production and demand are drawing closer together, but largely because of successful efforts to dispose of the burdensome supplies owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.**

The April uniform price in New York market was $3.57 per cwt. plus 16c from Super Pool, making total of $3.73 compared to $3.52 April 1954. In Boston the June Class I price will be up 22c—first time in 20 years that June price was above May. In Boston market, April marks the 6th consecutive month that fluid milk consumption has increased at least 2% compared to same month last year.

BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION: The so-called "Accelerated Brucellosis Eradication Program" has been in effect 5 months and progress has been made. It is estimated that by the end of the year 14.7 million cattle will be tested compared to 9 million last year; 4.6 million calves vaccinated compared to 4 million last year; 387,000 reactors found compared to 235,000 last year; and 291,000 reactors slaughtered compared to 121,000 last year.

It is not expected that the two-year expanded drive will completely wipe out Brucellosis. It will increase the number of Brucellosis-free counties and bring the goal of complete eradication much closer. **At present only 3 states, Maine, New Hampshire and North Carolina are "Modified Certified Brucellosis-free."**

POULTRY: On May 11 in New York City, the Poultry and Egg National Board demonstrated in a party for food, radio and TV editors the theme "Potatoes Go With Chicken." The money spent by the Poultry and Egg National Board is multiplied many times by cooperation of food editors the nation over.

A recent meeting of poultry leaders in New York State was typical of others in the Northeast. Purpose is to organize more effectively for two purposes: 1. To get still bigger results from money by Poultry and Egg National Board. 2. To increase financial support by poultrymen to the Board.

ODD FIGHT: The fight to re-impose 90% supports on basic farm commodities continues. **Many believe, however, that the fight is mainly political, based on the hope that if a 90% support bill is passed and the President vetoes it, it will make farmers angry.**

Backers of flexible supports point out: 1. That high, rigid supports have a record of costly failures. 2. That high rigid supports have not kept farm prices up or held surpluses down. 3. That producers of beef cattle, hogs, poultry, fruits and vegetables, all non-supported, have adjusted production to demand better than producers of crops supported at high levels. 4. That farm products not supported at high levels are averaging to sell nearer 90% of parity than are those which have had high rigid supports. 5. That the present unfavorable price situation developed while 90% support of basic commodities was in effect.

APPLE PROMOTION: The "Gateway to Health" is the title of a movie which tells the story of effect of apples on health. 250 copies of the movie are in circulation with more being purchased. For information write to New York-New England Apple Institute, Kingston, New York.

REMINDERS: Oats make good silage, and early harvesting removes competition to the grass and clover seeding.

Top dressing legume meadows with 300 pounds per acre of 0-20-20 after the first cutting will increase yields.

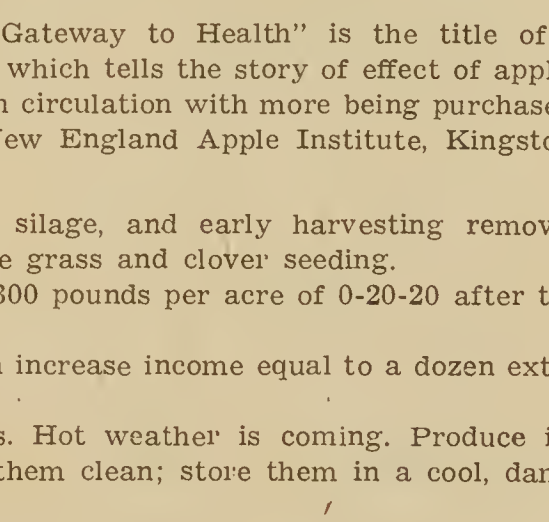
Good handling of poultry manure can increase income equal to a dozen extra eggs per hen per year.

Consumers are egg-quality-conscious. Hot weather is coming. Produce infertile eggs; gather them often; keep them clean; store them in a cool, damp place until sold.

Irrigation pays under many conditions. However, study costs of installation and operation, and in particular be sure of your water supply, before you invest.

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IF NEIGHBOR and all slaves like him who work all day with so much vim would stop to ponder on their lot, they'd realize what luck they've got. Like all who work their lives away, those birds complain 'most ev'ry day that they've got twice the cares to bear of other people anywhere. But if they'd knock off work some day and find a quiet place to lay where they could watch the clouds and sky, perhaps they'd realize just why a farmer's life is quite a treat, it's something that is hard to beat because he's got so darn much more than others to be thankful for.

Some folks live where they seldom see a thing as lovely as a tree, and they can't see the sky so blue except in tiny patches through a maze of poles and wires, by gee, or masts for picking up TV. But even if they had a place where they could look up into space, the city's constant clanging din would hem all restful thinking in, or else they'd only see the sky as something in which bombers fly. That's why, out here where we can rest and get some thinking off our chest, it seems to me it's such a crime to stick to working all the time.



NEW IDEA MOWERS AND SIDE-RAKES are quick on-and-off. The semi-mounted mower (shown here) fits 65 tractor models. The full-trailing mower fits any tractor with PTO. Low-wheel and high-wheel rakes are suspension-trussed for rigid strength. Reels yield at both ends. Controls can be handled from tractor seat. Changes from side-rake to tedder at flip of lever.

How to speed up "Operation Hay-Time"!

What makes nutrient-rich, appetizing hay? First of all, good curing weather. The rest is up to you and your tools. The production of high quality hay requires fast, clean cutting; quick, even curing with minimum sunlight on leafy portion; good timing; rapid storing.

Fast cutting and curing

Because New Idea mowers are quick and easy on-and-off, you can jump into a weather break at a moment's notice. Built to close tolerances and a little stronger than necessary, New Idea mowers can be relied on to cut smoothly, steadily, cleanly, even on sharp turns. It's easy to get a day's cutting down by the time air temperature reaches good curing stage.

Hay is made in the windrow

A New Idea side-rake and tedder windrows hay for ideal curing. The quick drying, easy-to-shatter leaves . . . which carry most of the feed value . . . are turned into the center of the windrow. There they cure slowly, away from the searing, nutrient-bleaching sun. The coarse, tough stems stick out for faster curing. In this way both the leaves and the stems cure out evenly, which keeps shattering to a minimum. Most of the nutritional value of your hay gets to the barn and your live-stock.

Try it on your farm

To test the hay-making ability of a New Idea mower or side-rake, ask your community New Idea dealer to bring one out to your farm. Have him show you how to adjust and operate it for best results. Then mow or windrow a day's cutting yourself. It's our bet you'll never let that New Idea machine leave your farm.

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.

Dept. 1546, Coldwater, Ohio

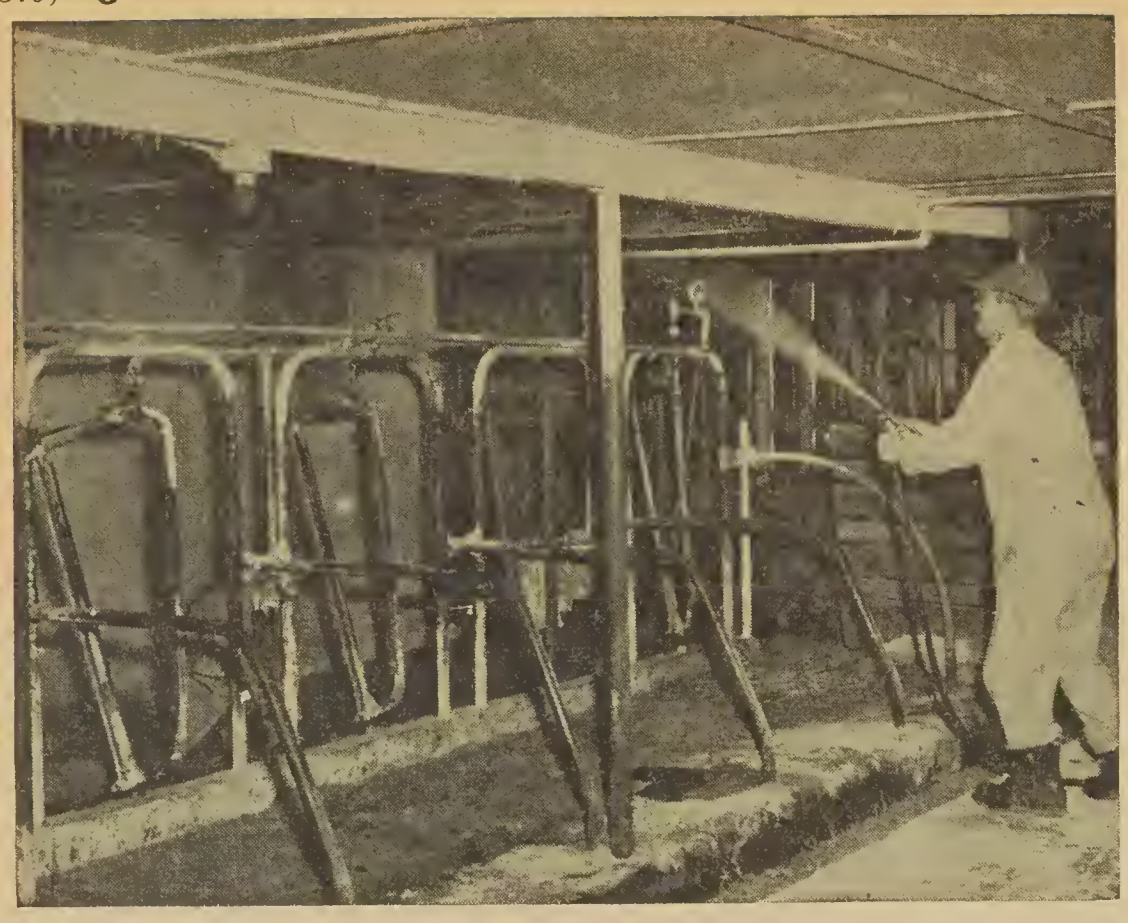
Send coupon for free illustrated literature:

☐ Full trailing mower
☐ Semi-mounted mower
☐ High-wheel side-rake and tedder
☐ Low-wheel side-rake and tedder
☐ "New Ideas for Handling Hay"
☐ All-purpose elevator
☐ Twine-wire-tie baler
☐ I am a student . . . I farm _____ acres

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

COUNTY_____ STATE_____



Control flies in dairy barns by spraying thoroughly with malathion.

MALATHION IS THE PREFERRED INSECTICIDE FOR FLY CONTROL

Malathion's amazing effectiveness, long residual kill and low cost are a few of the reasons. And here are *more* reasons why malathion is attracting so many new users:

- It is recommended for fly control by USDA.
- It can be applied in and around dairy barns, on manure piles and garbage heaps, along fence rows, on the ground around water troughs—and on similar places where flies gather or breed.
- Easy to use as a knockdown and residual spray made from wettable powder or emulsifiable liquid. Also available as a dry bait.
- Residual kill lasts up to 21 days, depending on local conditions.
- Kills DDT-resistant flies and fly maggots, too.
- Quickly effective.
- Economical.

Don't spend another dollar on fly control until you get all the facts about malathion!

Consult your local agricultural authority. Write for free leaflet.

Malathion insecticides are available from well-known manufacturers. See your regular supplier. Look for MALATHION on the label.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

DEVELOPERS AND PRODUCERS OF MALATHION AND PARATHION TECHNICAL

NOW IS THE TIME

Yes, now is the time to protect your property from destruction by LIGHTNING with a modern IPC Lightning Rod System. Check the record—37% of all rural fires are caused by LIGHTNING. IPC Systems definitely prevent these disasters.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER—Dept. AI
SPECIAL PRICES & TERMS NOW

INDEPENDENT PROTECTION COMPANY, INC.

125 N. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Goshen Indiana

Openings for Dealers & Salesmen Now

UNADILLA SILOS

Send For Catalog — Factory Creosote Treated

CHOICE OF LEADING DAIRYMEN

Unadilla Silo Co., Box B-615, Unadilla, N.Y.

HEAVY DUTY

CATTLE TAGS

AND

NECK CHAINS

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER and PRICES

Dealer Inquiries Invited

DIXIE SEAL & STAMP COMPANY
P. O. Box 972
Atlanta 1, Georgia

How to KILL FLIES in the Dairy Barn

By H. H. Schwardt

Professor of Entomology, Cornell University

THERE will be a wide choice of fly killing chemicals on the market this summer and the use of some of them, along with reasonable cleanliness in and around the barn, will make it possible to hold flies to a reasonable minimum. There will be no strictly new chemicals this season but several promising ones are in the experimental stage. It takes time to get these materials federally accepted for dairy barn use and the prospect of any of them becoming available this season is dim.

The fly baits first appeared three years ago. The first one was a solution that was sprinkled on the floor. The baits have gone dry now and at least a dozen will be sold this summer. Several of them are made of granulated sugar with the poison, a fly attractant, and a dye sprayed on. One uses ground oyster shell as a base, and another ground corn. The sugar baits are colored to guard against accidental use in food, and the ground corn bait contains a little gravel to warn those who might inadvertently use it as a cooked cereal. In our tests during the summer of 1954 all the baits containing malathion, diazinon or L 13/59 gave very good but not complete fly control.

How to Use Baits

Most of the bait manufacturers recommend scattering an ounce of bait on each thousand square feet of barn floor. They suggest daily application for a few days or until the fly population is well reduced then two or three times a week. Our tests in 1954 indicated that this was an effective schedule.

The problem is to keep baits available to the flies as long as possible in barns that are cleaned daily. Obviously the best time to apply bait is immediately after the morning clean up. Scattering bait in the window sills and on foundation ledges will keep it available longer. Which bait should you use? We can't say. All of those tested, Fly Flakes, Dipterex 199, Ortho Fly Killer Dry Bait, and Diazinon Fly Bait, have given fairly satisfactory results. There will be many more this year. Unfortunately the diazinon bait is not yet accepted for dairy barn use.

Spraying Walls

A good residual spray applied to walls and ceiling will give somewhat more satisfactory fly control than a bait, and the cost will be about the same. Malathion is the best one now available and acceptable for dairy barn use. Two quarts of the 50 per cent emulsifiable malathion will make 25 gallons of spray, enough to spray a 50-cow barn once. The treatment will be more effective and last a little longer if 5 pounds of sugar are added to the 25 gallons of spray. Good control can be expected for a week to ten days.

The older residuals methoxychlor and lindane may work in barns where these materials have not been used for several years, but resistance will build up fast and the second or third application may give disappointing results. If you try these materials use 10 pounds of methoxychlor 50 per cent wettable powder or 2½ pounds of 25 per cent lindane wettable powder in 25 gallons of water.



The aerosols and space sprays have an important place in the dairy barn. They clear the flies from a barn in a short time and are therefore useful at milking time. If used daily in a closed barn they will go a long way toward reducing the total fly population. They have no residual effect after the first hour or two. Most of the better one contain pyrethrins and a synergist which may be either piperonyl butoxide or sulfoxide. A synergist is a material which increases the effectiveness of the spray.

These materials are entirely safe and can be used in the home as well as the barn. Use according to instructions on the package and be careful not to overdose with the aerosols. No harm will result from overdosing but aerosols are too expensive to waste. Five seconds of operation for each 1000 cubic feet of barn space usually is sufficient.

— A. A. —

NEW YORK STATE PLOWING CONTEST

THE THIRD annual New York State Plowing Contest will be held at Sonyea, New York, at the Craig Colony Farm on Saturday, August 20. This farm is located on Route 36, three miles south of Mt. Morris and twelve miles north of Dansville.

Seventeen counties have indicated that they would send contestants to one or all of three events—the senior level land, the senior contour, and the junior level land competition. The contestant must be a full-time farm owner, operator, or hired man. His plowmanship ability will be judged on the adjustment of the plow and the hitch, the quality of the back furrow, the straightness and uniformity of the furrow, the quality of the plowed surface, trash coverage, the evenness of the furrow ends and the quality of the dead furrow.

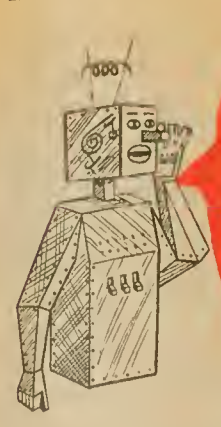
The New York State Equipment Dealers Association and the Atlantic Refining Company are jointly contributing money for the prizes. Cooperating sponsors are the New York State Extension Service and the State Association of Soil Conservation Districts. The winners in the adult level land and the contour contest will represent New York State in the national contest to be held in Indiana in September.

The Livingston County Farm Bureau and the Soil Conservation District Directors are planning an interesting program for the day in addition to the plowing match attraction.

— A. A. —

HEREFORD DAY

Maine Hereford Day, sponsored by the Maine Hereford Breeders Association, will be Saturday, June 18, at the Breeding Co-op Pavilion in Vassalboro, Maine. The program begins at 10:00 a.m. with speakers and films. From 11:30 to 1:00 p.m. an old-fashioned, open-fire, charcoal steak barbecue dinner will be served. At 1:00 p.m. a Farmers' Opportunity Auction Sale of 100 head of Hereford Cattle will start. This sale includes bulls, cows, heifers, fat and feeder steers, both registered and commercial—mostly unfitted.



Here's Something New!

By Jim Hall

BOB HOLLAND, Professor of Dairy Industry at Cornell, told someone and someone told our Associate Editor Hugh Cosline, and he told me that there really is some novel experimenting going on in this business of packaging milk. Remember those old sausage machines on the back counter in the butcher shops that squirted the seasoned, ground-up meat into the casings? Well, don't ask me for too many details, but it seems that trial runs are underway to package milk in much the same manner! Instead of sausage casings, they are using plastic tubing. The tube is filled with milk and is then pinched off at the one-quart or two-quart marks and automatically heat sealed. The rest of this idea includes a plastic pitcher just the right size to hold the tube of milk. The housewife flips back the pitcher-lid, snips the top off the tube, pours out what she wants and puts the pitcher back in the refrigerator. It's estimated that the little plastic tube will cost less than a ½-cent. That's quite a savings from the 2 cents paid for present-day cartons.

New Milk Container?

If it will make
The sellin' less hard,
There's lots of merit
In milk by the yard

I'm kinda tempted to add that if consumers complained of financial pinches, we could sell 'em a foot or just a few inches!

* * *

REMEMBER the old patent medicine advertisements that ran in the papers a half-century and more ago? It was not unusual to see in bold statements, claims that So-and-So's Elixir would absolutely and positively cure everything from ingrown toenails and bog spavin to "consumption" and falling hair!

Antibiotics For Seed Spuds

In the recent development of antibiotics, we almost have that magic "Elixir." The only difference is that antibiotics really do a job. They're not a fake medicine-man's dream. These miracle drugs are not only good "for man or beast" but also cure certain plant diseases. The very latest use, according to Paul Mosher, crops specialist of the Maine Extension Service, is for treating seed potatoes to control blackleg and seed piece decay. It's still in the experimental stage, but tests by Dr. Reiner Bonde of Maine Experiment Station on four commercial potato farms eliminated bacterial seed piece decay prior to planting; reduced the amount of blackleg; increased stand and vigor of plants; and yields were increased from 6 to 25 barrels per acre.

Keepin' up with antibiotics
Is gettin' too much for me.
To grow a crop in '56
Will take a P—H—D!

* * *

Now they're exposing meat, fruit, vegetables to radioactive material, wrapping it in air-tight plastic. After this atom process, it keeps indefinitely without refrigeration.

Lo! the poor firms
In refrigeration
Forced out of business
By irradiation!

The Dairymen's League

A Well-Rounded Marketing Co-operative That Functions in 3 Important Ways

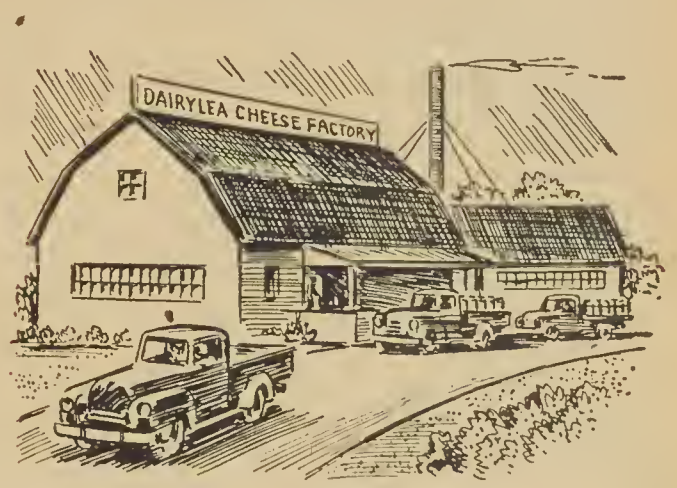


The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association was organized for the single purpose of finding a profitable market for every pound of milk produced by every member every day of the year.

That, as anyone will agree, is a marketing job of sizable proportions. In its search for markets, the League is active in six states. It daily meets with stiff competition from well-organized, well-financed and agressive handlers. And it constantly has to deal with non-farm people most of whom do not have an adequate understanding of farm costs and farm problems.

League Retail Branches and the Trade-Name "Dairylea" Help to Do the Job

To meet city competition and city consumers on their home grounds, the Dairymen's League operates branches and sells much of its milk and milk products under its own trade name of "Dairylea." It carries on hard-hitting advertising and selling campaigns through local salesmen, newspapers, radio, television, billboards and retail stores.



That means the Dairymen's League has to have its own collecting, transporting and processing facilities. In short, it performs an *operating* function as one step along the road to markets, and thus is in one sense, both an *operating* and a *marketing* co-operative.



Out of Operations Came Facts and Figures

The League's operating facilities supply a wealth of data on costs, prices and consumers' buying preferences and habits. They give League officials a yardstick with which to measure the claims and demands of handling dealers. And they also provide convincing facts and figures by which the League can represent producers' interests at federal and state milk-price hearings.

Out of Facts and Figures Came Bargaining

Here was the groundwork for another important League service—a *bargaining* function. Mighty important in itself, but still subordinate to the main purpose of the League, that of *marketing*. For only through *marketing* can milk be sold, yet only through *bargaining* for fair prices can the *sale* yield a satisfactory return.

That's why today, your Dairymen's League is a balanced, well-rounded *marketing* co-operative . . . strengthened and supported in that important function by both an *operating* arm and a *bargaining* arm. It gives you complete, all-around representation and facilities designed to market *all* the milk you produce at the *best available price*.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

AT LAST!

A TESTED AND APPROVED MACHINE THAT CUTS FEED COSTS BY GIVING YOUR COWS MORE MOLASSES!



Carl Swenson, Jr., Wappinger Falls, N. Y., feeds his registered herd with THERM-O-LASS.

Therm-O-Lass* LIVESTOCK MOLASSES FEEDER

A leading State Experimental Agricultural Station and nearly 100 of the Northeast's leading dairy farmers continuously tested Therm-O-Lass for over a year. The results proved conclusively that Therm-O-Lass is the easiest way to save money by feeding your cows more molasses.

Therm-O-Lass sprays molasses under pressure *where* you want it . . . *when* you want it. With Therm-O-Lass you can feed sufficient quantities of molasses, known by dairy farmers to be the cheapest source of TDN, as a means of substantially increasing roughage intake. Using Therm-O-Lass, you can also make a succulent molasses grass silage.

You can save additional money, too, by having Therm-O-Lass deliver molasses directly-to-your-farm at bulk prices that are considerably lower . . . not to mention the time you save. Therm-O-Lass puts an end to messy buckets and heavy, dangerous drums.

**Patents Pending*

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW for further information on how Therm-O-Lass saves you time and money.

A

INDUSTRIAL MOLASSES CORP., LEONIA, N. J.

Please send me, free of charge, folder with complete information on THERM-O-LASS.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

SIZE OF HERD_____



Lumbermen who depend on horse power...depend on

ABSORBINE

● In the Maine woods, horses can't be beat for yarding logs. And the men who run these operations know there's no liniment for horses more effective than dependable Absorbine.

A finishing rub with Absorbine can prevent lay-offs due to galled shoulders or sore necks. By treating bruises and swellings with Absorbine early, it's possible to prevent a more serious case of ringbone or bog spavin. Does not blister skin. Only $2.50 for large bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

COWPOX*–RINGWORM

Gall Sores, Skin Abrasions

*Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection. Germicidal, Fungicidal, protective wound dressing. Quick drying . . deep penetrating. 4 oz. bottle $1.00 at drug and farm stores or write:

H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N. Y.

PAINT IT ON

Dr. Naylor's BLU-KOTE

STRAWBERRIES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!

Excellent supply of dormant strawberry plants perfect for planting NOW!

Choose from these most productive leading varieties.

- **FAIRFAX**
- **CATSKILL**
- **PREMIER**
- **SPARKLE**

GUARANTEED TO GROW!

Unconditional money back guarantee if you're not completely satisfied at any time.

Quality #1 plants guaranteed to thrive. Strong roots in moisture-locked package

PRICES

100 Plants $4.00 — 500 Plants $15.00
250 Plants $8.00 — 1000 Plants $25.00

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

Send check or money order. Rush your orders now!

STERN'S NURSERIES

GENEVA M2, NEW YORK

HARDER Concrete Stave Silos are built to last. Planned for strength and safety.

HARDER Concrete Stave Silos are ideal for grass and corn silage.

HARDER Silo Co., Cobleskill, N. Y. will gladly answer all your Silo questions. Write today for literature.



"The Fruit Basket", a roadside stand owned by Sylvia and Don Fisher of Himrod, N. Y.

How We SELL at RETAIL

Readers Get All the Consumers' Food Dollar

OUR fruit stand, "The Fruit Basket," is located on Route 14, half way between Watkins Glen and Geneva. This will be our fifth year. A couple of years ago we erected a new cinder block building.

We have a 66-acre farm which consists of grapes, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, and cherries. Usually we plant about 500 tomatoes along with sweet corn and several varieties of squash.

Our stand opens about June 15th and up until our local produce is ready, we go twice a week to the Public Market in Rochester. As soon as local fruit is ready we buy from our neighbors, going to the city only for melons and fruit that we don't have here.

Along with the fruits and vegetables we carry the usual variety of articles, pop, ice cream, cigarettes etc. We have found this venture to be quite profitable and quite an education in human relations. — *Sylvia and Don Fisher, Himrod, New York*

SATISFACTION IN KNOWING PEOPLE

ON OUR dairy farm we have sold direct to the consumer for a good many years. During that time our butter-making process has been simplified with electric power instead of a gasoline engine to separate the cream and run the churn.

In the nearby village we have an apparently unfailing market for butter, buttermilk, and eggs. Regular twice-a-week deliveries to our customers are combined with purchase of feed and groceries and doing other errands; also when we take new customers we consider convenience of delivery on our route. We have several farm families who come to our place for their supplies.

During the period of food-rationing we sold all our butter to a grocer—of course receiving less for it than if we had retailed it to families. The difference in price of eggs is even wider now than at that time. Not having a large enough flock to ship our eggs, we are glad of a market among our butter customers.

There is a satisfaction too in seeing what becomes of the stuff we produce and in the personal contacts formed with those who use it. — *Miss Vida Bates, R.D. 2, Walton, New York*

MADE A PROFIT

FOR some years we lost money on our egg business, but last year we bought 150 pullets which furnish eggs for our four families and leave us a surplus. We tried trading them in toward our groceries, but the price they could allow was very small.

Some relatives in a nearby city asked if we could sell them fresh eggs every week so we started in, with a son and daughter helping. We leave home 8:30 a.m. and are usually back by 1:30 p.m. We sell Grade A eggs, and by one apartment lady telling another, we built up a business and usually sell out each time.

We combine this trip with buying at one of our large mail order houses. For the first time in 25 years we have made a profit.—*Mrs. Eddy C. Liddell, Greenwich, New York.*

TO KEEP BUSY

WE bought our place on the Island and we didn't know what to do to keep busy, so we raised chicks and built chicken houses. We put a simple board out with our name and "Fresh Eggs" and that's all. People would come in and next time some one else came with them, and as time went on we got more chickens, and now we have done a very nice business for 8 years.

We are all friends, though we know only a few people by name, but I believe in treating people nice. When Christmas comes I buy a small card with the Christmas and New Year wishes and I put our name inside and "A Merry Christmas" on the outside, and two weeks before the Holidays give one to each customer. Last year I gave some 80 cards. We have more customers than that, for the city folks don't come out much in the winter.

We sell 6 to 8 crates a week at retail prices. We go by the store prices as nearly as we can. We are now 74 and 76 years old and we must soon give it up, but it is good pastime.—*Mrs. John J. Beechert, Holtsville, Long Island.*

SELLING BY PHONE

WE RAISE Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn and some bush limas. When they are ripe, I get busy on the telephone and call those interested, which includes most everyone. I get the orders for the next day. My husband picks the corn in the morning before going to work or at night after work so that it can be picked up immediately by the customers who call for it.

The little party-line telephone sure helps a lot to sell the crop. Some tell their friends and then the phone starts to ring. In this way we get rid of all our surplus corn and lima beans. —*Constance I. Jablonski, Barnegat, New Jersey.*

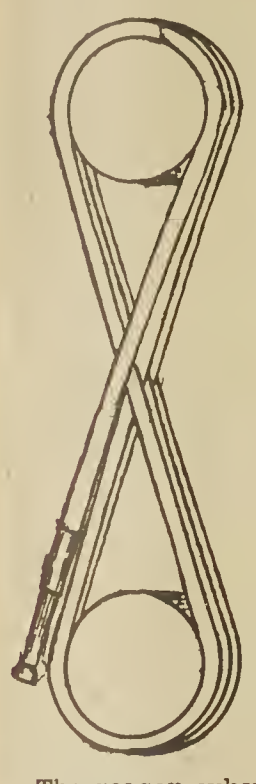
— A. A. —

MORE VALUE!

I began reading the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about 1932. I have followed much of the advice in it and have done very well. Now I am 74 years old but I am sending my renewal for four years because I expect to get at least $2 worth of good from it. I at least want to finish your story which is now appearing in it. — *Lemuel N. Kite, 4303 N. Cheyenne, Tacoma, Washington.*



KINK-FREE COIL



This sketch shows how to coil your farm hose, rope, wire, etc.,—anything that is commonly coiled—so that there will be no "kink." That is, coil it in the form of a figure 8. The sketch shows how this writer coils his hose — over two metal cans 12 inches in diameter. By doing it in this way the "other end" of the hose, not visible in the sketch, can be permanently attached to the pressure water line making it unnecessary to attach and remove the hose.

The reason why the old troublesome "kink" is eliminated is as follows: you first coil the hose around one can in one direction, and then coil it around the other can in the opposite direction. The kink that tends to form with the first turn is neutralized with the second turn, and as a result there isn't any kink at all. Not only is this method a time saver; it is a hose, rope, and cable saver. Kinks are destructive.—*W. F. Schaphorst*

— A. A. —

CLEANING BLOCKED SINK DRAIN

BLOCKED kitchen sink or laundry drains which cannot be opened with caustics, or the usual methods, can often be cleaned out with water pressure. To try this method attach your garden hose to the faucet most convenient to the blocked sink drain. Bring the nozzle end of the hose to the blocked drain and shove the nozzle into the drain as far as possible. Wrap a heavy rag or towel around the hose so as to completely close off — except for the hose—the drain hole.

Hold the towel tightly in place with both hands and have someone turn on the water, full force. If the drain is not too tightly blocked the water pressure will quickly open it and save you a plumber's bill. Use hot water, if possible, in trying to open a drain since most trouble of this kind is caused by congealed grease in the drain pipes.

—*Glen F. Stillwell*

— A. A. —

TO ADJUST ELECTRICAL CORD



TO adjust an electrical "drop" cord quickly and conveniently, or to take up the slack in an extension cord it is only necessary to use two spring type paper clips. The paper clips of the type shown in the illustration, are available in any variety store. To make the device, simply fasten a pair of the clips together, one handle to the other, by means of a small machine bolt and nut. Such a double headed clamp will be found useful in other ways around any shop.

New York Owners say: "Cleaner Grain, Greater Economy, Easier to Handle"



Massey-Harris 6-foot P.T.O. Clipper 50 and 3-4 plow 44 Special. 7-foot Clipper also available.

Easiest pulling, cleanest separating combine *you've ever hooked to a tractor*

TAKE time out to watch a Massey-Harris Clipper 50 in action. Watch it take a full 6- or 7-foot swath up the table and through the machine . . . smooth, steady, in an unbroken ribbon.

Get up close — watch it discharge the threshed straw in the same continuous flow. See how it keeps up this performance round after round. And watch the grain as it fills the tank . . . clean, fast.

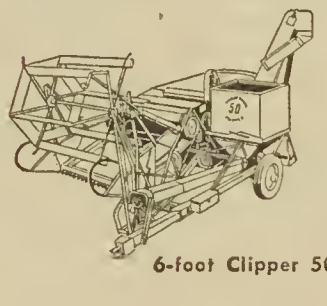
Follow the Clipper 50 into heavy growth — into weedy sections — and the smoothness continues. No overloading! No choking! And the grain comes clean.

This is for you! Capacity! Smooth operation! Performance that *gets* more grain, *cleans* it better, *finishes* the field sooner.

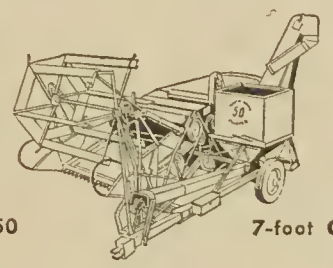
It takes more than a single feature or two to get results like this. In the Clipper 50 it's a combination . . . a balance . . . between its full 6- or 7-foot cut, 5-foot rasp bar cylinder, straight-thru separation. It's the bigger shoe, 4-step straw rack, controlled feeding to the cylinder — features that spell out C-A-P-A-C-I-T-Y in every situation.

And watch the way your tractor performs with a Massey-Harris Clipper 50. Easier. Smoother on the grades and slopes . . . a breeze on level land. No need for quick governor cut-ins — no engine labor. Steady, constant engine r.p.m. that tells you this is economy in every detail.

Your Massey-Harris dealer has complete information on the Clipper 50 line — a model for every purpose . . . P. T. O., engine-driven, tank, bagger or special peanut models. See him soon. For folder write Massey-Harris, Dept. F-85, Racine, Wisconsin.



6-foot Clipper 50



7-foot Clipper 50

MAKE IT A **Massey-Harris**

You know it's the Best Buy because it's the Best Seller

SEE YOUR NEARBY MASSEY-HARRIS DEALER FOR ALL YOUR FARM EQUIPMENT NEEDS

NEW YORK

ALEXANDER.....Wiktor's Garage
ANDOVER....Leon's Sales & Service
BELMONT.....Belvidere Auto Parts
BILLINGS.....Francis Ryan, Inc.
BOSTON ..... M. J. Emerling
CANANDAIGUA.....Donald Howard
CHAMPLAIN.....Raymond Bedard
CHEEKTOWAGA..... Fronckowiak Motor Sales
CLINTON.....George Marsh
COHOES....Emerick Farm Equip. Co.
DAVENPORT..Durward MacCracken
EARLVILLE.....Earlville Farm Sales
EAST AURORA.....Circle Motors
ELLENBURG DEPOT.....S. L. Drown & Son
FILLMORE.....L. L. Babbitt
FRANKLINVILLE.....C. A. Phillips & Son, Inc.
GREIGSVILLE..Parnell S & S (Piffard)
HAMMONDSPORT....Kolo's Sales & Service
HEMLOCK.....John Dooley & Son
HOMER.....W. J. Price & Sons
HORNELL.....Thacher Brothers
ITHACA, Rt. 1.....Moravec Garage
JEFFERSONVILLE ..... Jeffersonville Garage
JOHNSON CITY, Rt. 2..Lloyd Mason
KEESEVILLE.....Thompson's Mach. & Welding
KIRKVILLE..... Mabie Bros.
LEROY.....F. W. Bickford
MILLERTON....Sco-Land Farm Mach.
NAPLES..... .....C. W. Guile
NEW HAMPTON....Sosler Bros. Gar.
NORTH JAVA....Java Farm Supply
PORT JERVIS.....Runnall's Garage
PULASKI....Bouvier's Farm Supplies
RANSOMVILLE..Walter R. Peterson
RICHFIELD SPRINGS....Beadle & Co., Inc.
RIVERHEAD, L. I.....Rolle Brothers
STERLING.....Matson Lumber Co.
STONE RIDGE....George Von Bargen
TROUPSBURG.....Elbert Potter
VALATIE.....Heins Equipment Co.
VERONA..Halder's Farm Equip. Co.
WALLKILL....Wallkill Farm Supplies
WATERLOO Finger Lakes Equip. Co.
WATERTOWN....Northern Impl. Co.
WEEDSPORT....O. Jorolemon & Sons
WESTBROOKVILLE....Westbrookville Garage

NEW JERSEY

BLAIRSTOWN.....Rusweiler's Gar.
BRIDGEBORO.....Fortnum Motor Co.
DEERFIELD STREET.....Ackley's Gar.
HIGHTSTOWN.....Hight's Farm Equip. Co.
MONROEVILLE..Rudolph J. Franzen
MONTAGUE, N. J., P.O. Port Jervis, N. Y.....William Reinhardt & Son
NESHANIC STATION .... J. S. Covert
PEMBERTON.....J. G. Montgomery
STEWARTSVILLE.....Esposito Farm Machinery
WICKATUNK.....Conover Brothers
WOODSTOWN.....Rudolph Franzen



Use your hand like this. No mixing, no sprayer needed to fight flies this way. Apply "Marlate" dry, just as it comes from the bag, every 2 or 3 weeks.

Simple, easy, quick! Use Du Pont Marlate®

Control hornflies this new easy way. Sprinkle a tablespoonful of Du Pont "Marlate" 50 methoxychlor along the neck and back of each animal and rub it in gently against the hair. One treatment lasts two to three weeks and a 4-lb. bag is enough for 20 to 30 cows all season. "Marlate" methoxychlor is especially suited for hand dusting because of its low toxic hazard to users and animals.

To kill flies in the barn and on the premises, mix "Marlate" 50 with water and spray.

DEALERS: Order your Du Pont "Marlate" now and be ready when the fly season starts. Everybody likes new ways when they are easier and better. And this new dusting method sure beats spraying. Write Du Pont, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Room 4032, Wilmington, Del.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GUARANTEED! YOU'LL PICK DELICIOUS

STRAWBERRIES IN 60 DAYS AFTER PLANTING

or every penny back!



STERN'S NEW 3-SEASON SUPERFECTION STRAWBERRY

PICK 'EM SPRING, SUMMER, AND FALL

✓	wonderful with cream
✓	luscious jams
✓	flavorful shortcake

FIRM, JUICY, SUGAR SWEET New Flavor Sensation

Finest berry you ever tasted! Easy to grow. Only Stern's Superfection guarantees wonderful results in 60 days or money back.

Vigorous plants with heavy roots

Guaranteed to thrive even when other strawberries fail. Big roots have hundreds of long fibrous feeders. Carefully packed in "MOIST-LOCKED" packing.

SAVE WITH THESE LOW PRICES

25 plants	50 plants	100 plants	200 plants
$2.00	$3.75	$6.00	$10.00

POSTPAID

Enjoy Miracle Strawberries Right Up 'Til Frost

Imagine, your own fresh picked delicious ripe red strawberries starting in 60 days. You'll have all the strawberries you'll want Spring . . . Summer . . . and Fall—often until Thanksgiving. Absolutely winter hardy—you'll pick berries for years!

Yields 3 Times More Fruit Than Other Everbearing Varieties

Acclaimed by famous farm and garden authorities. Actual field test produced approximately 8000 quarts per acre first year planted! Proved best for home gardens.

Order now for delivery at proper planting time in your area. All prices postpaid. Send check or money order

STERN'S NURSERIES, Inc. Dept. M2, Geneva, N. Y.

I want Strawberries Spring, Summer, and Fall—starting in 60 days after planting—or I'll keep plants without charge.

Check Quantity

☐ 25 for $2.00
☐ 50 for $3.75
☐ 100 for $6.00
☐ 200 for $10.00

Name_____

Address_____

Postpaid Town_____ State_____

Carefree Caribbean Cruise

(Continued from Page 1)

cars will take us from there across the Isthmus to Panama City. Enroute we will visit famous Gatum Locks, where a special lecturer will describe the actual operation of the Panama Canal. We will see Culebra Cut and Contractor's Hill, and from old Panama we will view the Pacific Ocean from the heights just as Balboa did over four hundred years ago. Luncheon that day will be at Latin America's most luxurious hotel, El Panama, after which we will visit modern Panama City. In the evening there will be plenty of time to shop for bargains in the free ports of Panama City and cosmopolitan Colon.

Hello, South America

The South American seaport city of Cartagena, founded in 1533 by Pedro de Heredia and captured eleven years later by pirates who plundered the town, will be our next port of call. Motor cars will take us through beautiful residential sections to the Fortress of San Felipe with its subterranean passages, and we will ride along the top of the City Wall to La Papa Hill and old Cartagena. From Cartagena our ship will take us to the heart of the Netherlands West Indies—the island of Curacao, famous for its quaint, fairy-tale charm and desirable climate. Cars will take us from our ship to Willemstad, capital of Curacao, where we will have fun shopping. Because of the extremely low import duties, one can find there at bargain prices attractive merchandise from all corners of the earth — everything from alligator leather goods to famous Swiss watches. There's a lot to see there too, including the old section of the city and the floating market.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If I ever find the tides turned against me, I promise you that you will find me swimming as strongly against the tides as you have ever found me swimming with them.—Theodore Roosevelt

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Tropical Paradises

Then back to our ship to sail for Jamaica, one of the largest islands in the West Indies and one of the most beautiful. When we call at Kingston, motor cars will take us through the city and to scenic Rams Horn Ridge. We'll see the famous harbor, residential districts, and picturesque countryside of this tropical paradise and will visit Castleton Gardens. The afternoon will be at leisure in Kingston for shopping or anything else you want to do.

Our last enchanting land expedition will be at Port-au-Prince in the island of Haiti, called the "star attraction of the Caribbean." We will feel that we are truly in a foreign land here, with its French-speaking population and interesting architecture. When we board our cars at shipside, we'll drive through this lovely city along roads lined with blooming flowers. We'll see some of the most breathtaking views in the world, for Haiti is a land of high mountains, spectacular scenery, and vivid color. There'll be time in the afternoon to explore the shops and byways of this fascinating city before we again board our ship that evening.

All Expense Ticket

Like all American Agriculturist tours, this is an "all-expense" tour. There are no extras after you board the ship, as there are on other cruises. The price includes everything—transportation on the Homeric, stateroom accommodations, meals and entertainment on board, the services of our cruise escort and staff; landing and embarkation facilities at ports of call — and also **these additional expenses which are not usually included in other cruises:** all taxes, including Port Taxes; deck chairs, cushions and rugs; all tips, both on land and sea; and all of the scheduled sightseeing with expert guides at Havana, Cristobal (Panama Canal), Cartagena, Curacao (transfer to Willemstad), Kingston, and Port-au-Prince.

The price of the "all-expense" ticket is $495 up, the exact cost depending on the stateroom you select on the boat. The earlier you make your reservation, the better chance you will have to get the boat accommodations you want at the price you wish to pay. Even though next January seems a long way off, we urge you to make your reservation as soon as possible. January cruises are always an early sell-out, and in order to hold boat space we have to make up our party long before that.

Send for Itinerary

There has been space here only to give you the barest outline of this wonderful trip. For full information, fill out the coupon below and send for a free copy of our illustrated Caribbean Cruise itinerary. It will give you complete details, with a day-to-day description of all the things we will do and see. If you wish to make your reservation at once, you may send it to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y., with a deposit of $200 per person. Should you have to cancel later, your deposit and any other payments will be refunded.

Join Our Happy Group

Without a doubt this will be one of the very best tours we have ever had, and that is saying a lot! Hardly a day goes by that someone does not come into our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offices and say: "Oh, how I wish I had known before about your tours! They are just what I have been looking for!" If you have gone with us before, you know how perfect they are. And if you have never traveled with us, come along with this happy group and find out what a truly marvelous experience an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour is. You will make lifelong friends, you will travel luxuriously without a worry in the world, you will see glamorous foreign lands—in short, you will have the time of your life! Don't let this wonderful opportunity slip by. We want you with us on this glorious cruise.

E. R. EASTMAN, *Editor*
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Caribbean Cruise, January 5—January 20, 1956.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print name and address

"RING TEST" SPEEDS BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION

By IRA BLIXT

Cortland County, N. Y., Agricultural Agent

RECENTLY the Ring Test on milk to detect herds affected with brucellosis was tried experimentally in 12 New York State milk plants. Briefly, this test is made by taking a small amount of milk from every can delivered to the plant and then a composite sample of each producer's milk is given the Antigen test in a test tube. When brucellosis is present in a herd, a dark ring appears in the tube.

The test is important because it permits speeding up the eradication of the disease. In that connection we should not forget that the New Jersey Legislature has passed a law stating that all milk coming into the state after April 1, 1958, must come from brucellosis-free herds. It is considered likely that other states will pass similar legislation.

Excellent progress has been made in eradicating this disease in New York State dairy herds largely through calfhood vaccination and blood testing program. However, it seems doubtful that the job can be completed by April 1, 1958, through the use of this method alone. That is why the ring test assumes such importance.

Recently the test was applied to the milk of all producers at two plants at Homer in Cortland County, N. Y. At one plant there were 188 patrons and 94 herds were shown by the test to be completely negative. At another plant 35 herds out of 72 were completely negative. All the dairymen will be notified of the results.

A man from the Bureau of Animal Industry estimated that the testing done in 5 hours at one plant would have taken all veterinarians in the county at least a week by the blood sampling method.

■ ■ ■



Examining the results of "Ring Tests" made at a milk plant in Cortland County, N. Y. The test identifies herds where brucellosis is present; also clean herds, thus making it unnecessary for veterinarians to make individual tests except on infected herds. From left to right: Dr. G. H. Sheridan of Middleburg, N. Y.; Dr. S. M. Krukowski of Oneida County, N. Y.; Dr. Kenneth Tice of Cortland County and Dr. M. J. Keemen of Delaware County, N. Y.

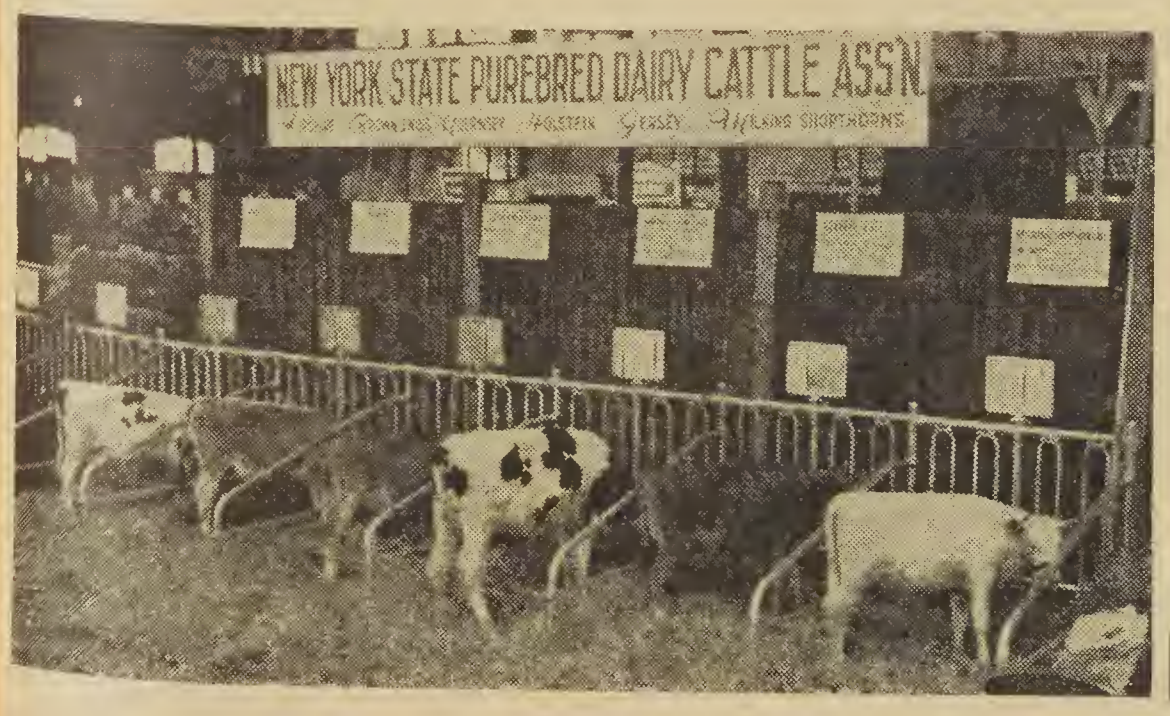
Want A Purebred Calf?

FOR THE second year, the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association in cooperation with the New York state breed organizations will give one purebred calf of each of the six dairy breeds to New York boys and girls who are under 20 years of age. In addition 100 artificial breeding certificates will be offered by the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

You may try for one of these calves and a breeding certificate by filling out an application blank. Blanks may be secured from 4-H club agents, agricultural teachers, local leaders, technicians or by writing to H. A. Willman, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

The six calves shown above were presented at the State Fair last year to boys and girls from Delaware, Madison, Otsego and Yates counties. The calves were provided by the state associations which represent the following breeds and also make up the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association — Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey and Milking Shorthorns.

—H. A. Willman





The Secret of Uncle Sam's Expand-able Arteries

The larger part, by far, of the great lifestream of goods that helps keep you and your country strong and vigorous flows through the nation's vital arteries of transportation – the railroads. And this is done with unique economy in manpower, fuel, and other materials.

Perhaps the most remarkable characteristic of these rail arteries is their inherent ability to expand their capacity more readily and with greater economy than any other form of transportation – particularly in times of national emergency. The secret lies in putting more tons in the cars and more cars in the trains.

But if the nation is to have the full benefit of these advantages, the railroads should have greater freedom to adjust their rates and services promptly – greater freedom to compete with other forms of transportation on an equal basis.

Association of American Railroads

Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.

National Farm Safety Week is July 24-30. "Your Safety is in Your Hands."

PLANNING Your Work Is Easier When You KNOW The Weather

Weather Roundup Helps You Plan

Rural Radio's "Weather Roundup", broadcast five times each weekday, is your guide to wise Farm Planning.

ATLANTIC

The Atlantic Refining Company is one of the service minded sponsors who help Rural Radio bring you

WEATHER ROUNDUP

on your local

Rural Radio Network Station

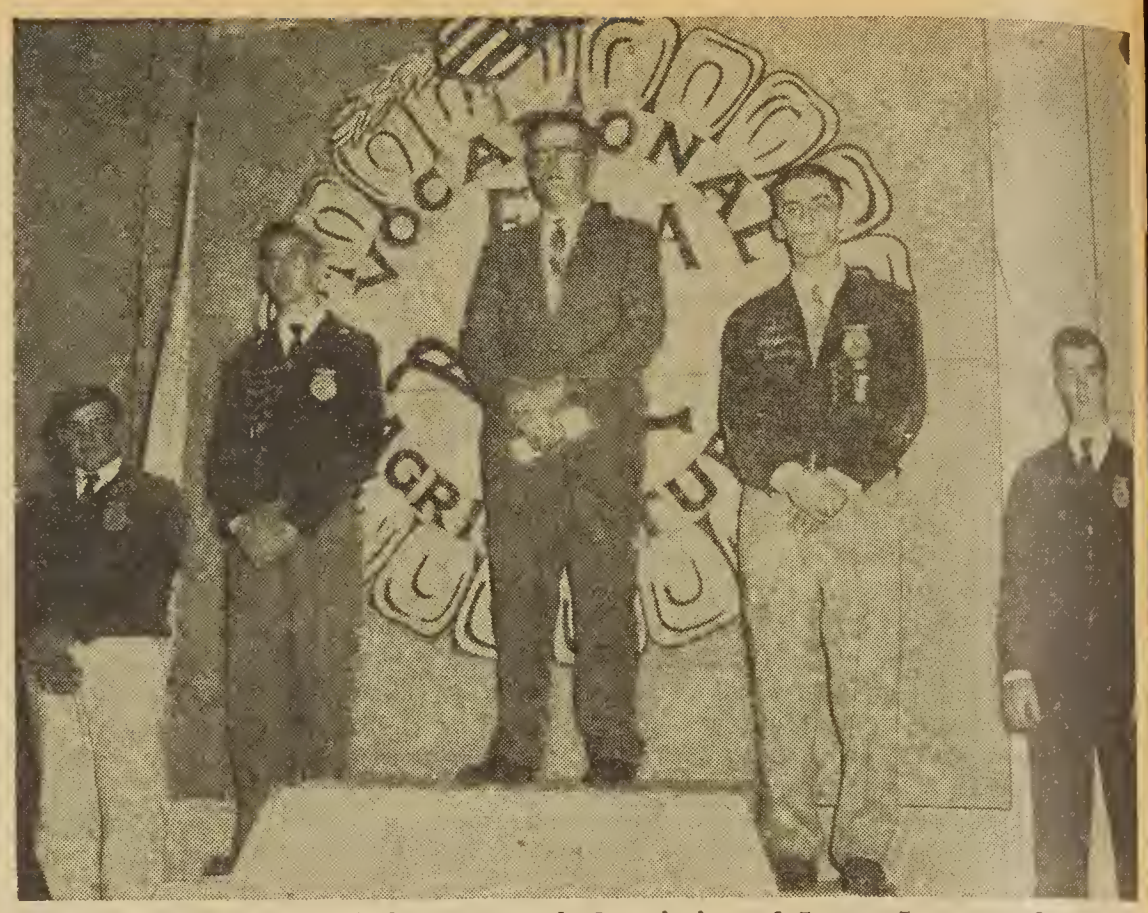
Tune In

6:25 a.m. — 7:15 a.m. — 12:15 p.m.

6:25 p.m. — 11:05 p.m.

Rural Radio Network

Ithaca, New York



State Award Winners of the New York Association of Future Farmers of America, from left to right: David Schallenburg of Holland Patent, Farm Mechanics Award Winner; Roy Denniston of Wallkill, Dairy Management Award; Richard Abel of Verona, Star State Farmer; John Fairbairn, Margaretville, Soil and Water Management Award; Everette La Plante of Greenville, Farm Electrification Winner. Each of the boys was presented a check for $100 for his outstanding achievement from funds made available by the National Future Farmer Foundation.

New York Future Farmers Hold 30th Annual Convention

THE 30th Annual Convention of the New York State Association of the Future Farmers of America met May 5-7 at the Baldwinsville Academy and Central School in northern Onondaga County with an overall attendance of more than 1,200 members and advisers.

Delegations from nearly 150 local chapters of the organization were on hand to attend the official sessions which were presided over by President Leon Smith of Westmoreland Central School.

Special recognition was accorded Charles W. Anken of Holland Patent, an American Farmer degree holder, now vice president of the National FFA. He reported on conferences with President Eisenhower, senate and house leaders of agricultural committees, and with heads of industry in a tour of several states as a part of his duties during the past year.

Other features included the State FFA Band composed of 73 members who met for their first practice session the first day of the gathering. Under the direction of Rex Burton of Rensselaer, the band has grown from 18 members to its present strength since 1945. The State Chorus, directed by Dr. James W. Hatch, of the Agricultural Education Bureau at Albany, also provided entertainment at each of several sessions of the convention.

Speaking Contest

The prize speaking contest, held on May 6, attracted contestants from five areas of the state who had previously won first place in county and district contests. First prize winner was William Collins of Tully with a talk entitled "Have I Got a Chance?" Other contestants were rated in the following order: Douglas Innes of Cattaraugus, John Fordon of Geneva, Louis Wassenhove of Hillsdale and Ronald Sacco of Hamilton.

As state winner, William Collins will take part in the Tri-State contest which will include state winners from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This will be at Camp Oswegatchie, Croghan, N. Y., on July 14.

The final business session included the election of 98 Empire Farmers and the election and installation of officers for the coming year. The new officers are: President, Gordon Sands, Jr., of Greenville; 1st Vice-pres., Charles Cole of New Hartford; 2nd Vice-pres., Richard Nesbitt of South Kortright; Sec.-Treas., Henry Jacob Farner of Springville; Reporter, Winfield J. Zeller of Vernon-Verona-Sherrill; Sentinel, Eber Hubman, Jr. of Seneca Falls.

More than 800 attended the banquet which concluded the gathering. Most impressive of all of the ceremonies was the traditional tribute given to the parents by the retiring state officers. As each boy's father and mother were called to the speaker's table, each young man thanked his parents for their help and encouragement and awarded to his father the honorary degree of Empire Farmer. The boys so honoring their parents were the retiring president, Leon Smith, also Laurence Cooke of Greenville, David Heron of Cattaraugus, Carl Gregory of Walton, Douglas Innes of Cattaraugus and Morris Schenck of Jasper.

As a special recognition, Empire Farmer honorary degrees were also presented to two advisers and teachers, Steve Smith of Delevan-Machias Central School and Donald Robinson of Letchworth Central School. Many other awards and presentations were made at the banquet, including the presentation of engraved plaques to the FFA chapters that were among the top eight in the annual G.L.F. sponsored Crop Demonstration Program.

Awards were also made to the chapters that placed highest in the quiz on farm co-operatives sponsored by the New York State Council of Farm Co-operatives.

Winner of the Dairymen's League award was Douglas Dedrick of Delevan-Machias. Gordon Sand, Jr., the newly elected president, shared the New York Central R. R. award for marketing farm produce with Milburn McFadden of Clinton Central School. This presentation was made by O. B. Price, general agricultural agent for the company.

Recreational activities, swimming, bus tours to points of interest around Syracuse and feeding and housing the hundreds of boys had been worked out by a local committee headed by the Baldwinsville adviser, Harold J. Palmer, Jr. and the staff of the Central School there.—*Dorothy Porter*



Members of Empire's Advisory Committee of the Bullville Stockyards. Seated, left to right: Harold E. Shively, secretary, RD Goshen; Alfred C. Rider, RD Walden; Albin E. Karsten, chairman, RD Middletown; Blake Winters, RD Winterton. Standing, left to right: Daniel A. Barnhardt, RD Stone Ridge; Dewey Carr, RD Ferndale; John P. Mapes, RD Monticello; Walter L. Burger, RD Pine Bush; Frank G. Elliot, RD New Paltz. Not present when picture was taken: August Uhlig, RD Middletown.

"Empire" to Try New Type of Dairy Cow Replacement Sale

A SPECIAL dairy replacement sale will be held at the Bullville Stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, located on Route 17-K, on Tuesday night, June 7, beginning at 8 o'clock, according to Albin Karsten, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Bullville Stockyards.

Thirty-six Holsteins, some close up and the balance bred to freshen in August, September, and October, have been selected from the herds of St. Lawrence and Jefferson County farmers and consigned by them individually to this special sale. All animals are blood tested and TB tested. Almost all are calfhood vaccinated and from certified herds. The majority are registered.

"Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative firmly believes this is the first time that farmers and dealers in southeastern New York and New Jersey have had the opportunity to buy directly from St. Lawrence and Jefferson County herds without actually visiting the herds," Mr. Karsten said.

Historically, southeastern New York and northern New Jersey have been deficit areas in terms of quality dairy replacements, while northern New York has been a surplus dairy replacement area, Mr. Karsten pointed out. "That is why Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, with a respected livestock auction market at Gouverneur in northern New York, and a new, modern stockyards at Bullville in southeastern New York is the only organization which could effectively organize this history-making sale," Karsten said.

Long advocated by dairy leaders, much planning and effort have gone into this sale. Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative farmer-elected advisory committee members at both the Gouverneur and Bullville markets have cooperated in making this sale possible.

At a January 5 "Open House" of Empire preferred stockholders in the Orange-Ulster-Sullivan area, the problems involved in holding dairy replacement sales were referred to members of the Bullville Stockyards advisory committee for action.

This group met on February 10 and set the conditions under which dairy replacement sales will be held. These include:

1. Consignor to be identified by public announcement.
2. Cows to be blood tested and TB tested within 30 days of sale date.
3. Cows to be vaccinated for shipping fever at least five days before sale date.
4. Cows to be examined by a licensed veterinarian on Empire's premises on sale day.
5. All cattle consigned from northern New York to be eligible to meet conditions for entry into New Jersey.

"We are looking forward," Mr. Karsten said, "to this June 7th sale as a forerunner of what we hope will be many future successful dairy replacement sales of this type in this area."

— A. A. —

MOW CURING BEST FOR CHOPPED HAY

Chopped hay can be cured in the mow more efficiently than long or baled hay, according to studies by the Maryland Experiment Station. It takes less labor, higher quality is obtained, and full use is made of mow storage space at lower drying costs. This, the Maryland researchers say, does not mean that baled hay cannot be dried efficiently, but baled hay is not as good as chopped hay when cured under identical conditions.

Long hay is easy to cure but considerably more labor and storage space is required. By adopting the best methods for artificially curing their hay, some dairy farmers in the State with 40 to 60-cow herds have reduced grain costs by as much as $1,500 in one season, enough to pay for their hay drying system and the costs of operating it.

— A. A. —

ARTIFICIAL TRIPLETS

THE OTHER day I ran into an interesting incident while calling on farmers. Erwin G. Fasset, an East Springfield, N. Y., farmer, got a surprise March 12, when his 4-year old purebred Holstein cow, Lime Springs Carnation Mary, gave birth to artificially-sired triplet heifers. Triplet births of this type is believed to be the first ever recorded in the United States.

Each of the triplets weighed about the same as a "singleton" at birth. Two arrived at 5:30 P.M., their sister two hours later. To cap it all, mother cow also was artificially sired. Mother cow and her daughters are in excellent condition. Farmer Fasset admits he's flabbergasted! — *Charlie Heath,* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *Fieldman, Cooperstown, N. Y.*

let's keep on talking milk!

NOT just this month, but every month of the year, let's keep telling the story of nature's most perfect, most refreshing food and drink—milk!

For in today's market place, it's not enough just to have plenty of milk. We have to tell the world about it!

So let's make sure that everyone knows just how vital milk is to the health of every member of the family—and how good it is to drink.

To help promote that story we in New York State Electric & Gas are again telling our employees and our 400,000 customers to "Live Better! Drink Three Glasses of Milk Every Day."

Once again we're urging everyone to drink to his own, and the farmer's health—in . . . **MILK!**



New York State Electric & Gas

Serving 48,000 of New York State's Farms

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



Do you sometimes wish you were a big cheese? What the government calls a V.I.P. (Very Important Person) . . . or a famous athlete or movie star?

Maybe sometimes you look at somebody just your age who's real "successful", and for a minute you ponder on how you've wasted your life on raising hogs . . . when you could have been a Vice President of a big corporation.

Sometimes those thoughts strike me. But I sit and whittle awhile and they go away . . . like indigestion.

I guess some folks think the way to be happy is to be a big cheese . . . "be a person to be reckoned with." That was the way Mr. Hitler was, and there are a lot more of his type around . . . only they're not quite so "successful."

They spend their lives struggling to get to "the top" so they can be important to other people . . . but they're apt to be important by dominating other people. There CAN'T be any lasting satisfaction in that.

One thing I've learned in my years on this earth is this: The really lasting source of personal satisfaction, the only "importance" that lets you sleep soundly, comes from BEING USEFUL to other people. Serving your family and friends . . . people in general.

This doesn't rule out the V.I.P. type. It doesn't mean just organized service, like being on the school board. There are a thousand and one simple everyday ways of serving. A word of encouragement for the youngster. A compliment for the wife. A good word for a neighbor instead of gossip. There's nothing weak-sisterish about that . . . it's just more fun to be liked and needed than to be hated.

I hope I'm a V.I.P. to my kids and family. I hope my neighbors would miss me if I didn't stop by every few weeks. That's the only kind of big cheese I want to be.

YOUR STOCK CAN "STARVE" ON LUSH PASTURE

You say I'm crazy? Well, maybe. But here's a tip that you might think about. Your herd may be starving for mineral. It's a slow process and you won't notice it until it's too late. That's the mischief of mineral starvation.

You may figure that nature made cows to get along on pasture and you'll be darned if you're gonna molly-coddle them. Well here's what you may be forgetting. Nature didn't breed those cows that are out there now . . . man did. And they're a far cry from the runty original models . . . these are cows what am! And they need plenty of nutrients.

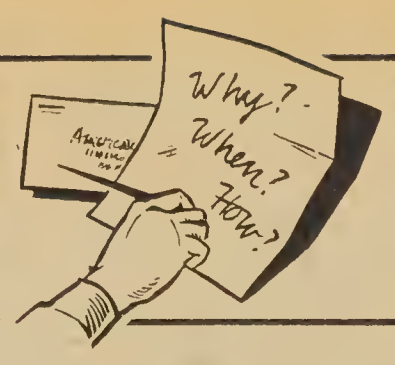
Trouble with many pastures is that they're mineral shy. They've been overgrazed, over-cropped, and mineral tends to leach out anyway. So many pastures just don't supply the mineral needs of modern-day stock.

Here's the easy way to insure against hidden mineral starvation. Put out a couple of Watkins Stock Mineral blocks . . . out where they water. Then, if they NEED mineral they'll lick it off . . . if they don't need it they won't. Easy and inexpensive.

Just do this . . . remember to ask your Watkins Dealer to let you see a Watkins Stock Mineral Block.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The QUESTION ? BOX



How much dry dog food should a dog eat in a day?

Usual recommendation is to feed dogs only once a day, preferably in late afternoon. A dog weighing 5 to 10 pounds will need 2 to 4 ounces of dry dog food a day, a 20 to 30 pound dog 7 to 10 ounces and a 40 to 50 pound dog about a pound.

Are Multiflora rose hedges working out satisfactorily?

Some people have been disappointed. There was considerable fear that the hedge would spread too much, but actually in some cases they have not grown large enough, particularly when they have been shaded.

Of course, you do have to figure that this kind of a hedge is going to occupy considerable ground. It is recommended that it be protected from livestock for five years, not be planted in shaded or on poorly drained ground or extremely dry areas. The plantings can be mulched for a couple of years to improve growth and can be protected from livestock by electric fence. If they grow satisfactorily, they will in time hold livestock.

Should heavy milkers be milked before calving?

Opinions differ, but many dairymen believe they should. If you milk before calving, start whenever it is necessary and continue milking until the cow calves. At freshening, the milk will not be the usual colostrom. Feed the calf colostrom from another cow or give a mild laxative plus vitamin pills.

Can you give me some figures that show the normal or average gain that pigs should make?

It is possible under good conditions to grow pigs to 200 pounds in 5 months. However, 170 pounds in 5 months is good.

In figures of percentages of weight, pigs gain more rapidly when they are young, but on the basis of pounds per day, they put on more as they grow older. For example, at four weeks of age a healthy, vigorous pig may put on .6 of a pound a day. By the time he is 14 weeks old, he should gain around 1½ pounds a day and by the time he is 5 months old, he should put on 2 pounds a day.

Is it safe to feed urea to animals?

Yes, in limited quantities mixed into feed if the mixing is very thorough. This usually means it should be mixed by a feed manufacturer and not on the farm. It is a white material that looks much like salt and contains 42% of nitrogen. It is fed only to animals that chew their cud since this type of animal has the ability to manufacture the nitrogen into protein in the digestive system.

Are there any figures or opinions as to the percentage of good, average and poor purebred herd sires?

Professor V. A. Rice of Massachusetts once stated that about 60% of purebred sires are about average; that 15% are very good and that 5% may be top-notch.

We hear much about bacteria and other organisms in soil. Sometimes I get the impression that they are good and other times that they are bad for plant growth.

Either condition can be true. Beneficial soil organisms thrive in a well-drained soil, adequately supplied with lime and with plenty of organic matter present. Unfavorable organisms tend to get the upper hand in wet, sour soils.



COW TRAINER KEEPS PLATFORMS CLEAN

I SAW this cow trainer in Wisconsin and thought it worth a picture. I have seen a number of them and it appears that they are becoming useful gadgets in the fight to keep dairy cows clean.

A trainer also saves bedding and it takes less labor for brushing and grooming the cows. On top of all that one can have longer platforms which provide more space and comfort for the cows. This helps to fight mastitis.

For good results the trainer has to be properly placed. It is connected to an electric fence controller so that, when cows are in a position so droppings go on the platform they get a shock, and immediately back up on the platform.

There is no rule of thumb for installation, but by trial and error you can find the height that is needed for each individual cow.

—Frank Meissner, Cornell University

Eventually You'll Need The Quality You Get in BAZOOKA Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. SPIRAL GRAIN LOADERS



High Speed Sealed Bearings
Heavy Lock Joint Tubing



Sectional Tube Construction
Gas or Electric Drive

More for your money this year in the most popular quality line of grain augers on the market. Five different models for all purposes. Quality maintained and prices down for 1955. Now is the time to see the Bazooka dealer.

Free circulars by return mail. Write for them today.

Also Great New Super Scooper Best 4" Auger You Can Buy



Full 4", 11 foot, 33 pound auger with sealed head bearing and sectional extensions to 21 feet. Up to 400 bu. per hr. Complete with carrying handle and mounting bracket.

WYATT MFG. CO., INC.
Since 1903 Dept. B-26S Salina, Kansas

Distributed and Stocked by
STONE WELD. & MACH. WORKS Honeoye, N. Y.
MARTIN HDWE. & IMP. CO. Hagerstown, Md.

in CONCRETE SILOS it's GRAFTONE
★ STRONGER
★ BETTER LOOKING
★ MODERN DESIGN

UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
Box 528 A Weedsport, N. Y.

SEND FOR FREE FOLDER
Name
Street address
City Zone State
MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

Tips on Management of LAYING FLOCKS

WHETHER a poultryman is producing eggs for the table or hatching egg markets, he must first have top-notch birds. Changing each year from one source to another for replacement stock doesn't give a poultryman a chance to see what that particular strain of birds will do. It's better to introduce new stock on a trial basis, dividing the chick order to include a sample of the new stock.

Good stock plus wise feeding and management makes for a paying poultry business. Profits from a laying flock depend on reducing the cost of raising and keeping the flock through a year's high-level production. One man should house at least 2,000 birds (averaging 1,600 birds throughout the year), plus raising replacements.

For table egg flocks, the birds should average 60 per cent rate of lay, or 170 eggs a year per bird housed, or 220 eggs per bird on a hen-day-average basis. For hatching egg flocks, the hens should average at least 50 per cent rate of lay, or 137 eggs per bird housed, or 183 eggs per bird on a hen-day-average basis.

The mortality rate in the laying house should not be over 15 per cent, and for the growing flock should not be over five per cent. The number of layers in the houses during the year should average at least 80 per cent of the original housing capacity.

Depreciation on individual birds can be reduced by keeping the hens for a longer laying period — 10½ to 11 months for table egg flocks and 9 to 10 months for hatching egg flocks.

By increasing the birds' rate of lay from 60 to 63 per cent, the table egg producer can increase his annual profit from two thousand hens as much as $500 to $800. The hatching egg producer can add from $800 to $1,200 to his profits by stepping up the production rate of his hens.

Summing up, for profitable laying flock management poultrymen should get good, reliable stock; keep the rate of lay high; keep the flock laying for 10 to 11 months for table-egg flocks or for 9 to 10 months for hatching-egg birds; put only choice pullets into the house, raising 10 per cent more pullets than needed to fill the laying houses to permit close selection; delay heavy culling until after nine months of lay with table-egg strains, six months of lay with hatching-egg strains; operate the plant as near capacity as possible, at least 80 per cent of the building capacity; and avoid overcrowding of birds.—*Frank D. Reed, Extension Poultry Specialist, University of Maine*

— A. A. —

EARLY BROILER GROWTH CHEAPEST

WHEN broiler prices are low it's a good idea to sell them light.

That's the advice of two Extension Service specialists at the University of Connecticut, William A. Aho, and Thomas C. Morrison.

The advice to sell early is based on experimental data compiled by Dr. Edwin P. Singsen, head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, and other research men.

According to their experiments, broilers grow faster and make "cheaper" gains during the first few weeks of growth.

Straight run broilers, say the research men, will eat 2½ pounds of feed for each pound they gain until they're nine weeks old and weigh an average of 2.6 pounds. Figuring feed at $5 per 100 pounds, the gain would cost about 12½ cents a pound.

After that, more feed is required to produce a pound of meat. Between nine and 10 weeks of age, the birds will eat 3.44 pounds of feed, costing 17.2 cents, per pound of gain. Between 10 and 11 weeks, it'll jump to 3.83 pounds, and 19.3 cents. A pound of gain between 11 and 12 weeks will take 4.52 pounds of feed, and will cost 23.5 cents. Between 12 and 13 weeks, each pound of gain will take 5.5 pounds of feed, costing 27.5 cents.

It won't pay to hold the birds in the hope that prices will get better, say Aho and Morrison. There's little chance that they'll advance enough to pay for the added cost of keeping the birds on the farm. In fact, if enough birds are held, the period of low prices may last longer than would normally be the case.

BIG CO-OP ADVISES MEMBERS ON CLEAN EGGS

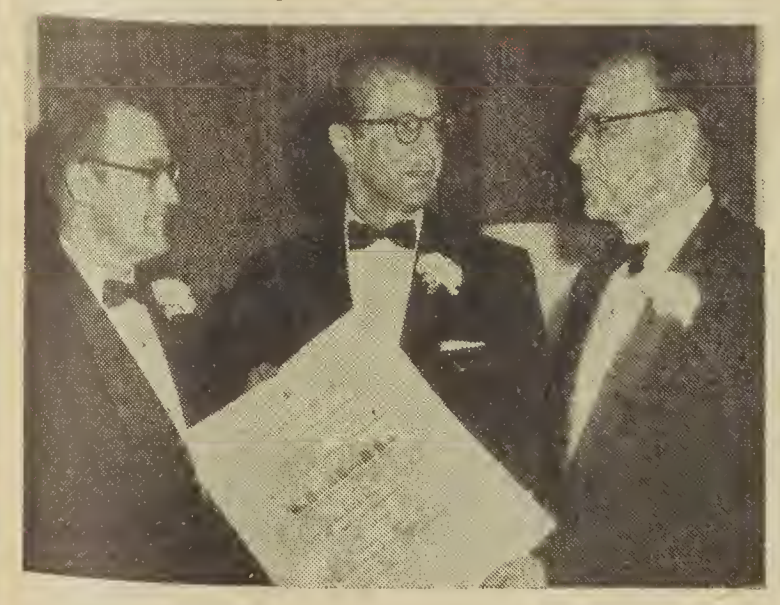
The Poultry Producers of Central California note a big improvement in their Clean Egg Program for the past six months, due to members following Directors' advice on how to get clean eggs.

PPCC reports it is about to adopt a program, "as a protection, to eliminate washed eggs entirely from our top-grade pack."

They urge members to produce as many clean eggs as possible, and to clean dirty eggs without the use of water. Progress, they point out, is indicated by the fact that at the end of 1954, only 257 members were wet-washing, whereas last July 414 members were washing dirty, or all eggs.

For years, all Pacific co-ops and marketing agencies have led the parade in awareness to best methods of obtaining a quality pack. First, it was due to necessity of long haul eastward, and more recently, to sensitiveness of consumers and the difficulty of getting producers to follow good washing practices.

PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR HONORED



Governor George M. Leader, center, accepts scroll honoring him in Harrisburg on March 18, as the first poultryman to become Governor of Pennsylvania.

Making the presentation are, left—Dr. J. R. Wiley, Director of Poultry Disease Laboratory, Whitmoyer Laboratories, Inc., Myerstown and right — Leslie S. Hubbard, Hubbard Farms, Lancaster, President of the Poultry and Egg National Board.

BABCOCK'S Summer 1955

SUMMER CHICK SALE

Here's Our New Policy on Summer Chick Prices:

We have decided to cut our chick prices for June, July, August and September way down. Here's why:

1. We think you need a break on price. We can reduce the price for summer because we had a large enough sales volume from January to May to cover our depreciation and breeding costs.

2. We like to keep our roosters busy. We'd rather sell eggs as chicks than as market eggs. We are increasing our own flock to 35,000 breeders.

3. We believe that with present price trends, summer hatched pullets will make you just as much money as pullets hatched any other time of the year.

4. We hope to pick up a lot of new customers.

5. We are out to beat all our competitors on the quality of our Leghorn chicks and on the service we give our customers.

6. We feel that you may be planning to keep over some old hens. We recommend that you start summer pullets and some time in November or December sell off all your old hens and replace them with these pullets. A year from now you'll be glad you did it.



A year from now we believe the price of large white eggs is still going to be high.

7. The last 12 months have been tough for all of us. This has made us mad. Right now we are getting set to capitalize on what lies ahead. How about you?

Sincerely yours,

Monroe C. Babcock

Babcock Prices on White Leghorn Day-Old Pullets
Effective June 1, 1955. Supersedes all Previous Price Lists

Hatching Dates 1955	Prices are per chick, prepaid shipment or delivery. Babcock Strain Pullets		Babcock Bessies Strain Cross Pullets	
	100	1000 or more	100	1000 or more
May 29 to June 2	38¢	36¢	Not available until October	
June 6 to Sept. 29	37¢	35¢		
Oct. 3 to Nov. 28	43¢	41¢	43¢	41¢
Dec. 1 to Dec. 22	45¢	43¢	45¢	43¢
Dec. 26 to Dec. 29	43¢	41¢	43¢	41¢
1956				
Jan. 2 to March 29	49¢	47¢	49¢	47¢

Straight Run Chicks (not sexed) half the price of pullets.
Cockerels 5¢ each. We do not sell started chicks.

Babcock Bessies: These are the best White Leghorn strain cross we have developed to date. They live well, come into a large egg at an early age. They lay just as well as our pure Babcock strain for 9 or 10 months. We don't believe they will lay as well for 15 months as our pure Babcock strain.

Dear Babcock:
Please book me for..... Babcock Day-old Chicks.
.....Pure Babcock Strain .....Babcock Bessies
Approximate date wanted.....
☐ Pullets ☐ Straight Run ☐ Cockerels
Deposit of 2¢ per chick books your order. Balance due ten days before shipment.
Amount Enclosed $..... Balance Due $.....
Please ship as follows: ☐ Truck Delivery* ☐ Parcel Post ☐ Express ☐ Will Call
Larger orders can be delivered by truck.
If you don't want to order now, you can still use this coupon to ask for our new 48-page catalog. Check here for catalog ☐.
Name..... County.....
P.O. Address..... Phone No.....
Please mail this coupon to

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC. Route 3G, Ithaca, New York

!! WORK CLOTHES — UNUSUAL VALUES !!



Save 75% of Original Cost

Coveralls	$1.50
Matching pants and shirts	1.50
Pants only $1.00 Shirts only	.50
Matching gabardine-like pants & shirts	2.00
Gabardine-Like pants only	1.25
Gabardine-Like shirts only	.75

Add $.50 for postage. No COD

All sizes, Colors — Tan, Grey, Blue, Green, used professionally laundered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Save more by extra discount—Deduct 10% on orders of $5.00 or more.

PLYMOUTH SURPLUS SALES
P. O. Box 385 — Gloversville, N. Y.

NEW BOOK Free!



Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1955 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.

Write to:
Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

LIME • FERTILIZER • SEED
BROADCASTER



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!
SIZES 3-14 FT.
FREIGHT PREPAID
AS LOW AS $66

Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality, long lasting construction Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre. Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now

Send for FREE Booklet
MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.
SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P O. Box 514 ITHACA N Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
June 18 Issue.....Closes June 3
July 2 Issue.....Closes June 17
July 16 Issue.....Closes July 1
August 6 Issue.....Closes July 22

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull ready for service from dam with record of 13368 729 6 yrs 365C 2x milking. Sired by son of Peerless Lenda 13537 762 Sr3 305C former National Record and Coldspring's Romulus Anchor, 34 AR daughters. Also a few choice yearling heifers and heifer calves. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, Inc., Fred Emmick, Oxford, New York.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—Registered Milking Shorthorn cattle, all ages. Bloodtested. Howard E. Lohnas, Cassville, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Herefords for Sale: 20 yearling bulls, 30 yearling heifers, sired by four great herd sires. The kind that produce 500 pound calves at weaning. We have also for sale 100 yearling grade heifers of extra fine quality. Eugene P. Forrestel, Medina, N. Y.

1—Polled bull—2 years. C. M. R. background. 2—Horned heifers—1 year. 2 Polled bull calves—6 months. 2 Horned cows—bred. Certified, accredited herd. Francis G. Warner, R. D. No. 1, Chenango Forks. New York. Route 369.

REGISTERED Polled Herefords, bull, 16 months, bred & open heifers. Sunnyfields Hereford Farm, Box 114, Clarence N. Y

7 HEREFORD Heifers with calf due to freshen this fall. James Miller. R.D. 4, Ithaca, N. Y.

REGISTERED Hereford Bulls—from calves to bulls ready for heavy service — polled and horned. Robt. J. Generaux. Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone Stanley 3022.

HEREFORD Beef Cattle—Registered, Accredited. 6 bred heifers; 2 heifers, calve. at foot. Also other Herefords. heifers, cows, bulls. Glen L. Gillette, Route 414, 4 miles south Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 7486.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus. Bulls, bred heifers and cows from popular bloodlines. Charles Simmons, Twin Ridge Farm, Valatie, New York, Chatham 26491.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS 15 bred heifers due in May and June. Edward Hartnett, Haskell Road, Olean, New York. Phone: 3200.

FOR SALE: Registered Angus bull, 4 yrs. old. Sired by Briarcliff Elton. Phone 92-M-2, Ronald Weeks Skaneateles, N. Y

THREE well bred Aberdeen-Angus heifers and two young bulls, sired by Champion bull. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.

REGISTERED Aberdeen Angus Bull for sale. Very satisfactory breeder and has good looking get. Clarence N. Fries, E. Main Street, Avon, N. Y. Phone: Avon 5632.

FOR SALE: Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls. Few open and bred heifers. From accredited herd. Heckman Farm, Earl Heckman, Bath, N.Y.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY Pigs — 6 weeks $12.50 each—7-8 weeks $13.50. Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & OIC crossed. Kindly remit 10% with order—balance COD. Dailey Stock Farm—Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

HOG SELF-FEEDERS, $18.00 F.O.B. plant and up. Winston Purchasing Agency, Inc., Spring Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Reg. Berkshire Boars and Gilts ready for shipment. Also 10 bred Gilts. Write or visit John Bliek & Sons. Williamson, N. Y.

SHEEP

KARAKUL Sheep. Purebred stock. 85 ewes and 45 lambs . . . the lot at bargain prices. Contact Jack Pollard, Hopewell Junction, (N. Y.) 6-3377.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia. 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

GERMAN Shepherds; best for protection, the dog with beauty and brains. Sunday visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, P. O. Unionville, N. Y., The Foote Hills. Kennels in Greenville, N. Y., off Route 6, below Port Jervis.

AIREDALE Pups. Great watch dogs & hunters. Protect your family, car, farm. 6 males, litter registered. Price $25.00. James H. Stone, Marcellus, New York.

PUREBRED English Shepherds. Males, Females, Blonde, Sable, Black. White. Reasonable. Kayser's Wapanaki Kennel, North Sanford, New York. Postal address Route 2, Afton, New York.

PUREBRED English Bulldog puppies. Leo Oderkirk, Medina, N. Y.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents, born low heel strikers. Males, $15.00, females, $12.00. $1.00 extra for registration paper. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

POULTRY

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

POULTRY

VANCREST New Hampshire and Sex Link Chicks mature rapidly into excellent layers of large eggs. And they live. Contest proven. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54. You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

SENSATIONAL Values! U. S. approved, pullorum clean. Low as $7.95—100. Many matings sired by R. O. P. males, Day old or started chicks to six weeks. Ducklings weekly. Write for price list. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dept. AA.

YOU CAN'T Buy Better. Ebenwood Whites for broilers, Sex-Links for production, White Rocks and Hamps for both. Ebenwood Farm, Box 14, West Bridgewater, Mass.

BUY THE BEST—Marshall Leghorns are same bloodlines that hold World's Laying Test Record and last year wor New York Random Sample Test with profit of $3.47 per bird. You get benefit of best breeders' work on egg and meat quality, which always commands premium prices. The profit is in that extra few cents in price range. Babcock-Strain and Strain-cross Leghorns. Contest-winning R.I. Reds. Red-Rock cross and White Rocks Moderate prices. Write or phone today. Marshall Brothers, RD5A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-6336.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm. Maine, N. Y.

DON'T SACRIFICE Yearling hens! Free bulletin. "Keep layers 5 years." Sine. AA7, Quakertown, Pa.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

CHICKS $7.95—100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg (24), Pa.

PULLETS

WE HAVE thousands of the nicest White Leghorn Started Pullets you have ever seen, 4-6-8-12 weeks of age—fully feathered out and ready for immediate delivery The same is true of our Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and Rhode Island Reds. All our breeders are from the leading egg laying strains in America. U.S. Pullorum-Clean—of course. Priced lower than you could raise them yourself. Write wire or phone us today for prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. A. Howard Fingar Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

BANTAMS

PLAIN WHITE Silkie Bantams, pairs, trios. Albert Aeker, Valley Falls, N. Y.

PIGEONS

RAISE SQUABS. Highest priced poultry. Our mated pairs Royal White Kings produce squabs in very few days after arrival. Shipped in crates supplied with food and water. Express prepaid on six or more pairs. Price $4.25 per pair. Charles W. Schulze. Wyalusing, Penna.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins $25.00-100. White Runners $25.00. Rouens $50.00. Less than 100, add 2c each. Toulouse, White, Brown China Goslings. Chicks. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings, $24.50—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

GEESE

PILGRIM Goslings—$1.50 each postpaid 4 or more. Fred Wilson, Easthampton, Mass.

BABY GEESE—Hatching weekly. White China now on hand. Charles Howland, RD 1, Endicott, 5-4935.

PUREBRED White Chinese goslings $1.00 each. Minimum order five. Howard Butler, Otego, N.Y.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader, Beltsvilles. Poults, Penna. pullorum clean. $58.50-100. Meadowbrook Richfield 2, Pa.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES

AUREOMYCIN Ointment ($6.50 dozen). Targot ($9.00 dozen). Terramycin ($7.00 dozen). Tribiotie ($7.95 dozen). Penstrap ($5.00 dozen). Pen distrin ($6.00 dozen) Prepaid. Kensington Veterinary & Poultry Supply, Box 73, Kensington, Conn.

NURSERY STOCK

BLUE SPRUCE: 6 for $2.00. Northern Evergreens, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

BULBS

IRIS: One of New York State's largest iris growers. Send for free catalog. The Corner Iris Farm, Burrow Rd., Lincoln, P.O. Ontario, N. Y.

TULIPS, Hyacinths, Daffodils, over 200 varieties, free price list. Gent's Gardens, Sodus, N. Y.

PLANTS

TRANSPLANTED Strawberry Plants can be safely set in June and July and will bear next Spring. Send for catalogue. Pleasant Valley Farms, Millbury, Mass.

SEEDS

CERTIFIED Empire Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed. C Crowe, Dryden, New York.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: Single man for modern Dairy Farm Must be good machine milker, (DeLaval) used Must not be afraid of work. No drunks or drifters. Steady job for right man & good pay. Joseph Remeika, Litchfield, Conn.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

TRACTOR PARTS—Large growing stock of new and used parts for all makes Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N.D

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, N. Y.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave Norwich, N. Y.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00 Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on Hudson, N. Y. 1-4357.

CANVAS Covers—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8. $5.04; 7-9x11-8. $7.68; 11-8x13-8. $13.44 Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc , Binghamton, N. Y.

SAVE, BUY surplus direct from Government, farm tools, machinery, feed tractor, truck. trailer, jeep, boat motors power units, pumps hundreds others all listed in our Bulletin, Surplus Sales, price $1.00. Box 169 UD, East Hartford 8, Conn.

BALERS all makes—35 used $125.00 up. New Holland 66 with motor, John Deere automatic wire with motor IHC 55T save $800.00. Case 1953 automatic string tie—bargain Moline wire baler, used 2 seasons, 15 New Holland 75-76-77—2 used New Holland automatic wire tie—real buys. 3 Allis Chalmers. 8 used Forage Harvesters, 3 Papec with motor both heads, $700.00. Case PTO, both heads, $600.00. IHC, $295.00. Massey-Skyline. 35 used Combines, IHC 12 ft. SP, $1,175.00. Massey Harris SP Combine, new condition, $1,450.00. John Deere. $395.00. Case PTO-Bin, $375.00. IHC 62 with motor-Bin, $695.00, used two seasons. Allis Chalmers with motor, $550.00. Allis Chalmers PTO-Bin, $525.00. IHC, $295.00. Massey Harris 6 ft.. $395.00 Case A6 with bean attachment, $775.00. Pioneer Bean thresher on rubber, bargain. 12 acres covered with farm equipment priced to sell. Largest selection in N. Y. State, Our trucks deliver. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y

SAVE, Buy Surplus from Government, farm tools, machinery, feed truck, tractor, jeep, hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169KM, East Hartford 8, Conn.

DEPRESSION Prices—We Sell Cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, N. Dakota.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Realty Catalog Mailed Free! Farms, homes, businesses, 35 states. Coast-to-coast, 3,036 bargains described. World's Largest, 55 years service. Strout Realty. 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N Y

87 ACRE farm on State Road, 6 miles from Oneonta, N. Y. All land tractor workable. Overshot barn in excellent condition. 10 room house, newly decorated, modern improvements. Large amount of timber. $10,500.00. 105 Aere farm on State Road. Overshot barn, silo. 6 room house, bath and furnace, 30 head cattle, complete line of machinery Buildings in excellent condition. $19,800.00. Beautiful village farm. 43 acres. Will keep 15 cows. Basement barn, silo, water buckets, village water, new milk house. House, 10 rooms, bath and furnace, all in good condition. Priced to settle an estate. Harry Munn, Treadwell, New York Salesman for Frank Fatta & Co., Brokers, Oneonta, N. Y.

COZY village farm to settle estate. 43 productive acres, will keep 15 cows. Comfortable home. Small barn with silo. $9,000.00. Stocked and equipped farm. 30 head cattle, good line of equipment, nice home, good barn $19,800.00. We have a large selection of good farms at all prices. Frank Fatta & Co. Oneonta, New York; Harry Munn, Salesman, Treadwell, New York.

CONNECTICUT dairy farm, 158 acres, 50 tillable. 9-room house all conveniences, oil heat, overlooks pond. excellent location. Modern cement floor barn. 17 stanchions, can expand to 24 without additional foundation work. Efficient 1-man operation. Bare farm or equipped and stocked with superior herd. Box 93, Abington, Conn.

SPECIAL SALE. 50 acre poultry farm. Owing to the death of my husband I will sell this estate at a bargain price for a quick sale, for only $13,000.00. A very nice modern house of 8 rooms. Some new coops with full insulation for 3,000 layers. Fine location, State Road, in the State of Rhode Island just over the Connecticut line. Just the price of a home in the city. Fine market. Keep only a few layers and make a fine living. If you keep the coops full, it is a gold mine, with ample room to keep some cows and beef stock for home consumption. If interested, contact my agent, the Racine Farm Agency, Dayville, Conn. Phone Prescott 4-8995.

STORE—station, dwelling, live town, Roosevelt Highway, bargain. Arthur Marschner, Roulette, Penna.

FOR SALE: Small ranch in scenic location. Nice modern home. Stanley Videen, Route 1, Montrose, Colorado.

WANTED TO BUY

PRODUCTIVE Maine dairy farm, good buildings, realistically priced, terms. Donald Metcalf, Clinton, New York

FIRE PROTECTION

AUTOMATIC FIRE Alarms, Extinguishers. New lightning rods or re-inspections and reconditioning of present system, before lightning sets fire. Electra Co., 127 N. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y. Albany 4-4149. N.Y.C. Office Mu-6-8897.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

PROFITABLE opportunities in established farm equipment dealerships. Financing arranged. Write Bob Burnette, Sales Representative, Tydings Real Estate Company, 38-A W. Genesee, Skaneateles, N. Y. Phone 674.

GENUINE Chinchillas: Quality Breeding Stock. Guaranteed to litter. Special offer $375.00 a pair. Discount for cash payment. Write Triple "S" Chinchilla Ranch, 12 Skillman Avenue, Oceanside, Long Island, New York.

I NEED a partner. Fifty years of successful operation brings an urge to lighten up. If you understand farming or rural life and can sell and buy, and have available in cash or credit five to ten thousand dollars, get in touch with me. Box 514-RB. c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School. Mason City 11, Iowa.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C. Schenectady 1, N Y.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER – Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR POSTS and poles all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15 cents at yard. Penta treated poles for pole barns. Telephone 683121 Closed Sunday. Murray Snell. Northeast Townline Road. Marcellus, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE—Only Brand Name catalog with S & H Green Stamps. Send $1.00, refundable. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

WEDDING Invitations, finest raised lettering, 100 free informals with order for 100 or more invitations. Also personalized wedding napkins, match books and reception accessories. Write for samples. Jors, 33 Briarcliffe, Buffalo 25, N. Y.

DO YOU Wear Sizes 38 to 60? Buy direct from manufacturer. Slips, gowns, half-slips, bloomers, pajamas, panties and girdles. Write for free catalog. Royal Fashions, 1227 Sixth Avenue, Dept. AA1, New York 19, N. Y.

BEFORE you marry, get our folder of Modern Wedding Invitations Cassel Company, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

RIBBON Remnants, Assortment, colors, lengths, widths 100 yards, $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR Toilets Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing, safe, harmless powder. Easy, economical to use. Saves digging, pumping. 150,000 customers guarantee satisfaction. Details free Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

PAINT, Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, special factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt. 64, Freeport, New York.

CHAIR CANE and Basket Material. Liberal discount to Home Bureau groups, Churches, schools. Genuine chair cane. Round basket reed. Bases in stock. Seat weaving instructions and catalogue $.35. Basketry Instruction Book $.60. Fogarty's, 207 River St., Troy, New York.

CHEESE Cloth: Protect your berry crops; 100 yards. Convenient 10 yard lengths, $6.00 prepaid. Remit, Midcity, 138 East 34th St., N. Y.

SNAPPING TURTLES—Rid your pond of these killers! They destroy untold numbers of waterfowl and game fish. Catch them alive easily and safely. Full instructions. $1.00. R. H. Campbell, RFD, North Andover, Mass.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

CHAMOIS-CLOTH: Size 18x18". Cleans—polishes autos, windows — all smooth surfaces. Oils, greases wash out; dries soft; lint free; strong; long lasting. Now 59c each—2 for $1.00 prepaid. Libby Co., 4 King St., Danbury Conn.

SALES SERVICE



Livestock breeders who are subscribers of A.A. have a special and distinetive sales serviee at their command. The SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE is made available to readers of A.A. in an effort to open markets for surplus that otherwise may have to be sacrificed. For details and rates, write the Advertising Dept. of American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



"Retire" means being able to do the things you've *wanted* to do

People with moderate incomes—farmers, small business men, salaried workers — ought to be able to do the things they've always wanted to do when it's time for them to retire. It's usually simply a matter of money.

You can have that money — if you start saving now — through the Farmers and Traders Retirement Income Plan which also gives your family income protection while they are growing up. The plan has been specially designed for men with moderate incomes.

Mail the Coupon for Details

FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Syracuse 1, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Please send, without cost or obligation, complete information about your Retirement and Family Income Plans.

Name.....Age....
St. or RD.....
City.....State.....
A-21

BRAND NEW
Exclusive Features Make
GRANGE
SILO YOUR BEST INVESTMENT



"A Tower of Efficiency"
Heavy plaster coat
Interlocking staves
Larger doors
New Safety features
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Advanced Grange engineering tested, proven and perfected back GRANGE SILOS as YOUR long-term money savers and profit makers.
Grange Concrete Stave Silos prove that modern construction pays BIG dividends in long life and dependability.
BE SURE with GRANGE!

MAIL COUPON NOW FOR FREE FOLDER



GRANGE SILO CO., INC.
Dept. A6
RED CREEK, N. Y.
Send me new Grange picture folder showing new exclusive features.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
Easy Terms Available

Patsy Orlando, R. 1, Hopewell, N. J.

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

I AM hearing predictions of 30c hog prices, 35c for cattle, etc., for this summer. I think this should be sharply discounted and above everything else not anticipated.

Under present distribution and sales of food there are factors that bring great doubts of highly rising prices for any one class of food over another that competes with it.

Large food handlers do not like fluctuating prices and they have great power today. Perhaps the best example of this right now is calves and veal. For perhaps nine months of the year as much as 90% of the calves coming to market are little, light ones. They make small cuts of veal, carrying very little fat. Now, following the spring surplus of light calves, these little calves are scarce and have jumped up in price as

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Whatever one desires for another returns upon himself.—Swedenborg

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

much as 6c to 10c a pound alive, while the good, fat, larger calves have not gone up, in fact, have gone back. The reason for this is that the packer or the retailer is reluctant to change the type and kind of veal he has been furnishing his customers, and the kind he must furnish over most of the year. He knows that the calf situation will change again to a light calf basis.

Retail Pork Prices

This happened last winter between hogs and cattle: Pork loins sold away out of proportion to the price of the live hog, sometimes as much as four or five times the price of live hogs because meat distributors did not want the public to "get off" beef as their main meat diet.

Since these conditions and this situation is here, we as farmers, can no longer anticipate a shortage of something to bring the increase in price that said shortage would indicate. It also, therefore, demands that we all keep our production costs on everything we raise not only in line with costs of other competing foods but also in line with the general food price level. I have no desire to be blunt but this is another of the newer situations that agriculture must face; especially individual farmers, both large and small.

Wonder Drugs

There is another new agricultural subject that no one seems to know too much about. The so-called wonder drugs. Most feed dealers are selling feeds containing these hormones, etc., now. The drugs have been reported as doing this, that, and the other thing, mostly making greater growth and faster gains in weight. The influence of these on humans; or, when fed long periods; and whether it is gain in edible meat of better quality or just increase of water content, seems to be still clouded. I had the opportunity of going into this with some packers who have handled some of the "treated" animals and, right or wrong, they were disgusted to speak it mildly. The cattle killed "off color," did not grade in the meat up to their live appearance and the meat was "watery." They further said, no more for them if they know it when buying.

I am only offering this for what it may or may not be worth. It may be that these additions will work wonders, but it has been my experience through the years that animals or humans are not "wonders" because of a teaspoonful of anything, just lots of hard work, good care and good food.



Efficient production and effective promotion go hand in hand.

Both are essential for a profitable dairy enterprise.

The American Dairy Association and your local market Dairy Council, which dairymen in the New York milkshed support through Milk for Health, are among the organizations which help to promote and sell the milk you produce.

NYABC helps you to more efficient production.

If you live in New York State or Western Vermont, you can get information on how NYABC helps build efficient production by calling your local NYABC technician, or by writing to:

BOX 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. ITHACA, N. Y.

JERSEY SALES

RAYMOND G. CHAMPLIN
Complete Dispersal-12:00 Noon
THURS.—June 9
JEFFERSON, N. Y.
2 miles northwest of North Harpersfield. Farm located 60 miles east of Binghamton, N. Y.



86 — Head of Reg. & Grade Jerseys — 86
78 Registered 8 Grades

Senior Herd Sire: Watfern Paula's Ringleader, Junior Champion Bull, N. Y. State Fair. He sells along with his daus. and is the service sire. Several of the females were purchased from the Brigham Herd as well as several Brigham bred bulls having been used. Also strong in the Payne farm breeding—many are by Watfern Moor Heir, a splendid breeding bull. Some by N.Y.A.B.C. bulls. This is an outstanding production herd, D.H.I.A. tested! Bangs accr. Calf. vac. A complete line of machinery sells at 10:00 A.M.

4th Annual
WESTERN NEW YORK
JERSEY SALE — SAT. — JUNE 11
1:00 P.M. Fairgrounds
PALMYRA, N. Y.

50 — Head of Reg. Jerseys — 50

Featured will be recently fresh and heavy springing cows, heavy springing heifers, and cows and heifers for fall freshening. There are several show prospects in the offering. The cattle that have sold in previous sales have sold at moderate prices and won in the show ring, and many have outstanding production records! Nearly all of the well-known breeders in western New York are supporting this sale. Also selling will be one yearling bull that is strong in both type and production. Nearly all calf. vac. Many from accr. herds and Bangs tested.

FOR CATALOGUES ON THESE AND OTHER JERSEY SALES, CONTACT:
GENE SLAGLE, Auctioneer and Sales Manager Phone: Marion 2-2379
P. O. Box 89, Marion, Ohio "We specialize in Jersey sales!"

MAINE HEREFORD DAY

Farmers' Opportunity Auction Sale—Selling 100 HEAD Hereford Cattle
Bulls — Cows — Heifers — Fat and Feeder Steers
Registered and Commercial — mostly unfitted
SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1955
At Breeding Co-op Pavilion, Vassalboro, Maine
10 miles North of Augusta, Maine on Route 201
Program 10:00 A.M. — Steak Dinner $2.50 — 11:30 A.M. Sale 1:00 P.M.
For Catalog, Reservations and Dinner Tickets contact
MAINE HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
Sam Dorrance, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, State House, Augusta, Maine

CORRIEDALES
THE MONEY MAKING SHEEP
Plan now to attend the THIRD ANNUAL EASTERN DISTRICT SHOW AND SALE
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
June 24 & 25, 1955
For free information & Sale catalog: write:
American Corriedale Association, Inc.
Rollo E. Singleton, Secretary & Sales Manager
108 Parkhill, Columbia, Missouri

SAY that you saw the product advertised in **American Agriculturist** when calling on your local dealer.

Anytime . . .

It is always worth a trip to Syracuse to enjoy the comfort, good food and refreshment at Hotel Syracuse.

Take time off for a week-end when you can.

hotel SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Milk in the Spotlight

By
ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

JUNE Dairy Month puts milk in the spotlight, but fortunately for us it knows no season. Those wonderful health benefits (called "milk insurance" by some nutritionists) are available to us all year 'round. Three cups of whole milk or its equivalent a day will give you not only milk's important body-building proteins but also almost your entire daily requirement of calcium (bone building) and the health giving vitamin riboflavin.

So now is the time to check up to see whether you are giving your family plenty of milk (and yourself, too, because studies show that homemakers and teenage girls are the worst offenders in failing to get enough calcium and riboflavin in their diets). There are so many ways you can use milk that it is easy to serve enough—plain or in "glamor" beverages; in soups, main dishes, on vegetables; in gravies, puddings, pie fillings, sauces, ice cream, junket, cheese dishes, baked goods, cereal cooking, and in-between-meal snacks.

If you buy your milk, you can save money in some areas by buying at the store instead of having it delivered; by buying in glass bottles rather than paper cartons; by buying it in 2-quart containers; by taking advantage of a quantity discount when you get enough for several days' use at one time. It is handy to keep dried and evaporated milk on your kitchen shelf, too, for times when you run out of milk. And be sure to handle your fluid milk correctly to keep it fresh and good: Keep it out of strong light, keep it covered, and in the coldest part of the refrigerator. The following recipes have milk goodness cooked into them!

Serve spoon bread in place of potatoes occasionally. It's especially good with baked or fried ham or as a main luncheon dish. Butter and maple sirup make it really go over big!

SPOON BREAD

1 cup cornmeal
1 cup cold milk
2 cups scalded milk
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
3 egg yolks, slightly beaten
3 egg whites, beaten stiff

Mix cornmeal and cold milk and add to scalded milk. Cook until mush-like—about 5 to 10 minutes. Remove from heat and stir in butter, salt and baking powder. Add the egg yolks and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Pour into a greased 1½-quart casserole and bake in a moderate oven (350°) for about 30 to 40 minutes. Serves about 6. (If you wish, you may add the whole beaten eggs to the cornmeal mixture. Resulting product is less fluffy but tender and firm.)

Here are some desserts that always bring requests for seconds:

CARAMEL CUSTARD

First, make a caramel sirup by heating 1 cup granulated sugar in a heavy skillet over low heat, stirring constantly, until the sugar melts and changes to a light brown sirup. Remove pan from heat and **very gradually** (sputters) stir in ¾ cup boiling water. Return to heat and boil lightly until all crystals are melted, stirring constantly. Pour 1½ tablespoons in each custard cup. Store remainder in covered jar in refrigerator for future use for flavoring.

For the custard mixture, beat 4 eggs slightly and add ½ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt. Scald 3 cups milk and gradually add to the eggs. Strain mixture into cups with sirup carefully. Place cups in pan of warm water almost to top of cups and bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 20 to 30 minutes or until tip of sharp knife comes out clean when inserted into center of custard. Cool. When ready to serve, unmold on sauce dish and top with whipped cream. Makes 6 custard cups. For variety, place some sirup in 2 cups, coconut in two, and pecans in two before adding custard mixture. Or make chocolate custards by adding 2 squares chocolate when scalding milk.

PEARL TAPIOCA PUDDING

⅓ cup pearl tapioca
1 quart milk
4 egg yolks
1 cup sugar
4 egg whites
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar

Soak tapioca in cold water 2 to 3 hours. Drain. Scald milk in top of double boiler. Add the tapioca and cook until tapioca is clear—about 30 to 40 minutes. Mix the egg yolks and 1 cup sugar. Pour over this mixture a little of the hot tapioca mixture, and then carefully add to the remaining hot mixture in double boiler. Cook until thickened, about 5 to 8 minutes. Pour into a low bowl and place meringues on top. Serves 10 to 12.

For meringues, add cream of tartar and salt to egg whites and beat until foamy. Continue to beat and add a little of the ½ cup sugar at a time until meringue stands in peaks. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) until lightly browned—about 8 minutes.

Use this basic cream pie in many ways—with fruit in season, with coconut, dates, or nuts, or chocolate or butterscotch flavor:

BASIC CREAM PIE

¾ cup sugar
5⅓ tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
2½ cups scalded milk
3 egg yolks, slightly beaten
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
3 egg whites
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
⅛ teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons sugar
1 9-inch pastry shell, baked

Combine sugar, flour, salt, and the scalded milk. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add slowly to beaten yolks and cook 2 minutes longer. Add butter and vanilla and pour into baked shell. Prepare meringue with the rest of the ingredients same as for Pearl Tapioca Pudding and spread over pie, being sure to seal edges. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) for about 10 to 15 minutes or until meringue is lightly browned.

For **coconut pie**, place ½ to ¾ cup coconut in shell before adding filling and sprinkle coconut over meringue before baking. If using **fruit** in season—dates, sliced bananas, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, or peaches—place layer in shell and slightly cool the filling before pouring over. For **butterscotch pie**, use dark brown sugar instead of granulated and 3 tablespoons butter. For **chocolate filling**, melt 3 squares chocolate in scalded milk. **Almond flavoring** instead of vanilla, and toasted slivered almonds in the filling and on top of meringue, make a super pie, too.

Don't forget cottage cheese. Mold **tomato gelatin** (aspic) in a ring mold. Unmold and fill center with cottage cheese, plain or mixed with chopped chives and chopped parsley. Fold cottage cheese into any flavored gelatin made with just a little less water than called for on the package and chilled until sirupy. Fold cottage cheese and drained chopped cucumbers into lemon flavored gelatin or tomato gelatin.

This cottage cheese ring mold makes a good and pretty salad:

COTTAGE CHEESE RING MOLD

1 small can crushed pineapple
¾ cup sugar
1 envelope unflavored gelatin
½ cup cold water
Juice of ½ lemon
1 cup grated American cheese
⅔ cup mayonnaise
⅔ cup heavy cream
2 cups cottage cheese

Drain pincapple. Heat juice and add sugar. Bring to boil and add gelatin which has been softened in cold water Add lemon juice and cool. Fold in remaining ingredients and place in an oiled ring mold and chill. Unmold on lettuce. Serves about 8.

Checse fondue with a tossed salad makes a good start for a lunch:

CHEESE FONDUE

2 cups scalded milk
2 cups dry bread cubes
½ teaspoon mustard
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 cups shredded American cheese
4 egg yolks
4 egg whites, beaten stiff

Combine milk, bread, mustard, salt, pepper, and cheese and stir with a fork

(Continued on Opposite Page)



—Photo: Bob Johnston, Syracuse Post Standard

Milk has come out of the kitchen and now goes to all kinds of parties. In the picture, enjoying a "milk break" at the last annual meeting of the New York State Home Bureau Federation, are (from left) Federation President Mrs. Blanche Kelsey, Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Martha Eddy, Honorary Counselor, Ithaca, N. Y., being served by Mrs. Lewis Van Duzer, Central District director, Horseheads, N. Y.



People stood in line for the Dairy Supper put on by Torringford Grange of Torrington, Conn., in connection with statewide contest sponsored last year by Connecticut Milk Producers Ass'n. Thirty-two delicious dairy dishes and products (using nearly 500 quarts of milk) were served to 364 persons. Torringford Grange won the contest!

What's Your Hobby

Letters from Our Readers

LIKES TO CUT HAIR

I LIKE to cut hair and in my younger days I did all the barbering for my family—my son, husband, and father-in-law, and on several occasions for my neighbors and their children.

I also like to sew and I have made many wool "throws" or blankets. They are light and warm. I make them of wool or velvet pieces about 6x6 inches square cut from discarded dresses and skirts. I try to get a variety of colors. I sew the pieces together and use an outing flannel lining, then tie it with wool yarn and finish the edge with blanket stitch of wool yarn. Sometimes I embroider various designs in yarn on the backs, such as flowers and trees.

And one more hobby I have that is my joy—playing the violin and singing along with it. When I was a little girl about 8 years old, I had whooping cough and I got this old fiddle and have just kept at it.—*Mrs. Nellie Bly Ballard, Box 72, Roxbury, N. Y.*

FOUND MONEY AT HOME

BEFORE we moved to the farm, my husband had been employed in a large city and our income was his weekly pay check. However, with small children, we thought a farm life would be better; thus the change. We soon found there was little cash for the things we had taken for granted. I got a part-time job, but living on a farm and working in an office created complications. After a year of this I decided to try to stop the leaks in my spending and see how we could manage on

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The character of a gentleman I consider within the capacity of all . . . a due regard for the feelings of others is in my judgment its foundation.

—Leonard Jerome

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

less, thus making more money available for the things we desired. Not all of my ways of saving would apply to everyone, but a few ideas might be gleaned:

I knew there were rats eating our grain, so I purchased a good rat poison and went all out in a war against them.

Haircuts seemed to take a good portion of time and money. With electric clippers and practice, I found I could do it. Home haircuts now keep our boys well groomed.

Using a can of lye and waste fat, I make enough laundry soap for a month for the sum of 15½ cents. The soap is entirely satisfactory for many purposes.

Our water heater burned coal, which cost us about $5.00 a month. We have a good wood supply and by remembering to put wood in the pot burner about four times a day, we now have plenty of hot water and have eliminated this expenditure.

No longer do I buy all the magazines and books which I would like. Instead I swap those I do buy with my neighbors and use the facilities of our excellent local library.

Benjamin Franklin said many years ago, "A penny saved is a penny earned." This is as true today as then. The financial rewards are substantial if not great, and the satisfaction derived from increasing the family income is immeasurable. — *Mrs. D. A. New York*

CROCHETS EARRINGS

I CROCHET earrings, all colors, and I make rick-rack earrings which sell for 50 cents a pair. I also crochet chicken pin cushions, at 35 cents each, and sunbonnet sachet bags, 50 cents each. It helps out a lot. —*Mrs. Raymond Daniels, Westhampton, N. Y.*

Summer Successes



2114. Charming all-in-one-cut design with square neckline, soft neckline yoke, can be made in a jiffy without waistline seam! Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: 3⅞ yds. 35-in.

2327. Attractive ensemble with slimming lines has a widely flared skirt, buttoned suspender straps, bolero with sailor collar and brief sleeves. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 18: Dress and bolero, 6⅞ yds. 35-in.

2888. This scoop-necked, Empire waisted design with shirred bodice and skirt with unpressed pleats is cool and delightful in sunny weather. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 3¾ yds. 35-in.

2660. For your favorite summer standby make this flare-skirted, sleeveless shirtwaist design. It has a crisp contrasting collar, jaunty pockets, and can be made in short-sleeved version too. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: 4½ yds. 35-in., ¾ yd. 35-in. contrast.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25c for our SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK which illustrates, in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

MILK IN THE SPOTLIGHT

(Continued from Opposite Page)

over low heat until cheese is melted. Add egg yolks and fold in beaten whites. Place in a greased 1½-quart casserole and bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 30 minutes or until delicately browned. Serves 6.

Here is the NO-BAKE Cheese cake which you have read about:

NO-BAKE CHEESE CAKE

- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- ½ cup graham cracker crumbs
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- ¼ teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 envelope unflavored gelatin
- ½ cup sugar, divided
- ⅛ teaspoon salt
- 1 egg, separated
- ½ cup milk
- ½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 1½ cups creamed cottage cheese, sieved
- ½ tablespoon lemon juice
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- ½ cup heavy cream, whipped

Mix together butter, crumbs, nutmeg, sugar, and cinnamon and press this crumb mixture on bottom of 8-inch round cake pan or 9-inch pie plate. Mix gelatin, 6 tablespoons of the sugar, and salt in top of double boiler. Beat together egg yolk and milk and add to gelatin mixture. Cook over boiling water, stirring constantly until gelatin dissolves, and mixture thickens, about 10 minutes. Remove from heat, add lemon rind, and cool.

Stir in sieved cottage cheese, lemon juice and vanilla. Chill, stirring occasionally, until mixture rounds slightly when dropped from a spoon. Beat egg white until stiff, gradually add remaining 2 tablespoons of sugar, and beat stiff. Fold into gelatine cheese mixture with whipped cream. Turn into the prepared pan and chill.

Home-Canning Tips and Toppers



by Lucina Ball

FARM CHILDREN START LIFE WITH EVERY IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE. THEY LEARN THRIFT AND INDEPENDENCE in so many ways . . . for example, by doing home canning. Encourage them to put up the surplus from your garden and orchard—it's wonderful training for home-making years ahead!

New Season—Old Reasons

Whether you can foods at home to save time, taste or waste, prepare *now* for early fruits and vegetables. Discard all jars with nicks or sharp spots, replace with shining new Ball Jars—the *only* kind that comes with famous Ball Dome Lids.

Love at First Glance!



You'll love that *clean*, cream-white *enamel* lining and firm *red* rubber seal. It'll be love at second glance, too—Ball Dome Lids look just as clean when removed months later! And one glance shows why your foods will keep . . . dome *down*, jar *sealed!* Ball enamel lining is an extra safeguard for high-acid foods, such as . . .

BAKED RHUBARB

Cut rhubarb into 1½-inch pieces. Add 1 cup sugar and ½ teaspoon spice to each quart of rhubarb. Bake until tender. Pack hot into hot Ball Jars. Process 5 minutes in boiling-water bath.

Try This for Small Fry!



Dabs of food that won't quite fill another jar are fine for baby foods. Cook, strain or chop, pack in half-pint Ball Jars and process in your small cooker. Grand for babies, great for visiting grandbabies!

Home Canning Recipe Book!



300 recipes, 64 pages, step-by-step instructions in full color. Send 25¢ in coin to: BALL BLUE BOOK, Dept. AA615, Box 5, Muncie, Indiana.

Can ALL in Ball

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

© BALL BROS. CO., 1955

Nagging Backache Sleepless Nights

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable...with restless, sleepless nights... don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

HOW TO GET the best information about herbs and their uses. Write L. J. SLAUGENWHITE, JERSEY SHORE, PA. R.D. #1.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* RENEWED

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXXII

EVEN during the years when I worked in New York City, Belle and I did what we could to live and raise the family in a rural atmosphere. Except for a few weeks' experience of apartment living, we have always lived in a house as far removed from the heart of the city as made it possible for me to commute back and forth. Most of the time while we lived in Yonkers we had a little two-room cottage at Dryden, New York, not far from our present farm home, and the family spent the summers there, while I went up nearly every weekend.

We surely had a lot of fun at that little summer place. To me the summers there were just like renewing some of the pleasant experiences of my boyhood. Much of the time the three boys were at home, especially on the weekends when I was there too, and the four of us managed to raise considerable dust one way or another.

For example, a creek flowed through my land, and way down at the other end of the place, through the brush, was an old-fashioned swimming hole, where we four often whiled away a hot afternoon. One time, Don, Bob and I, having had all the swimming we wanted, dressed and started for the house, "forgetting" to leave George's clothes where he had placed them on the bank. Poor George was stranded—but not for long. When we got back near the house we found that Belle and Margaret had walked with some company to a sulphur spring a few rods from the house. The boys and I stopped to greet the visitors. Suddenly we heard a wild yell. Of course everyone turned to look and were astounded to see a long white figure over six feet tall (George) dashing across the landscape a quarter of a mile or so away, on a sidehill above us, trying to make the cover of the house. With every leap he let out a yell that could be heard for half a mile.

Much to Belle's and Margaret's disgust, the boys and I used to engage in water fights. Using any utensil that we could grab, and water from the nearby spring, we would lie in wait for one another, usually two on each side. You never could count on your allies, however, for more frequently than not you might suddenly find that someone on whom you had depended had turned and soused you with a pailful of water.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Be not disturbed at being misunderstood; be disturbed at not understanding.—Chinese Proverb

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

What the women particularly disliked was when the fight took place inside the cabin. One day one of the boys hid in there, so George carried a pail of water up onto the flat roof just over the kitchen door and waited patiently for Don or Bob, whoever it was, to come outdoors. Unfortunately, the first person who came through the door was Margaret, and she got the benefit of the full pail of water.

If you or your sons grew up during the gasoline age, you are exceptions if some time during the process you didn't have "caritis." This is my name for the determination of every boy and of many girls to own and operate some kind of a jalopy. My boys were no exceptions. One summer at camp the boys acquired an old Tin Lizzie. About the only thing you could say for it was that it would run, at least part of the time. It had no top, and only one seat, from which the cushion was missing. So were the floor boards. Being particularly possessed of the devil one afternoon, George got into that car, got it to going as fast as he could, probably about 10 miles an hour, and drove it right straight through a gate, crashing the boards and strewing them in every direction. Not satisfied, he got his older brother Don into the seat with him, turned the car around, opened up the throttle, and went cahooting down through the brush along the creek. Miraculously he managed to avoid the big trees, but didn't stop for the smaller brush. Donald, scared to death, yelled his head off all the way. Coming to the edge of the bank, at least 4 feet feet above the creek bed, George stepped on the gas and sailed over that bank right out into the water.

The water was low, and he expected that he could pull out all right on the other side. But that was where his luck ran out, for the old flivver stuck good. After fooling around with it for an hour or so, succeeding only in getting it deeper into the mire, the boys came slinking up to the house to ask for my help. I went down to the creek, and after a prodigious amount of labor on the part of us all, we managed to shovel a track for the car, and underlay it with gravel. Then George got in, opened up the throttle, and we thought everything was lovely. But, alas, in his excitement George had put the car in reverse, and instead of coming up along the nice track we had so laboriously made, the car ran backwards deeper than ever into the mire. Throwing down my shovel in disgust, I went home. But the boys had nerve enough to go over to an accommodating neighbor, who came with his team and a chain and hauled the car out.

Speaking of that neighbor reminds me of the time when he was mowing a piece of heavy grass for me along that same creek. It was so heavy that I was following closely behind with a fork, pushing the swath out of the way so that he could get through the next time without clogging the machine. Suddenly he ran into a big bees' nest. He got the horses out of there in a hurry, but when it happened I had gone for a drink of water and didn't know about the nest. My kindly (?) neighbor very carefully refrained from saying anything about it, and a few minutes later I came back and started throwing the hay out, just in time to meet all of those angry bees, set for revenge. My neighbor still reminds me of how fast I got away from there, slapping at my face and neck vigorously with my big straw hat while I ran.

During the first years we had the camp we had no inside conveniences. The family always had a big laugh at me because I put the "little house out back" so far back that it was a real expedition to get to it, particularly on a cold, rainy morning. Because the edifice was in the direction of Cornell University and so far away, we got in the habit of calling it "Cornell." Since then our family has always called all such little edifices "Cornells." There is one still on the farm where we live now, used for the storage of gasoline and oil. Just a short time ago a neighbor who runs a gas station, and knows us well, told a new man to deliver some gasoline to the Eastmans and to be sure to put it into Cornell. Much mystified, the new man came to the door and asked Margaret where "Cornell" was.

One of the many things that we did at the camp for fun at the weekend was to pitch horseshoes. For many years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cooperated with the county farm bureaus to conduct horseshoe-pitching contests. The winners went to the State Fair to compete for the state championship and for prizes offered by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the State Fair authorities. I have always contended that farm people don't have recreation enough, and that one way to keep boys on the farm and to keep them interested is to offset some of the hard work with more recreation. Trying to put this into practice, we conducted these horseshoe-pitching contests for a long period of years. The skills developed in these games were absolutely uncanny. If I hadn't seen many of these champions in the games at the State Fair I would never have believed that they could throw as many ringers as they did. For game after game the best players threw better than 50% ringers.

Finally, the boys and I began to pitch horseshoes at our Dryden camp, and I got so I thought I was pretty good. Pride went before a fall. I had been

The most interesting things in the world are people. That is why everyone who has lived in a family or raised one—and that means everybody—will enjoy the humor and philosophy in this frank instalment of "Walking the Broad Highway", about the hilarious and unpredictable Eastmans.

—IML

winning from the boys consistently for several weeks, so I was foolish enough to challenge them to a tournament, the loser to get down on his hands and knees and crawl all of the way to a neighbor's up on the main road, a quarter of a mile on a dirt road. Perhaps I tried too hard. At any rate, I lost the tournament. Finally the boys gave me the opportunity to buy them off. I did —but it cost me plenty.

Although I had little time to work at it, I got a lot of fun out of beautifying that little place with shrubbery and flowers, and in growing lots of vegetables. The boys were good about helping, but like all boys they sometimes needed considerable urging. One afternoon I asked them to clean up some sand and mud around the sulphur spring while Belle and I went down to the village for groceries. When we came back you never saw such hard work with pick and shovel as was going on. But it was very evident that not a stroke of work had been done until we hove in sight.

One morning in July, 1935, we awoke at camp to hear a tremendous roar. Daylight was just breaking. Rushing to the window, we were astounded to see a gigantic river stretching from the foot of our land, a few feet from the house, clear across the valley. The water was a good ten feet deep, and it was roaring across the garden in which we had taken so much pride. Teen-age Bob stood looking at it for a while, then announced: "Gee, I wish I hadn't hoed those potatoes yesterday!"

Incidentally, that was one of the worst floods ever known in this section.

* * *

Belle has often remarked that as one's children grow up you just change one set of problems for another. When they are small parents worry about their various sicknesses. When they go to school you hope that they will show at least average intelligence in their studies. When they get into the teens one worries about their love affairs and hopes they will conduct them with some wisdom. And, of course, parents always hope that their children will stay out of trouble and make good citizens. Belle and I have been particularly fortunate with our boys. When they were small we agreed that we never could hope to leave them much money, nor did we wish to, but we did resolve to do everything we could to give them a good education. In that, with their help, we have succeeded, for all three are college graduates.

As millions of other American parents know from hard experience, providing an education is not easy in these modern times for people of moderate means. Don, the oldest, was of course the first to go away to college, the first to break away from home. If you have been following these pieces, you will recall that I have said that J. S. Kingsley, my high school principal, was the greatest teacher I have ever known. After many years as a teacher in the secondary schools, Kingsley became a professor on the staff of Middlebury College, Vermont. Largely through his influence Donald went to Middlebury, one of the best institutions of its kind in the country. One evening during his second year at Middlebury I got a telegram from Mr. Kingsley stating that Don had been badly hurt. I immediately telephoned for details, and found that in a fight between the sophomore and freshman classes Don had ended up on the bottom of the heap, with about half of the male students of Middlebury on top of him. He went to the hospital with a fractured skull.

My first thought was to start for Middlebury immediately, but Mr. Kingsley insisted that I could do nothing to help Don if I came, and knowing him, I realized that no one could do more for the boy than he could and would. Don came out of the accident eventually all right, but it was a year or more before he could think too clearly, and it set him back temporarily in his studies. But finally he graduated, and it surely was a big day in Belle's life and mine when we traveled to old Vermont to see Donald in cap and gown get his college degree. One of our first family goals had been realized.

While at Middlebury Donald became acquainted with Lucile Damerell, also a student there. They went together until graduation. I'll never forget Don bringing Lucile to our home, and of their sitting close together on a couch, looking up at Belle and me like the couple of innocent kids that they were, and asking us if we would give our permission for them to be married. We did, and we have never been sorry. Lucile was the first daughter in our family, and we think as much of her as we do of Donald.

We were also proud of the fact that Don had sense enough — or maybe it was just luck—not only to get such a lovely girl, but to get one with such a fine family background as Lucile has. Her father was the nearest to a mechanical genius that I have ever known. Her mother is a great lady in the truest sense of the word, and Lucile has twin sisters who are just as fine as she is. Incidentally, the twins also graduated from Middlebury College, and at this writing Donald and Lucile's oldest child, Cynthia, is a junior there. So Middlebury is quite some institution in the Damerell and Eastman families.

A few weeks after Don and Lucile's marriage, when they had set up housekeeping, I was riding with Lucile somewhere. Passing a big vegetable stand, I stopped and bought her a whole bushel of tomatoes. Having been brought upon a farm where we canned and processed berries and vegetables during the entire season, I thought I was doing Lucile a real favor. She accepted the present, which I left at their apartment, but I remember thinking afterwards that she hadn't shown very much enthusiasm for that lovely bushel of tomatoes.

I lived to realize years afterwards that those tomatoes presented one of life's minor trials to Lucile. In the first place, she hated tomatoes. In the second place, she didn't know what to do with them. But I guess that after

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

a considerable struggle she managed to get most of them canned. She has told me since that it was a long time before she could look a tomato in the face without loathing.

With Donald married and gone and George in Cornell, we had only Bobbie left with us, and I remember thinking rather sadly many times how fast the children grow up and get away from home, and how when they are once gone they never are really a part of the family life again. To be sure, they come back to visit, but not to stay. But it didn't work that way with us, for when we moved to Ithaca in 1934 Donald became assistant advertising manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, so that he and Lucile also live in Ithaca, not far from us. George came to live at home again. We had the family together once more.

It was while we lived in Ithaca and before we moved to the farm that Margaret Roe came to live with us. As I have explained, Margaret is an own cousin of both Mrs. Eastman and myself. Margaret's father was DeWitt Roe, my mother's brother, and my favorite uncle. Her mother was Sadie Rockefeller Roe, Belle's aunt. Margaret, whom Belle and I of course had known since she was born, had just had a very severe illness, so we invited her to come and make her home with

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

To feel another's joy as one's own, that is love.—Swedenborg

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

us, at least until she was fully recovered. She has been with us ever since, very close and dear to every member of the family, devoted to us as we are to her.

Before Margaret came to live with us, Belle used to say a little whimsically that she certainly had to be quick on her feet to hold her own with her husband and three big sons. I never thought that Belle really needed any help in this respect, but she got reinforcement in Margaret, and now that the boys are gone the situation is reversed, with one poor lone man—me—left at home to contend with two women. But lest you take me seriously, led me add that if no man ever had it any worse than I do in my home, he could consider himself fortunate indeed.

There has always been a lot of fun and kidding both in my father's family, where there were four of us boys, and in my own home. You have to be on your toes to keep things even. But in all of our joking there is never any meanness, nor anything said intentionally to hurt anyone's feelings. It is all in fun, and, in my opinion, this is the way to raise a family and to get the most enjoyment out of family life.

I have never known anyone who gets more real contentment and happiness out of the small everyday things of life than does Margaret Roe. To her, housework or farm work are almost always fun. Both Belle and Margaret are nature lovers. They know all of the birds that come to our place, and because we feed them all winter, many come. They grow and love a big garden of many varieties of flowers and vegetables. They are quick to recognize a beautiful sunrise or sunset, an unusual grouping of the clouds. Both are readers of good literature. They are, in fact, truly educated in the sense of living close to and understanding their environment. Fortunate indeed is the person with that kind of temperament, for most of our lives are necessarily concerned with the regular routine and with minor events, so that it is from these small incidents of everyday life that our happiness must come.

As I have before stated, I have often thought that what kept my mother living into her 80's in spite of the fact that she was not too well was her ability to maintain her interest in many different things, most of which were not world-shattering. So it is with Belle and Margaret, and, I suspect, the same is true with most women. The ordinary cares of the household, the steps that have to be taken in the daily routine, may grow monotonous and tiresome at times, but if this work is done as a service to those they love, if time is taken to study and increase skills in cooking and household management, and if there is some time at least for hobbies, as for example reading, flowers and house plants, then I am sure that most women are happier, even though they may not admit it, than they would be in holding down some so-called glamorous job over the horizon.

I think one of the reasons why Belle and I are both especially fond of Margaret is that she is so much like my mother both in looks and temperament. Mother was just as competent in the outdoor work in the barn and on the farm as she was in the house. So is Margaret. I confess that while I would force myself to do it, I used to hate to get up in the night when I heard an unusual noise at the barn and go to investigate. But I have known both Mother and Margaret to do this many times without hesitation.

Before we rented out the farm Margaret knew the names of every animal on the place, and what amazes me is that she still remembers them. One time she acquired a skunk — properly dehydrated—but she was never very successful in making a trustworthy pet of the little animal. The skunk bit her two or three times when she was excited, and in order to make sure that there would be no infection, Belle and I took her (Margaret, I mean, not the skunk) to the doctor. When Margaret told the doc what had happened he looked at her in amazement and finally said:

"Lady, I've been practicing for nigh on thirty years. I've treated about every kind of a wound and injury, but this is the first time I ever treated a skunk bite!"

While we had the skunk it used to be fun sometimes when there were callers in the living room to have the skunk stroll in. Some, with great courage, would stand their ground, but generally there was a great scurrying and shrieking on the part of our visitors.

(To be continued)



Fayetteville, N. Y., cook gets requests for her recipes

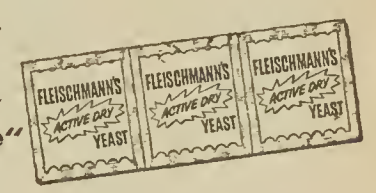
Young Mother Wins 18 Prizes In State Fair Cooking Competition

Kathleen and Richard help show off the prize ribbons their mother won in cooking competition at the N. Y. State Fair last fall. And Mrs. Alfred Moore won a certain amount of fame as well. Ever since then she's been receiving numerous requests for her recipes!

A busy mother with several hobbies, Mrs. Moore likes to do things the handiest way. That's why she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so fast and easy," she says. "And keeps for months."

If you bake at home serve your family delicious yeast-raised specialties. Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast is so easy to use, really convenient—stays fresh for months and always rises fast. No wonder most prize-winning cooks depend on Fleischmann's for best results. Be sure to get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

Get the New "Thrifty Three"



New, Higher 2¾% PER YEAR Dividend Rate

BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, *by Mail*

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with $1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

Serving The Thrifty Since 1850

ASSETS OVER $70,000,000

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank

MAIN OFFICE
100 State St.
Albany 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

Name_____

Address_____

Town_____ State_____ 26

Special Introductory Offer!

NEW "PLUM SIZE" STRAWBERRIES

Actually as big as a plum!



50 plants $2.50 postpaid

100 for $4.00
500 for $15.00
1000 for $25.00

ONLY 5¢ A PLANT IN LOTS OF 50

Each plant yields 6 pints a year!

Thousands of Giant Berries
Most amazing new strawberry! NOW READY!—Stern's miracle "EMPIRE"! Enormous producers—each plant averaged 6 pints a year. They resist drought—actually thrive in hot dry weather! Magnificent flavor! Big, firm, sweet, extra juicy and red!

Our Finest Grade Plants
Official! Largest No. 1 size—the best and biggest grade. Strong well developed crowns and roots withstand severe winter conditions.

STERN'S NURSERIES
GENEVA, N. Y.

Easy to Grow! Winter-Hardy!
Guaranteed! Money-Back Anytime
Complete satisfaction unconditionally guaranteed! If disappointed in any way, keep plants without charge!

Delivery at Proper Planting Time in Your Section

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. M2, Geneva, N. Y.
Send my "PLUM-SIZE" strawberry plants. If not delighted, you will return my money—I'll keep plants without charge. (Send check or money order)

Check Amount
☐ 50 for $2.50
☐ 100 for $4.00
☐ 500 for $15.00
☐ 1000 for $25.00
Postpaid

Name_____
Address_____
Town_____ State_____

ONE-ACT PLAYS!

HOLLOWAY'S HIRED HAND
THE NEW HIRED HAND
WHAT MEN THINK OF THE HOME BUREAU
HENPECKED
OH DOCTOR!
MONEY FOR COLLEGE
THE ELECTRIC FENCE
WHO IS WELLINGTON?
CHRISTMAS ON THE FARM
THREE CHEERS FOR WOODY

TO ORDER, write American Agriculturist Play Dept., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Enclose 35c for each play wanted. Send coins, money order or check. No stamps. Add 3 cents for list of plays.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT Hayfields - - - By TOM MILLIMAN

I VISIT A DAIRY REPLACEMENT AUCTION

THE LEADING article on this page in the early January 1955 issue, was a protest on the manner in which dairy replacement cattle are sold in the licensed livestock commission auctions of New York State. In effect, the article stated that on the one hand the State of New York applies severe restrictions upon importation of cattle from other states. On the other hand the State licenses 63 or more auctions to sell, for secret consignors, any cattle offered as dairy animals, without veterinary examination or other information of any kind being required. I condemned the whole business and urged legislation requiring veterinary examination and public posting at commission auctions of the names and addresses of all consignors of dairy replacements.

Henry E. Folger of Copake, Columbia County, New York (east of Hudson River), a stranger to me, wrote a sharp letter protesting the article, and stating that he conducts dairy replacement auctions which do all the things recommended by Tom Milliman and much more besides. I answered by congratulating him and proposing to visit and write him up. Mr. Folger is correct. The article does not apply to him. After a visit, I take pleasure in setting forth the procedures of Mr. Folger's dairy replacement auctions held at—

1. his immaculately clean though inexpensive premises in village of Copake, N. Y. on route 22.
2. All animals must be delivered to his place by 6 p.m. of 2nd day before sale, which is held in the evening. Mr. Folger retains and exercises the right to reject any animal, and from certain breeders and dealers he will accept nothing whatever.
3. A competent veterinarian is available on receiving day to make physical examinations, take TB tests and draw blood samples. The latter are rushed to the Catskill, N. Y. State laboratory, and results phoned back on day of sale. Mastitis tests are taken by the veterinarian on morning of sale day.
4. Name and address of consignor and lot numbers of his cattle are typed and posted on day of sale. Sometimes the list can be made up in time to mail out. Identity is usually announced again as animal enters ring, although each person is handed the list as he arrives.
5. Mr. Folger permits no "by-bidding" by consignors or their agents. Animals are there to be sold and paid for.
6. Commission rates in view of integrity of sale and services rendered, including feed and care for more than 2 days, are in my opinion, fair. They are $10 per head for care, which includes milking, washing and sometimes clipping, plus 5% of sale price, plus nominal charge for veterinary tests. The total commission on a cow selling at $250 would be $25, plus a very small veterinary charge.
7. Mr. Folger owns none of the cows consigned, except an occasional higher priced Canadian registered Holstein. In 1954 almost half of the consignments were Canadian, and of these Mr. Folger owned 10%. The other consignments came from nearby, consisting of registered and grade cattle of all colors.
8. A leading Columbia County bank loans money at 6% per annum to farmers well known to Mr. Folger to be reliable, without recourse on Mr. Folger. The amount loaned on a cow is usually her sale price at the Folger auction, less her beef value or that of the cow she replaces.

Success is the word which best describes the Folger operations. It is built upon satisfaction to buyer and seller. In recent years, Mr. Folger also has annually conducted about 30 dispersal sales, and 4 sales annually for Capital District Guernsey Club. His dairy consignment business has grown at the rate of more than 25% annually for 5 straight years, and now is generally held twice a month. He also has a weekly slaughter livestock auction in another building, but the dairy replacement business has outstripped it in dollar volume.

What is the key to Mr. Folger's success, aside from durability, hard work and honesty? It seems to me his outstanding characteristic is a profound knowledge of dairy cattle, dairying, dairymen, and dairy values, acquired over a lifetime. This 46 year old man had as his principal tutor the great Guernsey breeder John S. Clark of Huntington, L. I., who breeds and markets the soundest kind of Guernsey cattle. I've known and trusted John for 40 years.

EMPIRE GETS GOING

WHEN the early January article appeared here criticizing 63 licensed consignment auctions on selling dairy replacements for concealed consignors, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative didn't like it either. As a user of and stockholder in Empire I said to them when they objected verbally, that while I agreed that many of their practices on dairy sales were superior, I still maintained that they should not permit blind consignment of cattle for milking purposes.

Now I'm delighted to report that Empire put on a really successful dairy heifer sale at Caledonia stockyards, (5 mi. from Hayfields), on Friday evening, May 13th. Consignors' names and addresses were announced together with all available information on each animal. Only vaccinated heifers were accepted. My response was to buy the first 4 that went through the ring. Empire made a good start.

At Bullville, Orange County, N. Y. on June 7 Empire will conduct its first dairy cattle sale at the new stockyards recently built at that strategic point. All consignors will be known and even more information than at Caledonia will be available to buyers, including results of blood tests. It is a sale which commands wide interest. I only wish that Hayfields had a few head ready to be sold at Bullville on June 7 in the good old County of Orange, where long ago I was the first Agricultural Agent. More power to Empire, more power to Mr. Folger and more power to others who do likewise!

KENNEDY ON SILAGE

DURING 16 of the 19 years Hayfields has been putting up grass silage I've been promoting it by writing articles, making speeches, and answering letters. It's an old story with me. This time I asked Dr. W. K. Kennedy, younger than I and an able specialist in grass silage at Cornell, if he would write up the high points. He has done so in dependable, clear cut fashion as follows:

"Start harvesting the hay crop now. The additional nutrients in a ton of dry matter from forage cut in June, compared to forage cut a month later, are equal to the nutrients in 400 lbs. of grain mixture. Early cut forage is not only more digestible but it is also more palatable than late cut hay. Cows eat more forage and require less grain when the crop is cut early. Harvesting forage in June is a surefire grain saver and the best way to cut feed costs.

"Making hay in June is a problem most years and some years it's impossible. Wet weather means moldy hay, high field and storage losses, and sometimes a ruined hay crop. By making the first cutting into silage, the farmer beats the weather and obtains quality feed for his cows. In the Northeast half the first cutting, instead of about 10% should be going into the silo.

Grass-Legumes-Preservatives

"Good yields and excellent feed can be made from an all-grass mixture if cut when the grass heads are emerging from the boot. Don't wilt grasses very long. They dry fast, become fluffy, and do not pack easily. Chop grasses fine and top-off the silo with two or three loads of unwilted forage.

"Cut legumes in the bud to early bloom stage. Juice runoff from early cut legumes may be high, so wilting is desirable. There is less danger of overwilting legumes than grasses, but finish-off the silo with unwilted forage. Cut mixtures when the leading kind in the mixture is ready. If the mixture contains much grass be careful not to overwilt. Over-wilted silage molds and heats badly. Excessive heating lowers palatability and feeding value.

"If there is good drainage from the silo, a preservative is not needed to make good red clover, birdsfoot trefoil, or grass silage. Alfalfa silage can be bad smelling, but careful wilting helps to prevent this. Molasses, ground grain, citrus, and beet pulp help to eliminate bad odor but they represent high out-of-pocket costs. Also, some of their feeding value is lost in the silo. Sodium bisulfite, sulfur dioxide, and Kylage are chemicals which have no feeding value. They help to make good odor more certain but their net cost is at least 50 cents per ton of ensiled forage. Their use is justified only when bad odor is a problem."

CHAFF

Turning out time for milking cows (daytime only) was April 24, as compared to April 26 last year. Beginning on April 30, cows were turned out nights as well. First grazing was on the 3rd crop year of orchard-grass-ladino-alfalfa. It lasted a week at the rate of 6 cows to the acre. But the adjoining 3rd year piece of bromegrass-ladino-alfalfa contains much more legume and carried 6 cows to the acre for 13 days.

* * *

As this is written on May 14, decision must be immediately made about sectional grazing of another lush field of bromegrass-ladino-alfalfa. Shall we turn 48 cows loose in 12 acres of knee-high herbage? On the other hand, shall we split the field into 2 or 3 parts by means of electric fence? I've seen much human effort thrown away by intricate rigging of tiny little pastures. It has been overdone by some. Yet this extremely heavy crop is almost certain to be partly wasted if cows have the whole of it at one time.

* * *

On May 12 a 10 acre field was planted to Connecticut 870 corn for silage. In 30 years we've never before been able to plant corn before May 15. Conn 870 is a tremendous yielder of silage. It will be used to refill 3 silos on top of grass. If some is left over, we'll make a snow fence silo and feed it out first. This Hybrid 870 is suitable only when planted early in areas of fairly long season.

* * *

On the rented farm, the Empire birdsfoot trefoil with timothy came on so fast that 41 head of dry stock could be turned out on April 30 without damage to the birdsfoot. Although we had plenty of hay left over, one reason for grazing Empire so early was to subdue the wild onion. Too much onion on the pasture side of the rented farm. Only dry stock are grazed here.

* * *

Dr. E. S. Harrison of Harden Farms made a point on this page in last issue about feeding dry hay to grazing cows. He gave sound reasons. Another reason is that bloat is less of a problem with cows on ladino or alfalfa, especially ladino, when dry hay is available in an outdoor rack. It needn't be good hay. Hayfields' cows receive hay 365 days a year.



Would any reader run this wicked looking 8-section rotary hoe and weeder over a field of tender peas? Seabrook Farms in South Jersey would and does. Weeds are a problem, and pre-emergence chemicals are not enough.

SERVICE BUREAU

UNPROTECTED

I bought a sickness and accident insurance policy. I had been ill, but so far as I knew was entirely recovered at the time I bought the policy. Later, when I was sick, the company refused to pay. It seems to me this is getting my money under false pretenses.

We took this up with the insurance company and they replied that the medical report that they received along with the claim, reported that our subscriber had suffered a serious loss of weight before he took out the policy and that he had an attack of the disease, which he had previously had, before the policy became effectivc.

In the policy there was a statement that it would not become effective on any sickness or diseasc, contracted after taking the policy, until 30 days after the date on which the policy was issued.

We want to point out that it is extremely important to be sure that the insurance company has all the information as to your health before you buy a policy. In this case the company refunded all of the payments our subscriber had made but in the meantime he had a false sense of security because he thought he was protected.

— A. A. —

OUR PAY

I wish to thank you and everyone else who took part in finding my father, Jesse Wood. May God bless every one of you. Sincerely yours, Violet Wood, Cleveland, N. Y.

Violet's mother died when she was born. She was adopted and had never seen her father. Happily, through 'Addresses Wanted,' we were able to help her locate him.

DON'T DO IT!

"At a place owned by summer people where I work, a man came around last spring looking for work cleaning septic tanks, the work to be done in the fall after the owners had left.

"When fall came a truck and three men appeared to do the work. They were vague as to the price, could not tell what it would be until it was completed. After it was done, which took not an hour and a half, they presented a bill of $148.80 at one place and over $200.00 at the other, charged by the pound."

We have had reports of similar instances in other areas. Our suggestion is to deal with local men. There are men who do this work in most areas. Never deal with anyone you don't know until aftcr a price is established, and, after it is established, pay no more.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

One of our subscribers is anxious to locatc a Mrs. P. E. Brock who claimed to be a representative of B. & D. Publishers of Imboden, Arkansas, and who last summer was traveling in Maine. At one time she lived in Houston, Texas.

* * *

One of our subscribers would like to find her father, George Hetrick, who would be about 70 years old. He was a railroad conductor for the Erie and about 25 years ago was living in Buffalo.

— A.A. —

One of our subscribers, Mrs. George A. Worn, Chestnut Hill Road, Stamford, Conn., has recently taken over the leadership of a Girl Scout troop and would like to obtain some National Geographic magazines for the girls to use. If any of you have issues with which you have finished, would you please send them to her?

Fishing in Farm Ponds

I am writing for advice concerning my pond and the right of my friends to fish in it without licenses. The pond has no outlet or inlet, and has no fish which are protected by law or which have been supplied by the Conservation Department.

We referred this to the State Conservation Department and received the following reply:

"The New York State Conservation Law (Section 180-1) provides that "no person shall engage in taking fish by angling, spearing, hooking or tip-ups, except as herein provided, without first having procured a license, and then only during the times and periods when it shall be lawful."

"The exception to which the underscored phrase "cxcept as herein provided" has references is set out in subdivision 9 of the same section. Therein it is provided that "citizen-resident owners and lessees and citizen members of their immediate families actually occupying and cultivating farm lands and Indian resident owners and resident members of their immediate families actually occupying and cultivating such lands shall have the right to take fish by angling, spearing, hooking, long bow or tip-ups from such farm lands and the waters thereof when and in such manner as it is lawful without procuring such resident license."

"Particularly note that this exception is applicable to citizen-residents only. Landowners who are aliens do not come within the exception to the license requirement.

"The second exception to the license requirement is set out in Section 238. This section makes provision for the licensing by the Department of farm fish ponds. A licensee of such a pond and members of his immediate family may take therefrom fish of any size, in any number, at any time, and in any manner permitted by the Department and the provisions of Section 180 with respect to licenses shall not apply to such persons. With respect to a person other than the licensee or a member of his immediate family, the law provides he may take fish by angling from a licensed farm fish pond provided he has permission of the licensee, complies with all the provisions of the Conservation Law regulating open seasons, minimum size limits, daily and seasonal possession limits, transportation, purchase and sale of the species taken, and is the holder of an appropriate fishing license issued pursuant to Section 180.

"Answering the specific question: The Department holds that the Conservation Law does not empower a landowner to grant permission to persons whose status is such as does not bring them within the exceptions set out in Sections 180 and 238 of the Conservation Law to enter upon his lands to hunt, trap or fish unless such person is the holder of an appropriate license issued pursuant to Section 180 of the Conservation Law."

Justin T. Mahoney, Director

* * *

We understand that there is a movement on foot by farm organizations of the state to get this law changed. Certainly a good argument could be put up to the effect that a man who has a farm pond, without an outlet or inlet and raises fish in it, should be able to harvest them anytime he wants to, or allow his friends to fish in it. It seems to us that when the law was passed, the present situation was not even considered. What do you think?

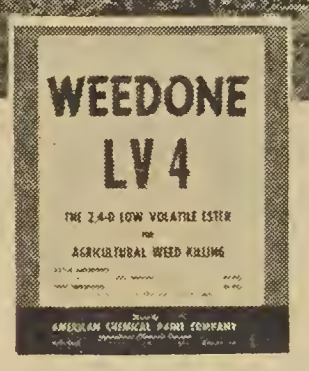
NOW! AT A NEW LOW PRICE!

THE WORLD-FAMOUS WEED KILLER

WEEDONE® LV4

Clear Croplands and Fence Rows...
Save Money... Increase Yields





Now you no longer need look around for "something just as good" as Weedone LV4. To begin with, there are no substitutes—only imitations. Weedone LV4 goes further . . . kills more weeds and increases yields. You cover more acreage per dollar, *and* you get Weedone LV4's proved residual action for pre-emergence. Its effect lasts 3 to 4 weeks, saves you one to two cultivations—the early and most costly ones. Yes, you can now use the original, genuine brand-name product — Weedone LV4 — and actually save money doing so.

PRE-EMERGENCE SPRAYING IN CORN
Put it on after planting, but before the corn breaks through the ground, and it will cure your biggest headache—annual grasses and annual broadleaf weeds.

POST-EMERGENCE SPRAYING OF BROADLEAF WEEDS
Spray in the bud-to-bloom stage. You will kill annual broadleaf weeds, and control such perennial weeds as Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, leafy spurge, and others.

LOW VOLATILITY
Weedone LV4 contains the butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D—the original formulation often imitated, never duplicated. Eliminate vapor damage to nearby susceptible crops.

FOR ROADSIDES AND FENCE ROWS
Weedone LV4 has proved more effective in killing power on weeds like cattail, rayless goldenrod, ragweed, pigweed, lamb's quarters, and most broadleaf weeds on roadsides. It also kills woody plants, such as willow, cherry, honeysuckle, hazel and sumac.

Get the best weed killer money can buy

Clear pastures of bramble and brush patches WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32 The Original Brush Killer
Pound for pound it is the most effective brush killer on the market. Kills over 100 woody plants . . . blackberry, raspberry, poison ivy, poison oak, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willow, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many others. Contains the low-volatile butoxy ethanol esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. No vapors to injure nearby susceptible plants. Not poisonous to animals and humans.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE US DIRECT • ASK FOR FREE BULLETINS
AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO. • Ambler, Pa. • Niles, Calif.
Agricultural Chemicals Division • Originators of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T Weed Killers

WEEDONE ACP WEEDONE

WEEDONE LV-4
WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32
Are available at your local
G.L.F. Service Agency
Co-op G.L.F. Exchange Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW, AMAZING POWERHOUSE BINOCULARS FROM GERMANY



give you

16 times area magnification

THIS is what your eye sees





THIS is what you see with the POWERHOUSE

***Genuine* COATED LENSES**

SAVE $7.00

DIRECT FROM IMPORTER TO YOU!

4.98 WITH CASE • F.T.I.

FREE OF EXTRA COST

FINE LEATHER CASE

This attractive case is made entirely of supple-soft genuine leather beautifully finished in a golden tan with harmonizing stitching and snap closure. Protects your POWERHOUSE binoculars against rain, dust, grime. Yours ABSOLUTELY FREE with your order for the new POWERHOUSE Binoculars with coated lenses!

SEE UP TO 20 MILES AWAY!

Lifetime bargain! **THORESEN**—world's greatest importer of German binoculars—brings you famous, nationally advertised **POWERHOUSE** Binoculars at an unbelievably low price! **NOT** another crude Jap model! **NOT** a toy! **NOT** 4 . . . 5 . . . 7—but **16 X Area Magnification!** The pride and joy of every red-blooded hunter, fisherman, sports enthusiast! **THORESEN** and only **THORESEN** brings it direct to you for a mere 4.98, tax paid!

TRIUMPH OF GERMAN INDUSTRY

The **POWERHOUSE** is made in Western Germany —world's outstanding producer of quality optics, finest cameras, microscopes, binoculars! Germany know-how and superb workmanship are reflected in the many features of famous **POWERHOUSE.** Here are a few: 1. Great Structural Strength without tiring weight. Only 9½ ounces! 2. Aluminum Center-post focusing for 25 positions — sharp viewing! 3. Center-Hinge swivels for far-apart or close-apart eyes. 4. Crisp, Modern Design shown in reduced size above. 5. Fast focusing with Grip-Easy center wheel. 6. High luminosity and **COATED** objective lenses give you viewing even in moonlight.

Costly Lenses COATED for Super-Views!

The powerful **OBJECTIVE** lenses are the crowning achievement of the 99 year old German firm! Far different, indeed, from the moulded plastic kind stamped out by the million. The objectives are Magnesium Fluoride Coated to control glare—an expensive, precision proccss found only in expensive binoculars! Not stamped out by the million! Each and every lens is **GROUND** to high tolerances, then checked for accuracy. This takes much longer, costs 20 to 30 times more! But it's worth it! You get **CRYSTAL-CLEAR** viewing. Your eyes don't suffer the strain of excessive distortion and "ghost" images so common in cheap binoculars. Werc you to spend $25.00, we could not give you better quality lenses!

Magic of American Dollar Makes This Value Possible

In less than 18 months **THORESEN** has sold close to 500,000 binoculars—making it the greatest importer of German binoculars in the world! This immense volume, plus the magic of the American dollar enables us to buy at far less—sell for less! Get your 4 x, 40 **POWERHOUSE** now at our low introductory price of 4.98, tax paid, including handsome leather carrying case.

SEEING IS BELIEVING
Try Powerhouse at OUR RISK!

One look thru thc **POWERHOUSE** will convince you of its superb quality. That's why we want to send one to you on **FREE TRIAL** for 5 days. Use it on hunting or fishing trips. Usc it at races—on journeys—for bird watching. Always have a ringside seat at boxing matches! Then—if you don't think this is the **GREATEST** binocular value of the last 10 years, return it for full rcfund—no questions asked!

LIMITED OFFER! Order at Once!

Only about 100,000 **POWERHOUSES** can be produced this year, due to the high manufacturing standards. To be fair to all, we are forced to place a limit of **ONE** binocular per reader. Send coupon today to ensure yours!

THORESEN'S

352 Fourth Avenue, Dept. 342-B-60, New York 10, N.Y.

CANADIANS: Order direct from our Montreal plant: THORESEN CO., 45 St. James St., West, Dept. U.S.-60, Montreal 1, Que. Same price and guarantee. (No extra for Tariff.)

RUSH FOR FREE TRIAL!

THORESEN'S, Dept. 342-F-6
352 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH 1 POWERHOUSE with case at 4.98, on 5 Day FREE Trial—Money-back guarantee.

☐ **4.98 enclosed. Send all charges prepaid.**
☐ **Send C.O.D. plus postal charges.**

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ **State** _____

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JUNE 18, 1955

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Cheap Pastures	6
Wheat Vote	8
New Weed Killers	12
Lawns and Shrubs	14
'Round the Kitchen	22
Reward Check	27

Easier Church Suppers

By Emilie T. Hall

Editor, New York State College of Home Economics

Cupboards under the serving counter in the Aloquin Methodist Church have sliding doors on both the kitchen and dining room sides of the counter. Mrs. William Stetzel of Stanley, N. Y., is examining them. This kind of arrangement saves steps and reduces traffic, as it enables the dishwashers to put the dishes into the cupboards from the kitchen side and the waitresses to get them without going into the kitchen.





A second counter, running back into the kitchen from the center of the main serving counter, is used to provide extra serving space in the Bristol Springs Free Church. Mrs. William Fox, Naples, N. Y., is serving the beverages, and in the chow line, from left to right, are: Mrs. Edward Brahm, Mrs. LaVergne Smith, and Mrs. George Tetor, all of Route 4, Canandaigua, N. Y., and Miss Marie Knickrehm, Cornell University institution management specialist, Ithaca, N. Y.

CHURCH suppers used to mean at least two days of hard labor for the women of the Methodist Church in Smyrna, New York. But that was before they modernized their basement kitchen-dining room. In the old, too-small kitchen, workers stepped on each other's feet and bumped someone every time they moved. There was almost no equipment —an iron sink, a wood stove, and one cupboard, "the kind you shove things into and shut the door fast," recalls Mrs. Kenneth Simons, veteran church worker. Operation Church Supper was, in fact, a nerve-wracking experience from the time the women started cleaning the basement the day before. A temperamental furnace was the worst offender.

The Smyrna people can chuckle over these things now that they've finished work on a new basement especially designed for their meeting and food service needs. These days, instead of three women doing most of the work, they have all the volunteers they want, including men, to work on church suppers. Best of all, Sunday School classes are already overflowing the bright new dining room area where they meet, and church membership has increased markedly.

This is not to imply that church groups, like armies, move on their stomachs, but there's no denying that having a pleasant, comfortable and convenient place where members can meet and eat is an important factor, particularly in the life of rural churches and other community groups.

All over the Northeast this is being recognized. At Sennett, in Ontario County, N. Y., members of the Federated Church used chicken suppers, muscle, and donations to raise the $5,000 it took to build a modern, well-heated kitchen-dining room in the basement of an unused church. Suppers there are now helping provide funds to make the upstairs auditorium into a community room.

In the past five years in that one county alone (Ontario), 18 churches, granges, and other community groups have put in new kitchens or remodeled old ones. The pictures on this page were taken in churches visited on a Home Bureau tour of Ontario County's remodeled community kitchens.

There's no magic formula for doing a job like this, but there are some things which can make it both cheaper and easier. Some of these things the people have found out for themselves; others they learned by consulting with their home demonstration agents, who have the facilities and know-how of their state colleges at their fingertips. So if plans are afoot for doing over your community kitchen or the basement kitchen-dining room in your church, it would be wise to contact your local home demonstration agent before you start.

Right away, she'll advise you to:

(1) Start with a *complete plan* even though it may take 10 years to complete.

(2) Have on your planning committee a representative of each group using the kitchen, plus an electrician, carpenter, plumber, and a representative of the finance committee.

(3) Plan to arrange equipment so that it will be convenient for serving the number of people served most often. You might better makeshift for the once-a-year big dinner than to build and equip a kitchen-dining room to accommodate 150, when you don't serve over 50 people at a time during the rest of the year.

Here are some high- *(Continued on Page 20)*

Mighty Cheap Feed!



EVERY DOLLAR SPENT FOR FERTILIZING MEADOWS AND PASTURES WILL CUT $2 TO $5 OFF YOUR FEED BILL

GOOD roughage makes milk for one-quarter the cost of purchased grain. So, this summer, get all the growth you can from your meadows and pastures by putting on lime and fertilizer after first cuttings, or between grazings. It will pay you in these several ways:

. . . Produce a higher yielding second cutting and lusher, greener pasture in late summer.

. . . Help new seedings get a better start for winter.

. . . Increase the life of an alfalfa stand.

It's true that a dollar spent for fertilizer can return $2 to $5 in crop yield, and lime can produce a whopping $9 for each dollar invested. This better grassland means that you can handle more cows per acre . . . get more milk per cow . . . and lower your feed costs.

Right now is an excellent time for spreading equipment to get on the land, and your G.L.F. can provide you with the recommended grades of grassland fertilizer. These grades include 0-20-20, 0-19-19 with borax, 0-15-30, 0-12-24 with borax, for legumes . . . and complete fertilizers such as 10-10-10 for grasses.

Keep those milk pails full, and your feed costs down. Use G.L.F. lime and fertilizer on your grasslands this summer.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F.
Lime Spreading Service

Available in most every part of New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania.

- Saves you time
- Saves you labor
- Experienced operators
- Modern, accurate equipment

G.L.F. Fertilizer and Lime

. . . Your Best Farm Buy

From the Editor's MAILBAG

MANNERS NEED MENDING

HAVE just finished reading the excellent article on the trespassing problem by Dick Drew. Perhaps his solution would work in New Jersey, but I am afraid here in upstate New York it would be another story. A lot of our local trespass trouble has been with some members of various conservation groups, in my own case I had several lengths of rail fence torn down by members of a fish and game club. Some come from as far as New York City. With our two zone season the down state hunters flock up here to fill their bag of pheasants the second time and anything else some of them see, even farmers' ducks and chickens.

Up here any unposted land is overrun with hunters, also fishermen. Last Sunday my next neighbor had to work till near noon repairing a wire fence torn down by fishermen and land was posted too. However, I caught them the day before on my property, and what I said to them would not look good in print in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I might add they haven't been back. As I before wrote, New York State has several million acres of public lands for people to hunt and fish on. So let them use it till some of them can mend their manners.—*A.W.H., N.Y.*

— A.A. —

MILK PER MAN

WE ENJOYED reading your "Feeding Grain on Pasture". As you said you would like to know of anyone who reached the 300,000 pound mark for one man, I thought I should write. My husband did this with 28 cows this past year from April 1954 to April 1955. Our milk plant figures the year from April to April. He feeds no hay to his milk cows, just silage, grain (which he buys) and pasture. He feeds about the same amount of grain on pasture as he does when they are eating silage.

He hires about 800 bales of hay baled for the calves, but chops the rest with his forage harvester and blows the grass into the silos for the cows. He blows chopped hay into the barn for the 41 horses he kept, 36 of which he winters for a dude ranch and blows chopped straw in for bedding. He also kept around 30 head of young cattle. We've been raising our own.

The only help he had was a mill hand who would come once in a while to help a day, averaging maybe one day a week. Then when he combined, a neighbor boy tied the bags. Early this year he broke some toes and some neighbors did chores while he was laid up. I feed the little calves.

My husband believes too that it would be better if we all could cut our output to 100,000 pounds. As it is, we couldn't live on it.

My husband does some custom work besides. — *Mrs. H. McEachron, Greenwich, N. Y.*

MY MOST FOOLISH ACCIDENT

Farming is a dangerous occupation and accidents with consequent loss of life and physical injury are all too common. To call attention to Farm Safety Week, which is the last week in July, and to encourage our readers to year-'round care we are offering prizes in a letter contest on the subject: "My Most Foolish Accident."

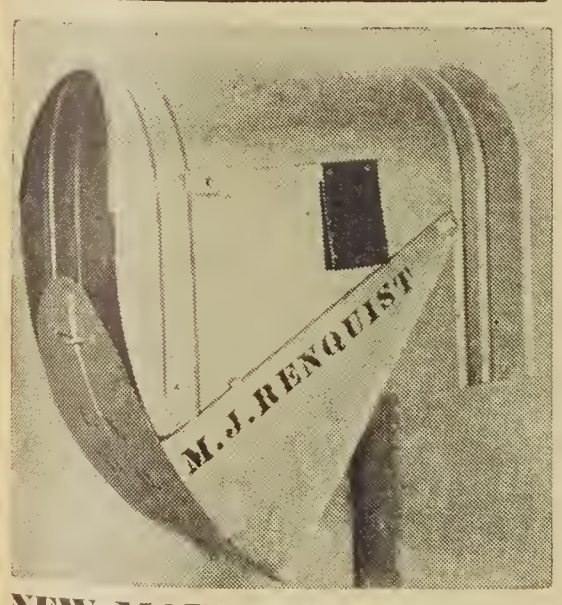
Keep your letters as near 300 words as possible and mail them to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-SC, Ithaca, N. Y., by June 28. For the letter which the judges consider most helpful and interesting, we will send a check for $5.00 and for all other letters printed we will pay $1.00. Names and addresses of winners will be used unless you request they be omitted.

JOKE BACKFIRED

HERE is a story a little out of the ordinary that I thought I would pass on. A friend of mine and two companions, not me, went bird hunting. After driving a good share of the forenoon and finding no unposted land, in desperation they approached a farmer and asked permission to hunt birds, saying that they would be careful of livestock and fence gates.

The farmer said that he didn't mind and had only posted because all the rest did. When permission had been given his two friends went on ahead and the farmer said that maybe my friend might do him a favor in return. Calling attention to an old gray horse standing by the barn said that he was old and sick and should be done away with but he had no gun. "I wonder if you would be kind enough to shoot him for me?" My friend said that he would be glad to do it.

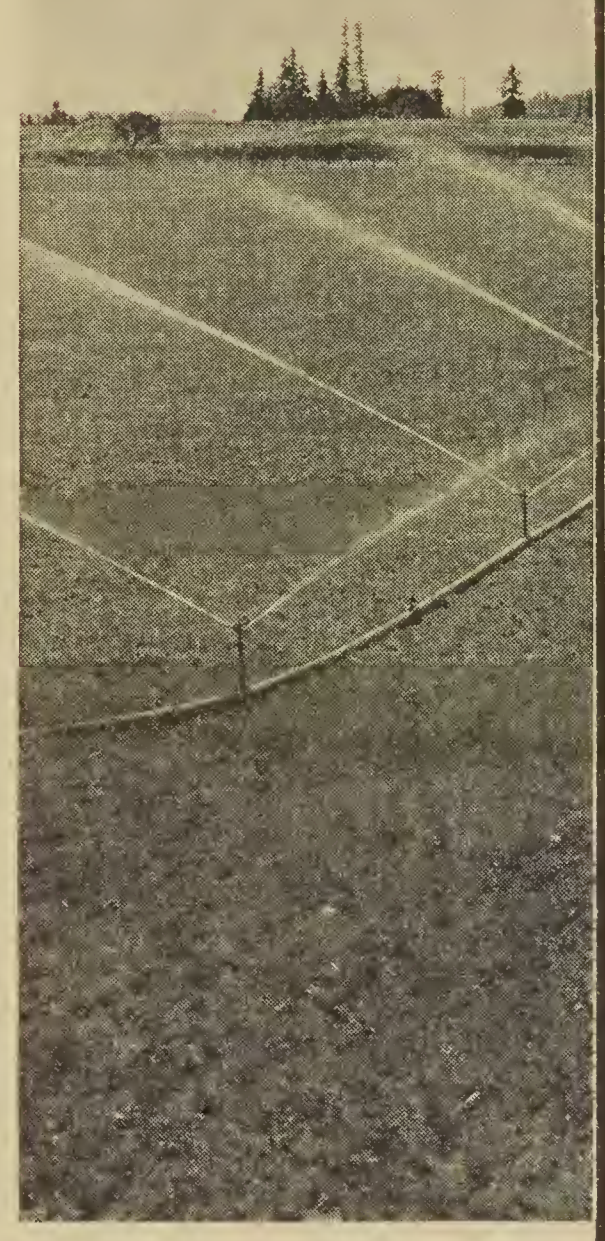
After a pleasant and successful hunt, my friend stepped over to the horse and emptied both barrels in the horse's head. He hadn't mentioned the horse to his friends thinking he would have a joke on them. Not knowing of the horse deal they looked at my friend in astonishment. Appropriate cuss words followed. "When this farmer so kindly let us hunt on his land, you up and shoot his horse. Of all the ----." They started for the car on a dead run and went away fast, if you know what I mean, leaving my friend to walk a good many miles home. I haven't yet decided who the joke was on. — *C. J. Kilbourne, Plattsburg, N. Y.*



NEW MAIL BOX

MR. CARL SPRICH and I have invented a new kind of mail box. It is shown in the picture with the lid half way open. When we invented this box, we had in mind to build one that would be easily accessible to the carrier, making it possible for him to deposit mail or take it out right from his car without the lid hitting his car and scratching it. When he opens the lid, the flag automatically drops, saving him the trouble of putting the flag down. This box is weather tight and very neat looking. We have a patent on it.

—*M. J. Renquist, Julesburg, Col.*



The wholesalers listed below are authorized to sell Alcoa® Portable Irrigation Pipe in your area. Write or call today for the name of the dealer nearest you who will engineer a system tailored to your needs.

ALCOA ALUMINUM IRRIGATION PIPE IS THE BACKBONE OF THE BEST SPRINKLER SYSTEMS—DEALERS IN YOUR AREA CARRY IT

Regardless of the portable irrigation system you buy, make sure the pipe has this label.

More farms are irrigated with pipe carrying this label than any other brand.

Pipe carrying this label is more widely available than any other brand.

Only pipe with this label has been thoroughly tested by the greatest research laboratory in the aluminum industry—The Alcoa Aluminum Research Laboratory.

Pipe with this label is made of a superior, heat-treated alloy that takes rough handling.

Pipe with this label has smooth inner surfaces that reduce pumping pressures.

ALCOA ALUMINUM

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
2140-F ALCOA BUILDING
MELLON SQUARE, PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

Please send me a free copy of *Pipelines to Profit.*

Name _____
(please print)

Address _____

City _____ State _____

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

SECRETARY WILLARD H. ALLEN HONORED

ON MAY 25, the New Jersey Agricultural Society awarded a gold medallion to the Honorable Willard H. Allen, Secretary of Agriculture for New Jersey. The citation reads in part:

"You are to be commended for your remarkable record as Secretary of Agriculture. In that office you have borne great responsibility and given of yourself beyond measure. You have enjoyed the confidence of six governors and set a high standard for all who are in public office . . .

"Your sympathetic interest in people in all walks of life, including the less fortunate as well as those in high places, is reflected in the hearts of the many grateful recipients of your counsel and generous aid.

"To hundreds of farm youth you have been an inspiration as they strive to build for the future . . . New Jersey already has designated you as First Citizen . . . In behalf of New Jersey farmers as well as the host of rural and urban citizens whom you have served so faithfully, we express profound gratitude . . .

"In keeping with the traditions of the Society, this Gold Medallion for Distinguished Service to New Jersey Agriculture is awarded to you as a Loyal Friend, a Trusted Counselor, Master Administrator, and Outstanding Leader."

Secretary Allen's influence and service extend far beyond the borders of his own state. As he is a member of the American Agriculturist Foundation, we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have had opportunity to know, love and respect him, and can say Amen to every word in the Agricultural Society citation.

OUR ELECTRIC CHORE BOY

TWENTY years ago only 1 out of every 10 farmers in America had electricity. Today 95% of farmers across the nation have it. That's progress.

More than that, farmers not only have electricity available, they use it. Twenty years ago the average rural customer used less than 2,000 kilowatt hours of electricity a year. By the end of last year the American farmer was using 4,000 kilowatt hours, and the use is constantly increasing.

Electric power is about the lowest priced commodity. It is the great American farm chore boy. But we have only got started in substituting electric power for hand labor. It is predicted that by 1970 the average annual farm consumption will top 14,000 kilowatt hours.

HELP FOR SMALL FARMERS

AFTER a year's study, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has come up with some suggestions for helping small farmers. There is enough need. They need help, and the rest of us need them. But let us hope that the government help will not do more harm than good.

In the main the suggestions as announced by Secretary Benson are based on the principle of helping the small farmers to help themselves. Social security will do most of the job for the elderly, so the new plan is aimed at younger farmers. There is a long list of recommendations on the new program. Some of the more important include:

1. More short-term credit for livestock, soil improvement, and buildings. (Too much credit can be a curse.)
2. More vocational education, particularly education for farm youth who do not expect to stay on the farm.
3. A further build-up of the extension service in order to give more help to low-income farmers. On this project it is planned to hire more agents, who will not wait for farmers to come and ask for help, but go out to them anyway.

This last project could be dangerous. The county agents are doing a splendid job. But too many of them would increase the army of government employees, with resulting extra taxes. And there is danger that they would soon be telling a farmer what he must do, thereby restricting his freedom of action.

Another part of the plan to help small farmers, and perhaps the most important part of all, is to provide more off-farm work in industries located in low-income farm areas. It is thought that industries could be induced to locate in such areas by granting to them fast tax write-offs.

By E. R. Eastman

GET OUT AND WALK

HAVE you ever noticed how stiff and cramped your legs get after a long automobile ride? Doctors say that serious disorders of the legs may occur at times during automobile journeys of even less than half a day's duration.

It is believed that the bent knee position of automobile posture further hinders the flow of blood in the veins. Passengers should move their legs about often while riding, and there should be frequent stops to permit maximum motion of the legs. Extra care should be taken on long trips with older people, especially if swelling of the legs or ankles takes place. In such cases the trip should be stopped and the person should immediately go to bed.

Safety in driving is another good reason for frequent rests on long automobile trips. Get out and walk around.

RECIPE FOR LONG LIFE

THOUSANDS of Grangers know Fred Rumsey of Newfield, near Ithaca, who for many years has traveled up and down the farm country doing Grange work. Fred, who is 85 years old, still speaks at many Grange meetings throughout the year. I asked him recently how he kept young so long. Without hesitation he answered:

"Because I love people, have such a deep interest in affairs that are not strictly my own, and because I have a happy home."

Fred and Mrs. Rumsey have been married for 62 years. I doubt if there is anyone who can come up with a better recipe for keeping young and happy.

GARDEN REPORT

ON Saturday, June 4, we picked our first mess of peas from seeds sown March 15, almost in the snow. In fact, snow covered them after they were planted. Bet you can't beat that record at our altitude and latitude. The vines are well loaded.

On this date of June 4 we have our two large gardens all planted except for some space that we have saved for late sweet corn. All of the rows are 3 feet apart so that they can be cultivated by a tractor. Otherwise we would be unable to hire or do the required physical labor.

Our strawberry vines are loaded and there will be bushels, more than we want to pick, providing we get a rain soon. In common with most other sections of the Northeast it is very dry in Tompkins County, and what rains we have had have been very spotty. The wind blows almost constantly, and wind, much more than the hot sun, soon dries out the soil.

RIGHT CULTIVATION

THE late Dr. George Warren used to say that more crops were injured by too deep cultivation than had been helped. For proof dig down between corn rows and notice how the roots have crossed and recrossed even on the 3 foot rows. Naturally, cutting off those roots by cultivation injures the corn. And the same is more or less true for other crops.

Nevertheless, right cultivation is necessary. It not only controls weeds but lets air into the soil, particularly in heavy soils.

KEEP THEM HAPPY

THIS is the time of year when good grass milk is often tainted by unpleasant flavors and odors. These objectionable odors are usually caused by certain weeds. Cattle will not ordinarily eat these weeds if other pasture grasses are abundant so that they are well fed.

On most farms it is fairly easy to maintain good pastures and plenty of feed through June, although even then good dairymen feed some grain. The difficult time for pastures and to maintain milk production is of course during the hot, dry months. Some practices that will help keep cows full and happy are:

Early cutting of meadows, which provides some aftermath grazing, and

The application of fertilizer on meadows after first cutting.

If seeded in June, sudan grass or millet make good August pasture, and even oats are of more value for pasture than they are when ripened for grain.

HAYING TIME IS HERE AGAIN

WELL, this is haying time. In the old days when we did most of the job by hand I used to be glad to see haying time come, and doubly glad when it was over. With modern equipment, haying is easy compared to what it used to be.

I am sure we put up better hay, too. For one thing, we put a lot of it into the silo, and for another most of us have learned to cut hay early. We know now that late hay has lost much of its feeding value.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A Chicago beef packer named Young,
One day, when his nerves were unstrung,
Pushed his wife's Ma, unseen,
Into the cutting machine
Then canned her and labeled her, "Tongue."

NOW, I am entirely "agin" this constant telling stories on our poor mothers-in-law. I am in entire agreement with the young husband who said that as for his mother-in-law, he loved her, and if he had his say and could afford it, he'd give her a month's vacation on each of the Thousand Islands!

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152. No. 12. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6. 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARM MANAGEMENT: There is little indication that the farm cost-price squeeze will be eased much in coming months. **Therefore, management of the farm business becomes extremely important.** Management can be divided into three parts: Reducing expenses; increasing income and getting more accomplished with the same amount of work.

On many farms, relatively little can be done to increase prices. In some cases selling at retail will help, in others improving quality of the product will get a premium. Much can be done in lowering costs, but caution is necessary to look at cost per unit of production rather than total cost. For example, saving on fertilizer might cut yields and actually increase cost per bushel or per ton. Sometimes production costs can be cut by using old equipment longer, buying used equipment, hiring custom work done and, in case of purchases, keeping interest charges at a minimum.

Getting more accomplished with less work requires elimination of waste motion, doing jobs on time, and the use of power instead of muscle. **Always, farmers can do more for themselves than government can possibly do.**

If you want to study the farm business, your College of Agriculture can be helpful by furnishing average figures on farms with which you can compare your own operation.

BUSINESS: **Business continues to boom.** For the first four months of the year, U. S. industrial production was 8% higher than the same period a year ago. This has been done without government "Pump Priming" as was advocated by left wingers, and which would have done more harm than good.

Unfortunately, agriculture is not participating in the boom. One big reason is the huge stocks of government-owned farm products which hang over the market. They were bought and stored at a time when agriculture was relatively profitable, and now they depress farm returns. **Fortunately, the U.S.D.A. is making some progress in disposing (mostly giving away) of these stocks.** Prices of farm products will not recover to a satisfactory level until government-held stocks are drastically reduced.

BIG GOVERNMENT: Estimated value of corporations and credit agencies owned by Federal government as of June 30, 1954, was around $40 billion. According to the Hoover Commission, between 2,000 and 3,000 Federal agencies compete with private enterprise. **Thirty-seven government agencies are engaged in financing operations and Federal loans are expected to reach $57.7 billion by June 30 this year.**

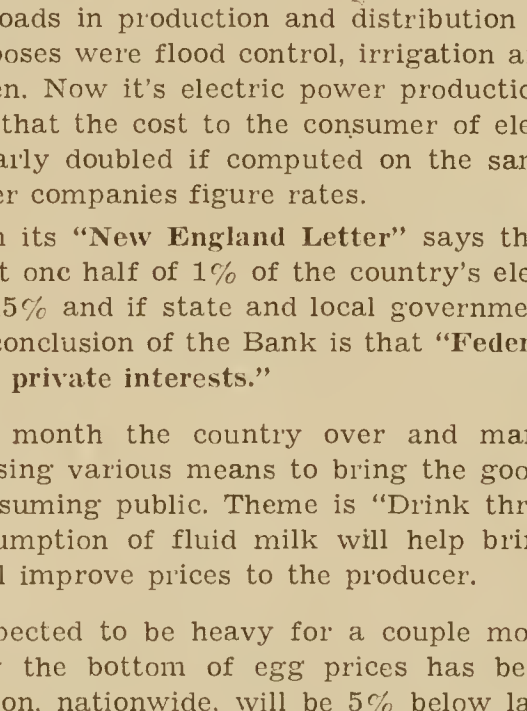
Federal government has made big inroads in production and distribution of electricity. Originally the expressed purposes were flood control, irrigation and navigation, but these have been forgotten. Now it's electric power production. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce states that the cost to the consumer of electricity produced by T.V.A. would be nearly doubled if computed on the same basis (all costs included) as private power companies figure rates.

The First National Bank of Boston in its **"New England Letter"** says that Federal government was producing about one half of 1% of the country's electricity 20 years ago. The figure is now 15% and if state and local government production is included, nearly 24%. The conclusion of the Bank is that **"Federal electric power facilities should be sold to private interests."**

DAIRY MONTH: June is dairy month the country over and many agencies are using various means to bring the goodness of milk to the attention of the consuming public. Theme is "Drink three glasses of milk a day." Increased consumption of fluid milk will help bring supply and demand into balance and will improve prices to the producer.

POULTRY: Egg production is expected to be heavy for a couple more months, but probably the bottom of egg prices has been reached. By fall, estimated egg production, nationwide, will be 5% below last year. **However, egg prices may not go as high as some have expected.** For one thing, farmers are likely to cull fewer layers if prices are good. (For information about the wheat vote on June 25th, see page 8.) *—Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OH ME! It's June again and so Mirandy's running to and fro, she's all involved in wedding whirls of half a dozen neighbor girls. With that strange glee all women get when there's new suckers in the net, she's working nearly ev'ry day to make sure they don't get away. There's cakes to bake and gowns to sew, and in between she has to go to things called "showers" which, to me, are simply legal robbery. Though most those brides she hardly knows, she's interested, I suppose, 'cause she is tickled pink to see her mis'ry get some company.

But I don't feel like that at all, it gives me pleasure to recall the day in June when we were wed; I felt no mis'ry when I said "I do", and in a one-horse shay took my Mirandy home to stay. I didn't feel I was a sap who'd got himself caught in a trap, 'cause that's the day I cast my hook and got the neighborhood's best cook; and for all time I guaranteed I'd have the help that I would need to give me long and restful life. Not ev'ry man can land a wife who's good enough at chores so he don't have to do a lick, by gee.



Rocket fuel fathers new animal disease fighter!

They're called nitrofurans. Derived from a chemical called hydrazine that was used to propel German rockets, these wonder drugs are now successfully combating poultry and livestock diseases all over the country.

Variations made from the parent nitrofurans fight a wide variety of farm germs; mastitis in dairy cattle, pullorum and coccidiosis in poultry and necrotic enteritis in hogs, to name a few. Germs can't build up a resistance to the nitrofurans, even after long use—a big advantage over antibiotics.

Most important, nitrofurans, mixed with feed, won't "soak through" animal tissues leaving residues that affect the safety or edibility of the meat!



High detergency oil gives highest efficiency for farm equipment!

You get better service from your tractor, truck and farm machinery with GULFPRIDE H. D., the finest oil you can buy at any price. It minimizes clogging of oil rings and oil pump screens, reduces engine wear due to corrosion and rust, and keeps engines *clean* even under the toughest operating conditions . . . your best assurance of longer engine life! *Now in handy re-usable 5-gallon utility pails.*



Farm with Gulf and save!

Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease—saves you the expense and bother of handling more than one grease.



Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant—for all conventional transmissions and differentials.

GULF

Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf

"Your safety is in your hands."
Support National Farm Safety Week, July 24-30.



Even at tractor speeds of 8 m.p.h. the exclusive 5-bar reel just ticks over . . . it's a real leaf-saver!

"Best rake I ever owned"

New Holland Rolabar Rake with exclusive 5-bar reel makes high-speed raking practical and safe!

When minutes count in the hayfield, you lose the full advantage of modern tractor speeds if you don't have a fast rake working with you.

New Holland's Rolabar has the speed you need and it's a leaf-saver, too. Even when the tractor is going 8 m.p.h., the 5-bar Rolabar reel just ticks over . . . handling hay gently . . . moving it from swath to windrow with half the forward motion of ordinary side rakes.

Result? You can build fluffy, quick-drying windrows in up to half the time without shattering the protein-bearing leaves and blossoms. Windrows are straight and even, you can harvest faster, pick up cleaner.

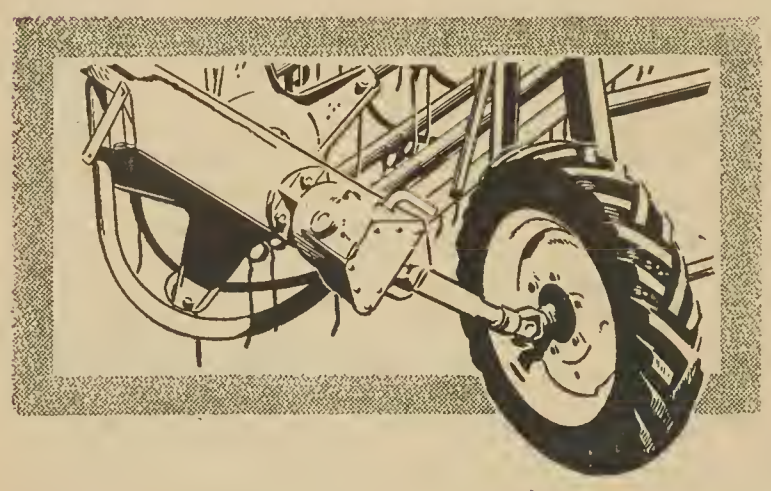
Your New Holland Dealer will be glad to show you the advanced features of this quiet-running rake. He's your grassland information center.

The New Holland Machine Company.



"I'd like to report to you on my New Holland Rolabar Rake," says Charles Silvis of Silvis Farms, Inc. "In the last two years we made about 600 acres of hay, most of it raked at speeds above 7 m.p.h., and didn't break one tooth. We never used a rake that made fluffier windrows, and no matter how heavy the hay is there's plenty of power from the ground-drive wheels. I feel it's the best rake I ever owned."

FOR FREE CATALOG describing the New Holland Rolabar Rake, write: New Holland Machine Co., 1106 Elm St., New Holland, Pennsylvania.



Direct ground drive through an enclosed gearbox takes the place of belts and chains. Ground speed always matches reel speed. You get smooth, almost soundless operation even on the roughest ground . . . less time and money spent on maintenance and adjustment, extra years of troublefree machine life.

NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

New Holland, Pa. • Minneapolis • Des Moines • Kansas City • Columbus, O.
Charlotte • Lockport, Ill. • Syracuse • Brantford, Ontario



Pasture seeded to clovers and grasses with oats as 70 head of young stock were turned on 6 acres for 3 days in 1954.

CHEAP PASTURES For Growing Heifers

By E. STUART HUBBARD

Dutchess County New York, Farmer

OUR PASTURES are our main source of feed for our heifers which we sell for dairy herd replacements. Our problem is to balance our operation to provide all the feed they can eat without paying out money for feed and as little as possible for gasoline, labor, machinery and fences.

The corn and oats that we feed them up to seven or eight months old, are produced while providing straw for pen stable bedding and when reseeding hay. Silage comes from early cut surplus orchard grass and from sweet corn stalks grown on unfenced land, formerly in orchards.

Fertilizers and lime are cash outlays to be planned for most carefully. For their wise use can provide more feed at less cost than if the feed were bought. Their unnecessary or unwise use takes cash. And who has cash to pay out needlessly today for livestock operations?

Our intent is to pasture from April 1st to December 1st. Of course, this is not always possible. One year we did turn the heifers out on rich pasture on April 1. Last year it was April 11th. In '53 drought used up the pastures so we took the stock off pasture November 1st. Hurricane rains in '54 maintained pasture to December 1st.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.—Markham on Lincoln

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

This spring was the latest in pasture growth in recent years. On April 1st there was very little fresh growth of grass and legumes. It was nearly the last of April before we turned out to pasture. Fortunately, silage and hay were adequate, since we were able to pasture late last fall.

In looking over the fields, I find that those that were seeded in oats last spring, harvested and grazed to December 1st, have come through the winter in fine shape. They were not grazed in the fall before mid-October. Even ladino did not suffer badly from the absence of snow and -18° temperature.

Alfalfa that has been down three or more years has generally been killed. And here is a significant thing about the value of alfalfa in maintaining fertility. You can grip a dead alfalfa crown and lift it out of its hole. The root keeps on coming up out of the ground until 15 to 20 inches of tapering root, from pencil to match size, appears. What a feeding these roots will provide for the grasses and for the remaining ladino. And how the water can soak down or up and how efficiently the soil is aerated.

Our practice is to sow a mixture of clovers and alfalfa with brome and orchard grasses so as to have a succession of legumes dying year after year to feed the grasses with their root-bacteria while they are living and with their root residues after they die. The death of such plants does not end their usefulness.

Our 6-acre barn-pasture became so littered with manure and so run out of deep rooted plants that we seeded it to oats for pasture with the seeding. It was heavily fertilized. One hundred pounds per acre of 10-10-10 started things off. The oats grew splendidly. The growth was so tall and heavy before we noticed it that we turned in 70 older calves and bred heifers for 3 days.

The weather came off very hot and dry. The little clovers and grasses were badly trampled and exposed to the hot sun. They came on slowly along with ragweed and have wintered out so badly that we seeded a mixture of clovers and fescue on April second. A heavy rain next day should have washed the seed in nicely. This is our most convenient, most used pasture. Another pasture seeded in oats on gravel, pastured a little later with fewer animals wintered well.

The fields which were reseeded with oats which we harvested came through with very heavy fall pasture and wintered well. They had been pastured in '53 until November when they were manured and plowed for reseeding in '54. The results were gratifying.

By making soil tests of our meadows, using only fertilizer elements needed besides manure, seeding grass with mixed clovers and alfalfa for their feed and fertilizer values, using poultry manure or ammonium nitrate when legumes ran out, we can provide rich pastures for 7 or 8 months of the year on a 4 or 5 year rotation.

WHAT A BUY!

BIG G-E FREEZER COSTS LESS THAN YOU THINK!



Season's Best Freezer Buy

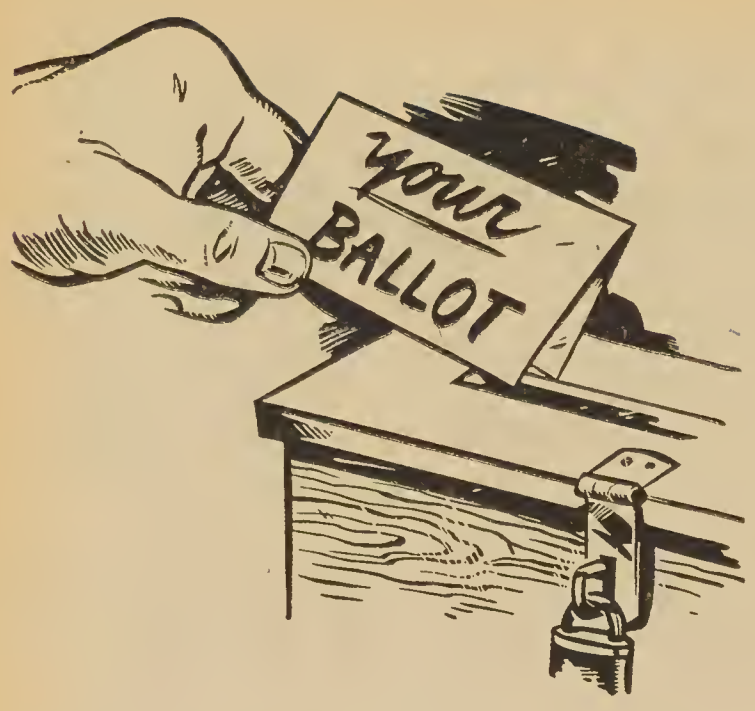
This 11-cubic-foot G-E Freezer is at the lowest price ever! It's a real special and brings you these famous G-E conveniences and advantages:

- All-aluminum liner for fast freezing
- Fast-freezer — quick-freezes up to 60 pounds of food
- Adjustable temperature control
- Automatic interior light
- Three storage baskets, two metal dividers, thermometer
- Easy-opening, counter-balanced lid
- Positive-action locking latch
- Cabinet—Perfect-Seal construction, bonderized for rust resistance
- Finish—baked enamel, prime coat electrostatically applied
- Insulation—Laminar glass fiber
- Sealed-in refrigerating mechanism
- Refrigerant—safe, odor-free
- Motor—one-quarter horsepower
- Condenser—wire type
- Five-year protection plan

See your G-E dealer for exact terms. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice. General Electric Company, Appliance Park, Louisville 1, Kentucky.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

See this sensational freezer and other G-E values at your G-E dealer's



June 25 is the date for the WHEAT VOTE

ON JUNE 25th, wheat growers in states listed as commercial wheat states will vote on whether or not wheat marketing quotas will be in effect for the 1956 wheat crop. The referendum will not affect New England readers directly as those states are listed as non-commercial. However, the outcome of the vote is of importance to everyone because it will show a trend toward or away from Government control of agriculture.

The following questions and answers outline the situation and should be helpful in determining how to vote:

Where will the vote be taken?

Watch local papers for voting place and hours of voting in your own county.

Will the national wheat acreage allotment be larger or smaller than last year?

It will be the same, 55 million acres.

Who is eligible to vote?

Any wheat grower in a commercial wheat growing state who will have more than 15 acres of wheat for harvest as grain in 1956 is eligible to vote.

What will happen if over two thirds of wheat growers say yes?

In addition to acreage allotments, marketing quotas will be imposed and any wheat grower who grows wheat in excess of his marketing quota will be assessed a penalty of 45% of the parity price. When the penalty is paid or the excess wheat stored under seal or delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture, the grower can market the rest of his wheat.

What happens if the vote is "No?"

The acreage allotments will still be effective, but there will be no marketing quotas and the only penalty a grower will suffer if he grows more than his allotment is that he will not be eligible for price supports.

What will price supports be if the vote is "Yes" and also if the vote is "No"?

If the vote is yes, the supports will probably be set somewhere between 75 and 82% of parity. The support level in non-commercial areas will be 75% of parity. If the vote is no, the support level will be at 50% in commercial wheat growing areas.

Can a grower feed wheat in excess of his marketing quota to animals on his own farm without penalty?

Not under the present law. Bills were introduced in Congress to exempt growers from penalties where all the wheat produced on their farms is fed to animals on the farm, but the legislation has not yet become law and may not be passed.

Some other changes have been considered. One would add more states or counties to the non-commercial wheat growing area.

How did the vote go last year, both nationally and in the Northeast?

Nationally, last year, 73% of the wheat growers who voted, voted yes. In New York, about 36,000 farmers grow wheat and about two thirds of them grow less than 15 acres. About 3,200 of the eligible 12,000 growers voted in 1953 with 1,684 voting "Yes" and 1,587 voting "No". Last year about 1,600 voted; 1,000 "No's" and 600 "Yes's".

* * *

Considerable concern has been expressed over the probability that less than two thirds of the nation's wheat growers will favor marketing quotas. If that happens, it is likely that wheat prices will be lower, at least temporarily. However, under controls the situation is not improving. The Commodity Credit Corporation is holding around 1 billion bushels of wheat which cost taxpayers more than $2½ billion and which is running up a storage bill of over a million dollars a day. It is estimated that 1,863,000,000 bushels of wheat will be available for the marketing year beginning July 1st, an amount which is actually 66% above normal requirements.

"CAREERS AHEAD"— A HELPFUL BOOKLET

THE New York State College of Agriculture has a limited supply for general distribution of a most interesting and valuable booklet called "Careers Ahead." It was prepared by a special committee from the colleges of agriculture in the United States, and gives a broad picture of the different kinds of jobs or careers in agriculture, and the educational preparation needed for them.

This booklet should be especially valuable to the large number of young people who find it difficult to decide on the trade or profession that they would like best to follow through life. The booklets are free while they last. Write to The Dean of Agriculture, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Come With Us!

American Agriculturist Caribbean Cruise
January 5-20, 1956

OUR NEXT AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour will be a glorious southern cruise with sightseeing in six glamorous Caribbean countries—Cuba, Panama, Columbia, Curacao, Jamaica, and Haiti. The dates are January 5 to 20, 1956, and our ship will be the beautiful new trans-Atlantic liner, the S.S. Homeric.

Here is that "different" vacation you have dreamed about. For two whole weeks you will be pampered and spoiled as never before. You will love our beautiful ship, delicious meals, and the carefree days with fascinating sightseeing in sunny foreign lands. Everyone aboard will be folks like yourself, the kind with whom you share a multitude of interests. You'll meet old friends and make new ones. And the price is right! No other cruise offers all that is included in this one. The ticket is "all expense" and includes everything except such personal expenses as souvenirs.

This is an escorted tour, and once on board our ship, you will not have to lift a finger. Everything is done for you. You'll be able to relax completely and to enjoy yourself as never before.

For complete information as to all that this enchanting tour includes, write today to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y. Just fill out the coupon below and send it to us. We hope very much that you will join our happy group, and we urge you to make early reservations so that we can give you just the accommodations you desire.



—Photo: Ewing Galloway

Panama, crossroads of the world, is as famous for its lovely girls in fiesta costume as for its great canal.

E. R. EASTMAN, *Editor*
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Caribbean Cruise, January 5—January 20, 1956.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print name and address

Reflections of a Country Pastor



By Floyd W. Morris

I Visit Those Known As Friends

I CALLED upon two old people who are of the Society of Friends. I had been a year in the parish and my coming was something of a surprise to them. I could detect that in their eyes. But they were not unfriendly. In fact, they seemed greatly pleased that I should come. The old gentleman stood until I was seated—a tall spare man with lean face, wizened and deeply cut with wrinkles, quite expressionless except for the rather sharp eyes. The eyes rarely smiled I found, but were not unfriendly.

We talked of the history of the place, of which they knew a great deal. There was the old tavern where drivers of

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

True happiness springs from moderation.—Goethe.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

cattle stopped overnight; slaves had been harbored here in that mysterious "underground railway." There was the hotel that burned when he was twelve. Just a glint of excitement came into his eyes at the memory. The hotel stood in a place occupied by a gas station.

He rather doubted the wisdom of cars, with young people so mad for thrills. The drinking had made it unsafe to go anywhere. Back in her chair his wife sewed skillfully. It came to the time when she needed her needle threaded. She asked her husband to do it. Her eyes were not keen enough. I volunteered, and succeeded finally. It amused them, my threading the needle, but she thanked me.

We did talk of the quietness and the joy of fellowship with God. Not much was said. I gathered it was not what they would orate about. These two, their lives here together, reminded me of a stream, wide and deep, slow moving, with no rapids, flowing silently to the sea. I was a little awed, like a chip being carried along. So much of time had happened for them. I went silently, pulling the door gently shut.

Look under the hood!



Something NEW is happening to truck engines! It's called modern Short Stroke design! It increases piston ring life up to 53%! It cuts engine friction as much as 33%! It saves up to one gallon of gas in seven. And Ford's got it in *every truck!*

When you shorten the "stroke" of an engine you automatically cut down the distance a piston has to travel.

The result, LESS FRICTION! That means longer engine life, greater gas savings, more usable power at the rear wheels.

Differences between outdated long-stroke engines and Ford's modern Short Stroke design may seem small, but actually they're not. In one case, Ford's stroke is shorter by 1⅔ inches. A small matter? This shorter stroke means 2090 miles *less piston travel per year*—per piston—in an average year's driving of 11,000 miles.

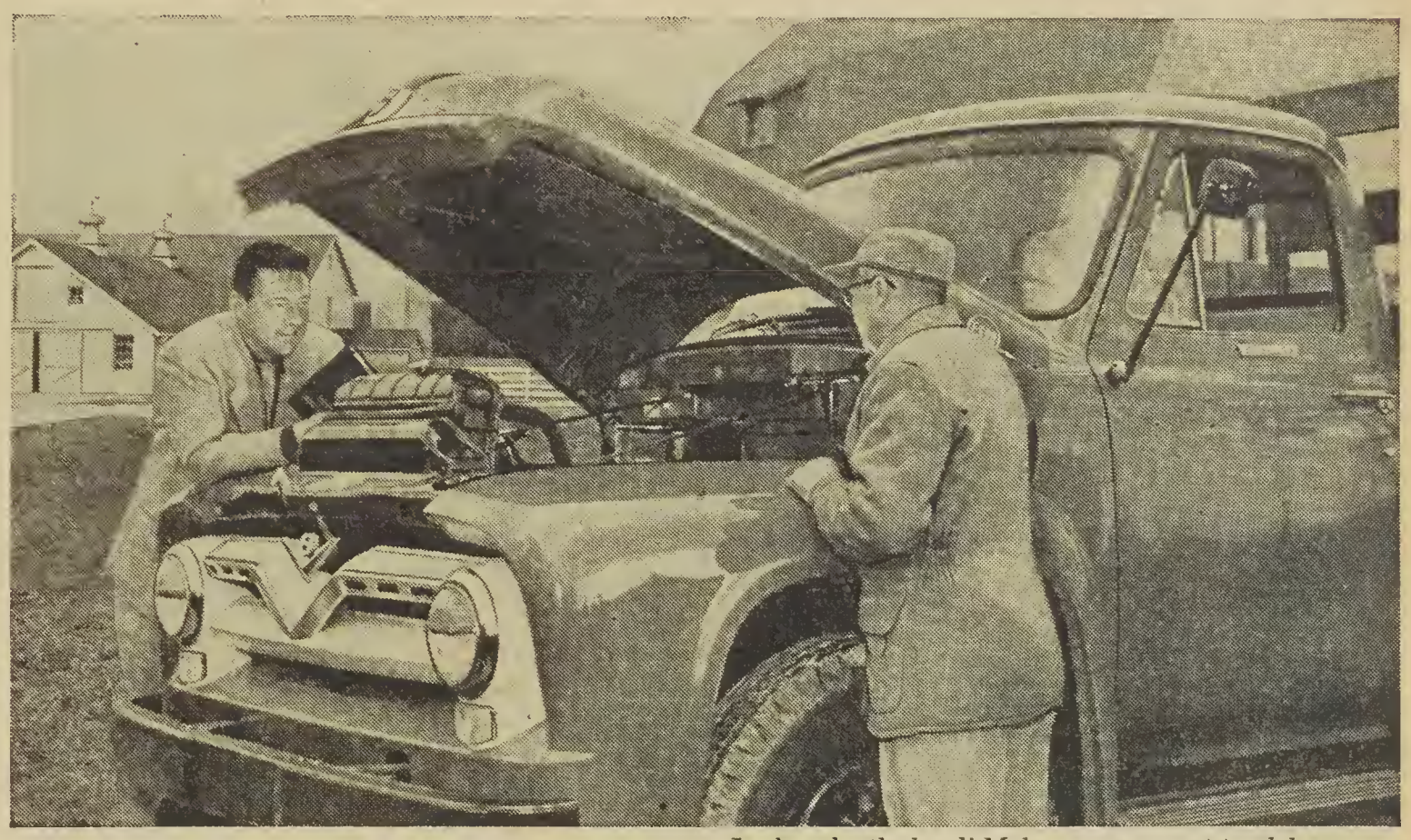
With modern Short Stroke engines in every truck model, is it any wonder that Ford was the only leading truck manufacturer to show sales increases during the year 1954.

Only Ford Trucks give you money-saving Short Stroke power in every engine, V-8 or Six!

You get a special extra bonus as well as regular savings in modern Short Stroke design.

Reduced friction, longer engine life, and gas savings offer such wonderful regular dividends that the whole truck industry is beginning a major switch to Short Stroke engines.

Once this changeover is completed, can't you see what will happen to the trade-in value of a truck with an outdated long-stroke engine? That's where your *extra bonus* comes in. Short Stroke design protects trade-in value. So, be sure to look under the hood! Better yet, go Ford! *Every* Ford Truck, big or small, *every* engine, V-8 or Six, offers Short Stroke design.



Look under the hood! Make sure *your* next truck has an engine that will *stay* modern—a Short Stroke engine!

Ford Triple Economy Trucks

The MONEY MAKERS for '55



For less than 3/4¢ per week

per steer you can insure a healthier herd and healthier profits!

(Based on the national average salt requirement per steer)

Just that much more is all it costs to feed a steer Morton Trace Mineralized Salt instead of ordinary salt

A healthy steer packs on more weight with less feed . . . finishes out better . . . sells higher.

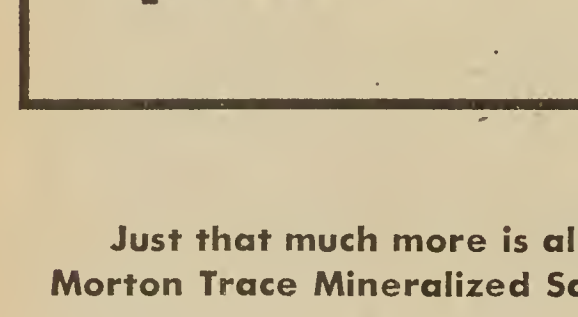
To *insure* good health, you should feed all your steers Morton Trace Mineralized Salt.

Morton T-M Salt provides the sodium and chlorine your livestock must have, plus adequate amounts of vital trace minerals: iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, and manganese.

Most farm land lacks one or more of these essential trace minerals. Lack of any one can cause poor health . . . poor weight gain . . . lack of bloom.

Feeding trace minerals with salt is the surest, most economical way to guarantee an adequate supply. Morton Trace Mineralized Salt is inexpensive. All animals like it, will eat it readily every day. When they do, they get the salt they crave, plus the trace minerals they need.

To assure proper mineral balance, build your mineral feeding program around Morton T-M Salt. It's essential to a sound, economical mineral program—whether or not you feed a major mineral supplement. Its cost is so slight—the protection it offers so valuable—it is the only kind you should use.



Just be sure to feed it to your animals free choice. You know they need it. They know how much.

MORTON T-M SALT
Trace Mineralized Salt

AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S IN BAGS AND BLOCKS

The QUESTION ? BOX



I was interested in the comment on Tom Milliman's page about seeding alfalfa with peas. How does he do it and why does he feel that he gets better results than with oats?

In the limestone area 15 miles southwest of Rochester, we grow peas by first fertilizing the ground and harrowing in the fertilizer. Then we drill the peas with a grain drill. Then we take a Brillion seeder and with it seed the alfalfa through one hopper and the bromegrass through the other hopper. As you know, the Brillion is also a cultipacker and leaves the ground nice and smooth. It would be possible to seed the alfalfa through the seed attachment on the grain drill and we follow such a system when seeding alfalfa with oats but not with peas. The reason is that when seeding oats, fertilizer and oats are planted together and by means of a band seeding attachment for the alfalfa we can place the alfalfa seed preeisely above the fertilizer.

The reasons why alfalfa in the area mentioned establishes itself better with peas than with any other method seem to be:

1. Heavier fertilization occurs with peas than with oats thus enabling peas to get off to a fast and vigorous start.

2. The peas apparently release nitrogen from the roots early cnough and fast enough so that the tiny alfalfa plants can take up somc of it and be benefited.

3. The pea crop is removed early—5 to 6 weeks earlier than oats and its removal provides the alfalfa a ehanee to establish itself without competition and with the benefits mentioned above.

—T. E. Milliman

Is there any standard as to the amount of time it takes to care for beef cattle under conditions that are average or better?

In 1951, a survey of New York farmers showed that on the average it took about 20 hours of labor per year to eare for each beef cow and about 1½ hours for yearling steers and calves. Nearly 4/5ths of the time was used in feeding and bedding and most of the remainder in cleaning stables.

Can you advise me as to what treatment to give to an apple tree which has split where the lowest branches come out from the main trunk? We were told to fill in the crevice with cement. Is that correct?

I eertainly would not fill in the crevice with cement. If the two branches ean be pulled back to the normal position, a hole can be bored through both branches with a long augur and then they ean be held together permanently with a rod with nuts and washers outside on the two limbs. Then a tree surgeon could fill in the crevice, but merely filling it with eement would do no good.

If the limbs are small, you can use screw eyes and wire to hold them together. You should not put wire around the limb because the growing part of the tree and the part whieh carries plant food and moisture is immediately under the bark and a wire will interfere with its eireulation.—*H.L.C.*

We know that organic matter contains nitrogen. Why then is it necessary to add fertilizer containing nitrogen to a crop such as corn?

Becausc nitrogen is made available in the soil as the soil gets warmer and very little is ready for plant use early in the season. Fertilizer, particularly some forms of nitrogen, are readily soluble and available early to get the crop off to a good start.

Does it hurt or help potato yields to hill them?

It depends on the soil. On favorable soil, tests are rather conclusive that cultivation of any sort is helpful only if it controls weeds and in these days weeds can be controlled cheaper with ehemicals in so far as that is possible.

On the heavier soils many growers believe in hilling, for one reason, to prevent tubers from getting sunburned. However, it would seem that hilling hurts more often than it helps. For one thing, it tends to help dry out the soil and a good many feeding roots are cut off when the soil is thrown against the rows.

Who is the George Eastman I've seen on 3 cent postage stamps? Is he related to Editor Ed Eastman?—*Mrs. A. M., Hillsboro, N. H.*

The George Eastman on the stamp is the late foundcr of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y. Ed Eastman is distantly related.

A neighbor whose land is higher than mine is building a pond which I fear is going to interfere with my water supply. Is there any law which protects my rights in this matter?

The law is very explicit about securing permission to build ponds that have eertain heights, volume, and drainage area; but it is not very explieit about the use a man can make, or the amount he can use, of the water that originates on his property and flows across his property onto a neighbor's.

However, there is a question as to the right of a man to use water from a stream in such amount that the next person down stream has an insufficient supply. It is generally aecepted that a man does not have the right to cut a supply off completely. However, you have to prove that the supply is reduced to the point that it works a hardship on you, and that is quite often a difficult and expensive thing to do.

In your case, as I understand it from your letter, your neighbor is not cutting off your supply, he is just building a pond which, when full, will have running out of it as mueh water as runs in. The only exeeption to this will be in hot weather when evaporation from the pond may take more water than runs in from the spring.—*Rodmann M. Fellows, Farm Consultant, National Farm Consulting Service*



"Nothing but bills this morning."

Show stealer wherever it goes!



Watch heads turn as you glide proudly down the street in your new Chevrolet. Hear its husky hum of power out on the highway. It's no wonder Chevrolet is stealing the thunder from the high-priced cars! Name it, and Chevrolet has it:

Power? Plenty, in the 162-h.p. "Turbo-Fire V8" (180-h.p. is optional at extra cost) or in two new "Blue-Flame" 6's! Plus Powerglide, Overdrive (extra-cost options), or new Synchro-Mesh transmission. A choice of *six* exciting power-drive combinations! . . . **Ride?** Let a demonstration drive describe *real* handling ease. New front and rear suspension, new High-Level ventilation, tubeless tires (at no extra cost) are only a few of its luxury-car features. . . . **Options?** The works! Power Steering, Power Brakes, Automatic window and seat controls on Bel Air and "Two-Ten" models, even Air Conditioning on V8 models. . . . **Styling?** Fresh and functional, free from that "overdone" look!

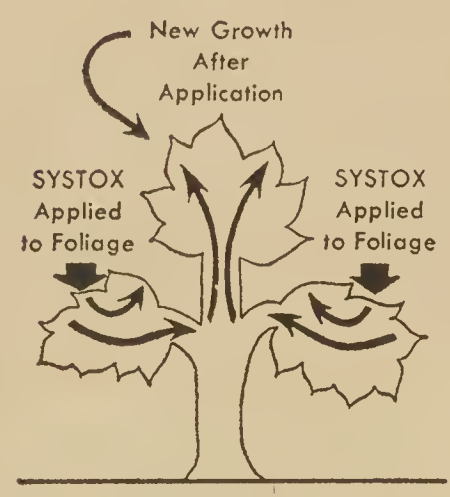
Call your Chevrolet dealer for all the wonderful details and a demonstration drive. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

The *motoramic* Chevrolet

STEALING THE THUNDER FROM THE HIGH-PRICED CARS!



Revolutionary *Systox Insecticide Approved for Use on Potatoes



How *Systox* Works

After Systox is applied to plant, it is absorbed or translocated, primarily in an upward direction, to render entire plant toxic to insect attack.

Systox, the revolutionary new systemic insecticide, has just been approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for controlling aphids and leafhopper on potatoes.

That means you can now take advantage of this dramatic new method of insect control to help assure you a bigger potato yield this season!

Here's how this amazing new insect killer works: Systox is absorbed by the plant and translocated upward and outward. The entire plant, including new growth developed after application, is rendered toxic to insects.

Systox is death to sucking insects, like aphids and leafhopper, but is harmless to pollinating insects and insect predators.

Systox achieves almost 100% kill of sucking insects for up to 30 days or more.

Since Systox works in the "blood stream" of the plant, it cannot be washed off by rain like conventional insecticides.

Systox is economical and easy to use. Three-quarters of a pint in 100 gallons of water is the normal recommendation for aphids and leafhopper on potatoes. Please consult complete directions and cautions.

Don't let aphids and leafhopper eat away your potato income this season! Take advantage of this revolutionary new method of control by ordering your supply of Pittsburgh Systox from your Pittsburgh Dealer today!

*Systox, originally developed by Farbenfabriken Bayer, Germany, is a trademark of Chemagro Corp., New York, N.Y.

W&D 5207

Pittsburgh Systox

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIV., PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Planning On A New CONCRETE SILO

Lancaster Silo & Block Co.

Transit & Bullis Roads
West Seneca 24, New York

Phone-Hobart 3500

Write for Literature



Antiseptic Ointment for Udder and Teats

More SOOTHING
More SOFTENING
More PENETRATING

Dr. Naylor

10 ounce tin — $1.00. At drug and farm stores or by mail postpaid.

H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y.

Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*



—Photo: Courtesy "Down To Earth," published by the Dow Chemical Co.

The picture above shows the results of using Dalapon at 5 pounds per acre applied in October to kill grass for the purpose of seeding pasture the following spring.

Dalapon also looks promising for controlling quack grass on land to be planted later to corn, potatoes and possibly other crops. Because Dalapon is new, supplies are limited at the present time.

Some Promising New Weed Killers

By RICHARD J. ALDRICH*

THE science of chemical weed control is just completing its first decade. None of the many weed killers developed during this 10 years can be considered "old." Many of them, including 2,4-D, MCP, 2,4,5-T, dinitro, TCA, and others, already are well known, however. Despite the rapid progress in chemical control many weed problems are still with us and some new ones are appearing. Chemicals recently released show promise for the solution of some of these problems.

Quackgrass or couchgrass is possibly the most troublesome single weed in much of the Northeastern region. Since the weed makes new growth from numerous buds on roots, or rhizomes as they are technically called, it is necessary that the chemical reach these underground parts to effect complete kill.

Progress on Quack

Early chemicals used against quackgrass did not move downward in the plant to these underground parts but were dependent on rains to wash them into the soil. Frequently rates of chemical necesssary to kill quackgrass through the soil left residues toxic to crops planted later. Chemicals recently developed show promise of being able to enter the leaves and move downward through the stem into below-ground parts thus reducing the dependence of the chemicals on rainfall for effectiveness.

One of those new chemicals is sodium 2,2-dichloropropionate which is known commercially as Dalapon. It is more effective against grasses than against broadleaved plants. Thus it is a possible tool for the control of grasses in broadleaf crops which is good news to farmers who have been troubled with grasses in their potatoes, alfalfa, asparagus and other crops. It also may find a place in cane fruits, strawberries, and orchards. Unfortunately, dormant buds on quackgrass rhizomes are unaffected which means that the treatment must be repeated for complete kill.

Two other potential grasskillers which translocate readily are 3-amino-1, 2,4-triazole, known commercially as amino triazole, and maleic hydrazide. Plowing, discing or other cultivation following treatment seems to be necessary for most effective kill. The amount of chemical necessary for control apparently does not leave a toxic residue in the soil. For example, these chemicals have controlled quackgrass on small experimental plots without damaging corn planted immediately after plowing. Certainly more research is needed but it appears that these chemicals may allow farmers to control quackgrass without losing a crop on the area the year of treatment.

Amino triazole may also be usable for the control of milkweed, Canada thistle, golden rod and some of the other perennial weeds in pastures. These weeds have not been satisfactorily controlled with 2,4-D and related chemicals. In fact there is reason to believe that milkweed is increasing as the result of weed control programs which lessened the competition provided by other weeds. Pasture grasses are set back by the amino triazole but some experimental work suggests that they quickly recover while the weeds are permanently checked.

Many acres of pasture in the Northeast are unproductive because of impractical or uneconomical means of establishing new stands of better yielding grasses and legumes. Dalapon and amino triazole have many of the characteristics needed in a chemical to be used in killing weedy plants on these unproductive areas and this is the first step in establishing more productive plants. Killing the weedy grasses and broadleaved weeds with chemicals assures more complete control and may be less costly than heavy disking or plowing. Chemical control also leaves a good deal of trash on the surface which helps prevent soil erosion.

Kills Weeds Longer

Applying chemicals to the soil at the time corn and other crops are planted is an ideal way of controlling annual weeds. Application of 2,4-D in this manner, which is termed pre-emergence treatment, frequently fails if excessively wet or extremely dry weather follows treatment. A new chemical 2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid seems to last longer in the soil than 2,4-D, thus giving it a longer weed killing period. Since the new chemical breaks down less rapidly than 2,4-D weed-killing concentration of it are more apt to be present if there is a delay in rain needed to leach the chemicals to germinating weed seeds.

A chemical closely related to 2,4-D shows promise for controlling certain broadleaved weeds in alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil. The chemical is 3,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 3,4-D. It damages red clover, however, so could not be used on a mixed alfalfa-clover seeding.

Weeds frequently become a serious problem in tomatoes after the last cultivation. A chemical sodium 2,4, 5-tri-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

*Agronomist, Field Crops Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.



Use your hand like this. No mixing, no sprayer needed to fight flies this way. Apply "Marlate" dry, just as it comes from the bag, every 2 or 3 weeks.

Simple, Easy, Quick!
Use Du Pont Marlate ®

It's new, it's better. Saves time and work. Du Pont "Marlate" 50 methoxychlor kills hornflies that follow cattle during the day. Sprinkle a tablespoonful along neck and back and rub in gently, against the hair. One treatment lasts 2 to 3 weeks, and a 4-pound bag does for 20 to 30 cows all season. To kill flies in the barn and on the premises, mix "Marlate" 50 with water and spray.

Advertisement.

GRASS SILAGE
Make It In A
UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO

Don't take chances on poor silage by buying an inferior silo. Put your grass in a silo that has proven its silage making qualities. The Silver Shield is designed to give you generations of service at little or no extra cost. You can't afford to keep cull cows or buy cull equipment. The same applies to silos.

Get the best — get a Silver Shield.

In the Silver Shield—a leader in making silage for the past 40 years—you get great strength, little maintenance, and long life. It's airtight, moisture proof, wind and fire proof. Easy to fill and empty. We erect.

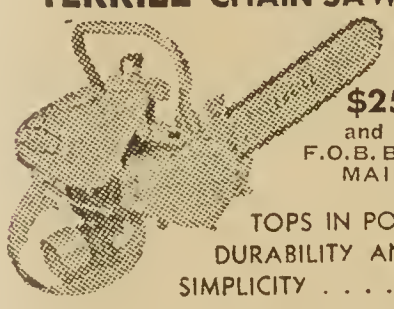


ALL STEEL C&L SILVER SHIELD SILO

Send For Free Folder Today

UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
BOX 528-A Weedsport, N. Y.
• Please send me free folder on Universal Silos
Name _____
Address _____
City _____

TERRILL CHAIN SAWS

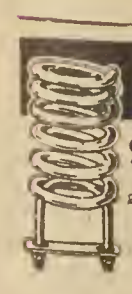


$259.50 and up F.O.B. BANGOR MAINE

TOPS IN POWER DURABILITY AND SIMPLICITY . . . .

Try It—Buy It—You'll Be Glad You Did
Manufactured by
D. D. TERRILL SAW CO., INC.
Bangor — — Maine

OVERLOAD SPRINGS



$9.95 Per Pair postpaid
2000 LB. SIZE $11.95

For cars and trucks. Front and rear. Gives 2000 lbs. extra capacity for all ½, ¾, and 1 ton trucks; 500 or 1000 lbs. extra for all cars. Easily installed. Guaranteed. State make, model. Dealers wanted.

BRINKMAN MANUFACTURING CO.
2315 Clay Dept. 25-E Topeka, Kansas

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Getting Full Value From Farm Manure

MANURE on farms in the Northeast is handled with mueh less loss of plant food than it was a generation or two ago. Then it was fairly common praetice to clean the stables with a shovel and to throw the manure out under the eaves, where water dripping from the eaves carried away a good proportion of the nutrients. In some cases the losses were less because manure was wheeled out in the wheelbarrow and piled up to be drawn on the field oncc a year, or, in some cases, to be left year after year until the pile approached the size of the barn.

Better handling of manurc is primarily due to two developments. The first one is the mechanical gutter cleaner which in most cases puts the manure right in the spreader, which delivers it to the field daily. That is a procedure which cannot be beaten.

But it can be equalled by the other development, namely the pen stable. There is very little loss of plant food from a pen stable where adequate bedding is used and where the stable is cleaned and the manure hauled to the field once or twice a year.

What Is It Worth?

Many questions are asked as to the value of a ton of manure and probably no one has ever come up with an absolutely satisfactory answer. There are two ways to figure. The first is very definite, namely to see what the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash in the manure would cost at eurrent fertilizer prices. The trouble with that method is that it takes no aecount of the organic matter which also has great value.

Speaking in averagcs, a ton of manure will contain about 10 pounds of nitrogen, 2 to 4 pounds of phosphorus and 8 to 10 pounds of potash plus about 500 pounds of organic matter.

At the University of Illinois, an estimate has been made that a ton of fresh manure is worth $8.00, measured in terms of increased crop yields. At that figure, it immediately beeomes evident that farm manure is something that should be handled in a way to preserve its full valuc. Again in general terms, a 1,000 pound animal plus bedding used will produce about a ton of manure a month. In figuring even a 6 month barn season, that means 6 tons at $8.00 a ton or a total of $48.00.

If you handle it so that half the value is lost, you will not see it in your bank balance, at least not immediately. It takes a little time, but the value is there and if you lose it, it's gone.

Good farmers agrce on certain principles for using manure:

1. A light application on more acres will give you more profit than to use it heavily on a few acres.
2. When cash crops are grown, they are the ones that usually show the best profit or at least quickest when manure is applied to them.
3. Either drawing to the field every day or the use of a pen stable gives you the least possible loss.

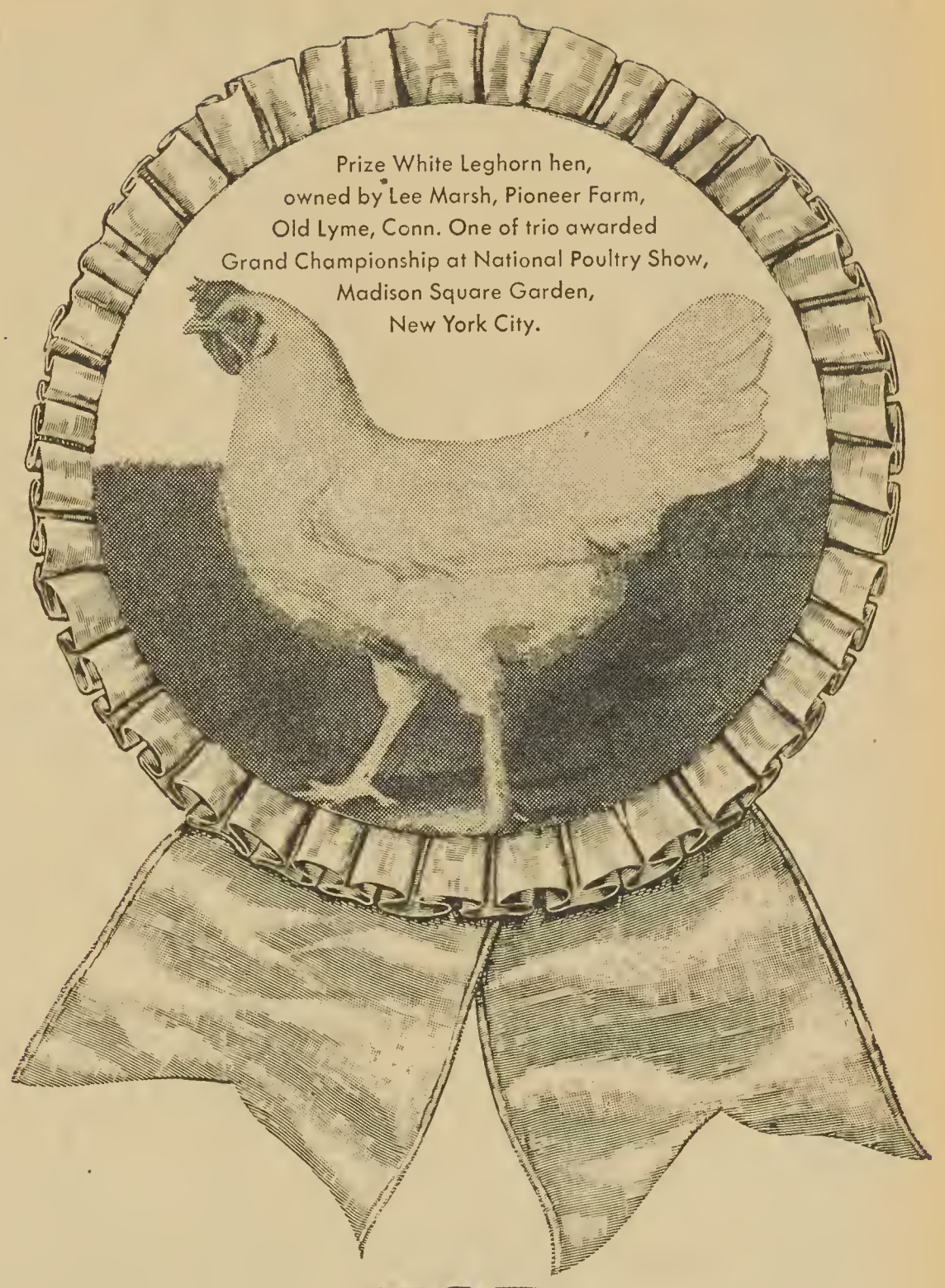
— A. A. —

NEW WEED KILLERS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

chlorophenoxyethyl sulfate is effective against many of these weeds when applied to the soil before the weeds emerged. The new chemical is known as Natrin and is closely relatcd to Crag Herbicide or SES which is used for controlling weeds in strawberries. Applied to a weed-free soil after tomato plants are well established Natrin has effectively eontrolled weeds for the remainder of the season.

More work is needed with all of these chemicals before they ean be recommended. Results with them in the Northeast suggest they may soon be added to the growing list of chemicals which farmers can use against their ever-present enemy—weeds.



TOP PERFORMERS!

Highest octane performance . . . greater gasoline mileage . . . that's what you get from VEEDOL 10-30 Motor Oil and TYDOL Flying -A- Ethyl Gasoline – top performers in the petroleum field. So put Flying -A- power in your car, truck and tractor. Prolong tractor life with VEEDOL Tractor Oil. Get a greater margin of safety, longer wear, with FEDERAL FLYING -A- TIRES. Remember, you'll always find everything fine for your car – and equipment – at the sign of the Flying -A-!



TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York San Francisco Houston Tulsa

No More FLIES!

AT LAST SCIENCE OFFERS YOU A PORCH OR YARD FREE OF DISEASE-BEARING FLIES!



AT A NEW LOW PRICE NOW - ONLY $1.95 POSTPAID

You'll catch as many as 20,000 flies in the container

Amazing scent lures dirty flies to their death by the thousands, gives you a porch or backyard, garden, house or farm free of flies.

Disease-bearing flies are immediately doomed the moment they scent the elusive odor of Fly-King. Though it has no affinity for harmless or pollinating insects, it attracts every kind of fly from house fly to horse fly—even irritating midges—and draws them like a magnet to this no-escape trap.

Never struggle again with fly paper, spraying and swatting. Just fill Fly-King with this fabulous Control Powder and screw to top of Mason jar or any thread-neck bottle with a standard 2¾" top diameter. Then set outside. You'll catch as many as 20,000 flies in one container before it is filled.

Fly-King's a real life saver in backyard, on farm, dairy, livestock and poultry enclosures, food stores, markets, factories, hospitals, picnic grounds—anywhere outdoors that flies are a menace and a bother.

Fly-King comes complete with Control Powder — enough to keep you unmolested all season!

ORDER BY MAIL TODAY
Satisfaction Guaranteed or your money refunded

Max Schling Seedsmen, Inc. 538 Madison Ave., Dept. 606, New York 22, N. Y.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

MAX SCHLING SEEDSMEN, INC. Dept. 606,
538 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Please rush ..... *FLY-KING* Outfits, postpaid, each complete with Control Powder, sufficient for full season's use. I enclose $1.95 for each set, with the understanding that my money will be refunded if I am not entirely satisfied. *No C.O.D.'s please*

Amount enclosed $.....

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....



GUARANTEED! YOU'LL PICK DELICIOUS

STRAWBERRIES IN 60 DAYS AFTER PLANTING

or every penny back!

STERN'S NEW 3-SEASON SUPERFECTION STRAWBERRY

Enjoy Miracle Strawberries Right Up 'Til Frost

Imagine, your own fresh picked delicious ripe red strawberries starting in 60 days. You'll have all the strawberries you'll want Spring . . . Summer . . . and Fall—often until Thanksgiving. Absolutely winter hardy—you'll pick berries for years!

Yields 3 Times More Fruit Than Other Everbearing Varieties

Acclaimed by famous farm and garden authorities. Actual field test produced approximately 8000 quarts per acre first year planted! Proved best for home gardens.

Order now for delivery at proper planting time in your area. All prices postpaid. Send check or money order

PICK 'EM SPRING, SUMMER, AND FALL

- ✓ wonderful with cream
- ✓ luscious jams
- ✓ flavorful shortcake

FIRM, JUICY, SUGAR SWEET New Flavor Sensation

Finest berry you ever tasted! Easy to grow. Only Stern's Superfection guarantees wonderful results in 60 days or money back.

Vigorous plants with heavy roots

Guaranteed to thrive even when other strawberries fail. Big roots have hundreds of long fibrous feeders. Carefully packed in "MOIST-LOCKED" packing.

SAVE WITH THESE LOW PRICES

25 plants	50 plants	100 plants	200 plants
$2.00	$3.75	$6.00	$10.00

POSTPAID

STERN'S NURSERIES, Inc. Dept. M2, Geneva, N. Y.

I want Strawberries Spring, Summer, and Fall—starting in 60 days after planting—or I'll keep plants without charge.

Check Quantity

- ☐ 25 for $2.00
- ☐ 50 for $3.75
- ☐ 100 for $6.00
- ☐ 200 for $10.00

Name_____

Address_____

Postpaid Town_____ State_____

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

UNADILLA SILOS

Send For Catalog — Factory Creosote Treated

CHOICE OF LEADING DAIRYMEN

Unadilla Silo Co., Box B-625, Unadilla, N.Y.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68
Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Some Easy Ways to Ruin Your LAWN and SHRUBS



By FRANK BRADBURY

Teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Le Roy, N. Y.

HAVE you given your lawns a good case of starvation? It is one of the most effective ways of producing a brown, weedy landscape come June, July, and August. Each of these points is easy to follow —no effort on your part at all. The methods have been tried and proven since early colonial times. Therefore, they must be good!

John F. Cornman in a Cornell Extension Bulletin "The Home Lawn" states that "All home owners want a beautiful lawn. The climate in most of New York State favors the growth of grass, and rainfall usually is adequate. Why, then are there so many poor, weedy lawns? Surely, some are a result of lack of care, but more are a result of attentive but faulty management or the omission of a simple but necessary step in construction. The home owner usually does not demand the beautiful and expensive bentgrass sward of the golf course or bowling green but he would like uniform, vigorous turf that withstands wear without the necessity for constant pampering and resceding." So let's examine the methods.

Neglect Does It

To give the lawns in your community a good case of lawn diseases, weeds, and starvation, the best authorities recommend: first, find your favorite T.V. program and easy chair and settle down and relax, ignoring the annual early fall application of either 10 pounds of 10-6-4 or 20 pounds of a 5-10-5 complete fertilizer to each 1000 square feet of lawn area. Another technique used to really brown and kill the grasses is to apply the above mentioned fertilizer while the grass is really wet. You can't miss!

It is easier on your back muscles in early spring to let the roller remain in storage for after all it's a poor lawn we are after and a good six months of freezing and thawing has aided in heaving the plants out of the ground so that the hot dry winds of June can dry out the crowns making easier the killing of grasses and the introduction of weeds to replace them. The fourth method to follow is to clip or mow the lawn close to the ground, just as close to the ground as your mower adjustment will allow. It gives the best environment for weed reproduction that can be had.

Why Leave Clippings?

Still a fifth way in which to achieve our fiendish purposes is to regulate temperatures and moisture of the ground indirectly by lessening the organic content of the lawn. We accomplish this in part by removing the clippings after each mowing. Remember, we want to dry the lawn out, and it is best done by removal of a moisture retainer such as leaves of grasses and legumes.

A sixth method to follow is to procrastinate until the ground is frozen. Then your problem is solved in regard to lawn soil testing and application of lime to soils under a pH of 6 which is ten times as sour as 7 and at a pH 5 is a hundred times as sour as seven, the neutral figure.

The ace up your sleeve is our seventh point. We have a beautiful well companion mixture of legume and grass turf and a few broad-leaf weeds. Therefore, to kill broad-leaf weeds, we need a chemical spray that kills that type of weed—use it! Disregard the fact that clovers are broad-leaved plants too.

There are unquestionably other ways to ruin the lawns of a community besides these seven points, and maybe there are some practices that haven't been thought up yet. But thousands of lawn owners, especially those who are still trying, can give excellent testimonials to these procedures.

The second area to be discussed includes the shrubs and foundation plantings about the house. Maintenance is a good place to begin. So let's start with cultivation. As the plants mature in size they will become so dense that weeds will not grow beneath them, but in the meantime you can't stand the sight of the weeds, therefore, dig them out. Be certain to cut off the lateral roots of the shrubs because it is a most effective way of stunting their growth. There's an alternate way of achieving a similar condition except it's quicker—spray the whole works with a broadleaf spray; that will do away with both! solving the weed problem and ruining the looks of a once good landscape picture.

While we are at the problem we want to be certain we do a good job. Another well known technique for ruining shrubbery is leaving mulch around the plants to encourage shallow root growth, so that when hot dry summer winds come they can do a better job of destroying the vegetation.

While we are on the subject of drying, we might consider watering. Be like the home owner who has to watch his pennies. Use just enough water to encourage shallow root growth; don't by any means soak the soil—that might send roots all the way to China!

Another well known fact which will be obvious to all is that plants have no mouths. Therefore they obviously live without eating! Osmosis is a term known only to the experts!

Bad Pruning

Shall we proceed to our next method to ruin community and home aesthetic values? This involves pruning. The principal value of a plant from an ornamental standpoint must be taken into consideration when the pruning is done. Some plants are best grown for their flowers, others for their fruit, and still others for their stem coloration. Shrubs may be divided into several pruning groups according to their effective landscape value. These groups are: (1) plants with desirable flowers, (2) plants with desirable fruit, (3) plants with showy stem coloration, (4) plants with pleasing general form and (5) plants with diseases and insects.

Most early flowering plants bloom from BUDS FORMED on LAST summer's twigs! Examples of this group are: forsythia, deutzia, Vanhoutten's spirea, lilacs, and the like. Such plants should be pruned from one to two weeks AFTER blooming! This is called **summer pruning**, although the actual time of performing the work may be in May or June, soon after the plants are **through** flowering. If this pruning is delayed until winter, and **last** summer's twigs are then removed, there will be total loss of bloom until the plant has had a year to grow new twigs.

Plants of this group, as well as, most others, produce their flowers on the new and young wood. Hence, to con-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

HOPE CHESTS



A HOPE chest is something that keeps up a girl's morale until she has an engagement ring on her finger. Actually, a hope chest is a very practical piece of furniture; and if I had seven daughters, I should buy seven hope chests.

On the other hand, I feel sorry for the lass with an overflowing hope chest and no prospect of matrimony. For years and years she has sewed pretty things and put them tenderly in the fragrant box; her friends and relatives have given her napkins, tablecloths, sheets, bedspreads, potholders, etc. (Women especially like to give each other potholders.) Imagine a hopeful lass with ninety potholders and no pots! When a girl can no longer close the lid of her overstuffed hope chest, she suddenly has a terrible feeling that maybe she's a spinster; then she rushes to her mirror to look for crows' feet around her eyes.

My cousin Prunella Goodwin was the type of girl that Dan Cupid overlooked. The boys just didn't cotton to Prunella. She was a nice girl, too — but the crying kind. Cousin Prunella would sit for hours on end beside her hope chest and weep. She dreaded being an old maid worse than any girl I ever knew; and I'll tell you, weeping into a hope chest for twenty years does something to a girl.

But the story of my cousin Prunella and her hope chest has a very happy ending. One spring during high water Prunella looked out the upstairs window and saw the river had risen until the water was almost up to the bottom of the second-story window. Prunella was trapped—desperate.

What did she do? Prunella emptied her hope chest of all its treasures, pushed it out the window into the water; then she gingerly sat down in the cedar box and floated away down the river. That was the first time cousin Prunella had ever been more than ten miles from home. About forty miles down the river a man named Jenkins tossed Prunella a line and pulled her to the river bank.

You guessed it! Prunella's last name is now Jenkins.

YOUR LAWN AND SHRUBS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

tinue our methods of deterioration please don your fatigue clothes, ax, saw, and/or electric clippers and with exuberance of a maniac rip into the shrubbery at exactly **Easter** time. Some have vacations about then, and that will facilitate getting the work done at the proper time for maximum results. Now on to our last act.

Like shrubs, trees have their contribution to make to the total picture of aesthetic value. Therefore we mustn't ignore them or their feelings will be bruised! Here's a list of ways in which you may expertly go about reducing, if not totally destroying, the trees of the community: (1) carve your initials on the trunks of trees, (2) allow wires of all kinds to rub, chafe the branches, (3) if your youngsters have spare time and some nails allow him to store them, the nails, in the trunk of trees, (4) allow all dead limbs and branches to remain on the tree; this aids bacterial growth in the more healthy areas, (5) to save money and manual labor omit the boring of holes in the ground within the drip area and the filling of these holes with fertilizer and a grass plug. Thus starved, the tree looks scrawny and presents a pale pallor in its foliage throughout the growing season, (6) ignore completely all spraying schedules—save money and labor that way, and (7) when replacing trees, scout around for the largest ones because the chances of survival are reduced. It is known that smaller trees have the vigor and ability to increase in size within ten to twenty years to frequently match the larger trees!

Before ending we would like to refer the reader to many good and helpful bulletins: But don't bother to get one—they are without cost, therefore no good!

(1) Cornell Extension Bulletin—**"The Planting & Care of Shrubs and Trees** by Donald J. Bushey.

(2) Cornell Extension Bulletin—**"The Home Lawn"** by John F. Cornman.

(3) Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 778—**"Foundation Plantings About the House"** by Donald J. Bushey.

(4) Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 403—**"The Rock Garden"** by Henry T. Skinner.

(5) Bulletin of the N. Y. S. College of Forestry at Syracuse University—**"Some Inseet Enemies of Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubs"** by M. W. Blackman and W. O. Ellis.

(6) American Forest Products Industries, Inc.—**"Trees For Tomorrow"** (by the company named at 1816 N. St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

(7) Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 265—**"Pools for Home Grounds"** by Donald J. Bushey.

(8) Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 698—**"2,4-D and Weed-Free Lawns"** by A. M. S. Pridham and J. F. Cornman.

— A. A. —

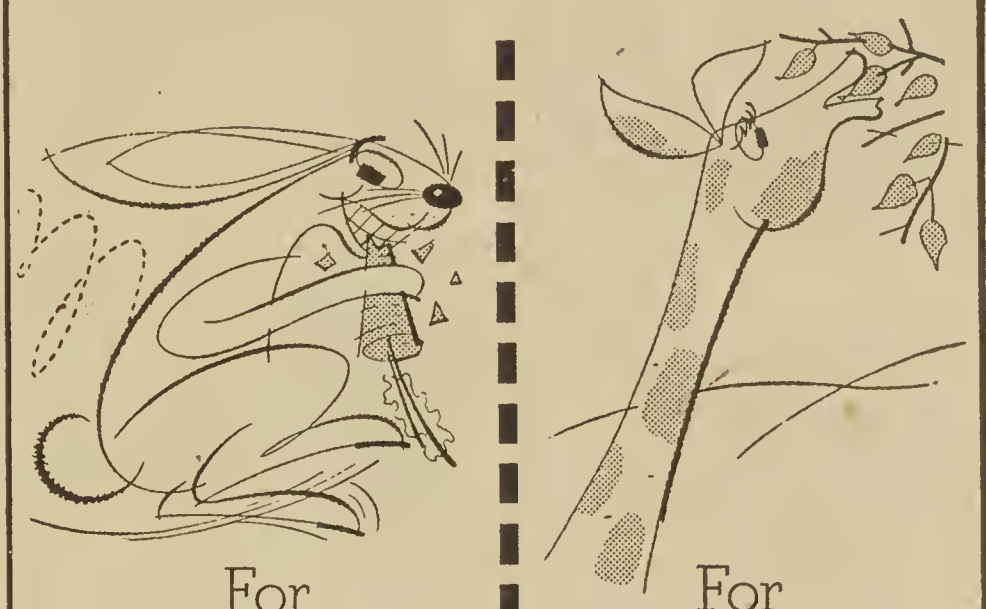
BUFFALO AREA TO HAVE DAIRY COUNCIL



THE new Dairy Council unit in Buffalo, N. Y. will have Miss Victoria Barli as executive director. Miss Barli will assume her new duties on July 1. A native of Buffalo, she has been in National Dairy Council offices in Chicago serving as assistant director of the Department of Affiliated Unit Service, which serves the 71 local Dairy Council units located throughout the United States.

She earlier served as executive director of the Dairy Council of Syracuse, N. Y. from its start as the first unit founded in New York state. The Buffalo unit, which is called the Dairy Council of the Niagara Frontier, will serve around 1.2 million persons.

Your crops need both kinds of nitrogen



For Quick Feeding

Nitrate nitrogen. Immediately soluble for fast crop feeding.

For Long Feeding

Ammonia nitrogen. Leach-resistant, slowly available throughout growing season.

AEROPRILLS®

Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer

33.5% NITROGEN gives you both

Half nitrate nitrogen
Half ammonia nitrogen

Plus all these other advantages . . .

1. **Prilled Material.** Tiny beads that flow easily, distribute evenly.
2. **Economical to use.** No special, expensive single-use equipment required for application. Use your regular fertilizer spreader or distributor.
3. **Low in cost.** Contains 33.5% nitrogen. It's one of the cheapest solid nitrogens per unit of N.
4. **Convenient.** Application fits conveniently into your work schedule. Excellent for airplane application.
5. **Versatile.** Adaptable for top- or side-dressing all grain, vegetable, forage crops and pastures. Also for fruit trees.
6. **Stores well.** Packaged in moisture-resistant bags.
7. **Readily available supply.** Orders can be filled promptly.

Plan *now* to do your side- or top-dressing with AEROPRILLS —the most adaptable and widely used nitrogen fertilizer for direct application.

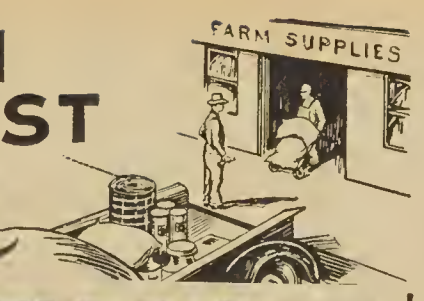
See your fertilizer dealer or distributor and place your order *today*.

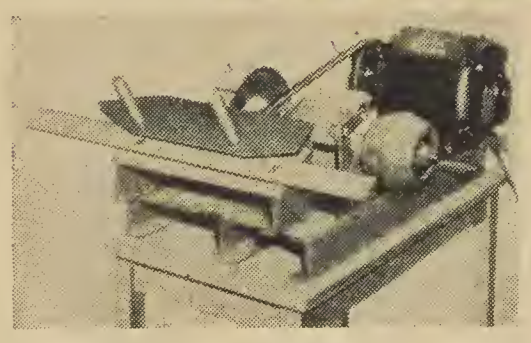
Write for free leaflet.



AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





This new "Gehl Knife and Sickle Grinder" is designed to meet a demand on modern farms. There was a time when farmers took their ensilage cutter knives to the blacksmith to be sharpened one a year, but today, with the increase in chopping hay and green feed, knives need sharpening as often as mower sickle bars. The power saved by keeping knives sharp will eventually more than pay for the cost of the grinder. It is made by GEHL BROS. Mfg. Co., West Bend, Wis., and distributed in the Northeast by J. S. Woodhouse, 34 Thirty-fourth St., Brooklyn 32, N.Y.

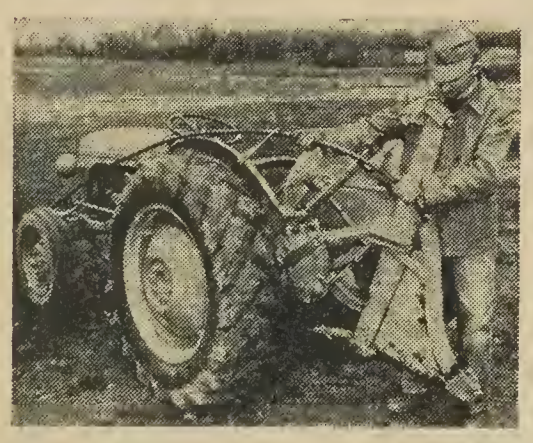
The new FORDS Portable Feed Processor, just introduced by the MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY of Streator, Illinois, not only grinds and mixes but also impregnates with hot molasses, bags or unloads direct to storage or feed bunkers with auger conveyors.

Mounted on a special Diamond T truck chassis equipped with power steering, this new unit has direct engine drive for high capacity hammermill operation, plus an independent power plant for the mixer and conveyors. An illustrated brochure describing the many features of this new FORDS Portable Feed Proeessor is available from the MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY, Streator, Illinois.

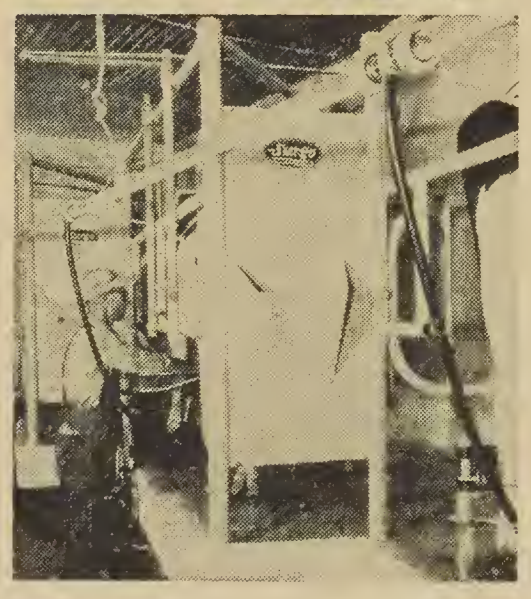
The FORD TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DIVISION of the Ford Motor Company has recently announced a new automatic twine-tie hay baler, designed for one-man operation. It is the Ford 250 and is referred to as the four-bales-a-minute machine. It will be available in three models—engine driven with starter or without starter, or power take-off.

More dairymen would feed molasses to their cows if they knew how easy it is with the Therm-O-Lass Livestock Molasses Feeder. For information about it write the INDUSTRIAL MOLASSES CORP., Leonia, N. J. When you write, tell them the size of your herd.

The interest in bulk milk coolers is growing and time spent in studying them is likely to pay dividends. By filling out the coupon on page 12 of the May 7th issue and sending it to the DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. S-23, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., you can get information about three types of bulk milk coolers.



This new Ferguson tool has a double use as a subsoiler and for laying underground flexible pipe or cable. The subsoiler is easily converted to a pipe or cable layer in a few minutes.



Within one step you wash, feed, milk and let the cows in and out of this Surge Milker Stall. The diagonal design gives good visibility of the cow coming in and going out. Manufactured by BABSON BROS. CO., Chicago, Ill. at a factory making parlor stalls exclusively, it is made of high carbon steel with welded joints instead of clamps. Easy for a two or more man operation, there is plenty of toe space. The gates lock automatically on the Surge Milker Stall which is designed for safety for both the cow and operator. Easy to clean and self-draining, the stall is painted in bright Swamp Holly Orange.

Some execllent pole building plans are available at the cost of $1.00 each. The plans include: maehinery shed, poultry house, 30-cow pen stable, 70-cow pen stable, agricultural activity center, general warchouse, hog house and beef cattle barn. One or as many as you wish can be ordered from WOOD PRESERVING DIVISION, KOPPERS COMPANY. INC., 1301 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa

FREE RECIPE BOOK: A beautifully illustrated 76-page booklet, containing complete information on home freezing and canning, with recipes for everything from soup to relishes, is offered free by the HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY, Wheeling, West Virginia. By mistake we listed this book recently in our editorial columns as costing 25 cents—but it's absolutely free!

For more information about Weed-one Brush Killer 32 see your local G.L.F. dealer or write to the AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO., Ambler, Pa.



This picture shows one way to apply fly spray. As cows pass through, they step on a trip which releases a definite amount of spray. Tests have shown that a cent and a half invested in insecticide containing Crag Fly Repellant and synergized pyrethrins will return 3 pounds of milk.

Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative

Has Fine Annual Meeting

ATTENDANCE at the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative at Syracuse on June 1 was unusually heavy. One hundred and twelve delegates had been named and one hundred and three of them were present, plus a large number of members and guests. The growth of Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative has been impressive. Figurcs show that in 1952 there were 6900 members; in 1953, 7075 and 1954, 7630 and in the present year 9651.

Resolutions were presented by Harry Corman, chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Among the resolutions approved were:

Requesting Seeretary Benson to have the uniform price in the New York market presented on a per quart basis as well as per cwt.

Requesting that minutes of the Directors' Meeting be sent to all delegatcs.

Recommending that Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative employ enough men to solicit membership of dairymen now in the unorganized group.

Reeommending that Secretary Benson make every effort to increase the amount of milk used in our Armed Forces.

In his report, John York, economist for the Cooperative, gave the following estimates of uniform prices in coming months for both the New York and the Boston market.

Month	New York (3.5%)	Boston (3.7%)
May	$3.41	$3.56
June	3.44	3.65
July	3.88	4.15
August	4.26	4.45
September	4.45	4.71
October	4.55	4.96
November	4.68	5.11

Mr. York pointed out that whilc there was a 39% increasc in thc amount of milk produced in the New York Metropolitan Milk Shed in 1955 compared to 1948, there has been only a 7% increase in the amount paid to producers for their milk.

Following brief reports by other officers and personnel, talks were given by Anson Pollard, Assistant Administrator in the New York Market, and Robert Cherry, Associate Market Administrator in Boston.

Mr. Pollard pointed out that some of our milk marketing problems are caused by the incrcasc in the price spread between fluid and manufactured milk which has occurred in recent years. While the spread used to be about $1.00 per cwt., it is now near $2.25. "Many of the problems," he said, "are caused by the desire of producers in an area to hold on to a Class I market while other areas take care of the surplus."

Mr. Cherry told his listeners that in Boston there is a better relationship between supply and demand with recent production 4% below last year and with consumption up. As a result, for the first 6 months of this year, the Boston price to producers has averaged 15c above last year.

At a Directors' Meeting, the following officers were chosen:

J. Thomas Cribbs was re-elected president; Robert J. Edmunds of Delevan, N. Y. was elected vice president and Gilbert H. Cargin, East Meredith, N. Y., was re-elected treasurer, and Arthur Nickeson of Towanda, Pa. was elected secretary.

One new director was elected, James McDonald of Auburn, N. Y., to succeed Edwin R. Smith of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

The following were elected as members to the executive committee:

Roswell P. Kinney of Amcnia, N. Y.; J. Russell Cunningham of Mifflintown, Pa.; Osman F. Fisher of Vergennes, Vt. and Francis Sullivan of Towanda, Pa., with president Cribbs as chairman.

GRANGE BAKING CONTEST NEWS



—Photo: C. Hadley Smith

WHEN the finals in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Grange Oatmeal Cookie Contest take place next fall at State Grange annual session, Miss Rhoda Perry (in center of picture) of Homer, N. Y., member of Homer Subordinate Grange, will be one of the 53 county champions who will compete for valuable household equipment and cash prizes. Her cookies won first place in the Cortland County elimination contest, held May 11, in Homer Grange Hall, with 18 Cortland County Subordinate Grange winners competing. At left in picture is third place winner, Mrs. Dora Cross, Marathon, N. Y., member of Freetown Grange, and at right, Mrs. Byron Dever of Homer, N. Y., who as chairman of the Cortland County Pomona Grange Service and Hospitality Committee had charge of the county contest.

Grocery prizes were awarded to the six high scorers by the following AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers: American Molasses Co., Cooperative GLF Exchange, R. B. Davis Co., National Sugar Refining Co., Penick & Ford, and Robin Hood Flour Co.

Over 50 members of Subordinate Granges in the county were present for the contest.

When Chickens Eat Each Other

THE following eight causes are generally recognized as being to blame for most cases of cannibalism in chickens:

1. The commonest one is overcrowding that prevents proper exercises and also helps to overheat houses.

2. Some kind of a nutritional deficiency that involves a lack of fiber, animal protein, or salt.

3. Infestation with lice, mites, or bedbugs that starts "feather-pulling" which leads to cannibalism.

4. Irritation of eyes by glaring electric lights.

5. Crippled or sickly birds may invite attacks which eventually end in cannibalism.

6. The devouring of birds that have died and been allowed to remain in the poultryhouse.

7. "Blowouts" that start "vent-picking" are invitations to cannibalism, and the same thing is true of bloody combs and wattles caused by accidents, freezing, or fighting.

8. Wet and filthy floors or roosts may start "toe-picking" that finally ends in cannibalism.

With the various possible causes of cannibalism recognized, prevention can be seen as little more than a matter of good flock management. The following measures are recommended:

1. Provide plenty of floor space in houses. Requirements vary a little according to breed, but these are average:

Age of Birds	Sq. Ft. Per Bird
To 6 weeks	0.5
To 12 weeks	1.0
After 12 weeks	3.0
After Laying Begins	4.0

2. Make sure that houses are properly ventilated so they don't become damp and too warm. This is best done by using some kind of a thermostat-controlled fan that automatically expels foul air and brings in fresh air without drafts.

3. Make sure that houses are heated enough to prevent the freezing of combs and wattles. Sometimes a stove will be needed, while at other times a few electric light bulbs will be enough.

4. Feed the flock a well-balanced ration. A free-choice feeding of whole oats is an effective way of providing extra fiber. Animal protein can be furnished through meat scraps, tankage, or milk products, while salt is easily supplied by mixing it with the grain ration in proportions of 0.5 to 2.0 per cent.

5. Follow some kind of a program designed to control external parasites like lice and mites.

6. Inspect the flock daily for dead, sick, or injured birds, and remove them promptly when they're discovered.

7. Make sure that glaring, overstrong electric lights aren't used in poultry houses. In some cases it may be advisable to install tinted bulbs.

8. Keep roosts clean and provide dry litter to eliminate the danger of sore feet. This deep litter must meet two essential requirements. First, it must be absorbent and fine enough so that droppings mix into it instead of caking on top. Second, there must be enough of it to absorb excess moisture. Finely-ground straw or chopped corn cobs are examples of satisfactory litter materials, while corn fodder or long straw are undesirable types.

9. Either debeak or dispose of cannibalistic birds as soon as they're identified. Otherwise they'll soon teach the vice to other chickens so the trouble becomes a flock problem.

10. Remove roosters, separate them, dispose of quarrelsome hens, and otherwise manage the flock so that fighting is prevented as much as possible.

—Your Veterinarian

Hot Weather Ahead

BIRDS in general have high body temperatures and are susceptible to heat prostration. Chickens are no exception to this rule and under commercial conditions require constant attention during summer heat waves. The following practices should be helpful in avoiding losses.

1. Reduce air temperatures.

Accomplished by sprinkling roofs, exhaust fans, or a coat of aluminum paint on those black asphalt roofs.

2. Extra water.

This is extremely important as chickens cannot survive high temperatures for any extended period without water. Many of our automatic watering systems are constantly replenished with water but do not allow a sufficient number of birds to drink at one time. The height of elevated waterers may be too great an obstacle for a bird on the verge of heat stroke to overcome. Extra water pans scattered about the pens are probably our best insurance.

3. Lights.

A recommendation related to the water problem. If air temperature continues very high after sundown it is desirable to supply lights in order that the birds may continue water consumption.

4. Sprinkling of pens.

May help if it is possible to avoid excess accumulation of humidity. Sprinkling will be more effective with increased air movement.

5. Submersion of acute cases of heat prostration.

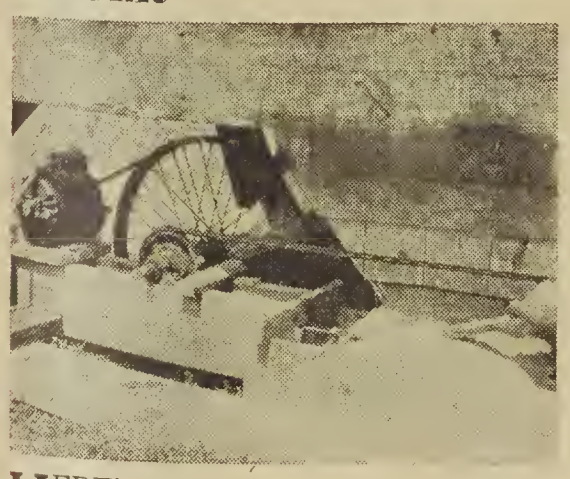
If birds are still alive but have reached the semi-coma stage, actual submersion can be used as a last resort.

6. Be prepared.

Extra water cans should be checked and ready for immediate use. Prompt action may save many candidates for the disposal pit or incinerator.

—Thomas W. Fox, University of Mass.

OUTDOOR AUTOMATIC FEEDER



HERE'S ingenious pioneering. Clark Norton, dairyman-poultryman of Middletown, Vt., has taken the automatic feeder idea outdoors to his thousand chicks on range. Mash is delivered in bulk to this outdoor storage bin and electricity does the rest. The drag chain moving mash coming down that hopper runs along a covered feed hopper 90 feet long at two feet per second. In the gear reduction, an old motorcycle wheel helps slow down the work done by that 1,740 rpm. motor. Later, Norton switched from ¼ hp. to a ½ hp. motor when he added a worm drive that goes through hopper to prevent mash from clogging.

—Eleanor Gilman

BABCOCK'S

Summer 1955

SUMMER CHICK SALE

Here's Our New Policy on Summer Chick Prices:

We have decided to cut our chick prices for June, July, August and September way down. Here's why:

1. We think you need a break on price. We can reduce the price for summer because we had a large enough sales volume from January to May to cover our depreciation and breeding costs.

2. We like to keep our roosters busy. We'd rather sell eggs as chicks than as market eggs. We are increasing our own flock to 35,000 breeders.

3. We believe that with present price trends, summer hatched pullets will make you just as much money as pullets hatched any other time of the year.

4. We hope to pick up a lot of new customers.

5. We are out to beat all our competitors on the quality of our Leghorn chicks and on the service we give our customers.

6. We feel that you may be planning to keep over some old hens. We recommend that you start summer pullets and some time in November or December sell off all your old hens and replace them with these pullets. A year from now you'll be glad you did it.



A year from now we believe the price of large white eggs is still going to be high.

7. The last 12 months have been tough for all of us. This has made us mad. Right now we are getting set to capitalize on what lies ahead. How about you?

Sincerely yours,

Monroe C. Babcock

Babcock Prices on White Leghorn Day-Old Pullets
Effective June 1, 1955. Supersedes all Previous Price Lists

Hatching Dates 1955	Prices are per chick, prepaid shipment or delivery. Babcock Strain Pullets		Babcock Bessies Strain Cross Pullets	
	100	1000 or more	100	1000 or more
May 29 to June 2	38¢	36¢	Not available until October	
June 6 to Sept. 29	37¢	35¢		
Oct. 3 to Nov. 28	43¢	41¢	43¢	41¢
Dec. 1 to Dec. 22	45¢	43¢	45¢	43¢
Dec. 26 to Dec. 29	43¢	41¢	43¢	41¢
1956				
Jan. 2 to March 29	49¢	47¢	49¢	47¢

Straight Run Chicks (not sexed) half the price of pullets.

Cockerels 5¢ each. We do not sell started chicks.

Babcock Bessies: These are the best White Leghorn strain cross we have developed to date. They live well, come into a large egg at an early age. They lay just as well as our pure Babcock strain for 9 or 10 months. We don't believe they will lay as well for 15 months as our pure Babcock strain.

Dear Babcock:

Please book me for..... Babcock Day-old Chicks.

.....Pure Babcock Strain .....Babcock Bessies

Approximate date wanted.....

☐ Pullets ☐ Straight Run ☐ Cockerels

Deposit of 2¢ per chick books your order. Balance due ten days before shipment.

Amount Enclosed $..... Balance Due $.....

Please ship as follows: ☐ Truck Delivery* ☐ Parcel Post ☐ Express ☐ Will Call

Larger orders can be delivered by truck.

If you don't want to order now, you can still use this coupon to ask for our new 48-page catalog. Check here for catalog ☐.

Name..... County.....

P.O. Address..... Phone No.....

Please mail this coupon to

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC. Route 3G, Ithaca, New York

LIGHTNING RODS

SPECIAL PRICES & TERMS NOW

Why wait until lightning strikes! PROTECT NOW—SAVE NOW—Electra Lightning Rod Systems, properly installed, definitely prevent Lightning Loss.

127 N. LAKE AVE. ALBANY, N.Y. TEL. 4-4149

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY—Dpt. EAA

Other Departments: Automatic Fire Alarms and Extinguishers, Escapes, Steeple Jack Service— also vanes and markers.

Electra Protection Company, Inc.

Openings for Dealers—Salesmen Now

DRAINS cellars, cisterns, wash tubs; IRRIGATES - CIRCULATES - SPRAYS $6.95

Pumps 3,000 GPH; 150 GPH 80' high; or 1,800 GPH from 25' well. Use 1/6 to 3/4 HP motor. Coupling included free. 1" inlet; 3/4" outlet. Stainless shaft. Won't rust or clog! Postpaid if cash with order. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. LABAWCO PUMPS, Belle Mead 14A, N.J.

LIME · FERTILIZER · SEED

BROADCASTER

SAVE $100-

SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!

SIZES 3-14 FT.

FREIGHT PREPAID

Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality, long lasting construction. Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off. Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors. Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now

AS LOW AS $66

Send for FREE Booklet

MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.

SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—It cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P O. Box 514 ITHACA N Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
July 2 Issue.....Closes June 17
July 16 Issue.....Closes July 1
August 6 Issue.....Closes July 22
August 20 Issue.....Closes August 5

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull born July 1954. Dam, a Foremost Peacemaker daughter, made 14175 702 4yrsC, 14508 710 6yrs 305C. Sired by son of Coldspring's Romulus Beauty 14374 746 Jr4C. Excellent and St. James Champion Blaze, 42 AR daughters, from the Barbee family. A choice individual. Also a few well-bred yearling heifers and heifer calves. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y

BROWN SWISS

REGISTERED Brown Swiss second calf heifer due to freshen soon. Edward Scofield, Bridgewater, New York.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, Inc., Fred Emmick, Oxford, New York.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Herefords for Sale: 20 yearling bulls, 30 yearling heifers, sired by four great herd sires. The kind that produce 500 pound calves at weaning. We have also for sale 100 yearling grade heifers of extra fine quality. Eugene P. Forrestel, Medina, N. Y.

1—Polled bull—2 years. C. M. R. background. 2—Horned heifers—1 year. 2 Polled bull calves—6 months 2 Horned cows—bred. Certified, accredited herd. Francis G. Warner, R. D. No. 1. Chenango Forks New York. Route 369.

FOR SALE: Registered Polled Herefords. Yearling bulls of service age. Also 12 registered heifers with calves at foot. Reasonable prices. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

HEREFORDS: If interested in Good Breeding Stock or Commercial Cattle, write for Directory of all Breeders and list of available cattle, New York State Hereford Breeders' Assoc Room 21 Wing Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

2 POLLED bulls, 1 horned bull for sale. These bulls are registered and of excellent breeding background. Ready for service. Can be shipped anywhere. Also, some 2-year old heifers with calves by side. Frederick H. Phinney, Mannsville, New York.

REGISTERED Hereford Bull E.P.F. Super Domino 50th. Now 5 years old, born 1950. Good disposition, good transmitter. We would be inbreeding if we used him now. C W. Wightman & Son, Almond, N. Y. Phone 2231.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

THREE well bred Aberdeen-Angus heifers and two young bulls, sired by Champion bull. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls. Few open and bred heifers. From accredited herd. Heckman Farm, Earl Heckman, Bath, N.Y.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY Pigs 6 weeks $12.50 each—7-8 weeks $13.50. Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & OIC crossed. Kindly remit 10% with order—balance COD Dailey Stock Farm—Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

SPOTTED Poland China 8 weeks old pigs. Service Boars, all ages. Bred gilts. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J. Phone 8481.

SHEEP

KARAKUL Sheep. Purebred stock. 85 ewes and 45 lambs . . . the lot at bargain prices. Contact Jack Pollard, Hopewell Junction, (N. Y.) 6-3377.

PUREBRED Cheviot Sheep, registered and unregistered. Aged Ram, registered. Yearling Ram, registered. Aged Ewes, Yearling Ewes and Lambs. By appointment—Edward B. Smith, Jr., "Sweetwater Farm," Providence Road, Edgemont, Delaware County, Pa.

SHEEP SALE—Attend the New York State Purebred Sheep Improvement Project Sale, Saturday, July 30, at the Livestock Judging Pavilion, Cornell University, in Ithaca, New York. Rams and Ewes consigned by the leading breeders of the East. Southdown, Shropshire, Suffock, Corriedale, Hampshire, Dorset, Cheviot and Columbia will be sold at the auction. For catalog write—Fred C. Tilton, Sales Manager, Holcomb, N. Y.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent blood lines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated Dr John Thurber. Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

GERMAN Shepherds; best for protection, the dog with beauty and brains. Sunday visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, P. O. Unionville, N. Y., The Foote Hills. Kennels in Greenville, N. Y., off Route 6, below Port Jervis.

AIREDALE Pups, litter registered, $20.00. Stanley Smith, Monmouth, Maine.

FOR SALE: Purebred White Collie Puppies. Finest strain available—all AKC Registered. Price—$30.00 male, $25.00 female. 10% deposit required with order. Also beautiful Fawn colored Great Dane for sale. 16 months old—also AKC Registered. Samuel Zachar—RD—Stockton, N. J.

About two out of every five customers mention they read our ad in the *American Agriculturist*. This we think is a very good job.—*J. W. Christman, R.D. 4, Fort Plain, New York.*

POULTRY

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart. N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart. New York.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54 You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

BUY THE BEST — They cost less in the end. Only top strains. Marshall Leghorns are same bloodlines that hold World's Laying Test record and last year won N. Y. Random Sample Test with profit of $3.47 per bird. Customers' records prove they are high speed layers and high-efficiency feed converters. Official Test reports show egg production for as little as 4½ lbs. feed per dozen. You get benefit of best breeders' work on egg and meat quality which command premium prices. The profit is in that extra few cents for built-in quality. Babcock strain and new-and-better Strain-Cross Leghorns. Contest winning R. I. Reds. Red-Rock cross and White Rocks. Conditions demand Business Bird for Best Profits. Moderate prices. Write today. Marshall Bros., R.D. 5-G, Ithaca. N. Y

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm. Maine. N. Y

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106. Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

VANCREST New Hampshire and Sex Link Chicks mature rapidly into excellent layers of large eggs. And they live. Contest proven. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock—Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar Box 106. Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

CAPONS

BUY YOUR Sunnybrook Started Capons Now—this very week—so they will be fully grown and just right for that great money making Christmas and New Year Holiday Season. We have some dandies 4-6-8 weeks of age ready for immediate delivery. Write, wire or phone for our low prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106. Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

STARTED CAPONS. White Rocks. Hamp Rocks, Silver Cross, Barred Cross. Our four weeks old Capons (Surgical) are easy to raise, backed by 18 years experience. Grow for profit or your own eating pleasure Free Capon facts and prices. Rhodes Started Capons, Alan Rhodes, Dept. A, Kingsley, Pennsylvania.

BANTAMS

PLAIN WHITE Silkie Bantams, pairs, trios. Albert Acker, Valley Falls, N. Y.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins $25.00-100. White Runners $25.00 Rouens $50.00. Less than 100 add 2c each. Toulouse, White, Brown China Goslings. Chicks. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting Penna.

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings, $24.50—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

GEESE

PILGRIM Goslings—$1.50 each postpaid 4 or more. Fred Wilson Easthampton, Mass.

BABY GEESE—Hatching weekly. White China now on hand. Charles Howland, RD 1, Endicott, 5-4935.

PUREBRED White Chinese goslings, $1.00 postpaid. Live delivery. Howard Butler, Otego, N. Y.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader. Beltsvilles. Poults, Penna. pullorum clean. $58.50-100. Meadowbrook Richfield 2, Pa.

RABBITS

NEW ZEALAND Red, Blue eye Polish, Dutch and Angora rabbits for sale. Bardy's Rabbitry, E. Thompson, Conn. Mailing address: No. Grosvenordale, Conn., Route 1.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES

AUREOMYCIN Ointment ($6.50 dozen), Targot ($9.00 dozen). Terramycin ($7.00 dozen), Tribiotic ($7.95 dozen), Penstrap ($5.00 dozen), Pendistrin ($6.00 dozen) Prepaid. Kensington Veterinary & Poultry Supply, Box 73, Kensington, Conn

NURSERY STOCK

BLUE SPRUCE: 6 for $2.00, Northern Evergreens, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

BULBS

IRIS: One of New York State's largest iris growers. Send for free catalog. The Corner Iris Farm, Burrow Rd., Lincoln, P.O. Ontario, N. Y.

PLANTS

TRANSPLANTED Strawberry Plants can be safely set in June and July and will bear next Spring. Send for catalogue Pleasant Valley Farms, Millbury, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Realty Catalog Mailed Free! Farms, homes, businesses, 35 states. Coast-to-coast, 3,036 bargains described. World's Largest, 55 years service. Strout Realty 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10. N Y

NORTHERN Pennsylvania Dairy Farm for cash lease—3 houses, 3 barns, 3 silos. Carries 100 head dairy cattle. Crop acres about 127 and pasture 57. Machinery equipment, crops & 2 yr. old heifers can be bought. Mrs. Samuel D. Warriner, R.D. 1, Montrose, Penna.

HELP WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER for disabled gentleman. Country. Alva Amsden, Friendship, N Y.

BOY or Single man for small Registered Guernsey Farm. Good board, room, wages. Bennett Farm, Shelton, Conn. Tel Derby Re-5-1016.

YOUNG single man for general farm work. Sydney Peters, Callicoon, N. Y.

SALESMEN — To see direct to farmer High Quality Specialty Products Conditioners & Inorganic Nutrients. Good income for man with selling ability. Apply Box 488, Geneva, N. Y.

MAKE Extra Money - Selling $1.00 and $1.25 Christmas and All Occasion Card Assortments, "Slim" cards, gift wrappings, gifts, gadgets, Experience unnecessary. Bonus! Free imprinted Christmas card and stationery samples. selling plan, catalog. Write for samples on approval. Free $1.00 gift for promptness. Hedenkamp, 361 Broadway, Dept. AA-1, New York.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

LOOKING For Used Equipment Values?—You'll Find Them At Casellini-Venable Corp. "Your Caterpillar Dealer." "Caterpillar" D4-60" Tractor with Cat 4S Dozer, New July, 1954. Exceptionally good, A Bonded Buy, $7,500.00. Ford Wheel Tractor, new 1952 with Wagner Front End Hydraulic Loader good running condition, very good rubber. $1,550.00. Sheppard Diesel 5KW Engine Electric Set, AC, 6.25 KVA, 120-240 V, Single phase 60 cycles. Good condition, $950.00. "Caterpillar" D4-60" Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Bulldozer, Reconditioned in our shop, Bonded Buy, $5,500.00. Allis-Chalmers HD7W Tractor with Drott Hydraulic Bulldozer, good farming or logging machine, as is $2,700.00. "Caterpillar" D7 Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Bulldozer, new 1947, as is $6,950.00. "Cletrac BD Tractor, 1949, with Heil Bulldozer, very good condition, $3,000.00. Several D2's and D4's on hand—Also Motor Graders, Engines, Cranes. Contact us for your needs — Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

TRACTOR PARTS—Large growing stock of new and used parts for all makes Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo. N.D

PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, N. Y.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave Norwich, N. Y.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00 Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on Hudson. N. Y. 1-4357.

CANVAS Covers—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8 $5.04; 7-9x11-8, $7.68; 11-8x13-8 $13.44 Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc, Binghamton, N. Y.

SAVE, Buy Surplus from Government, farm tools, machinery, feed truck, tractor, jeep, hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169KM, East Hartford 8, Conn.

DEPRESSION Prices—We Sell Cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, N. Dakota.

USED 2 Felins bunch tyers, 1 bunch washer, Tomato wipe, Bolter (saw) misc. F. Peabbles, Cape Elizabeth, Maine Tel 3-5947.

MASSEY-HARRIS Forage Clipper, 3 seasons—sickle bar—Windrow Pickup—row crop head—Chrysler engine. Ready to use. Low price. H. S. Topping, Wainscott, L. I.

HOUGHTON-ARNOLD Machinery Co. "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers an Outstanding Selection Of Good Used Equipment Buys—We back each machine in writing. You buy with confidence. "Caterpillar" D2-50 Tractor with La-Plante Choate Hydraulic Straight Blade, very good, Certified Buy at $4,000.00. "Caterpillar" D4-44" Tractor with 4A Angledozer and No. 44 Control, reconditioned, cleaned and painted. In excellent condition $6,000.00. 10 Ton 1947 Tag-A-Long Trailor, good condition, $1,200.00. "Caterpillar" D-74" Tractor with Hyster D6N Winch, Buy & Try, $4,800.00. International TD6 Tractor with Bucyrus-Erie Angledozer, Certified Buy, $4,000.00. "Caterpillar D8800-Y Engine, recently rebuilt in our shop, Certified Buy at $2,500.00. Many other good buys. Send a post card for our complete list. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 26 Warren Ave., Portland, Maine Phone 3-8165.

FOR SALE CHEAP: John Deere Combination Pickup & Barn Baler in good condition. 17x22 Blocks, 20 H.P. Hercules motor. Phone Middletown 9-42351.

WANTED TO BUY

HAY WANTED: Old crop, good quality. Location in Thru-Way belt preferred. Quote price, quality, quantity. Wm. O. Thomson, High Ridge Farm, Williamsburg, Mass.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog Reisch Auction School. Mason City 11, Iowa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

PROFITABLE opportunities in established farm equipment dealerships.. Financing arranged. Write Bob Burnette, Sales Representative, Tydings Real Estate Company, 38-A W. Genesee, Skaneateles, N. Y. Phone 674.

I NEED a partner. Fifty years of successful operation brings an urge to lighten up. If you understand farming or rural life and can sell and buy, and have available in cash or credit five to ten thousand dollars, get in touch with me. Box 514-RB. c/o American Agriculturist Ithaca, New York.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service. 62C, Schenectady 1, N Y.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER - Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97 New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100. Elkins Park, Pa.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR POSTS and poles all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15 cents at yard. Penta treated poles for pole barns. Telephone 683121 Closed Sunday. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road. Marcellus, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE—Only Brand Name catalog with S & H Green Stamps Send $1.00, refundable. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

WEDDING Invitations finest raised lettering, 100 free informals with order for 100 or more invitations. Also personalized wedding napkins, match books and reception accessories. Write for samples. Jors, 33 Briarcliffe, Buffalo 25, N. Y.

PERCALE aprons, $.75, Organdy, $1.25. Doilies, $.75-$5.00. Phyllis Barton, RFD-3 Caribou, Me.

NYLON Doily centers, six cents per set. Modern Novelty Co., Gardiner, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR Toilets Cesspools Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing, safe, harmless powder. Easy, economical to use. Saves digging, pumping. 150,000 customers guarantee satisfaction. Details free Burson Laboratories. Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

PAINT, Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, special factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt. 64, Freeport, New York.

CHEESE Cloth: Protect your berry crops; 100 yards. Convenient 10 yard lengths, $6.00 prepaid. Remit, Midcity, 138 East 34th St., N. Y.

CHAMOIS-CLOTH: Size 18x18". Cleans—polishes autos, windows — all smooth surfaces. Oils, greases wash out; dries soft; lint free; strong; long lasting. Now 59c each—2 for $1.00 prepaid. Libby Co., 4 King St., Danbury Conn.

CLOGGED Cesspools, septic tanks, grease traps cleaned by new miracle Enzyme featured in Reader's Digest. Free literature. Dept. 25, Suburban Products Company, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38, Penna.

BUY WHOLESALE, save 60%-80%. Free name brands catalog information write L. S. Koose, MR-#18, Endicott, N. Y.

TWICE EACH MONTH THIS PAGE goes to 223,000 READERS living in the Northeast

It is a market place to which that great family of *American Agriculturist* readers turn for merchandise they need and YOU MAY HAVE FOR SALE. We know it works, because advertisers tell us how well pleased they are with returns and it is not costly.

If you have something to sell such as cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, dogs or other pet stock, used farm machinery, seeds, plants; or if you want to sell the whole farm, write out your ad and send it to us before the next closing date listed at the top right of this page. See rates and address top left.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

"DOWN The Alley" goes back to July 16th, 1937. Then I told you about seeing a field on Ed Babcock's farm that looked like a "greenish-brown graveyard", being, of course, baled hay in the field. Apparently that was the first time I had seen hay handled that way and I "wondered if it was a practical or worthwhile operation".

A few weeks later I wrote of talking with Emma Charlotte Hawley, remarking how fine to see their mows all full of hay, etc. I especially remember her reply "It is not only fine, but an inspiration and you know we farm women get more than half our living from inspiration".

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Always do right. This will gratify some people and astonish the rest.

—Mark Twain

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Then the purchase of this farm with the pride of ownership, even though the bank owned most of it. Today the equipment on it is worth more than the farm's original cost, but it was the best move of my life, economically speaking, and soon became more than economics to Elizabeth and me. This doesn't need explaining to most of you.

Then there were literally reams in the column about horses. What a "pull" that was to have finally to give up and even turn to tractors on my own farm. They were not a joy to see come in and it was really tough to see the horses leave for it was an "occasion" when they came on the farm.

On through O.P.A., Government in farming, threat to old established liberties and war. What a trying time that was. Dangerous times as we look back. All those things were threats, and a challenge to the best in the most of us. Unfortunately, they still are, but I believe our young people are meeting that challenge and beginning to fall in as we begin to fall out.

With the war over came adjustments, mostly economic farm operation changes that, for most of us older ones, were hard to take. We had to become business men and our farms became business units from necessity, not choice. Farm expenses tripled and production had to triple with it, or some economic move had to be made to meet new economic situations. These changes are not complete yet, but their trend is well established. I am sorry to see this, for much of the old farm "inspiration" is lost in today's pressures.

These present-day situations make it easier to say what must be done and said. I can no longer operate this farm with joy and ease, and as Ed Eastman once told me, "When the farm begins to operate on you instead of your operating on it, it's time to move." Or, perhaps, it's all a matter of age; in either case the necessity is the same.

So, without going into the tear-jerking details, with both of us in perfect health, even if slower and older, we are going back to New Hampshire where we were born. East Andover, to be exact, where we have bought an old New England home in the town (better crossroads) and on Highland Lake.

Retire you say; certainly not!!! I have bought an old barn at the cross roads, and it is being remodeled for a store and the Post Office, no less. This, because I have become almost appalled at the low prices surplus products bring in cities. So, without food or perishable products of any kind, I am going to see if I cannot bring some of these low costing necessities into that part of New England and save these people some hard earned dollars. Or, at best, it can be a gathering place for old and new friends alike. Remember that when you are in New Hampshire.

So goes a livestock "career" of forty-three years and a "Down The Alley" pleasure of eighteen years. I give profound thanks to literally thousands of livestock friends. It's harder to express sentiments and appreciations to personal friends, and friends made because of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

—A. A.—

PENN SPONSORS FIELD TRIPS, AGRONOMY SHOW

The 75th anniversary of the Jordon Fertility Plots at Pennsylvania State University will be observed July 25 to 28 during the annual meeting of the Northeastern Branch of the American Society of Agronomy. These extensive fertility plots, the oldest on the continent, were laid out by Dr. W. H. Jordon in 1881.

Everyone who is interested is invited to attend the four-day program which includes numerous tours to area farms, laboratories and research plots. Specialists will describe and show results of research with forage crops, soil management, irrigation, weed control, fertilization, hay harvesting and many other phases of agronomy. Detailed programs may be obtained from Howard B. Sprague, Head, Department of Agronomy, Penn State University, University Park, Penna.

—A A—

QUALITY HAY FOR HEIFERS

At the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, some interesting trials have been made on the effect of high quality hay on heifers. At these trials, calves fed high quality hay gained over 10% faster than those fed poor hay. The grain fed was identical in both cases.

Dr. John Newlander of the Station points out that the trial has emphasized again the great importance of good roughage to Vermont dairymen. He says, "The most important contribution to lower costs in dairying can be made through production of better quality forage crops."

—A. A.—

"The only formula that will work in making a nation solidly prosperous and unshakably strong during peacetime is increased production of wealth in the form of goods . . . Government has to cost less, so the people can buy more. Buying more is the only method of putting more people to work."—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard.*

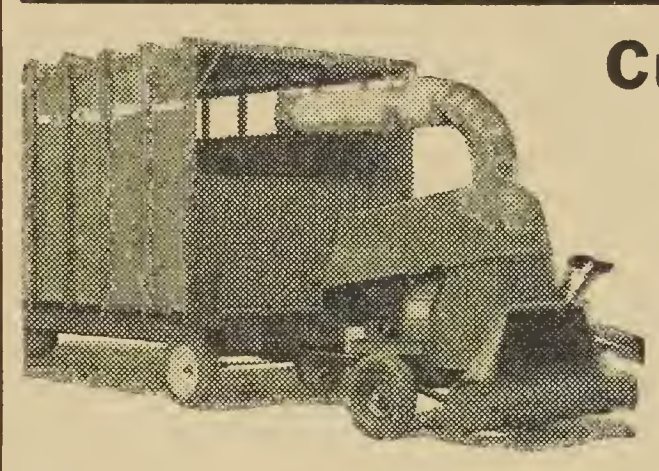
CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDERS



FLANKED by Pipe Sgt. James Ayres and Piper Richard Wagner, White Rose Post No. 556, V.F.W., are six representatives of the nine Ayrshire breeders who have earned ten or more Constructive Breeder Awards.

Left to right are: Leon Atwood, Atwood Orchards Doane Farm, Chazy, N. Y. (12th C.B.A.); Floyd Loper, Kenmore Farm, Hornell, N. Y. (10th); Professor Robert Dunbar for Reymann Memorial Ayrshires, Morgantown, W. Va. (11th); President G. Fred Williams, Woodhull Farm, Hutchinson, Kans. (12th); Henry B. Mosle, Fair Meadows Farm, Litchfield, Conn. (10th); G. A. Bowling, Manager, Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y. (10th).

Not represented in the photo: Harry Surabian, Malden Brook Farm, West Boyleston, Mass. (13th); Laneway Farm, Taunton, Mass. (12th) and Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y. (10th).



Cut Haying Costs

with the

McKEE

ONE-MAN

SHREDDER HARVESTER

Imagine! — This ONE machine loads in the field and unloads at the barn. No additional blower is required. All you need is ONE MAN and ONE TRACTOR. And you can move your hay from the field right into the barn for less than one dollar a ton. *For free colour booklet, write:*

WESTERN N.Y DISTRIBUTOR
McKEE Harvesting Systems
Manlius, New York

EASTERN N. Y. DISTRIBUTOR
Clarence Collins
Malone, New York

PENNSYLVANIA DISTRIBUTOR
Grove Manufacturing Co.
Shady Grove, Pennsylvania

Harder Concrete Stave Silos are designed for 100% efficiency.

Get the facts about Harder before you buy any silo.

HARDER SILOS

Write today for complete descriptive literature. Harder Silo Co., Box A, Cobleskill, N. Y.

SAY that you saw the product advertised in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when calling on your local dealer.

NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges, Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65D, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn, TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

June Is Dairy Month

"Dairying is looking up—half of the surplus that has been hanging like a cloud over the industry has now been moved into consumption," says Prof. Herrell DeGraff of Cornell University. "We are not yet out of the woods, but dairymen should be encouraged by the upturn in sales. . ."

Dairymen can assist in the job yet to be done by:

1. Supporting organizations carrying on the educational and promotional work with consumers.

2. Acting as ambassadors for their products by using and promoting the use of more milk and dairy products.

3. Maintaining efficient production on their farms.

If you live in New York or Western Vermont, you can get information on how NYABC helps build efficient production by calling your local NYABC technician, or by writing to:

BOX 528-A — NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. — ITHACA, N. Y.

CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE REGISTRY

Registry For Crossbred Cattle having grade or purebred ancestry.
More Production, More Profit, Rugged, Healthy Animals with Crossbreds.

AMERICAN CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE CLUB
INTERLAKEN 1 — — — NEW YORK

Easier Church Suppers

(Continued from Page 1)

lights from other recommendations made by the specialists at the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell:

1. The overall kitchen dimensions should be large enough to allow 3½ to 4 square feet of floor spaee **per average number of people served.** This includes the spaee occupied by counters and equipment. All aisles should be at least 4 feet wide to permit easy passing.

2. The dining room should have 12 square feet of space overall per person served.

3. Arrange equipment to avoid unneeessary eross-kitchen traffic. Food should move in a continuous line from the place where it is received in the kitchen, through the preparation and service centers to the dining room. Soiled dishes should be returned in another uninterrupted line from the tables to the dishwashing center.

4. A plentiful supply of hot water is a "must" for both sanitary food handling and convenience. For safety's sake, have good lighting everywhere—the kitchen, dining room, passageways and stairways.



An extension table and a pass-through used only for returning soiled dishes to a wheel cart in the next room prevent confusion and clutter in the Seneca Castle Methodist Church kitchen. Another idea would be to make one of the dining room doors into a dutch door, with upper half open at serving time and a table against lower half for counter from which to dish the food.

5. Much confusion can be eliminated if cupboards for table serviee, linen, salts and peppers, sugar bowls, etc., are located so that they open into both the kitchen and dining room, and if the pass-through window for returning soiled dishes is separate from the serving counter.

6. A long serving counter between the dining room and kitchen makes cafeteria suppers easier to handle.

7. Many supplementary pieces of equipment which make kitchen work more efficient, such as cook's table, portable tables, and coffee-serving carts can be made locally at less cost than they can be purchased readymade.

8. Save space in the oven by buying roasting pans which fit the space, and save food by knowing how many servings you can get from each pan. Top-of-the-stove kettles with straight lines take up less storage space than those with rounded or bulging sides. Quart and gallon measures are handy for fast food preparation, while uniform single service size ladles, dippers and scoops save serving time.

When all's said and done, however, you'll only be able to do as much as you have money for—and on church and community projects particularly, the budget is seldom large enough to cover everything. That's why the men of the Sennett Federated Church built their new cupboards to fit the drawers from the old cupboards. And at Smyrna, where they had to buy a new furnace, they're still heating water with a dairy sterilizer which has given yeoman service. If you have a complete plan before you start to remodel your community kitchen, then you will be in a good position to judge which things should come first.

For example, the size, location and construction of rest rooms is of primary importance in any place where food is being served. Here it's best to consult your local health officer or the district engineer. But take a tip from the specialists and put your mirrors and towels away from the wash basins, to speed up traffic. And put the towels low enough so that water won't drip from hands to elbows to floor and make a mess which has to be cleaned up later.

Cornell has six helpful bulletins on community kitchens and quantity food service. If you would like copies of any or all of these bulletins, you can get them by filling out the coupon below and mailing it, with cash (if called for), to Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

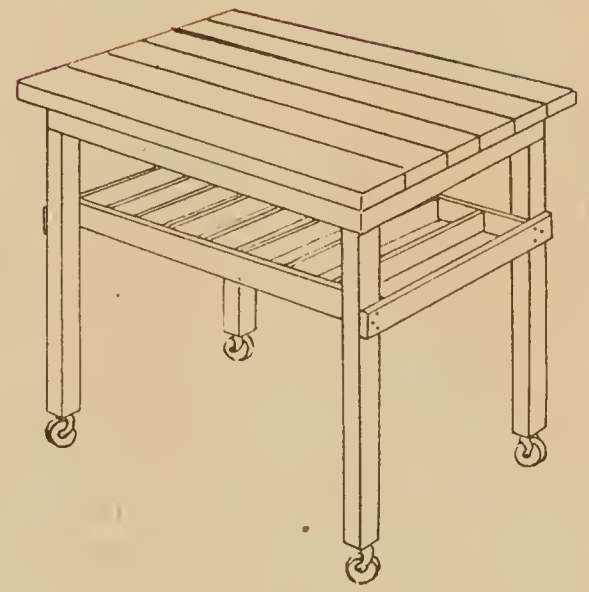
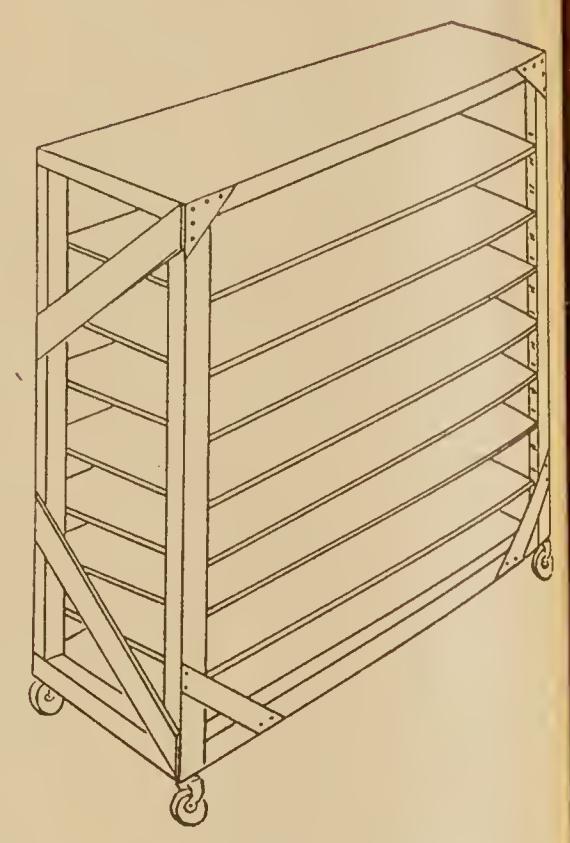


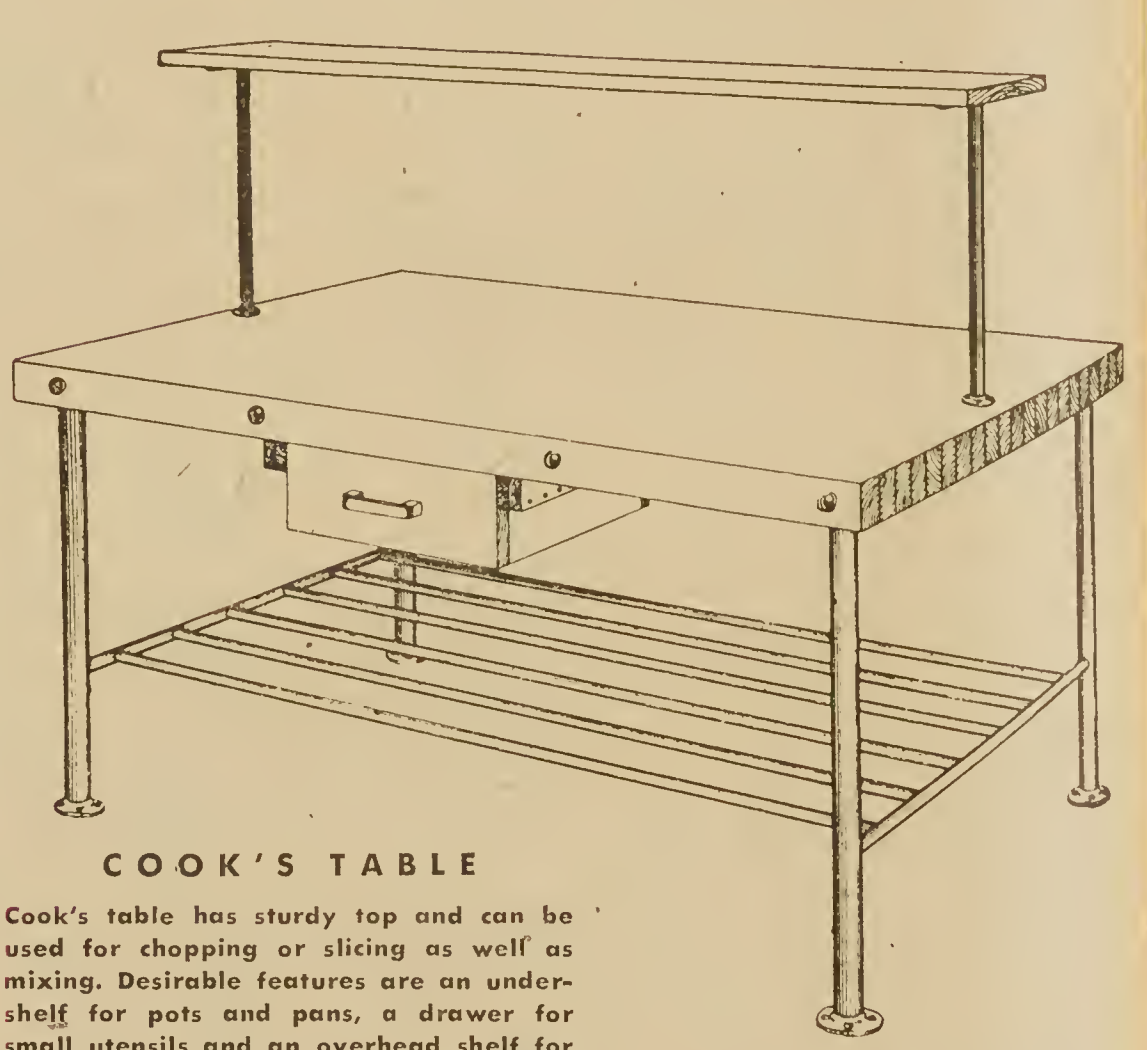
TABLE ON WHEELS

Table on wheels for extra work space and for moving heavy pans of food and dishes.



RACK ON WHEELS

Rack on wheels for holding trays of salads and desserts ready to serve. This rack and the other pieces of equipment shown here can be purchased at equipment supply houses or built locally at lower cost.



COOK'S TABLE

Cook's table has sturdy top and can be used for chopping or slicing as well as mixing. Desirable features are an undershelf for pots and pans, a drawer for small utensils and an overhead shelf for seasonings, trays and pans.

COMMUNITY KITCHEN BULLETINS

Below are listed six Cornell bulletins. Check those you desire, fill in coupon (print name and address plainly), enclose payment in cash, check or money order, and mail to: **Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agrieulture, Ithaea, N. Y.**

( ) **Quantity Recipes.** $1.00. No free distribution. This cookbook is a gold mine of information for all those who cook for a crowd. Contains 200 pages of tested recipes that will yield 50 servings each, including sauces, soups, meats, poultry, fish, cheese recipes, other main dishes, vegetables, salads, salad dressings, sandwiches, hot breads, cakes, frostings, pies, other desserts and beverages. Also tells how to figure cost; how to increase or decrease reeipe, how to obtain uniform servings, and a hundred other useful things.

The following five bulletins are free to New York State residents: 5 cents each to non-residents:

( ) **Purchasing Food For Fifty**
( ) **Community Meals**
( ) **Work Safely in Your Community Kitchen**
( ) **Sanitary Food Handling in Church, Community Center and Camp**
( ) **Seleeting Equipment for Your Community Kitchen**

Name_____

Street or RFD_____

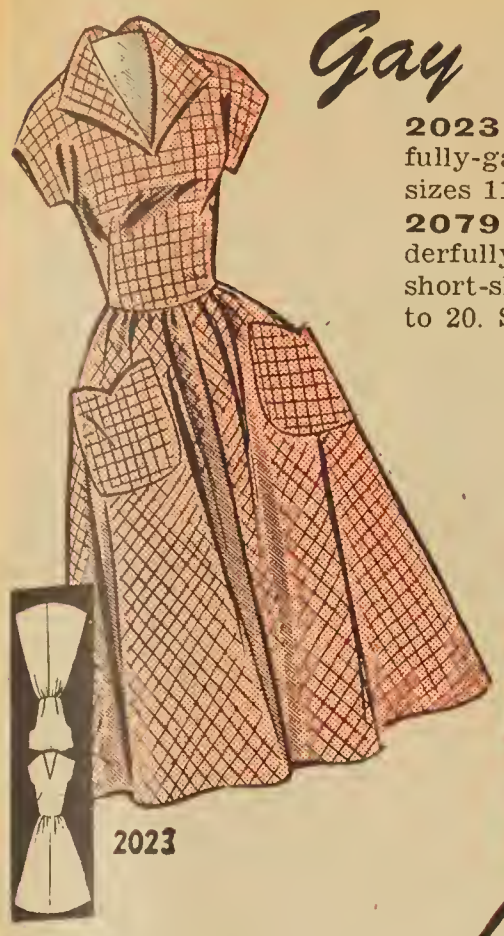
City_____ State_____

Cheaper When Community-Built

ABOVE are pietured three pieces of equipment that a loeal carpenter or handy man eould make for your community kitchen at a considerable saving in cost over price of ready-made equipment. Another useful piece of equipment is a eoffee cart on wheels. Working drawings for the eoffee cart and for the three pieces of equipment shown may be obtained from the **Department of Institutional Management, College of Home Economics, Ithaca, New York.**

Cornell Bulletin, **Selecting Equipment For Your Community Kitchen,** from which the above drawings were taken, gives many suggestions for making the best use of your equipment, as well as valuable hints on selecting the most satisfactory type.

Gay Summer Cottons



2023. Collared, cap-sleeved casual dress with fully-gathered skirt, easy patch pockets. Junior sizes 11 to 19. Size 13: 4¾ yds. 35-in.

2079. Scoop-necked, sleeveless design has wonderfully flattering princess lines, its own brief-cut, short-sleeved Peter Pan collared bolero. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Dress and Bolero, 6 yds. 35-in.





2272. Proportioned for the shorter, fuller figure, a softly styled V-necked, cap-sleeved dress with shoulder tucks, flatteringly flared skirt. Sizes 12½ to 24½. Size 16½: 3⅛ yds. 39-in.



2125. Crisp casual ensemble has sleeveless shirtwaist bodice, flared skirt, its own round-necked, bolero jacket with cuffed short sleeves, to be made in matching or contrasting fabric. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: Dress and Jacket, 6 yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for each pattern. Add 25c for our SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

You Can Win Prizes

GOOD cooks, sewers and needleworkers will have a chance to win both praises and prizes (totaling nearly $2,500) at the New York State Fair this year. The foods' contest, held in the Harriet May Mills Building, will include jams, jellies, preserves; canned and frozen fruits and vegetables; pickles, bread, rolls, cakes, pies, and "cookies from home."

All of the cookies, except those used for judging, will be shipped to men and women in our Armed Services. Why don't you enter your best cookies and attach to your entry the name and address of the relative or friend in the Services to whom you would like to have cookies sent? Drop, rolled, filled, bar, ice-box, decorated holiday, molasses, sugar, "cookies that keep well," and fried cakes are all eligible for entry.

If needlework or a craft is your line, you'll enjoy entering the contests in the Fair's Home Arts Department. There's a prize for practically every kind of needlework; also for woven articles, handcrafted articles, and for antiques over 75 years old. Besides the cash prizes awarded by the State Fair, there are many special awards for both good home cooks and needleworkers.

I suggest that you write today to Mrs. Gleason A. White, Director of Women's Activities, State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y., and ask for a copy of the 1955 "Premium List For Departments F and K." Besides contest entry blanks, it contains a list of all classes of entries and prizes; also score cards for the various food and needlework entries (good guides on how to be a winner!); valuable suggestions for wrapping frozen foods and transporting them to the Fair; and information about two national contests—the Cotton Bag Sewing Contest and the National Crochet Contest. You'll find this premium list very interesting reading!

—Mabel Hebel

Um-m-m heavenly

HOT WATER



Without Work, Worry, Waiting!

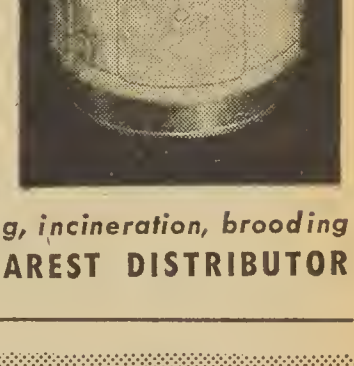
Just think—now you can enjoy the comfort and convenience of hot water—all the time—anytime—without muss, guess or bother—with a WHITEHEAD automatic gas water heater.

FAST! A "Pyrofax" gas-operated water heater gives you tankful after tankful of hot water 3 times faster than other types of fuel. Thermostat control lets you select exact temperature for every household need.

DEPENDABLE! "Pyrofax" gas is not affected by power failures—there are no peak period restrictions. Heaters are sturdy, long-lasting—guaranteed for years.

CLEAN! No coal dirt, no ashes. "Pyrofax" gas is *quality controlled* to assure you of the purest, cleanest bottled gas possible—burns without smoke, soot or odor.

ECONOMICAL! There is no waste—you get full value from every pound of "Pyrofax" gas—pays for itself in comfortable convenience.



Pyrofax Gas TRADE MARK

The LP GAS that's "Quality Controlled"

"Pyrofax" is a registered trade-mark of Pyrofax Gas Corporation, 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

For cooking, water heating, clothes drying, room heating, incineration, brooding

SEE YELLOW PAGES OF PHONE BOOK FOR NEAREST DISTRIBUTOR



Tune in **Don McNeill's "Breakfast Club Review"**

Sat. 10:30 A.M., Coast-to-Coast, ABC Network

Sponsored by BALL JARS and BALL DOME LIDS

COPYRIGHT 1955. BALL BROS. CO.

ONE-ACT PLAYS!

HOLLOWAY'S HIRED HAND
THE NEW HIRED HAND
WHAT MEN THINK OF THE HOME BUREAU
HENPECKED
OH DOCTOR!
MONEY FOR COLLEGE
THE ELECTRIC FENCE
WHO IS WELLINGTON?
CHRISTMAS ON THE FARM
THREE CHEERS FOR WOODY

TO ORDER, write American Agriculturist Play Dept., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Enclose 35c for each play wanted. Send coins, money order or check. No stamps. Add 3 cents for list of plays.

ONLY Monarch HAS Since 1896
THIS SURFACE OVEN



PLUS
A KING SIZE OVEN

Save STOOPING . . . Save MONEY with MONARCH'S Exclusive Surface Oven built flush into cooking top. Disappears like magic when not in use . . . Cover slides over to provide regular range top work area. Perfect for baking pies, cookies, cakes, etc. — roasting meats — casseroles — and as a warming oven. Range also features "Color-Vu" cooking switches, "Red Hot'n Seconds" surface unit, and king-size regular oven. See your MONARCH dealer or write . . .

MONARCH RANGE COMPANY
6365 Lake Street Beaver Dam, Wis.

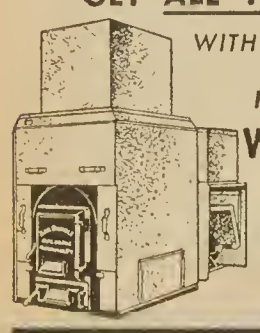
BANK by MAIL
GET THIS FREE BOOKLET
Tells how YOU can earn
2¾% per year
COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY

New high dividend rate gives increased value to the praven safe, convenient Banking by Mail plan of this strong old mutual Savings Bank. Use the coupon to open your account ar to get full details.

MAIL THIS COUPON...NOW
HOME SAVINGS BANK
Dept. B, Albany 7, N. Y.
Enclosed is my first deposit of $_____
Please mail possbook to address below.
☐ Send Banking by Mail folder
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Stote _____
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

STRAWBERRIES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!
Excellent supply of dormant strawberry plants perfect for planting NOW!
Choose from these most productive leading varieties.
•FAIRFAX •CATSKILL
•PREMIER •SPARKLE
GUARANTEED TO GROW!
Unconditional money back guarantee if you're not completely satisfied at any time.
Quality #1 plants guaranteed to thrive. Strong roots in moisture-locked package
PRICES
100 Plants $4.00 500 Plants $15.00
250 Plants $8.00 1000 Plants $25.00
ALL PRICES POSTPAID
Send check or money order. Rush your orders now!
STERN'S NURSERIES
GENEVA M2, NEW YORK

Save Money!
GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!
WITH A DANIELS
FORCED WARM AIR
WOOD BURNING FURNACE
Write To-day for Descriptive Folder!



SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARDWICK, VERMONT

'Round the Kitchen

Jams, Jellies and Springtime Treats

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



FRUIT acid, pectin, and sugar in the right proportions are necessary to make jelly. Apples, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, quinces, and raspberries contain the right proportions of pectin and acid to make jelly when sugar is added. Pectin (homemade or commercial) must be used for jelly made with cherries, elderberries, peaches, or strawberries.

Fruit of good color and flavor, and at just the right stage of ripeness is the first requisite for jelly making. Wash fruit, remove stem and flower ends and quarter (core apples). Prepare jelly glasses by washing and bringing them to a boil in water to cover, keeping in hot water until filling time, and then draining them on a clean tray. Have handy a suitable container for melting paraffin (a small metal tea pot is good). No paraffin is needed if you use the new shoulderless half-pint jar which can be vacuum sealed with metal cap.

Making the Jelly

To prepare juice: Use a large kettle. Crush soft fruits and add water in these amounts:

¼ cup water for each quart berries, currants, gooseberries, or grapes.
1 cup water per quart apples.
2 cups water per quart quinces.

Bring to boil, and boil 10 minutes for berries, currants, gooseberries; 15 minutes for grapes; 20 minutes for apples; 25 minutes for quinces. Pour fruit into a wet jelly bag, squeeze out juice, and strain juice through a wet bag.

Use sugar in the following proportions for every cup of juice:

¾ to 1 cup sugar for every cup of juice of blackberries, gooseberries, grapes.
¾ cup sugar for quinces and raspberries.
1 cup sugar for apples and currants.

Do not cook too much jelly at one time—never more than 4 cups of juice, which makes about 6 to 7 glasses of jelly. Heat juice and sugar together slowly until dissolved and then boil rapidly until done. To test, take up a small amount of jelly on a tablespoon. It is done when a few drops flow together and drop off the spoon in a sheet. Remove from stove, skim, pour into glasses quickly, leaving ¼ to ⅓-inch head space, and seal immediately with thin layer of paraffin. Cool and add another thin layer of paraffin. Cool, cover, and store in a dark place.

Commercial Pectin: When you use commercial pectin, be sure to use the recipes that come in the box with powdered pectin or those under the label with liquid pectin. Do not interchange recipes. Do not double recipes. Buy pectin as needed and keep in cool, dry place. If you use ½ bottle liquid pectin, cap the rest tightly and keep in refrigerator.

CARPIE'S STRAWBERRY PRESERVES

Wash and hull 2 quarts of firm, ripe strawberries and drop in boiling water for 2 minutes. Drain and add 4 cups sugar. Boil 2 minutes. Set aside until boiling stops and add 2 cups sugar and boil 5 minutes. Add 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Put on platters and let stand over night. Put in cold sterile glasses or jars, seal, label, and store.

RED CURRANT AND RASPBERRY JELLY

Crush thoroughly 1½ quarts fully ripe currants, add ½ cup water and bring to a boil. Simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Crush 1½ quarts fully ripe strawberries and combine with currants. Place in a wet jelly bag and squeeze out juice. You will need 5 cups for 2½ pounds. Combine juice and 1 box powdered pectin in a large saucepan. Place over high heat and stir until mixture comes to a hard boil. Stir in 6½ cups or 2 pounds 14 ounces sugar, bring to a **full rolling boil**, and then **boil hard** 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim, and pour quickly into prepared glasses, leaving ½-inch space and cover at once with ⅛-inch hot melted paraffin. Cool and cover. About 10 glasses.

RHUBARB AND STRAWBERRY JELLY

Cut 1½ pounds rhubarb in 1-inch pieces (do not peel) and grind. Crush or grind 1 quart fully ripe strawberries. Combine fruits, place in wet jelly bag, and squeeze out juice. You will need 3½ cups or 1¾ pounds. Mix juice with 1 box powdered pectin in a large pan and bring to a **hard boil** over high heat, stirring constantly. Stir in 5 cups or 2¼ pounds sugar and bring to a **full rolling boil** and **boil hard** for 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim, and pour into glasses, leaving ½-inch space. Cover at once with ⅛-inch hot melted paraffin. Cool and cover. About 8 medium glasses.

RED CURRANT JAM

Crush thoroughly or grind about 2 pounds fully ripe currants. If you like fewer seeds, sieve about half the pulp. You will need 4 cups pulp. Place fruit and 7½ cups or 3¼ pounds sugar in a large saucepan and bring to a **full rolling boil** over high heat, stirring constantly, and **boil hard** 1 minute. Remove from heat and at once stir in ½ bottle liquid pectin. Stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes and ladle quickly into prepared glasses, leaving ½-inch. Cover at once with ⅛-inch layer of hot melted paraffin. About 10 medium glasses.

GOOSEBERRY JAM WITH CURRANT JUICE

Combine 1 cup currant juice and 1½ pounds sugar and boil about 5 minutes. Add 2 pounds gooseberries and boil 20 to 30 minutes. Skim occasionally. Set aside for 24 hours. Drain off sirup and pack berries into prepared jars. Boil sirup until thick and pour over berries. Seal and store. About 3 pints.

Before the season is over, serve these:

ASPARAGUS WITH HOLLANDAISE

Arrange cooked spears of asparagus on toast slices and top with real Hollandaise sauce or this mock one which is good: Make 1 cup medium white sauce and pour gradually onto 3 beaten egg yolks. Add 2 tablespoons butter and 2 to 3 tablespoons lemon juice and blend well.

GLAZED STRAWBERRY PIE

Fill a cool baked pastry shell with hulled, washed, well drained whole berries. Mash about 1 pint berries, combine with ⅓ cup water, ¾ cup sugar, and 2 tablespoons cornstarch, and cook until thickened. Pour over berries in shell. Cool. When ready to serve cover with sweetened whipped cream. To vary, spread lightly a package of cream cheese softened with a little milk on bottom of baked shell before adding berries.

Shortcake Hint: Make a rich (2 cups flour) baking powder biscuit dough and add 1 egg or 2 egg yolks with the milk. Bake in square cake pan, split, fill and top with sweetened berries and cut in squares for serving. Vanilla ice cream is a fine topping, or just pour over shortcake good rich milk.

SPINACH SALAD WITH HOT SAUCE

This is suggested by Extension Marketing FOCUS. Dice 6 slices of bacon and fry until crisp. Remove bacon and drain all but 1 tablespoon fat from skillet, add 1 tablespoon flour, 1 tablespoon sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper. Blend and add ¼ cup mayonnaise, 3 tablespoons vinegar mixed with ½ cup water. Cook until thickened (about 3 minutes). Sprinkle bacon over coarsely cut cleaned raw spinach, pour hot sauce over, toss until greens are coated, and serve at once.

New Foods in the News

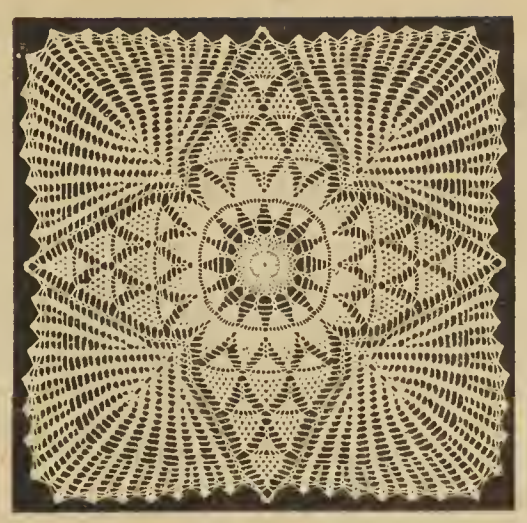
Salad-dressing kit with self-measuring bottle and any 2 packets of six different salad-dressing mixes to be used with your own oil and vinegar; frozen raspberry and strawberry **dessert toppings** in 8-ounce cans; **apple-flavored** gelatin dessert; **quick oats** requiring only 60 seconds to cook; frozen condensed New England style clam **chowder; pie crust** all rolled for pan and packed like victrola records and frozen; **orange cake mix** with separate packet of orange crystals; **frozen spaghetti sauce** mix; new variety squash in new market dress—Colbys' cross between Hubbard and Buttercup washed, peeled, and diced in pound and also larger transparent bags, ready to cook.

New Kitchen Items

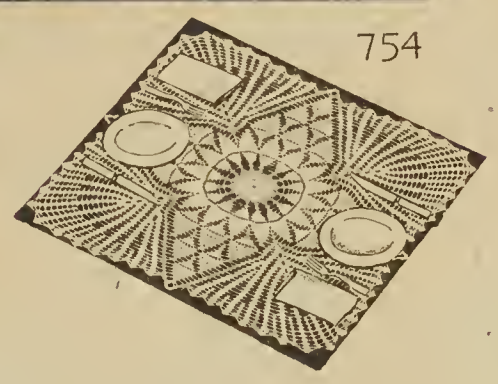
Frozen-food saws; reusable, flexible drinking straws of various colored polyethylene for those summer drinks; pastel colored ranges and refrigerators; plastic lids for wax paper cartons to make cartons usable for temporary refrigerator storage; new style oven thermometer offered to purchasers of one kind of cake mix (has aluminum adjustable swivel attached lengthwise to a solid base which prevents falling over).



7223
SIZES
14½—24½



754



7223. Play, work, keep cool in this pretty dress that's frosted with embroidery! Cut to fit the shorter, fuller figure. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Tissue; embroidery transfer. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.

754. Inspired by priceless tablecloths one hundred years old! This heirloom beauty combines simple-to-memorize stitches in a dramatic design. Tablecloth, 58 inches square in heavy cotton. Directions, 25 cents.

Designs For June



670



7316

ONE YARD
of 35 inch

670. Crochet this rug—it's a joy forever! Unusually easy, it's single stitch and slipper stitch in five colors or tones of one color. Crochet directions for 24x31-inch rug. Use rags or rug cotton. 25 cents.

7316. Easy-sew apron takes ONE yard 35-in. fabric. No embroidery! Iron-on red petunias with green leaves! Tissue pattern, washable color transfer. Medium size only. 25 cents.

7399. Scarves, centerpieces, tablecloths—you can make all these exciting accessories from this basic hexagon! Just SEVEN form a 54-inch circular cloth. Directions for hexagon, 20 inches diagonally in No. 30 cotton. 25 cents.

7399

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for Needlecraft catalog.

For the smoothest, fluffiest frosting ever...
use QUICK-DISSOLVING
JACK FROST SUGAR

Jack Frost Georgia Pecan Frosting (Covers two 8-inch layers)

¾ cup Jack Frost Granulated Sugar • ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
Dash of salt • 3 tablespoons water • 1 egg white • ½ teaspoon vanilla
¼ cup chopped nut meats • ¼ cup chopped raisins, if desired

1. Place Jack Frost Sugar, cream of tartar, salt, water and egg white into top of double boiler. Stir until sugar is well dissolved. One undissolved sugar crystal can cause the whole mass to crystallize, so be sure you use Quick-Dissolving Jack Frost Sugar!

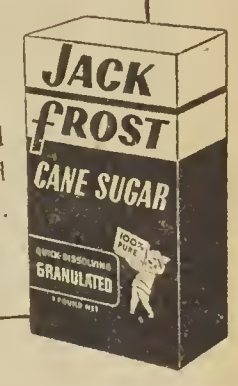
2. Cook over rapidly boiling water, and beat with rotary egg beater or electric beater 5 to 8 minutes, or till frosting will stand in peaks.

3. Remove from boiling water. Add vanilla.

4. Beat till stiff enough to spread. To one-third, add nut meats and raisins. Spread between layers. Spread rest on top and sides of cake. Garnish with nut meats.

For smoother frostings — get Jack Frost Sugar







"Co-Op Farm Credit helped me go from Hired Hand to Owner"

—says RALPH WOLCOTT, Oakfield, New York

Twenty-one years ago, Ralph Wolcott started as a hired hand on the fine crop and dairy farm he and his son Lee now operate. As he progressed to working on shares and eventually to ownership, low-cost Co-Op Farm Credit loans helped him along just as they help many thousands of Northeastern farmers.

For complete information, see your local associations or write: Dept. A-78, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

Long-term 4½% Federal Land Bank mortgage loans thru National Farm Loan Associations

Low-cost operating loans thru Production Credit Associations

N.F.L.A. P.C.A.

Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Loans

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXXIII

IT WAS in 1943 that Belle and I got tired of city living even in as nice a small city as Ithaca, and returned to our own by selling the Ithaca home and the little camp at Dryden and buying a farm about six miles out, halfway between the city and Dryden village. There we have spent the last twelve years, and there we expect to stay until the time comes for us to drop off from the Great Road.

During the first several years, in addition to my regular job as editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I worked the farm, with the help of Belle and Margaret and an old gentleman named William Bailey. In spite of the hard work, living and working on that farm was just like renewing my boyhood.

We purchased the farm from Mrs. Mabel Rhodes, whose family had lived on the place from the time it was hewed out of the wilderness. The house, built by Mrs. Rhodes' father, is the best we have ever lived in, and one of the best-built houses I have ever seen. The stonework was hewed out of the quarry on a mountain near the top of the farm, and the lumber for the woodwork came from our own woods. The timbers, and the quality of the lumber, both in the house and the barn, would be impossible to duplicate now. There is just no such lumber left.

The place is located on Route 13, which was one of the early trails through the wilderness known as "The Bridle Road." I described it in my story, "The Settlers." I wonder what the first Mr. Rhodes or any of his contemporaries would think if they could return to earth now and see their bridle road as it is today. Their road was not much better than a crude trail, drifted in winter, muddy in spring and fall, thick with dust during the summer months. Now the road is paved, and over it traffic roars day and night.

During the years when I was working the farm Donald helped me in his

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Liberty has never come from the government; it has always come from the subjects of it. The history of liberty is a history of limitation of governmental power, not the increase of it.—Woodrow Wilson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

sparc time, and we had plenty of fun together, although sometimes the incidents did not seem quite so funny at the time. Before I bought a tractor I had a very lively young team that needed to be watched and handled carefully. We had a sulky plow from which the seat had been broken, and as a temporary expedient Don had nailed on a piece of board. This day it was agreed that for the first time around he was to operate the plow from this temporary wooden seat while I drove the nervous horses.

Don got onto the plow, I spoke to the horses, and as usual they jumped. That was too much for the wooden seat. It cracked squarely in the middle and Don went off back of the plow right into a nice mess of "farm enrichment" that we had just scattered. He jumped up and yelled "Farming!" with enough emphasis to express his complete disgust with the whole durn business. Every farmer has such spells, and will know just what he meant.

As for me, I was so tickled to see Don so completely bespattered and so mad that I lay right down on the ground and rolled around, in my glee realizing too late that in so doing I myself got a good "covering." Then it was Don's turn to laugh.

Don had a good many other laughs at my expense while we were farming. We were mowing the hay in the orchard one morning when the end of the cutter bar hit a tree, disconnecting the safety device on the mower. I was attempting to get it sprung back into shape when suddenly it let go again, throwing me so that I turned about four somersaults backwards down the hill. When Don was sure that I wasn't hurt, he laughed so hard that I had some difficulty in getting him back to work.

Another time I was attempting to attach a side delivery rake to the tractor on a steep side hill. Suddenly the rake got out of control and started down the hill, with me hanging on to it. After it had thrown me—fortunately out from in front of it—the rake gathered speed, heading straight down the hill to the highway, which was lined with traffic. By good luck, before getting to the road the rake hit the one brush pile in the whole field, and stopped.

Again that incident seemed to be a source of amusement to Don. It doesn't seem so funny, though, when I think of the many near accidents I had on the farm, and of all the possibilities, and realize that farming is just about the most hazardous occupation there is.

One time Tom Milliman, whom you know as the co-author of the "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" page in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, loaned me a bull. He (the bull, I mean, not Tom) was a beautiful animal, but early in life I learned a healthy respect for bulls. They are more dangerous than a tiger, for one reason because they are unpredictable. One of them may seem "gentle as a kitten" for years, then suddenly and for no known reason he will turn on a man and kill him, or injure him for life. Bulls are just not "that kind of kitten."

This bull of Tom's arrived at our farm late one bitterly cold fall night. He had been riding for a long time in that truck, from "Hayfields," Tom's farm in Churchville, New York. The driver was a young fellow who may have been a good truck driver, but as a bull handler he left something to be desired.

Belle, Margaret, Bill Bailey and I lit lanterns and went down to the barn. The long ride had not improved the bull's disposition. He was grumbling and pawing the floor of the truck. "All right," I said to the driver, "unload him."

In emphatic language not ordinarily used in the presence of ladies, the driver, whom we will call John, said:

"I brought the blankety, blank bull here. **You** unload him!"

After a little mild argument I concluded that it was up to me, and climbed into the rear of the truck to untie him. But the bull jammed me against the side, and swung his head so that it was impossible to get at the knot. Then I went around to the front of the truck, climbed up over the top, and reached down in an attempt to untie the knot from that angle. But I had to time the operation carefully, because every few seconds the bull would swing his head in an attempt to pin my hand to the truck.

Finally I managed to get a couple of ropes fastened to the bull's head and the knot untied. Then, with John holding one end of the long rope out in the yard, and Bill Bailey holding the other, we released him. Quicker than you can say "Jack Robinson" that bull plunged out of the truck. Yelling and cussing, John dropped his end of the rope, rushed past the women, who were holding the lanterns, and went into the stable with such velocity that when he hit the small sliding door he took it right off the track.

Fortunately I was able to get hold of the rope that John dropped, but by that time Bill, feeling his rope slacken, and thinking that the bull was making for him, also gave a war whoop, dropped his rope, and started for the fence. By the fence was an old dry watering trough. Bill knew the trough was there, but in his panic he clean forgot and fell into it. And there he stayed until most of the excitement was over.

I was left hanging on to the rope, with a very mad bull attached to the other end. All of this, mind you, happened in the dark and, as you know, danger always seems twice as bad when one cannot see. But somehow I

In this chapter of "Walking the Broad Highway" Mr. Eastman has put into words your feelings when your sons, brothers or husbands went away to war. For fathers and mothers, grandpas and grandmas, the chapter also tells what it means when the sons and daughters marry and bring you renewed interest and happiness in life with their families.

The instalment on this page, and the preeeding chapter are filled with human interest in what happens to a typical American family in these modern times.

got the bull manipulated through the gate into the barnyard and over toward the open pen where we intended to keep him. Also, I succeeded at last in coaxing John out of his refuge in the stable, and persuaded him to catch hold of the end of the other rope.

By this time the bull was a little tired from his ride and his recent exertions and had calmed down a bit. While I held him back with one rope John coaxed him around, and at last led him into the pen. But as the bull came into the pen, John shot headfirst out of the long, low open window at the other end into the barnyard.

We had a lot of fun with that bull at one time and another. I used to kid Bill because he always kept a ladder reaching from the barnyard to a low shed roof in case he had to go into the barnyard when the bull was there, and it became necessary to make a hasty exit.

Later, we had another bull on the place that surely was a smart hombre. A neighbor telephoned one day when I was away that our bull was out. As soon as she could, Margaret went down to the barn and found the bull peaceably chewing his cud in the barnyard. She telephoned the neighbor that it must have been some other bull. A little later a man stopped his car and came to the house to report that our bull was out. Again Margaret went down to check, and found the bull in the pasture with the cows.

The next arrival was a State policeman. He said that somebody had told him our bull was out. Margaret said: "I don't think so. But why don't you look around?"

The officer, apparently city-bred, said rather reluctantly: "Well, I will. But I don't know what I'll do with him if I find him."

Margaret promised that if he found the bull she would help him, so he went to look, and for the third time that bull was found innocently eating grass in the pasture. Later, however, we found a big hole in the fence along the side road, through which apparently the bull had been going and coming at will, but somehow had been smart enough to get back into the pasture when we looked for him.

I am reminded of a story that Jim Hall, one of our editors, loves to tell. A young Vermont farmer friend of Jim's was on the program at a banquet. In introducing him the toastmaster told several stories on the young man, whereupon the farmer got up and said that he had a good dairy, and a very fine bull, for which he had built a good strong pen inside the cow stable. "Right there," said the speaker, "is where I keep my bull. Unlike the toastmaster, I don't bring bull to a banquet like this."

When I was a boy, some of the time Father thought his dairy wasn't big enough for the expense and trouble of keeping a bull. It often fell to my lot to do the disagreeable job of leading a cow to the neighbor's. The bulls that our neighbor kept—and the same was more or less true of our own bulls when we had them and of nearly all of the others around—were from scrub stock. The bulls were almost always young, sometimes not more than yearlings, and a proven bull was almost unheard of, because they were disposed of before the production of their daughters could be known. No one farm practice has changed or improved more in recent years than has the use of better bulls. Over the years the purebred associations have rendered a service beyond price to the dairy industry, not only in the use of better sires by their own members, but in the sale of surplus purebred bulls to other dairymen.

The biggest advance, however, in cattle breeding has come through the use of artificial insemination. No other one recent practice has done as much to improve the quality of dairy cattle. This method enables dairymen to use bulls worth many thousands of dollars, which would be completely out of the question were dairymen obliged to own the animals themselves. That dairymen realize the value of artificial insemination and know how quickly they can build up the quality of their herds through its use, is shown by the rapid growth of artificial insemination associations like the New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative. This cooperative was organized no longer ago than 1940. The first year only 3,000 cows were served. Now, in this one artificial insemination cooperative alone over 1,000 cows per day are bred artificially, and just recently the cooperative bred its 2,000,000th cow.

When you multiply that by similar work in all the dairy sections of the country, one gets some idea of the tremendous effect that artificial insemination is having in breeding better dairy cows. * * *

After graduation from Cornell University, George joined the staff of the State Institute of Agriculture at Cobleskill. After teaching there for a time, he secured a position as marketing specialist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There he met and married one of the nicest girls I know, Eleanor Bradley. In due time Dicky was born. In the meantime, war clouds were gathering over the horizon, and in 1943 George voluntecred. He brought his wife and baby son to live with us on the farm while he was gone. I shall never forget taking George down to to the train when he went away. He had asked Eleanor not to come. That would have been just too much for both of them. As the train pulled out George waved to me, and that was the last any of us saw of him for three long, endless years. Most of that time George spent with MacArthur as he made his sure but slow way up across the Pacific, finally to bring defeat to the Japanese.

Who can ever measure the accumulative suffering and worry of the women of the world waiting for their men to come back from war, dreading the worst every time the telephone rings

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

or a letter comes? I am very sure that pent-up, seldom expressed worry and dread irreparably affected Belle's health. But, like millions of other women, Belle and Eleanor made the best of a bad situation. We all had Dicky, and as a baby and since he has been a joy. He lived with us practically all of the time during those three years, and has spent part or all of every summer with us since. Of course, every grandma and grandpa is prejudiced, but I think I can say objectively that I have never known a better young feller than Dick.

Eleanor, too, has always been a lot of fun. We are highly pleased when we know she is coming to visit. A city girl, she took to country life like a duck to water. But she had a lot of adventures and near adventures in doing it. Once, soon after she came to live with us, I was in another part of the barn when I heard Eleanor yell. I rushed down to the basement to find her clinging precariously on a narrow beam about three or four feet above the floor of the calf pen, with two or three little calves looking curiously up at the gal, wondering, no doubt, what she was yelling about. She had gone in there for some reason, the calves had been curious and friendly, and scared her. The more she raced around the pen trying to get out, the more they chased her. Finally, in desperation she jumped up the side of the wall to where I found her clinging. She has never quite lived that down.

That reminds me of a story my father used to tell of an incident that happened on the old dairy farm where I was born. A city boy came up across the pasture lot one summer morning to visit the family. Now, as you know, cows have more curiosity than almost any other animal. The herd saw this stranger — a young fellow of about twenty—and started for him. He saw the cows coming, and in desperation started on a run for the nearest tree, which happened to be a small sapling. Reaching it, with great agility he jumped and climbed up into it, only to have the top bend over to the ground under his weight, right in the middle of the cows, which were now assembled around the tree.

The cows looked at him for a moment or two in bovine astonishment, then wandered off to their business of eating grass.

But to get back to Eleanor and her trials. Another time, at her request, I put her on the back of a horse without a saddle. When my attention was attracted elsewhere for a moment, the horse started for the barn on a trot. Eleanor couldn't stop her. When the horse went in under the low basement toward the stable Eleanor was brushed off from her back. On my arrival seconds later, fearful that she had been hurt, I found Eleanor just picking herself up, nothing damaged but her feelings.

The war ended and George came home and resumed his old position with the USDA. George and Eleanor now have three children—Richard, Patricia and Carol Ann — all of them showing the results of the careful, intelligent training they have had from one of the best mothers I know. Maybe their Pa had something to do with it, too.

* * *

Inasmuch as Lucile's father, her mother and two aunts were graduates of Middlebury College, Vermont, it was only natural that Cynthia, Don and Lucile's oldest child, should go there. It won't be long now until she graduates. David is a freshman this year of 1955 at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Incidentally, this college has an interesting way of mixing theory and practice in its courses which appeals to me. After the first year, students alternate a year in college with a year in some job. They work in pairs so that when the student quits his job and goes back to school his partner takes up the same position. Perhaps it takes a little longer to get through college that way, but it seems to me that it is well worth it, for through this practical experience a boy or girl has more appreciation of the theories that they get from teachers and textbooks.

Still at home with Don and Lucile are two younger daughters, Linda and Deborah. The seven grandchildren are all different, all good-looking (they get it from Grandpa!) and all smart. (Maybe they get **that** from Grandma!) Seriously, they are good kids, because they have fathers and mothers who gave them the right kind of home environment, including plenty of fun and what discipline they needed.

In the early days of World War II I went to New York, where for some time Bob had been a partner in a small publishing business, to see him off to the wars. We went to the movies together on that last night. I doubt if he was thinking of the picture much, and I know full well that I wasn't.

But war brought at least one dividend to the family, for while Bob was stationed in Texas he met and fell in love with and married Tenney Williams. Like Lucile and Eleanor, Tenney has added much to the family circle. All three are wonderful wives, and daughters of whom we are very proud.

As a Texan, Tenney loves to kid me with the story that during the war the Texans claimed that it would probably take two or three years to lick the Japs, and maybe ten years more to get the damyanks out of Texas! I remind her that in this particular instance she not only got Yankee Bob out, but to do so she had to leave Texas herself. When Tenney came North with Bob to meet her new in-laws, it was the first time she had ever left her own state. She has told me since that when they got as far as St. Louis she was so scared and homesick that she almost turned around then and there and went back to Texas. But she grabbed her courage and came on, and I guess she didn't find us so bad, for she is still here. Like Lucile and Eleanor, Tenney is a great girl, and we love her, Texas and all. She and Bob have set up an advertising agency in Ithaca, and she works shoulder to shoulder with her Damyankee in building it into a successful enterprise.

I think that in striving to get along in these critical times, people sometimes forget some of the fundamentals that make for happiness. I have stated before, and it is worth saying again, that while it is necessary to make a living, it is also just as necessary to live. And there is no greater happiness than that to be had from a large family, if we just know enough to appreciate it. To Belle and to me there is no greater achievement than to have all of our family together around the table in our big farm home on the rare occasions when we are able to do so. There are 16 of us. There has been plenty of sickness and plenty of worry, but it has all been worthwhile.

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

TRANSATLANTIC MILK RUN



A day's production of 2,409 cows is needed to supply milk and cream for transatlantic crossings of American Export Lines' sisterships SS Independence and Constitution, first big luxury liners to carry and serve fresh American milk daily throughout each voyage. Here 3-year-old New Yorker Berrin Ergol "has one" at Constitution's Pool Cafe Bar with Chief Purser James Cooper and Social Directress Ruth Gallo.

COUNTRY LIFE GROUP TO MEET IN JULY

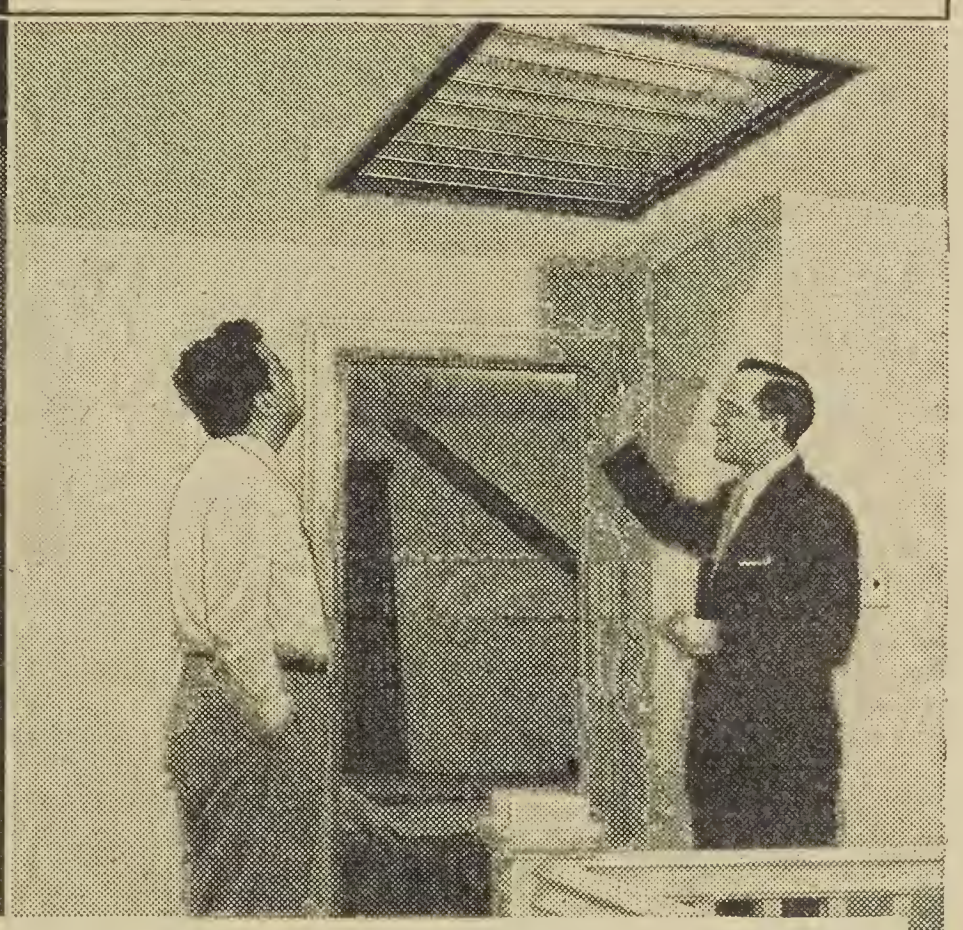
"NEW AIMS in Rural Life," growing out of changes in the work and interests of people who live in the country, will be the topic of the annual conference of the American Country Life Association this summer. The country life group will meet July 12-14 on the campus of Pennsylvania State University at State College, Pa. Sessions are open to anyone interested in promoting rural culture and coping with modern rural problems.

Featured will be discussions of changes in the rural community that have come about as a result of the migration of large numbers of city workers to live in the country.

This diver's going under to help run your attic fan!



What does a diver have to do with making Niagara Mohawk electricity? The main "ingredient" of electricity is water. Water power—either superheated "live" steam or natural water falls —is the most efficient way to spin the generators that produce power. Divers go down to keep water inlets and outlets clear.



If you're looking for a way to cool off your house this summer, look *up* . . . in your attic! An inexpensive attic fan can work wonders in lowering summer temperatures and ventilating the whole house. And all the electricity it uses every day costs less than a bottle of pop. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

NIAGARA MOHAWK electricity is your biggest bargain!

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

Inheritance and Environment

By E. S. HARRISON

I GUESS that everyone who is interested in the work that he is doing sets for himself a goal that he someday hopes to achieve. At Harden Farms we have set up a number of these marks to serve as a challenge and some of them have proved to be elusive. For years we have hoped to make a 60 pound fat average for our whole herd. On previous occasions we have been as high as 58 pounds, but this month with 90% of the herd milking and almost ⅓ of the herd two-year-olds and another ⅓ of the herd past 10 years of age, our DHIA average for the month of May was 1830 pounds of milk and 61.5 of fat. This means an average of 65 pounds of milk a day for every cow in milk, or 70 cans from 90 milking cows. Such an average first of all requires good cows, but then these cows have to be fed, milked and cared for at this level of environment.

Naturally we are proud of this achievement but I am not quoting it in a boastful mood. I am quoting it because I want to emphasize the importance of the environment that we provide for our cows. I believe in testing. In our search for the superior germ plasm that is essential for future herd and breed improvement, records and individuality provide our only clues. The purpose of testing a herd is to measure inheritance.

Inheritance or Opportunity

Unfortunately a record is not a positive mathematical formula. A record is the product of inheritance and opportunity. When we fail to provide the opportunity a record is the measure of environment rather than inheritance. Based upon positive experience I am convinced that in a high percentage of the herds on test today we are not measuring inheritance but opportunity.

In the selection of our foundation cows we purchased a lot of cows with records under 400 pounds of fat. They were, however, cows that possess sharp, angular dairy character with feminine refinement, sound legs, small, shapely, quality udders strongly attached; the things and the qualities that, when added together, spelled the capacity to produce and the ability to last. These cows have not disappointed us. Almost without exception they have exceeded 800 pounds of fat, and 900, 1000 and 1100 pounds of fat has not been uncommon.

Now the day that the mating was made that produced the heifer calf that we purchased as a cow, her maximum capacity was fixed. Regardless of her environment it was not possible to make her a high record cow unless she had inherited factors for high production. On the other hand, from the day that this heifer was born it became the obligation of her owner to provide her an environment that would make it possible for her to give expression to her inheritance.

A change in homes never has and cannot change inherited capacity. A change in homes represents a change in environment. Sometimes it is for the better, sometimes it is on the other side of the ledger.

Poor Environment Makes Dissatisfaction

Whenever one purchases a cow that has been in a good environment and puts her in a poor environment, he is dissatisfied with the animal he purchased and he is inclined to criticize and abuse the seller. I say to this man that he should take stock of his feeding and management program and take steps to improve them rather than to criticize and condemn the seller who had the know-how to capitalize upon her inherited capacity to produce.

Through the years an expression has come into common use. When quoting the record of a cow how often we hear the statement offered as an alibi that the record was made "under just average farm conditions". In general the individual responsible for this statement is owner, proprietor and laborer. He owns his own cows, he milks his own cows, he feeds his own cows, and he farms his own land. I have always been one who believed that the pride that grows out of ownership was the greatest motivating factor known to the human race. I find it difficult not to put a premium on this record and say that this record was made by the man who owned and milked the cow. How could anybody else get more? I have searched for an answer but I find it difficult to find. In reality it is an admission of indifference that one would not tolerate in a hired man.

PROGRESS IN PRODUCTION TESTING

SHORTLY after the importation and the establishment of the dairy breeds in this country, breeders recognized the fact that future development and improvement of the dairy cow necessitated some form of production-testing, with the recording of a permanent record for future guidance. Out of the realization of this need came the 7-day and the 30-day tests.

These tests, highly manipulated and as inaccurate as they were, did serve a useful purpose. They served to direct attention and emphasis to utility, and in so doing laid the foundation for the testing programs that were to follow which were to provide more accurate and more complete information based upon yearly and finally, lifetime performance.

Yearly Records and Herd Tests

The 7 and 30-day tests were followed by the semi-official test, designed to measure and record production on a yearly basis. At this point our testing program was available only to the owners of cattle recorded in the various herd books. Leaders in the field of the dairy industry realized that if production information was essential to the breeders of registered cattle it became a necessity to the owners of grade and scrub dairy animals. This led to the development of a herd testing program now known as DHIA records, a program designed to help the individual do a more constructive job of culling and herd improvement.

The soundness of a testing program that included all members of the herd on a year after year basis began to appeal to the owners of registered cattle as well as to the owners of grades. The growth and expansion of this testing program has been slow and disappointing to many, but it has nevertheless continued to grow, and each year has been an increasing number of our herds on test.

Some years later the purebred breed associations began to develop their own herd test plans which were patterned after the DHIA testing program and differ from it only in minor details. In New York state there are a number of breeders that are testing under both programs. In these cases both tests are made on the same day and on the same weights and based on the same test.

For some 25 years the owners of registered Holstein cattle testing under the DHIA program have asked their national association to accept and to publish their records and to use this vast storehouse of production information in their breed promotion program. Notwithstanding the fact that there have been no measurable or understandable differences between the DHIA record as conducted in many cases, positive and progressive action on this important issue was postponed year after year with the weak excuse that we were not ready yet.

A Step Ahead

Under the pressure of continued demands from the owners of registered Holstein cattle, testing under the DHIA program for recognition and publication and use of the records, a committee was appointed following the 1954 Convention to study and to prepare a plan under which these records would be acceptable and would become a part of a greatly expanded breed improvement program. This committee did work out a program—a program not only designed to provide a basis upon which these records would be acceptable and could be used—but a program designed to raise the standard of all testing.

I am happy to say that the plan prepared by this committee was accepted by the delegates to the 1955 Convention as a most progressive step and a milestone in our slow but ever-expanding testing program. I sincerely believe that this progressive move lays groundwork that will eventually lead to one unified testing program and on a high enough standard to be accepted by all —a program that most certainly will contribute greatly to future herd and breed improvement.



Heredity is essential for high production but no cow can reach her top production without good surroundings and care.

We Welcome Tours

EACH YEAR since the foundation of Harden Farms we have had the great honor of being host to an ever-increasing number of scheduled tours. We have welcomed these tours first because through them we have had the opportunity of meeting and coming to know some of the finest and most sincere people that are in our acquaintance. They are men and women who derive their living from tilling the soil and breeding livestock, men and women who have an understanding — a sympathetic understanding — of the problems of life because they are engaged in the challenging field of working with living and growing things, things controlled by the laws of genetics over which man has little control. The successful must be able to interpret these laws and, with this interpretation, he must find some way to direct the laws of nature and heredity so that the cow he breeds and the crop he grows will better serve the needs of mankind.

A recent visitor to our farm challenged the space we provide our cows, the care that we give them, the quality of hay that we feed them, on the basis that a farmer couldn't do that — couldn't afford to do that. I, of course, in turn immediately challenged him and questioned him.

I asked him how many cows he milked. He answered forty head. I asked him how many cans he had for the milk station that morning, and in a boastful manner he answered almost eleven, in turn I said that probably if he had had them all full he might have had about nine. He agreed that on the basis of his milk weights that was probably right. I asked him how many hired men he had and he said two. I then asked him if he worked, and he agreed that he did. This added up to three men producing nine cans of milk.

I then pointed out to him that in this little barn that housed 16 cows in box stalls one man was responsible for their complete care. Further I pointed out to him that this barn housed a typical herd; that four of them were two-year-olds fresh last fall; there was one second calf heifer, one four-year-old, two cows over 14 years of age, and on that day the man had to get the 17th can to put milk of this typical 16-cow herd in. I further pointed out to him that the hay we were feeding was hay that we had made on the farm, and it was entirely in the realm of possibility of any dairyman anywhere. I pointed out to him that all of these things were purely and simply a question of how hard one cared to work in the interests of the job that he was doing.

Throughout all phases of human endeavor we will find outstanding success and we will find dismal failures. What is the difference? Little. Spelled out letter by letter and word by word the difference can be summed up in terms of interest and willingness to work and a courage that knows no defeat. You can be a winner but only if you strive for perfection. Progress has no limits. You as an individual must write your own ticket. Will history record you as one who has contributed to progress or as one satisfied to enjoy whatever society offers without making a contribution to the society in which you live?

SERVICE BUREAU

TEMPER

A week ago a young man came to the door selling an Encyclopedia. He became very angry when we didn't sign and said that our children would grow up to be 'dead-end kids.'

We told him we would check with the American Agriculturist Service Bureau. He said he never heard of it. Then we got mad and told him to leave.

Certainly a good encyclopedia is a good thing to have in a family with growing youngsters. So far as becoming delinquents, we think good family influence is more important.

No agent has a right to be discourteous when he is calling on a prospect. Our subscriber was wise and within his rights to ask him to leave. Regardless of what he was selling, this agent, in our opinion, will be looking for another job before long. An angry, discourteous agent cannot be an effective salesman.

— A. A. —

WHAT DAMAGE?

We had an accident and the insurance company is trying to settle for less than the estimate which the garage gave us for repairing the damage. We pay for liability insurance on our car and it seems that we ought to get full payment for damage.

The company tells us that this is an old car and that they feel that their offer of settlement is fair and they refuse to increase it.

It is a fact that an old car can be in an accident and be damaged to the extent that repairing it so that it will operate satisfactorily would cost more than the car is worth. Under these circumstances no insurance company will meet the full bill of repairs. Perhaps if you were in a similar situation you would object to paying the full amount. Anyway, we are calling it to the attention of our readers so that they will understand the situation and act accordingly.

— A. A. —

NO WINNERS

Recently two members of a Rochester, New York jewelry firm were arrested, charged with using the mails to defraud. The company promoted a diamond contest and sent literature through the mails containing pictures of rings with the inference every contestant would be a winner.

However, the diamonds, represented as being worth $50.00, were found to be worth no more than $7.50; and when a winner collected his prize, he was required to have it set in a $12.50 mounting which, evidence indicated, was worth $2.50.

It looks as though everybody was a "loser" instead of a winner!

— A. A. —

HOW MUCH TAX?

If I sell my farm, how much income tax would I have to pay?

Anyone who sells a farm needs to get the services of someone who thoroughly understands making out an income tax report, or he should talk with an Internal Revenue man, who can be found at some post offices and certainly at the county seat.

There are a lot of things involved that can't be answered without asking a lot of questions and an Internal Revenue man will see that you pay the right tax in accordance with the requirements.

Roughly speaking, you pay income tax on the profit you make from the sale of the farm, but here the questions start: how long have you had the farm; did you buy or inherit it; what permanent improvements have you made? Answers to all of these have an effect on the amount of your tax.

— A. A. —

ADDRESS WANTED

An old friend would like to locate Nina Cole, whose mother's name was Kate Cole. About fifty years ago they rented part of a house from Burt Hornbeck, west of Newark, N. Y. She had a relative, Charles Talhurst, who lived in Syracuse, N. Y.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mrs. C. E. Cook, Bolivar $15.98
(refund on suit)
Mr. Leon E. Mosher, Lockport 52.50
(settlement of claim)
Mr. Claude A. Davis, Livingston Manor 13.00
(refund on insurance policy)
Miss Belle Falconer, Waterport 4.98
(refund on merchandise)
Mrs. Mary Proctor Springwater 150.00
(payment for property)
Mrs. Herbert Barney, Constable 3.00
(refund on book)
Mr. Walter Keller, Canajoharie 40.00
(settlement of claim)

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Lillian Bieg, Roselle Park 4.98
(refund on merchandise)

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Gerald Boudreau Seymour 60.00
(adjustment on storm doors)
Mr. Leonard Przekopski, Colchester 51.00
(refund on dog)

VERMONT

Mrs. Eleanor Fifield, Chelsea 2.00
(refund on merchandise)

$25.00 REWARD GOES TO PENNSYLVANIA

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. No 23552 50-262/213

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

May 16 1955

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$ 25.00

Olin N. Benninger

Meshoppen, Pa.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

E. R. Eastman

PRESIDENT

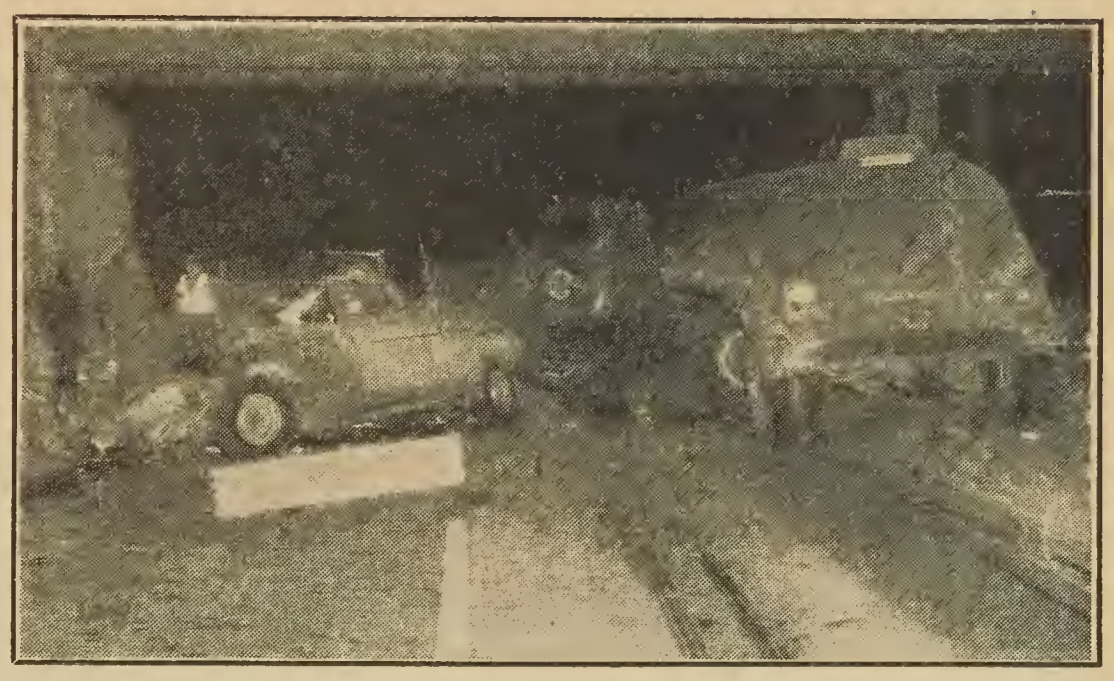
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

MR. OLIN N. BENNINGER of Meshoppen, Pa. receives our most recent $25.00 Service Bureau reward. On August 1st at 12:30 A.M. Mr. Benninger heard a noise like a window being broken. Later, he saw a car drive away from the store next to his house. He called the owner, Mr. Tewksbury, and when they investigated they found the store had been broken into and merchandise taken. Mr. Benninger called the police and told them about the car and who he thought was the occupant. The next day the police caught the man who was tried, sentenced and spent three months in jail.

Mr. Tewksbury is one of our subscribers and he had our Service Bureau sign posted.

Our congratulations go, along with our check, to Mr. Benninger for the part he played in the arrest of this thief.

AUTO, OIL TRUCK CRASH HEAD-ON



William Spahn, Airman at Dow Air Base near Bangor, Maine was riding with his buddies when the car swerved out of control and crashed head-on with an oil truck. The terrific impact threw Spahn from the wreckage killing him instantly.

The check of $1000.00 payable under his policy, was delivered to his mother and father living at Brockport, New York.

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

A Friend's Name May Be In This List

Robert E. Church, Andover, New York $130.00
Auto accident—fractured leg, injured hip
Vincent J. Joyce, Dec., Andover, N. Y. 1100.00
Auto accident—death benefits
Stephen Juriga, Port Crane, N. Y. 250.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Ralph Frazier, Conewango Valley, N. Y. 24.28
Auto accident—bruised back
Ronald Gens, Silver Creek, N. Y. 60.00
Truck accident—concussion, bruises
Barbara Hagerdon, Cherry Creek, N. Y. 24.28
Auto accident—cut scalp, shock
Herman Sullivan, Plymouth, N. Y. 117.86
Auto accident—concussion, bruises
Adelbert Jones, Norwich, N. Y. 56.43
Auto accident—concussion, cuts
Howard Hopkins, Sr., McGraw, N. Y. 87.14
Truck accident—concussion
John Reagan, E. Freetown, N. Y. 85.71
Auto accident—fractured foot
Anna Currie, Walton, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—multiple bruises
Castor Alvarez, Fishkill, N. Y. 82.14
Car struck by train—cuts and bruises
Steven Zitz, Rhinebeck, N. Y. 49.28
Auto accident—cut cheek, bruised back
Thomas Steele, Oakfield, N. Y. 102.86
Auto accident—concussion, cuts, bruises
Cynthia Waterstreet, Alabama, N. Y. 92.85
Hit by car—fractured leg
Milton Hayden, Windham, N. Y. 268.58
Auto accident—broke jaw, concussion
Richard Hadcock, Mohawk, N. Y. 75.00
Truck accident—cuts and bruises
Mildred Fuller, West Winfield, N. Y. 24.99
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
Millard Allen, Cold Brook, N. Y. 38.57
Truck accident—fractured ribs
Charles Creveling, Mt. Morris, N. Y. 117.14
Auto accident—fractured nose, rib
Howard Klick, Rush, N. Y. 164.28
Truck accident—multiple bruises
Mae Cook, Ft. Plain, N. Y. 71.42
Auto accident—concussion, bruises
Pearl Sharkey, Dec., Canajoharie, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto collision—death benefits
Mabel Toyt, Appleton, N. Y. 48.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
Ida Roberts, Boonville, N. Y. 25.00
Auto accident—injured neck
Julia Dunn, Holland Patent, N. Y. 125.00
Auto accident—Concussion, cuts, bruises
Sadie Glouse, Vernon, N. Y. 152.86
Auto accident—fractured hand, cut knees
Frank Pulizzi, Dec. Marcy, N. Y. 1500.00
Hit by automobile—death benefits
Mary Chrissley, Manlius, N. Y. 32.14
Auto accident— dislocated shoulder
Hartley Payne, Shortsville, N. Y. 21.43
Auto accident—face cuts
Edwin Earl, Geneva, N. Y. 260.00
Auto accident—fractured wrist, injuries
Peter VanderSchaaf, Westtown, N. Y. 64.86
Auto accident—cut eye, concussion
Richard Young, Middletown, N. Y. 34.28
Auto accident—fractured ribs
Harold Eltz, Westtown, N. Y 177.14
Auto accident—multiple bruises
Floyd Woodroe, Medina, N. Y. 154.28
Auto accident—broke leg, ribs, bruises
James Newton, Edmeston, N. Y. 27.14
Auto accident—cut hand, bruises
Walter Bulson, Lisbon, N. Y. 171.42
Truck accident—injured back
Roy W. Clark, Canton, N. Y. 60.00
Auto accident—bruised and injured chest
Carol Baxter, Norfolk, N. Y. 58.00
Truck accident—injured ankle
Anna F. Smith, Canton, N. Y. 28.56
Auto accident—injured ankle
Ernest Slayton, Avoca, N. Y. 35.71
Auto accident—multiple bruises
John Harris, Cutchogue, N. Y. 97.14
Auto struck by train—cuts, bruises
Raymond Enright, Jr., Newark Valley, N. Y. 24.28
Auto accident—multiple bruises
Jack Ellis, Waverly, N. Y. 38.57
Truck-car collision—bruises
Richard Decker, Gardiner, N. Y. 112.86
Auto accident—multiple bruises, shock
Nellie McMorris, Cambride, N. Y. 228.56
Auto accident—injured spine, head
Richard Grover, North Java, N. Y. 82.14
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
Michael Yosky, Thompsonville, Conn. 300.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs, jaw, cuts
Dexter Carbonneau, North Haven, Conn. 122.86
Auto accident—fractured ribs, cuts
George P. Hoyt, Richmond, Maine 260.00
Hit by auto—fractured pelvis, bruises
Gertrude Spaulding, Madison, Maine 31.42
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
Dorothy Pickard, Bangor, Maine 250.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Elsie Young, Holyoke, Mass. 41.43
Auto accident—concussion
Albert Caron, Methuen, Mass. 171.43
Auto accident—multiple bruises
Gertrude Parsons, Dec., Easthampton, Mass. 2000.00
Auto accident—insured killed
Paul Hussey, So. Deerfield, N. H. 28.57
Auto accident—injured neck, back
Carol Hoffman, Lebanon, N. J. 60.00
Auto accident—bruised thigh, hip
Harry Hendricks, Bridgeton, N. J. 48.57
Kicked by cow—fractured wrist
William Schmidt, Farmingdale, N. J. 139.28
Auto accident—injuries
Bernard Mironov, Middlebush, N. J. 85.71
Truck accident—injured back
Earl Blackburn, Snedekerville, Pa. 97.14
Truck accident—cuts and bruises
Ralph Decker, Montrose, Pa. 160.71
Fell off moving truck—fractured hip
Isabella Dyer, Osceola, Pa. 164.28
Auto accident—fractured jaw, concussion
Raymond Teed, Morris, Pa. 60.00
Auto accident—injured neck, jaw
Park Newton, St. Alhans, Vermont 34.28
Auto accident—bruises
Harold Wilson, North Pownal, Vermont 35.71
Truck accident—cuts, bruises

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

NEW! EXCITING! COLORFUL! NOVEL!

"Garden UNDER GLASS"



Natural Flowers, Pine & Vinylite Roses, *Sealed under glass to last for years!*

The "Garden Under Glass" was originated by one of the most famous florists in the world. His secret—retaining the freshness and color of natural flowers for years and years—is one that many others have tried to imitate time after time without success.

HERE'S one of the most breathtaking home ornaments in years — lush, exotic flowers from the forests of Brazil, sprigs of Princess pine and rich red Vinylite roses under a sealed glass centerpiece! Guaranteed to keep their freshness and beauty for years and years! Place the centerpiece on your dining table and see how your linen, china and silverware reflect its vivid colors. Your guests will marvel at it! Adds distinctive beauty to your living room when placed on window ledge, TV set, coffee or end table. Measures 19" round, 5" high. The Brazilian flowers, pine sprigs and Vinylite roses blend into a lovely cavalcade of color. A thoughtful gift for shut-ins, especially. Present supply is not large; to make sure, order TODAY! Send 1.98 check, cash or m.o. for immediate postpaid delivery. C.O.D.'s sent plus charges. 5-day money back guarantee. Order TODAY from:

THORESEN'S

Dept. 342-F-86, 352 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Now at ½ price

1.98

REG. 3.98 VALUE!

Heat-sealed to keep out air and moisture.

Flowers retain freshness and colors for years.

19 inches round, 5 inches high.

Crystal-clear glass centerpiece.

THORESEN'S, Dept. 342-F-86
352 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH me a "Garden Under Glass" at 1.98 on 5-day FREE trial — money back guarantee.

☐ 1.98 enclosed. Send postpaid.
☐ Send C.O.D. plus charges.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JULY 2, 1955

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Opposes State Power	6
Drink More Milk	8
Poultrymen Cut Costs	10
Watch for Army Worm	11
Rug Hooking	18







A Long-Ago Fourth of July

BY E. R. EASTMAN

IN THE summer of 1779, right in the middle of the Revolution and just three years after the Declaration of Independence, General James Clinton with his small army of 1800 men was camped in the wilderness at the foot of Otsego Lake, on the site of what is now the beautiful village of Cooperstown. Clinton was waiting to march down the Susquehanna—which is the outlet of Otsego Lake—to meet General John Sullivan, who was under orders from George Washington to come up the Susquehanna from Pennsylvania. It was planned that the two armies would unite where the Chemung (then called the Tioga River) joins the Susquehanna at Tioga Point, and proceed through the wilderness country westward and northward through the Finger Lakes country to the Genesee River and back again, destroying Indian villages and crops along the way.

The Clinton-Sullivan Expedition was completely successful. It broke the back of the Iroquois Confederacy, largely stopped Indian and Tory raids on the settlements and on lonely cabins, and destroyed vast quantities of crops upon which both the Indians and the British were dependent for food. It was one of the turning points of the Revolution.

Now I come to the real story of a Fourth of July celebration by General Clinton's army in 1779. The men were tired, homesick, and discouraged after their long march up the Mohawk from Albany to Canajoharie, across the height of land from Canajoharie to the head of Otsego Lake, and then down to the foot of the lake. Back of them and to the north and east lay the rough trails over which they had come. To the south and west stretched hundreds of miles of unbroken wilderness which few white men had ever seen.

General Clinton thought it was time for a rest and some livening up of the spirit of his little force, so he declared a holiday. The morning of the Fourth dawned bright and hot. The troops were drawn up on the shores of the lake, with their 5 pieces of artillery ready for action. When the order to fire came, a great roar broke out across the lake, and the smoke of powder from the muskets mingled with the light morning mist that rose from the water. Then came the thunder of the artillery. Three times the guns boomed forth, and after each time came the old yell: "Hip, Hip, Hurrah! Hip, Hip, Hurrah! Hip, Hip, Hurrah!" in a roar from the throats of 1800 men that went out across the lake and was echoed back more faintly from the woods and hills on the other side. Both firing and shouting seemed to come from one mighty voice.

When the tumult had quieted, the men were marshalled in a semicircle by columns on a rolling hill back of the lake, to listen to a sermon preached by the Reverend John Gano, a Baptist clergyman who was a chaplain in the Continental Army. When the sermon was finished, the chaplain said:

"After all, this *is* the Fourth of July, and should be a joyful occasion. Let's see what the bands can do."

The fife and drum corps set every heart to beating a little faster by playing "The White Cockade," the Irish rebel song of defiance to British authority that had suddenly become popular in America after it had been played at Concord Bridge when the Minute Men rallied in defense of the colonies:

Will you come with me, fair maid,
To wear the hat with the white cockade,
And on your cloak you shall wear a star
When the drums strike up a point of war.

The strains of "The White Cockade" died away, to be followed quickly by "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Suddenly, on their own initiative, the soldiers of the whole army were shouting lustily with the band:

The dames of France are fine and free,
And Flemish lips are willing,
And soft the maids of Italy,
And Spanish eyes are thrilling.
Still tho' I bask beneath their smile,
Their charms fail to bind me,
And my heart falls back to Erin's Isle
To the girl I left behind me.

As they listened, moved by all the emotion and music of the day, lumps came into many a throat as the soldiers thought of sweethearts and wives they had left behind in the far-away eastern settlements.

The concert concluded with the singing of "Yankee Doodle," the old English tune that the British bands had been playing in derision of the Yankees when they marched out of Boston to start the Battle of Bunker Hill. Now the Americans had turned the tables and had adopted the song for their own.

Father and I went down to camp,
Along with Cap'n Goodwin,
And there we saw the men and boys,
As thick as hasty puddin'.

Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
Yankee Doodle dandy,
Mind the music and the step
And with the girls be handy.

And so on for verse after verse until the men were thoroughly tired both emotionally and physically. Then, before dismissing them for the day, Chaplain Gano raiscd his hand *(Continued from Page 11)*



GOOD SUMMER MILK PRODUCTION TAKES *MORE* THAN

"Just Enough Grain to Get Them to the Barn"

TOP VALUE FOR SUMMER MILK PRODUCTION

•

G.L.F. 14% Grassland Dairy

•

G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker

GLF Quality — Quality That Pays Off On The Farm

THIS time of year, every produeing eow needs some grain . . . grain to make up for pastures that have dropped off . . . grain that will help keep up a cow's milk production and body weight.

Your G.L.F. man ean furnish a feed that fits your needs exactly because G.L.F. has several different dairy rations for summer. Two of the most popular this summer are G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker and G.L.F. 14% Grassland Dairy—both exeellent feeds . . . both real buys. If you aren't sure about the feed you want, ask your G.L.F. man whieh one gives the most feeding value for the money.

G.L.F. 14% GRASSLAND DAIRY—an ideal feed for eows on good pasture. It is high enough in fat and nutrients to keep the heavy producers at peak produetion and in good rig for fall . . . and its low price helps keep down the feed bill.

G.L.F. 16% MILK MAKER—provides sufficient protein even when pastures have dropped off considerably. Since it has 4% Fat and over 1400 T.D.N. per ton, thousands of dairymen feed Milk Maker all year round. Milk Maker is a whale of a buy this summer.

Remember, if your cows lose weight this summer, they'll drop off in production. And once they drop off you ean't get them back to top production in the lactation period. It will pay you to keep them in good flesh. It will pay you to grain them with one of G.L.F.'s formula feeds.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exehange, Inc.

From the Editor's MAILBAG

FOR FREE ENTERPRISE

THANK YOU for your editorial "Private Enterprise Should Develop Niagara" in the May 21, 1955 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I was very pleased to read your editorial and wholeheartedly agree with your views. I only hopc that enough people have the same idea, so that what could be a boon from private enterprise will not become a public boomerang due to political manipulations.

I believe that much of the political pressure favoring state development is merely a future attempt at getting the government in business which so many of our politicians desire. Thomas A. Edison once offered an opinion of government in "business":

"The Government never really goes into business for it never makes ends meet, and that is the first requisite of good business. It just mixes a little business and a lot of politics, and no one ever gets a chance to find out what is actually going on."

—*Gordon R. Plowe, Riverhead, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

TWO VIEWS ON S. K.'s LETTER

I AM writing this letter in regards to Mr. S. K.'s letter in the June 4 Issue. I am beginning to wonder why you publish such nonsense as that the milk price is good, and only poor management is the causc of all the trouble.

As to farmers buying T.V. sets, automobiles and other things, are not farmers and their families entitled to these things after a hard day's work? Mr. S. K. says that when farmers get caught in a "price-squeeze" they yell. I would like to know what it is if it isn't a squeezc?

Back in 1944, milk brought $3.32 per 100 pounds for 3.3% milk. That same year, a side rake sold for $125.00; today it costs $350.00. On stecl, a certain tractor sold for $882.00 with lights and starter; today it costs $1,800.00 and is not a bit better. A three-section drag was $41.00; today it is $75.00. This is true because I have the bills to prove it.

Now, if this isn't a squeeze, I would like to know where S.K. was when all this was going on. Does Mr. S.K. make a living off the farm or does he work in a shop and just live there?

A man in the shop has not less than 75c per hour, state law, while a farmer with a $30,000 investment has 39c per hour. These are U. S. Government figures.

Mr. S. K. says that feed isn't as high as it was. I don't know what kind of feed he feeds, but it is not cheap at $79.00 per ton with a $3.57 price for milk, while in 1944 feed was $57.00 per ton and milk was $3.32 per cwt. for 3.3% milk. Mr. S.K. says a farmer must use his head today. Well, Mr. S.K. of N.Y. didn't use his head when he wrote such nonsense.—*J. S., New York*

* * *

I CANNOT resist a comment on the "Too Young to Die" item in your June 4 edition of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It is the most down-to-earth common sense article we have read yet.

Life never has been easy on a farm but to those who were or are really farmers, it has much to offer that city dwellers, factory workers and street urchins never have and never can know.—*Mrs. Abram L. Stewart, Hamden, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

A PERPETUAL CALENDAR

IN your May 21, 1955 issuc on page 3 you printed an inquiry from a reader who desired to have a chart by which a person could tell at once the day of the week in which he was born.

I have an idea at one time or another she has seen the Great American calendar, a copy of which is attached, by which the day of the week for any given date may be determined from the ycar 1753 to 2052.

The Great American has printed and distributed this calendar for many years and it is available to anyone who will write to us for it.

—*D. E. MacLay, Secrctary, Great American Insurance Company, 1 Liberty Street, New York 5, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

GETS RESULTS

Certainly the good old AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reacts to people as can be proven by the huge stack of letters I received in answer to my recent inquiry regarding perpetual calendar.

I strongly advise everyone who wants information to place an ad in the grand old paper. — *Mrs. Ivan Barsc, North Bangor, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

MILK PRODUCED PER MAN

THE ARTICLE "Feeding Grain on Pasture" in the May 7 AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST asks about dairy herds which have achieved 300,000 pounds or more of milk per man.

Our DHIA yearly herd reports now include information on this matter, and for several years this has been one factor considered by the Animal Husbandry Extension Specialists in judging our annual "efficient production contest." The efficient production contest is sponsored by four affiliates of National Dairy Products Corporation operating in New York State, namely Kraft Foods Company, Sheffield Farms Company, Gencral Ice Cream Corporation and Breyer Ice Cream Corporation.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There are three kinds of people in the world: the Won'ts, the Can'ts, and the Wills. The Wont's oppose everything, the Can'ts fail in everything, and the Wills accomplish everything.

—Author unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In the 1954 contest, we had two herds which exceeded 300,000 pounds of milk per man. These were Pierson Day, Geneva and Gerald Casler of Fort Plain. Pierson Day had 301,000 pounds and Gerald Casler had 407,690 pounds. These two men ranked third and fourth respectively in over-all efficiency, since several other factors were considered in judging the contest.

Mr. Day's average yearly milk production per cow was 13,000 pounds and Mr. Casler's 11,634. Mr. Day averaged 35 cows per worker and Mr. Casler 41.

In the 1953 contest, Stanley Drzygula of Burlington Flats had 305,985 pounds of milk per man and Harold Potter of Springville had 387,907 pounds per man.

In the 1952 contest, Caleb Hyatt of Stephentown had 335,000 pounds of milk per man.

With the exception of Mr. Drzygula, high output per man in the above cases was achieved principally through good production from a large number of cows, rather than through extremely high production per cow.

I am sure there are a number of DHIA herds in New York with average production per man as high as thosc cited in this letter.—*N. W. Rollins, Executivc Secretary, New York Dairy Herd Cooperative, Inc.*

— A. A. —

Letters published on this page will bc signed with the writer's name and address unless we are requested to omit them. If you do not want your letter published state that fact in your letter and your wish will be observed.



—Photo: Union Leader, Manchester

Squash Ready for the Kettle

JIM COLBY of Colby Brothers, Litchfield, N. H., is a member of the American Agriculturist Foundation. He and his brother have record as a vegetable grower and particularly as growers of high quality squashes. In faet, Jim has been interested in breeding better squash and the new Sweetheart variety is about what hc has been looking for.

"The ideal squash," says Jim, "would be elongated and smooth with fine grain, dark yellow flesh of high flavor and sweetness and with a yellow skin, if possible." Last year the Colbys grew 100 tons of "Sweetheart" and are planning for more this year.

Much of the squash grown on the Colby Farm is prepackaged. The picture above was taken at the Faneuil Hall market area of Boston during a vegetable growers' marketing trip. From lcft to right are: Sterling Colby; Henry Macialek, Manchester; Mr. Cavallaro; James T. Colby, Michael Ashooh, Manchester; Graee Casoli and John Welch, Milford.

The squash is washed, peeled, diced and marketed in a transparent bag, ready to empty into the eooking kettle at a second's notiee.



Every now and then we make a joke about the Commies, the "Rooshins", who always claim that they invented everything first. They invented eleetrie lights, eotton gins and airplanes. They invented automobiles, telephones, penieillin, and darn near everything else. I wonder when they're gonna elaim they invented sin.

What started me figuring on that idea was that I was kinda amused at a young fella just out of college that scemed to think nobody knew anything about feeding stoek up to 10 years ago.

I guess it's easy enough for a youngster to get that idea beeause there HAVE been some great diseoveries in stock feeding in reeent years. But to hear the boy talk made me wonder how a eow ever got along before 1945.

Truth is, many eenturies ago herdsmen knew that some grazing lands were better than others. Maybe they didn't know why . . . but they were smart enough to aet aeeordingly.

Actually, there's only two major improvements in all these centuries. One is that now we know why one pasture is better than another. And two, we know what to do about it.

Now we know that some pastures are shy of the minerals that dairy and beef animals need. And when the pasture's dry, it's shy of vitamins too. The biggest mischief is that mineral starvation is a slow proeess so you don't notiee it until it's too late. Yet many, many body ailments ean be traced direetly to the laek of minerals in pasture.

The important thing to remember is this. In a modern herd, what was good enough for gran'ma IS NOT good enough for daughter. A modern, high-producing cow simply ean't produce and keep her body up on a mineral-shy pasture. So if you have herds on pasture . . . either dairy or beef, here's what you should do.

First of all, put out a Watkins Stock Mineral Block. If your stock need mineral they'll lick it off . . . if not they won't . . . so that's easy.

Then, throw out some hay. That sounds erazy but when pasture gets dry, most herds need that extra energy.

Last, and probably most important, offer a protein supplement in the barn. It doesn't have to be a high cost supplement, but it fills out the diet and is well worth the effort. You can mix a humdinger from Watkins Min-Vite for Stock (concentrated vitamin-mineral pre-mix).

No matter what the pasture's like, those easy steps will bring your herd thru the summer in beautiful shape. Talk it over with your Watkins Dealer.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

IT'S THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY, MR. MOSES, NOT YOURS

MR. LELAND SMITH, Master of the New York State Grange, is to be highly commended because, as a matter of public service, he took the time out of a busy schedule to go to Washington and make a statement for free enterprise on the development of additional electric power from the Niagara River. Mr. Smith's statement is on Page 6.

Not only the Grange but every statewide organization, dozens of chambers of commerce, many other leading organizations, the County Boards of Supervisors of the State of New York, over 320 different civic, fraternal and labor organizations in New York State, 195 newspapers and magazines in New York State, nearly all of the members of the Houe of Representatives from New York, and hundreds of individual consumers are on record as opposed to the development of this power by New York State and in favor of private enterprise doing it through five electric light and power companies.

In spite of this almost unanimous record of the people's wishes, Governor Averill Harriman and Robert Moses, Chairman of the New York State Power Authority, are doing everything they can to get permission from Congress to let New York State do this job. If they succeed in having the State develop the additional power from the Niagara River, it will eventually cost the taxpayers millions of dollars, is directly contrary to all the principles of free enterprise, and is, in fact, the best example yet of pure statism and socialism.

Mr. Moses takes the attitude that it is all right for him to use the power and prestige of his office and that of the State of New York to argue his side of the case, but when private business tries to present the facts on its side to the public, then Mr. Moses calls it "rank, high-pressure propaganda."

The people should watch this controversy, for it is the most dangerous threat to good government, free enterprise, and the people's real interests that has been up for decision in years.

MAKE MILK AVAILABLE

THE other day in a public place I struggled to get a bottle of milk out of a vending machine. It required a nickel and two pennies. I didn't have the pennies, nor any way of getting them without some bother, so I gave up.

Maybe seven cents for a half pint of milk is better than ten cents, and maybe the milk couldn't be sold at a profit at five cents, because these machines take much servicing. However, I didn't buy the milk, and I'll bet there are hundreds of others who don't drink milk from vending machines or in other public places because it isn't easily available.

BEWARE OF RABID FOXES

By E. R. Eastman

ON MY way to work the other morning I saw a big red fox that had been killed by a car. Bccausc these animals ordinarily arc so smart and wary I am sure that this one wouldn't have been killed unless it had rabies.

For years we have had to warn our grandchildren to stay close to the house because a rabid fox is absolutely without fear of humans and bent on biting a victim if he can get one. Something has been done to control these animals, but not nearly enough. Because of the danger to livestock and to people, foxes should be completely exterminated.

If by any chance a member of your family is bitten or scratched by a fox or the animal suspected of having rabies, take no chances. Rush the injured person to a doctor and consult a veterinarian about getting a diagnosis of the infected animal.

WATCH YOUR HAY

HOT hay starts many farm fires. Every mow should be carefully watched to see that the temperature doesn't get too high. A metal-sheathed hay thermometer used frequently is good insurance. With it, when you have any doubt whatever, you can locate all of the hot spots in your haymow.

POOR EGGS REDUCE CONSUMPTION

AT BREAKFAST the other morning I opened an egg that smelled to high heaven. This was a rare exception, but nevertheless it was a week before I wanted any more eggs.

Nothing will reduce consumption of eggs faster than poor quality. This is the time of year when it is especially difficult to keep eggs fresh and get them to the consumer in good condition.

While on the subject, it looks now as if poultrymen are going to have the best fall and winter in years. The output of replacement chicks this spring was off from 15% to 20%. Some old hens will be carried over, but there is every indication that there will be a good demand at fair prices for eggs. Let us hope so, for poultrymen have certainly been through the wringer, and it is time that they got a break.

A REALLY PERFECT CRUISE

WE ARE always very pleased by the response we get whenever we sponsor a new AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour. In our June 4 issue, we announced our Caribbean Cruise (January 5-20, 1956), and since then we have had hundreds of requests for the printed itinerary, as well as many reservations from folks who are not even waiting to get the itinerary. They know from past experience that our tours can't be beat, and they don't want to be left behind!

If you can possibly get away for those two weeks in January, don't miss this really perfect cruise. It's a real bargain in happiness, in memorable experience, in new friends, and in a relaxing and interesting vacation. See page 12 for more information about it and how to get a copy of the printed itinerary.

ATTEND YOUR COMING SCHOOL MEETING

IN New York Statc many of the central school districts hold their annual meetings on Tuesday, July 12 this year. If your district meets on that date it will be announced in your local paper.

Let us say with all possible emphasis that if you are not interested enough in the education of your children to attend your local school meeting, then surely you have no right to complain later about your schools or your taxes. School meetings have many powers. Next to the New England town meetings they are the most democratic institutions we have left. But there is no use of talking about grass roots control in schools, or in any other form of government, if the people themselves are not interested enough to turn out to their meetings and take part in the proceedings. For qualifications of voters in New York State see page 23.

GET BINS READY

IN SPITE of everything else that you have to do in this busy time of the year it is highly important to get your grain bins ready for the coming crop. Rats and mice not only destroy plenty of grain but they befoul it so that it is unfit for consumption. Insects are often carried over from year to year in stored grain and feed and are particularly destructive.

Rat-proofing and thorough cleaning in and around the grain bins, particularly floor cracks and window ledges, together with fumigating of left-over grain, will save money.

BAD DROUGHT

WE HAD three long rows of strawberries that shortly after blossoming time promised to produce several bushels of excellent berries. There will be all we want to use ourselves but the yield is not more than a quarter of what it should have been.

Every time I have a small experience like this I remember my farm days, and am impressed all over again with how much farming is a gamble. Supposing I had an acre or more of strawberries, or any other field crop on which my livelihood depended. Supposing I had done everything I could to produce a good crop. Then along comes a drought like this one, the worst in years in most parts of the Northeast. Where then is the farmer's livelihood?

RECIPE FOR HOMEMADE ICE CREAM

FOR years we have made our ice cream at home. I like it much better than any I can buy. Here is the recipe:

To 3 cups whole milk add 4 heaping tablespoons of powdered skim milk. Beat in 2 eggs and then add a can of sweetened condensed milk and ½ teaspoon vanilla or other flavoring. Freeze, beat well, refreeze and serve.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

Hase M'cormas & Co.
Richmond, Va.

i git the penut roster witch i by from yor man but for why gosh sake you send me no handel. you make me lose all customer. whats use roster when she have no handel. yor man lie to me. he no treet me rite. i rote ten days and my customer he holla for penut. she got no handel so what heck i gonna do wit him. dona send me handel pirty quick i send he back and by roster from myers company.

giby

yors trulic
George Gianokos

p.s. sends me 5 bu peenut. sens i rite i fine gosh darn handel in box. skuse me pleace.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 13. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: U. S. milk production for May was 13,088,000,000 pounds, 1% above May 1954 and 6% above the 10-year average for the month. It was the first time in 25 years that milk production in one month exceeded 13 billion pounds. **However, for the first 5 months of this year, U. S. milk production was 1% below the same period last year.**

The U.S.D.A. reports that, on the average, dairymen get 12c per cwt, more money for milk in bulk coolers than for milk in cans. The increase in price comes from less fat loss, lower hauling rates, and premiums in some cases. However, before you buy, do some figuring as to cost, operating expenses and possible savings to see how long it will take for savings to equal the cost. Many dairymen report satisfaction with their bulk tank, but don't assume one will be good for you until you do some figuring.

Fly time is here. Look up Page 6 of the June 4, 1955, issue for latest information on controlling flies.

CROP CONDITIONS: During May, the WINTER WHEAT estimate was down 14 million bushels, about 2%. Spring wheat forecast was for 205,991,000 bushels compared to 179,044,000 bushels last year.

Apples: June 1st condition for commercial apples indicated a U. S. crop about equal to last year. However, production in the eastern and central areas will be lower than last year and in other areas will be larger.

Peaches: This year's peach crop is forecast at 48 million bushels, 22% less than last year and 30% below the 1943-52 average. The short crop is due primarily to early frost in the South. In New York, expected production is 1,300,000 bushels, nearly 30% above last year. New England peach crop is expected to be 18% above last year.

UNIONS AND FARMERS: Labor union policies and accomplishments affect farmers in many ways. Labor unions are necessary and desirable but occasionally they need a "check rein" which can be applied if public sentiment is strong enough.

Several labor union policies cannot be logically approved by farmers. They include the "closed shop" which denies a man the right to work unless he joins a union, secondary boycotts which persecute an innocent company for the purpose of winning an argument with another company, and any assumption that labor is entitled to all the benefits of increased efficiency. **Increases in efficiency should be split three ways, part going to the workers, part to the owners of the business and part to consumers in the form of lower prices.**

Also to be resisted to the last ditch is the assumption that labor unions should help decide national agricultural policy such for example as the reimposition of 90% supports on basic farm commodities.

COST-PRICE SQUEEZE: Northeastern dairymen and poultrymen are meeting the cost-price squeeze in several ways. They are growing more feed on the farm, getting more production per acre, per cow and per hen, improving roughage to cut down the need for grain, and buying equipment with judgment in order to accomplish more without working any harder.

SHORTS: The average U. S. family's food bill takes about 25% of the income, the same percentage as was used 35 years ago. **However, far more and much better food is eaten than was the case 35 years ago.**

In the past eight years, total U. S. farm production has risen 14%. In the same period, the number of farm workers has dropped by 18%.

Evaporation of gasoline in above-ground tanks can run as much as 15 gallons a month for every 100 gallons stored. The loss can be reduced by having tanks under ground, or by installing a pressure relief cap at the opening where the tank is filled.

History shows no case where government has guaranteed prosperity and prevented depressions. Economists generally agree that there will be no depression in 1955. However, everyone will be wise when making plans in figuring the possibility of a depression at some future date. —*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THERE ain't a thing, I always say, that beats a summer holiday; existence would be dull indeed without this chance to fill our need for letting worries melt away by skipping work an extra day. If history did not create a day that we could celebrate, I'll bet we'd have invented one just so we wouldn't miss the fun of watching bands parading by or rockets bursting in the sky, of hearing politicians din about the awful state we're in, and picnicking on food that's grand though covered o'er with ants and sand.

The days when ev'ry baseball game brought me some more undying fame have long since disappeared, but now the boys agree they don't know how an inning could be played, by gee, without an umpire good as me, and I maintain my winning pace by copping each three-legged race. Then when the day is almost spent and in the horseshoe tournament the amateurs are weeded out, I show 'em what it's all about. There's just one catch: Mirandy spends all day just chinning with her friends, so next day she's all set to go while I must rest a week or so.



WILL **YOU** BE AMONG THE **FAVORED FEW** OR THE **MORTGAGED MANY?**

If the new power development at Niagara Falls is constructed by government (either federal or state), the major benefits from this project will be realized by the "favored few." Who are these "favored few" — this "privileged class"? Less than 5% of the people of New York State who now get their electric power from tax free cooperatives and municipal power plants plus a limited number of large industrial plants. Under legislation now before Congress for federal and state development of Niagara power, these groups would receive "preference" in the purchase of this new electric power.

But what about the "mortgaged many"? Their tax dollars would go towards helping those "favored few" pay for their government-produced electricity. You see, in spite of what some "planners" would have you believe, you still can't get "something for nothing" in this world. No matter *who* develops the additional (new) power at Niagara Falls, it will cost tremendous sums of money. Where will that money come from? If the government does it, it will raise money by issuing tax-free government bonds, which of course bring in no tax revenue at all. The land and the buildings, the transmission and distribution lines will all be tax-free . . . another loss of tax revenue. And the government doesn't pay income taxes to itself, so there again, vital taxes will be lost. No wonder government agencies can offer so-called "cheaper" power. But what they "save" has to be made up by other taxpayers.

What if tax-paying electric companies were to do the job? Private funds would be used to build the multi-million dollar plant. The private companies would pay an estimated 23 million dollars a year in federal, state and local taxes bringing their taxes to more than $200 million dollars a year. In addition, they would pay more than five million dollars a year to New York State for the use of the falling water. And the tax-paying electric companies would distribute the power equitably to *all* customers in New York State without discrimination.

The "favored few" might not be quite so well-off, but the tax burden of the "mortgaged many" would certainly be considerably less because of the new tax money coming in to federal, state and local governments. And any possible savings in the cost of the hydro-generated power would be passed on to 100% of the people in New York State.

Let your Senators and Representatives in Washington and your State Assemblymen and Senators know how you feel about Niagara power. It's for *you* to decide whether government or Free Enterprise will develop this new power.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE FACT BOOKLET
89 EAST AVE. • ROCHESTER 4, N. Y.

ALWAYS AT ROCHESTER GAS RG&E YOUR SERVICE and ELECTRIC

Why Take a Chance?

You're Sure to Need the Quality You Get

in BAZOOKA Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SPIRAL GRAIN LOADERS



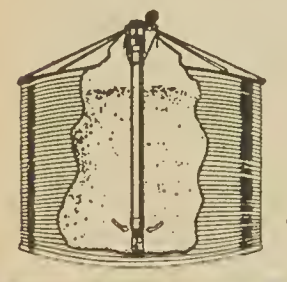
With All the Advantages of Design and Construction that Mean Better Service at Lower Cost

Most complete quality line on the market! Five different models for all purposes and pocketbooks . . . featuring high speed sealed bearings head and tail, heavy lock joint tubing, sectional tube construction, gas or electric drive. And at the new lower prices for 1955 Bazooka augers are a bargain buy. Now is the time to see the Bazooka dealer. *FREE CIRCULARS* return mail. Write today.

Great New Low Cost Super Scooper



Full 4", 11', 33 pound auger with sectional extensions to 21 feet. Sealed head bearing centers auger in tube for better performance, longer life. Up to 400 bu. per hr. Complete with mounting bracket and carrying handle.



New BAZOOKA Grain Turner

Vertical auger installed inside bin elevates grain from bottom to top where it is distributed by a unique paddle device. Turns approximately 400 bu. per hr. Easily removable head drive.

WYATT MFG. CO., INC.
Since 1903 Dept. B-278 Salina, Kansas

Distributed and Stocked by
STONE WELD. & MACH. WORKS, Honeoye, N. Y.
MARTIN HDWE. & IMP. CO., Hagerstown, Md.



This Ringling Bros Circus team appears in the Greatest Show on Earth

Famous teams keep fit with ABSORBINE

It's not coincidence that famous exhibition teams and weight-hauling champians are treated regularly with Absarbine. This world famous liniment works while the horse is on the job, helps prevent a simple bruise or swelling fram becaming a more serious Bog Spavin or Bowed Tendan condition. Does not blister skin. Only $2.50 for a large bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8 x 12 @ $7.68
Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Grange Opposes State Development Of NIAGARA POWER

A Statement by LELAND D. SMITH, Master of the New York State Grange Before the Committee on Public Works of the U. S. House of Representatives Recently

I AM HERE before your committee, as an act of courtesy by you, to represent the New York State Grange, an organization composed of approximately 135,000 rural and small town folk, an organization made up of people in the lower and medium income bracket, all of whom are taxpayers and believe very sincerely in the American system that has built this great country of ours to where it is today, namely, the free enterprise system.

I want it understood that I am not appearing here in behalf of any corporation or company but only in behalf of what we of the Grange believe to be the interests of all people who live within transmission range of Niagara Falls.

The whole subject seems to boil down to the decision between two issues: (1) state owned and controlled, subsidized power, or (2) power produced under the management of companies or corporations, built by the sale of bonds which are not tax exempt, operated by these eompanies or corporations who will pay into the local, state and national treasuries several millions of dollars in taxes yearly. This will be done at a time when the local municipalities and New York state government are casting about desperately to broaden the tax base, also at a time when federal government is turning thumbs down on the sale of tax exempt bonds.

Favors Free Enterprise

There is nothing in the policies of the Grange organization, either in New York State or nationwide, which favors subsidized power at Niagara. One brief statement from the records of our last National Grange session, held at Spokane, Washington, in November 1954, and contained in the report of the committee on National Welfare of which I was a member, states, "We believe that as long as the federal budget is unbalanced and the national government is heavily in debt Congress should exercise restraint in appropriating public funds for the development of national resources unless the development is essential to the national welfare and development by private enterprise is impossible."

Our own New York State Grange has for years been on record favoring private development of Niagara power and I quote from the 1954 Journal of proeeedings a resolution adopted by the delegate body assembled at Jamestown, New York:

"Whereas the state and national Grange has always favored private enterprise and:

Whereas Free Enterprise reduces public indebtedness; therefore be it resolved, that the New York State Grange do all in its power to establish a more efficient use of transportation, power development and farm operations which promote private or free enterprise."

We of the Grange believe that the Niagara power should be developed by private enterprise for a good many reasons:

1. It is purely a power project. It does not involve navigation, flood control, reclamation or irrigation.

2. The project is simply an addition to the existing hydro-electric development at Niagara in which private enterprise pioncered some sixty years ago.

3. A government constructed and controlled project at Niagara would open the way for government control in all types of enterprise and industry, including the farming industry, and you are all familiar with the fact that the farming industry, especially in New York, would much prefer to do its own thinking.

4. Private development at Niagara would involve, I understand, the expenditure of approximately 400 millions of dollars which would be used for the purchase of goods and services necessary to the erection and maintenance of such a development. This, we think would be much preferred rather than having 400 million of tax exempt bonds issued because we need the some 23 million tax dollars that would flow from such a development each year.

5. Unlike certain undeveloped areas of the country which have been granted tax subsidies in .the form of tax free power, New York State is a fairly well developed area and does not require any tax subsidy at the expense of the general taxpayer with the incumbent governmental restrictions that certainly go along with a subsidy.

6. The millions of people in New York State are well served by the present private utilities.

7. We cannot see where government operation would be at all valuable from a monetary standpoint, because our average residential and farm electric rates per K.W. hour are now below the cost of government operated plants in the Northeast such as Coulee and Hoover. Our average residential rate is .023c per K.W.H. The farm electric rate is .0196c. The average amount used residentially is 2685 K.W. per month; the average farm consumption is 5550 K.W.H., in contrast to the national average of 0.269c per K.W. The price per K.W.H. has been steadily declining with the increased use of power in New York State, and of course is very unlikely to advance beeause of the watchful eye of the Public Service Commission, which as you all know has jurisdiction over the rate structure.

8. We of the Grange cannot see a reason why we should be in opposition to the other agricultural groups in the state, the business people, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Labor, the Supervisors Association of the State, and other eivic groups that are working to keep this America of ours from going under socialistic regime. The only people or organizations that we oppose are the ones who wish and are advocating a scheme of things where all will be centrally controlled.

What We Want

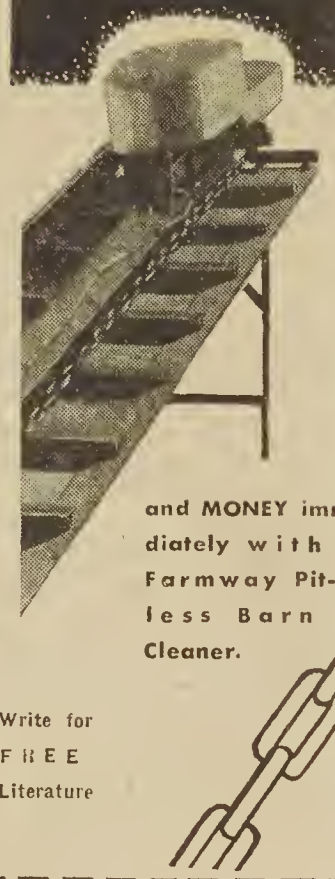
President Eisenhower has stated that the Niagara issue should be resolved in accordance with the wishes of the local people concerned. The Grange is a non political organization and is only working for what we consider to be the best interests of all people concerned.

The delegate body of our State Grange, comprised of people who are taxpayers in New York coming from 56 counties in the state (the counties comprising greater New York do not have Grange organization in them) have voted unanimously time and time again to allow private companies or corporations to develop the additional power at Niagara, and they fully recognize that the existing corporations, namely, Niagara Hudson, Consolidated Edison, New York State Electric & Gas, Rochester Gas & Electric, and

(Continued on Page 11)

Immediate Delivery

FARMWAY BARN CLEANER



YOU can be all set for fall if you install your Farmway now... Fits any barn. Start saving TIME and MONEY immediately with a Farmway Pitless Barn Cleaner.

Write for FREE Literature

10 YEAR WARRANTY ON CHAIN Hi-Test, Heat Treated, Long life assurance.

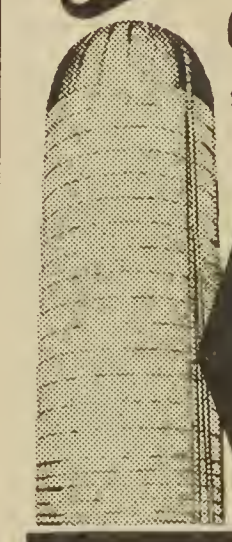
SNAVELY SILO SALES, INC.
Box C10, Landisville, Pa.
Please send FARMWAY BARN CLEANER Literature
Name .....
Address .....
Town ..... State .....

Who Said the Best Costs More?

Feature-by-Feature,

New GRANGE "Super" SILO

gives you GREATER VALUE still at a MODERATE PRICE



"A Tower of Efficiency"
Heavy plaster coat
Interlocking staves
Larger doors
New Safety features

MAIL COUPON NOW FOR FREE FOLDER



GRANGE SILO CO., INC.
Dept. A-7
RED CREEK, N. Y.
Send me new Grange picture folder showing new exclusive features.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
Easy Terms Available

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

QUICK FREEZERS FOR HOME GARDENERS

A HOME gardener should have a quick frcezer if he has the land, the time and the energy to grow crops enough for both summer and winter. But how many gardeners have all of these? I don't. The first object of the home vegetable garden is to produce food of the quality which cannot be purchased in stores.

First among the needs of the home garden I would place corn for it loses more in the process of marketing than any other crop. It takes more land than many crops but comparatively little work. Next I might place asparagus, for it begins in April when there are so few other fresh crops.

Next in value for the home garden I might place lettuce. Choice varieties like Mignonette, when started early, give a product so much superior to store kinds as to cause remarks of praise and surprise from friends. It has thc added advantage of coming in May whcn there are few other fresh vegetables.

Cucumbers are another crop which surprises people brought up on store vegetables. I have had more praise for my cucumbers than any other vegetable. Peas, cabbage and tomatoes are

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If exercise will eliminate fat, how in the world do some people get double chins?—Author unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

other crops which cannot be purchased of the highest quality.

I also grow beans (including snap beans, broad beans, lima beans and shell beans), broccoli, egg plant, muskmelons, whitc potatoes and sweet potatoes, though if there were not enough space, I would omit these last, for the quality is not enough superior to those from the stores.

Radishes are in a peculiar situation. They are usually recommended as easy crops for beginners, and yet I have never succeeded in growing them equal to those purchased. I would omit them from the home garden as well as most of the other root crops, that is, unless I had surplus land and energy.

Having produced enough to keep the family supplied during spring, summer and fall, I do not have either land or time (after a full day's work in my business) to grow more for a freezer. While a full frcezer is a good thing to start the winter with, the gardener should be warned against trying to do more than he will be ready to keep up.

—A. W. Forbes, Worcester, Mass

* * *

The Other Side

I CAN see somc reason for some of Mr. Forbes' conclusions, but after considerable experience I disagree with some of them.

In the first place, it has been our experience that the quality of the processed vegetables, either frozen or canned, varies quite as much as when they are fresh. In the second place, if you arc growing a garden, it seems to me that it is not too much more work to grow a little more, so that some can be frozen.

The following vegetables are the ones we like best to freeze; Peas, lima beans, asparagus, and among the fruits, strawberries and raspberries. To those we might add rhubarb which classifies as a vegetable, but which we use the same as a fruit.

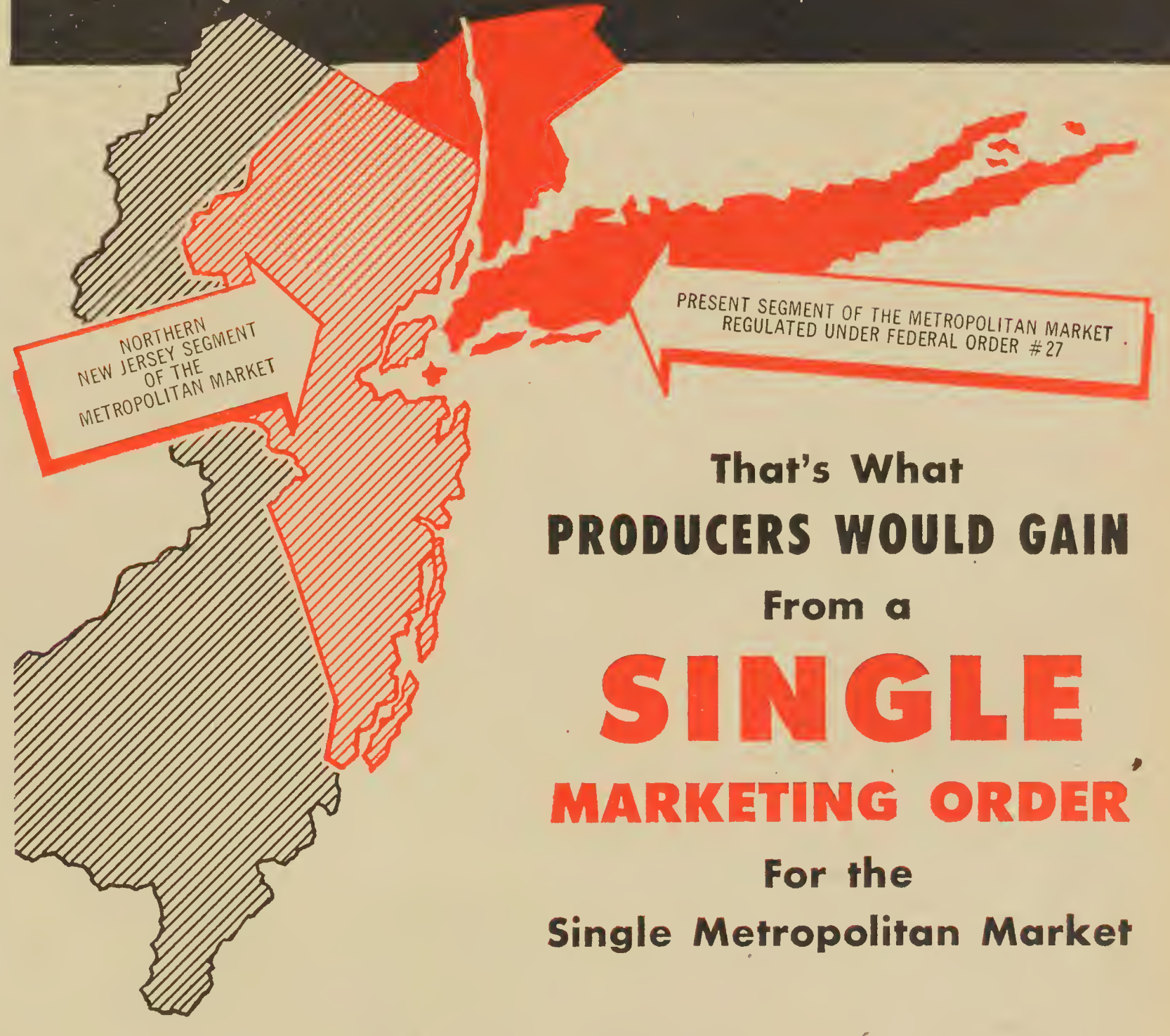
We also preserve snap beans, sweet corn, peaches and pears, but those we prefer to have canned.

I would have gravc doubts as to the advisability of buying a freezer if you have also to buy the fruits and vegetables to put into it, but if you have a garden, I would surely buy a freezcr and plan on growing enough to fill it.

—H. L. Cosline

15 MILLION *Additional* MILK DOLLARS

20c or More Per Hundredweight ABOVE Present New York Order Blend Prices

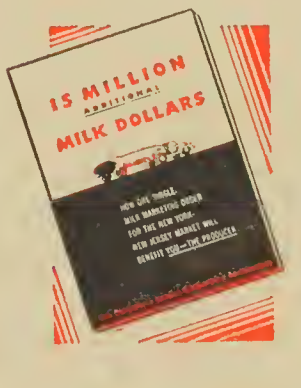


That's What PRODUCERS WOULD GAIN From a SINGLE MARKETING ORDER For the Single Metropolitan Market

Every sale and merchandising expert in the nation knows that "Greater New York"—which includes 3½ million people in Northeastern New Jersey—is *one natural* market. But Federal Market Order #27 under which milk is sold in New York City does not include the New Jersey counties across the Hudson River. *That omission costs all dairy producers supplying the area at least $15 million dollars every year in lost revenue.*

YOU CAN HELP RECOVER THAT LOSS

You can put more money in your own pocket. You can protect your investment in land and livestock. All by working now to insure that the promised hearing to consider Federal regulation of milk supplied to the Northern New Jersey-New York metropolitan market will result in a single order for the market on both sides of the Hudson River.



If you have any questions, just ask a Dairymen's League Director, a County President or one of the Dairymen's League field men. They'll be glad to give you the straight facts, or to give you a free copy of the League's special booklet, "15 Million Additional Milk Dollars". It discusses the entire matter in a clear and convincing manner.

HERE'S HOW

You Can Help to Get a Single Marketing Order for the Single Metropolitan Market

TELL your friends and neighbors about the hearing. Get them to study up on the problem by giving them a copy of the free booklet mentioned above.

WRITE the Dairy Branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Let them know how you feel. If you favor a single order—say so. Write to your state milk authorities, too.

TALK or write to your local congressmen, senators and members of your state legislature.

COME to the hearings, and if you can—testify.

SUPPORT the Dairymen's League in its fight-to-the-finish for a more stable, profitable Metropolitan market for you and your producer friends and neighbors.

GET other farm organizations to which you and your friends belong to support one single milk marketing order for the Metropolitan market.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

How I Get My Family to Drink More Milk

Prize Letters in Our Latest Contest



HOW do I get my family to use milk? First of all I set a good example. "Grandma drinks milk, so we will too."

From the time the babies were small, milk at every meal has been a matter of course. For breakfast each may have a small glass of fruit juice, but there is always also a large glass to fill at least twice with milk, besides milk for cereal.

At other meals, instead of a glass of water at each place I set an empty tumbler and have on our table a big pitcher of well cooled milk. For the one granddaughter who doesn't like plain milk too well (and as an incentive for an extra glass for the others) I have chocolate syrup to add.

Cookies and milk are always available as a between meal snack or to top off other meals. Bread and milk or crackers and milk serve for that "bite to eat" in a hurry.

The standard picnic beverage is cold milk.

A favorite dessert is an old fashioned rice pudding: one half cup rice, one cup sugar, nutmeg, a quart of milk; bake slowly two hours. Other desserts we like are chocolate and tapioca puddings and cream pie. All these take milk. I never use prepared mixes or fillings.

As main dishes, escalloped potatoes and escalloped onions rank high. I also use milk or cream, as well as dairy butter, in vegetables like peas or string beans.

Sunday night snack at our house is often milk toast — each toasted slice generously buttered and dunked in a dish of hot milk.

I wouldn't know how to serve meals without milk.—*H.F.S., N.Y.*

* * *

SET AN EXAMPLE

FOR years I had the usual trouble most mothers have in getting their children to drink milk. Despite all my pleas, fancy glasses, colored straws (plus some threats and unhappiness, I'm afraid) invariably one or the other of our children would leave the table without drinking his or her milk. Of course their father and I never drank any either—we had tea or coffee.

Then, three years ago this winter, I had quite a sick spell and was ordered by the doctor to drink milk. So I started pouring out four glasses of milk each meal. I had to drink mine. Daddy drank his, and believe it or not, both of the youngsters just naturally started to do what they saw their mother and father doing.

It was as simple as that. Now we are a milk drinking family. We like it. The four of us drink three quarts a day, plus what is used in baking and cooking.

Perhaps my experience might help other mothers to induce their family to drink more milk. Just drink milk yourselves. I guess most children like to copy their parents—certainly ours do.

—*Mrs. H. W., N. Y.*

* * *

THEY MIX THEIR OWN

WHEN our family moved from an apartment in the village to the country there was quite a problem getting the children to drink enough milk. There was much more milk to use up, too, even with giving half a day's milking to a calf and pig. I made puddings, chowders, creamed dishes and ice cream but still the children were not getting the milk they should.

One day I took the children to the city on an outing. I treated them to frappes at a drug store and noticed how eagerly they downed them. Right then and there I hit on an idea to encourage their milk-drinking habits. I set pans of milk, skimmed them and made ice cream from the cream. Sometimes it was vanilla, sometimes other flavors. I made home-made frappes from the skimmed milk and ice cream using my electric mixer. The children were delighted!

Then I tried making chocolate, coffee and molasses milk, topping the glasses with spoonfuls of whipped cream and either chopped nutmeats, chopped cherries or chocolate shots. They liked that too. Since then I have purchased an electric blender which makes their preparation easier. The children have learned to mix their own milk shakes and frappes.—*B.C., N. H.*

* * *

BY INDIRECTION

IF YOU wish to increase children's milk consumption, don't let them know what you are trying to do. Your earnest endeavor may set them against it. Don't say, "Now if you don't drink your milk, you won't get any pie." It is better to say, "After you have drunk your milk, we'll have our dessert and you may have another glass of milk if you want it."

At one time I had a small group of undernourished, pre-school children (ages from three to just past five) who required extra food in the forenoon and afternoon. Some of them at least had never had enough food, and others were used to munching haphazardly on pop, candy, etc. The project was to get them on a schedule of wholesome food, not to interfere with regular meals. We set 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. for parties or picnics. They never realized what our object was but only that we were giving them a good time.

In the morning they had cookies and glasses of plain milk or a milk drink (cocoa or chocolate very rarely). The plain milk might have a drop of lemon extract and yellow food color or vanilla and pink color. Sometimes the milk was whipped up with berry juice or unset Jello. When it had a spoonful of maple syrup in it, they had small crackers instead of cookies. In the afternoon they would get a small glass of milk with an ice cream cone, baked custard, a dish of pink ice cream or an ice cream soda. On cool or rainy days, there might be egg soup with oyster crackers, celery or tomato soup with alphabets, or thin milk gruel with animal crackers on it. The bowls had pictures on the bottom and the soup was eagerly eaten to find out who had the bear, the pussy cat, or the little girl in the swing.

By September, those children each weighed a pound or two above standard and were a happy, playful bunch.

—*Mrs. W.E.R., N. Y.*

* * *

NO TEARS

MY FIRST thoughts were, "There's no use in my writing anything on "How I Get My Family To Use Milk," because my family uses milk and there is no problem." Then I wondered why, and thus have tried to analyze the situation and perhaps arrive at a few observations and conclusions.

1. We have four healthy boys ages 3 to 13 with seemingly bottomless stomachs.

2. Milk has always been on the table and for Mom and Dad too.

3. I use small glasses for the small fry.



For breakfast these boys go for oatmeal with milk.

4. We have no tears or punishment over the inevitable spills.

5. When there is a possibility of grass or ensilage flavor there's chocolate milk or molasses in milk (a favorite) before flavors have a chance to be detected.

6. If milk should be refused at a particular meal we just ignore it. Next time it's all right.

The only situation I ever had — it never reached the problem stage—was when we moved from the city to a farm. The older boys, then ages 2 and 4, saw cows being milked. They said, "We want milk from bottles, not cows." Nothing was said, but I got some milk bottles and stored milk in them in the refrigerator instead of other containers. This incident was soon forgotten.

—*C.H.P., N.Y.*

NOT FATTENING

WITH a houseful of growing teenage girls, I realize that milk is a pretty fundamental food for them, but when they shied away from it, I learned it was because they'd heard it was fattening!

So I compromised with them by taking the top cream off, since that way it lacks only its fat and vitamin A, while the protein, calcium and B vitamin remain. Then, by buying commercial skim milk for their favorite chocolate and fruit drinks, and combining buttermilk with cottage cheese and fresh garden vegetables for colorful slimming salads, they get the milk they need.

In addition my husband and I set the example by drinking milk at every meal and calling for it in restaurants, and I'm sure this has a salutary effect too.—*S. C., Fla.*

* * *

NO LEFT-OVERS

MY FAMILY will drink three quarts of milk in one meal if I take four or five ripe bananas and cut up, then whip with ⅔ of a cup of sugar and two teaspoons of vanilla. I add this to my pitcher of good, rich, ice-cold milk. It makes a hit every time and no left-overs to store.—*Mrs. J.B., Vt.*

* * *

DISGUISED

WE ARE a family of three adults and we do like to drink coffee. In order to consume more milk, I decided to make our coffee with whole milk instead of water. I put one teaspoonful of instant coffee into each cup and pour hot milk over it. It is delicious and nutritious.—*Mrs. E.S., N. Y.*

* * *

FLAVORED

AS A child I was not fond of plain milk but my grandomther often gathered a few leaves of the wild peppermint or spearmint which grew in the "spring-run" near her home, and steeped the washed leaves as we do tea, then with plenty of milk and a bit of sugar I liked the milk. Sometimes she washed some fresh catnip twigs too, and when it had been steeped and strained through a little wire sieve, it was set by our plate at table instead of the tea the grownups were having. Of course the mint was just bait to get us all to drink more milk, and now that I have three small grandchildren I do the same for them. It is not unusual for one of them to bring in from the dooryard a handful of the fragrant leaves, drop them without a word on the kitchen table, then expect whoever is getting the next meal to remember to make him mint tea.—*Mrs. R.C., N.Y.*

* * *

APPLE SHAKE

ONE idea that we hit upon some time ago that seems to appeal to our boys is to make what they call "Apple Shakes." It is done this way: Fill a jar partly full of milk, then add a few tablespoons of applesauce. Then shake the mixture vigorously for a few moments, pour into glass and drink. It makes a tasty appetizing drink. Try it and you'll see.—*C.E.T., N.Y.*

The QUESTION BOX



Does feed which Northeastern dairymen and poultrymen buy sell at prices representing the support level?

For some time most grains bought for the manufacturing of feed has been bought at less than support levels with the exception of soy beans. This is another evidence that supports do not work as effectively as many people claim.

Is the usual wiring of a farm adequate for serving a bulk milk cooler?

Such a milk cooler can be added on a farm which is already adequately wired, but on many farms one piece of equipment after another has been added until the system is overloaded. As a result the efficiency of the current is lessened and danger of fire is increased. If your wiring is old and if a number of electrical appliances has been added, better have it checked.

How much does machine crushing of hay speed up drying?

About 30-50% or, in terms of time, from a half day to a day.

How does a part-time farmer make his payments into the social security fund?

Assuming that you are working in a job that is covered by social security, your employer will deduct your tax from your wages and send it in. This tax is deducted from your pay up to the amount of $4,200 a year.

If you earn only $4,000, you could then report $200 net earnings from your part-time farming so that you will be covered for the maximum amount. In other words, part-time farming can be used to build up credits to the maximum amount.

Is stalk rot a new disease of corn?

It probably is not new but it seems to be becoming more serious. The principal symptom is the breaking down of the stalks near the ground level. It does not seriously influence the yield of silage corn, but it does lower the production of corn for grain.

The disease is caused by a fungus and the only control known at present is to use resistant hybrids, for example, Cornell M-4.

What is meant by "Zero Pasture?"

The term is applied to a program of cutting grass and bringing it to the cows rather than letting the cows graze it.

Is the use of an electric fence satisfactory for keeping foxes away from chickens?

There are many opinions that it is effective if it is installed with insulated supports near the bottom of a woven wire fence. It should be 6 to 8 inches from the ground and 6 inches outside the fence. However, you will have to keep grass and weeds down so they will not short-circuit the fence and one good way to do this is to use fuel oil or a chemical weed killer.

Survey Shows Small Returns For Canning Tomatoes in 1954

TOMATOES for processing, according to a report recently published by the N. Y. College of Agriculture, are grown at high cost and widely variable returns. The study is based on data obtained from 94 farms in Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara, Orleans and Monroe counties for the 1954 crop.

The report, which divides the farms between those that grew less and those that grow more than ten acres of the crop, indicates an average per acre loss of $23.45 for the small acreage group and a profit of $41.41 per acre on the farms that had the larger plantings.

The net returns of the small acreage group ranged from a profit of $88 per acre on the farms with high yields (14 ton), to a loss of $120 per acre on the farms that harvested an average yield of three ton per acre. The average yield of the group of small acreage growers was eight tons per acre.

Fifty four farms that grew an average of 20 acres of tomatoes, realized a net return of $40.41 per acre. Of that group, seventeen farms with yields of 15 tons per acre, showed a profit of $127 and sixteen farms with yields of but 5 ton sustained a per acre loss of $58.53.

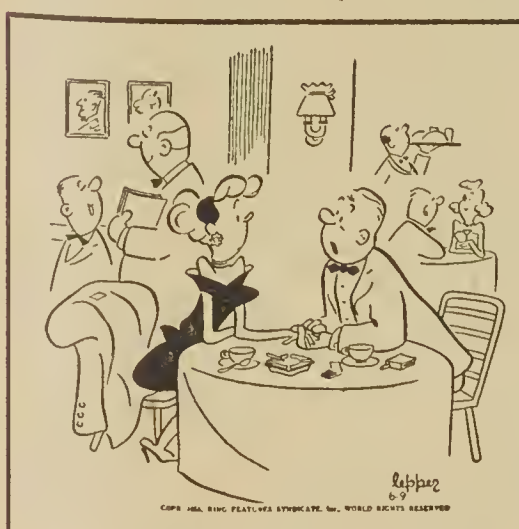
The cost of growing an acre of tomatoes in 1954, according to the survey, was $180 in the case of the small acreage farms and $166 for the volume producers. With a harvest cost of $90 and $104, the total per acre investment of all the farms was $270.

The gross returns were $246 for the small acreage group and $310 for the large, and the net was minus $24 and plus $40 per acre, respectively. Picking, loading and hauling the crop to the processing plants accounted for 40% of the total cost.

Growing costs were divided rather equally between labor and power, (25%), fertilizer (25%) plants (20%) spraying, land charge, and use of equipment (30%).

Although but twelve thousand acres of tomatoes for processing are currently grown in western New York, as compared to 27 thousand in 1946, the volume of product has not declined. A similar reduction in acreage, the report states, has occurred in all producing areas except California.

New York ranking seven, is exceeded in tomato production by Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio. California, which grows 100 thousand acres and produces 1.5 million tons, grows one half of the national crop. — *Bill Stempfle, Secretary, New York Canning Crop Growers Co-op.*



"Ellen, there's something I've been wanting to ask you all evening long. Did you bring any money with you?"

Enter This Exciting New "BETTER DAYS AHEAD" Big-Prize Contest Now!

WIN ONE OF 26

FERGUSON 35 TRACTORS FREE*



IT'S EASY:

1. Get an official contest entry blank from your local authorized Ferguson Dealer.
(For form equipment owners. Complete details on form.)

2. Receive an on-the-farm demonstration of the Ferguson "35" from your Ferguson Dealer.

3. Fill in the entry blank, including a short statement on "There are BETTER DAYS AHEAD with a Ferguson "35" because . . ."

4. Mail completed entry blank.
Contest starts July 1, ends September 30, 1955.

DO IT TODAY . . .

. . . get on your Ferguson Dealer's list to have a Ferguson "35" BETTER DAYS AHEAD Demonstration. He'll show you . . .

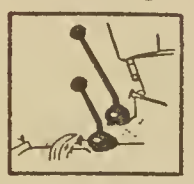
Why the Ferguson "35" with 4-Way Work Control is years ahead

Quadramatic Control



For Lift control, double-acting Draft control, Response control and Position control.

Dual-Range Transmission



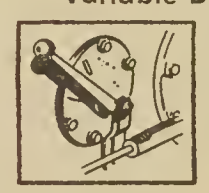
Provides six forword, two reverse speeds; fits tractor speed exactly to the work.

"2-Stage" Clutching



Controls both tractor movement ond live PTO with one foot pedal.

Variable-Drive PTO

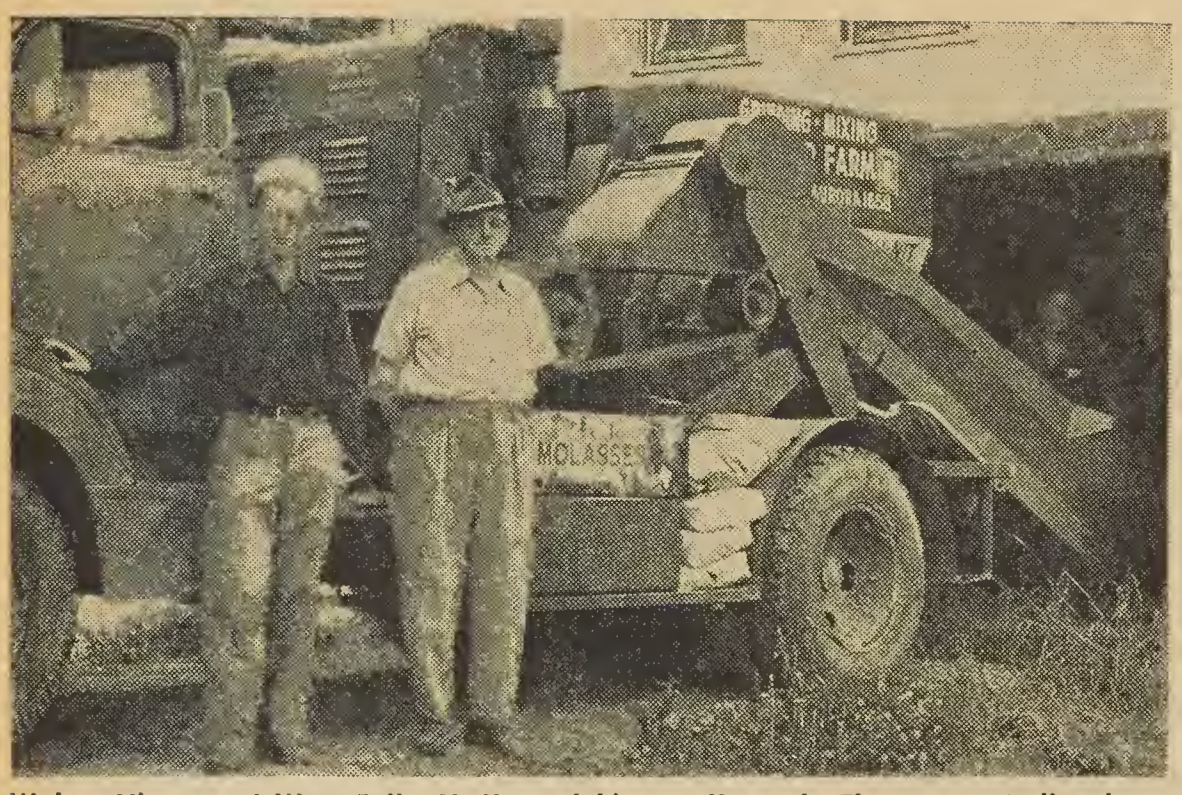


Provides drives in rotio to troctor ground speed, or to tractor engine speed.

and other features to let you farm more . . . work less

*To be awarded the winner in each of Ferguson's 26 major distribution areas

Get official entry blank with full contest information today from your Ferguson Dealer



Walter Nieman of West Falls, N. Y., and his son Kenneth. They are standing by a custom grinder and mixer which comes to the farm when needed and combines home-grown grain with a high protein supplement to make mash for the hens.

How Three Poultrymen Cut Costs *and* Save Steps

By HUGH COSLINE

POULTRYMEN have many ways of cutting production costs, but on a recent visit to three Erie County, New York, poultrymen, I found that all were saving steps in various ways, also growing some feed on the farm.

A big time saver for Walter Nieman of West Falls is a steam jenny. This is a machine for cleaning and disinfecting by the use of live steam. Oil heats the water which is pumped through a coil in the machine and a steam pressure of 120 pounds is created in 5 minutes. A small tank holds the disinfectant which can be introduced into the steam in any desired amount. One hundred feet of hose to deliver the steam makes it unnecessary to move the machine frequently. The jenny is used not only for cleaning and disinfecting houses but also in the potato storage house, and to clean farm equipment thoroughly before putting on a new coat of paint.

Other labor savers include running water for the hens, a bucket elevator for taking feed to the upper stories, an egg washer, and holes in the floors in the upper stories of the poultry house so litter can be pushed into them so it falls right into the manure spreader. Eleven hundred layers are also kept on the ground floor on a nearby rented farm, and here the manure and litter are pushed to the front of the house with a garden tractor and a snowplow. The main poultry house is insulated and flue-ventilated. Mr. Nieman claims he does not do much hard work any more and that most of it is done by his son, Kenneth, and a full-time man.

Mr. Nieman keeps 2300 layers and also grows 25 acres of potatoes as a cash crop. Enough corn, wheat and oats are grown on the farm to supply all of the scratch feed and part of the mash. The mash is ground at the farm, and a 36% protein supplement is added in correct amounts to the low protein grain.

Eggs are candled and graded and sold in Buffalo in dozen cartons carrying Mr. Nieman's name and customers who appreciate quality eggs come back for more. Because there is always a demand for large eggs, about 500 old hens are kept over into the second year.

The prices which Mr. Nieman gets for eggs are determined by taking the highest quotation from a Buffalo daily, adding 6c to cover the cost of handling, and then adding a premium of several cents, the exact amount varying according to the season and market conditions.

Pullets are grown on range, but Mr. Nieman says he would raise them in confinement if he could do it without another building. Between 1600 and 1800 sexed pullets are bought, part in February and part in April. On range, losses were 100 pullets from 1100 put out.

* * *

My next step was the nearby farm of Norman Reading, which was a somewhat larger operation. Mr. Reading keeps 6000 layers in a remodeled dairy barn, and hatches about 100,000 chicks which he delivers to poultrymen in the area.

For many years, Mr. Reading grew potatoes, but he has two reasons for discontinuing them entirely. 1. He will be able to raise more feed on the farm. 2. The potato storage, which is in the basement adjacent to a pen of hens, will be used to house more hens.

Up to now, most of the home grown grain has been used for scratch. More grain will be grown and some of it will be ground for mash. Mr. Reading owns a combine which harvests wheat, oats and barley. Last year he hired a corn picker, later shelling the corn on the barn floor with the combine. However, he will try harvesting the corn in the field with the combine. By raising a large part of the grain fed, he figures he can weather any unfavorable time that may come, and which may force some men out of the poultry business.

The laying pens which occupy three stories of the building, are provided with running water, and waterers and feeders are put on top of wire-covered roosting pits. Roll-away nests are being given a trial, but Mr. Reading says that so far he gets too many cracked eggs.

Pullets are raised on range, and steps are saved by filling the round metal feeders with mash once a week and by spreading grain with a fertilizer spreader. In addition to saving labor, the latter practice keeps the pullets spread out and lessens the danger of developing bare spots in the ladino range.

Eggs are washed in the same type of machine used by Mr. Nieman, but while Mr. Nieman uses 5 cans of lye in 45 gallons of water at a temperature of 90° F., Mr. Reading uses a quaternary ammonia compound which was developed especially for cleaning eggs.

Part of the eggs on the Reading farm go to retail stores and part to a commission house, but the plans are to increase the store business. Mr. Reading has been in the poultry business for 22 years, Mr. Nieman for 28 years.

* * *

Harold Blakely, who lives near East Aurora, has a different situation. About 5 years ago he had a serious illness and had to slow down. However, he has a small farm and he says he intends to continue farming.

Because of his illness, he increased his laying flock from 400 to 800 and went entirely out of the business of growing potatoes. This poultry expansion was partly due to the belief that he could market his grain more profitably by feeding it to hens than he could by selling it. He says he isn't entirely sure whether last year's profits came from the hens or from the grain he raised, but certainly the home-grown feed helped.

He follows a four-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover. He has some land that is not tillable and he raises young dairy animals to sell before they freshen.

The expansion meant building a new poultry house, and a pole type building 30 feet by 40 feet was erected with farm labor. The material was purchased at a cost of $784.00. I asked Mr. Blakely if snow bothered the rather flat roof, and he said that the wind blew off the snow rather completely. However, he added, if he were building again, he would use 2x8 rafters instead of 2x6.

Speaking of labor efficiency, Mr. Blakely said that he had a good setup as far as providing water is concerned,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The most completely lost of all days is the one on which we have not laughed.—Chamfort.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

but a rather inefficient one in feeding the flock. He has plans to move an old building, which is still in excellent condition, to a spot adjoining the two houses, to correct that situation.

Poultrymen who make money must continually study the business. Last fall Mr. Blakely was faced with the decision about selling or keeping old hens. At that time the most he could get for them was 40c each. He decided to keep them and now he figures it was a good move. They were out of production for a while, but in addition to the eggs they laid, he can sell the culls now for about $1.00 each.

Mr. Blakely says he grows about 60% of the feed his hens eat. Last year he hired his grain combined, but exchanged work with another man to get his corn picked.

Here again is a farm where eggs are sold to stores. Mr. Blakely has been selling eggs this way for 30 years, and has sold to one man for 18 years. It takes a little time to market in this way but recently, says Mr. Blakely, when the kind of eggs produced on his farm were selling for 36c a dozen wholesale, he was able to get 50c by delivering them to a store, and everybody—he, the storekeeper and the customer were all happy.

The question of wheat controls came up at all three farms, and each man believes he has the inherent right to raise all the wheat he can feed on his own farm.

In closing, it is interesting to note that all three men started in a small way, expanding gradually, and have continually studied ways of cutting costs and producing a better product.



Harold Blakely of East Aurora, N. Y., who has just gathered the eggs in the pole type house which he recently built. Note the automatic waterer in the lower right corner and the ventilation shaft above it.



Norman Reading of West Falls, N. Y., and a "roll-away" nest which he is trying out.

Remember the Army Worm
And Look For Him--NOW

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

TO THE historical rallying cries of "Remember the Alamo" and "Remember the Maine" might be added "Remember the Army worm." Farmers in central New York especially those in Tompkins, Cayuga and Schuyler Counties will easily remember their ruined fields of oats with their barc stems stripped completely free of leaves and the half-filled out heads littering the ground. They will recall their riddled corn fields and devastated hay fields. Many will recall also that in most cases what they did was too little and too late.

Look Today for Worms

Therefore now is the time for you to look for army worms! Not tomorrow or next week—but now. Go into your corn fields and look down into the whorls of the growing corn as you walk down the rows. Pay particular attention to those rows surrounding the edges of the corn fields. If any chewed leaves are noted or any frass or insect droppings are seen on the ground or in the whorls, pull the plant apart in looking for the worm or caterpillar. Walk in your growing fields of oats and maturing wheat and look for small circular areas stripped of foliage or for droppings on the ground. In such places turn over the clods of dirt, the stones and scratch around in the litter for worms. Look in your grass meadows (not legumes as army worms do not feed on legumes) for chewed foliage or areas eaten bare of timothy, quack or orchard grass. Any fleshy, hairless, striped green or tan caterpillar should be suspected as being the army worm. To be sure call your local county agent or send the caterpillar to me preserved in a small vial of rubbing alcohol and ask for advice. Live insects should never be sent in the mail.

Areas Where They Might Occur in New York

Historically the army worm has never struck in the same area twice the same year or even in successive years. This is probably the result of the tremendous build-up in the populations of parasites and predators which maintain the caterpillars at a low level for several years. However, nature follows no rules and farmers in areas badly hit last year should be on the alert, too. In general, army worm infestations seem to move eastward and northward of those of the previous years although this is not always true. Therefore farmers in counties bordering Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River, Lake Champlain and those in the Hudson Valley should be particularly on the look-out this year.

What They Look Like

The army worm is the worm or larval stage of a small (1½-2 inch wing spread) night flying grayish brown moth with a small white dot on the center of each fore-wing. The moths hide by day and fly only at night hence are seldom seen by the farmer. The mature larva is about 1½ inches long, nearly free of hair, dark grey or even yellowish to greenish black in color with five longitudinal yellowish stripes, 3 on the back and one on each side.

Now is the Time to Look

Look for these worms now and start control measures at once.

— A. A. —

GRANGE OPPOSES

(Continued from Page 6)

Central Hudson Power are the ones that will obtain the capital necessary to do the work.

We of New York do not hold any brief against these companies, because their service and their rates are very favorable, and it appears to us that with the increased facilities these present rates would be lessened.

I want to thank you for this opportunity as an Executive head of New York State Grange to present to your body some of the reasons why we feel that you, representing the tax-paying people of this land of ours, should give every consideration to the Miller-Capehard-Dondero Bill for the development of additional hydro-electric power at Niagara under the sponsorship of private enterprise, and we trust that you will see the way clear to enact it into law.

LONG-AGO FOURTH

(Continued from Page 1)

and said, simply: "Let us pray."

The multitude bowed their heads, the noise and confusion of the previous celebration now contrasted with the silence, broken only by the summer breeze in the trees and the twittering of birds. Into that silence poured the strong, calm voice of the minister. Lost to history are his actual words, but we can imagine that his prayer went something like this:

"Almighty God, Giver of every good and perfect gift, Ruler of all men and all nations, we thank Thee for this young nation, and for the liberty and justice for which it stands. It has been the responsibility and the privilege of our generation to lay the foundations of a new nation based upon the political, religious and economic liberty of the individual. We humbly beseech Thy continued help and guidance to complete those foundations by bringing this war to a successful end, and to keep those oundations sound and square, and build upon them an edifice that shall be an everlasting light among men and continued testimony to Thy power and glory.

"We pray Thee, O God, that the generations who follow us may always remember the pain and travail of the birth of this nation, and, remembering, keep our country always marching onward and upward, to Thy glory.

"We pray Thee that each succeeding generation shall hold high and hand on the torch of liberty shining ever more brightly, always remembering that there can be no progress of nations or of men not based on the spiritual values of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, and on faith and confidence in Thine everlasting wisdom and goodness.

"We ask Thy blessing on these soldiers, on these boys who have left their homes, their friends, and their loved ones for these unknown wilderness trails in order to make those homes safe and to bring the blessings of liberty and peace to this young nation. Watch over and care for each and all of us, and bring us back safely to our firesides.

"Through my closed eyes, O Lord, I can see as in a dream these forests pushed back, the wild beasts gone, the savages subdued. Then stretching on and ever on, dotting the hills and valleys of this mighty land, I envision millions of homes, the backbone of a great nation, loved and revered by its own people, respected by all men everywhere so long as it keeps aloft our flag, symbol of true justice, liberty of men, and faith in Almighty God. Amen."

Therm-O-Lass* helps you
INCREASE MILK PRODUCTION PROFITS!



Edward J. Addis, Havendale Farm, Sussex, N. J. feeds his registered herd with THERM-O-LASS.

Therm-O-Lass* LIVESTOCK MOLASSES FEEDER
assures you of higher roughage intake.

As every dairyman knows, the higher the intake of home-grown roughage, the greater the income will be over cost of milk production. This has been proved time and again by State Agriculture Experimental Stations.

And every dairyman knows too, that molasses increases roughage intake. Now—with the new, Therm-O-Lass molasses feeder you can spray molasses under a high, constant, penetrating pressure . . . assuring you a complete roughage clean-up. It's perfect, too, for preserving grass silage.

Compact, easy-to-handle Therm-O-Lass eliminates messy buckets and dangerous drums, and saves you additional money by providing direct-to-your-farm delivery of molasses at bulk prices that are considerably lower. Get all the facts today. Send the coupon below for complete information on the advantages of using Therm-O-Lass.

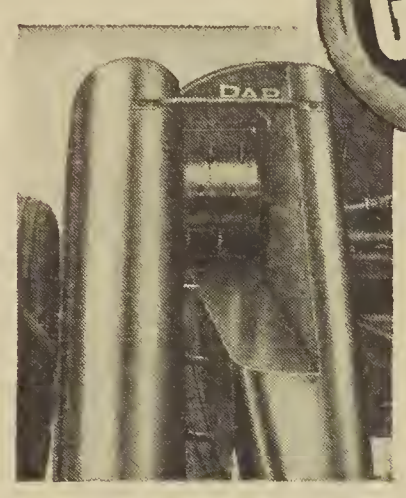
**Patents Pending*

INDUSTRIAL MOLASSES CORPORATION
Leonia, N. J.

Please send me, free of charge, your folder completely describing time and money saving Therm-O-Lass. A

NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
_____
SIZE OF HERD_____

REALLY GOBBLES ROW CROPS



Because of the patented shelf on the Row-Crop attachment, cutting capacity of the Papec Forage Harvester is not limited to a single file of stalks. As the row is elevated into position, the shelf permits the stalks to spread with a unique rotary motion across the entire throat, utilizing the full length of the knives and giving maximum capacity.

Only Papec offers this extra cutting capacity, also new "Quick-Couple" for attachments, the famous Finger Feed Roll, Heavier Cutting Wheel, Better Knives, Bigger Tires. Yet with all these features, Papec Forage Harvesters cost less fully equipped than any other comparable make! Full information from your Papec dealer or send name on margin of this ad. Papec Machine Company, Shortsville, N. Y.

PAPEC FORAGE HARVESTERS



if you're moving

So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

!! WORK CLOTHES — UNUSUAL VALUES !!
Save 75% of Original Cost



Coveralls	$1.50
Matching pants and shirts	1.50
Pants only $1.00 Shirts only	.50
Matching gabardine-like pants & shirts	2.00
Gabardine-Like pants only	1.25
Gabardine-Like shirts only	.75

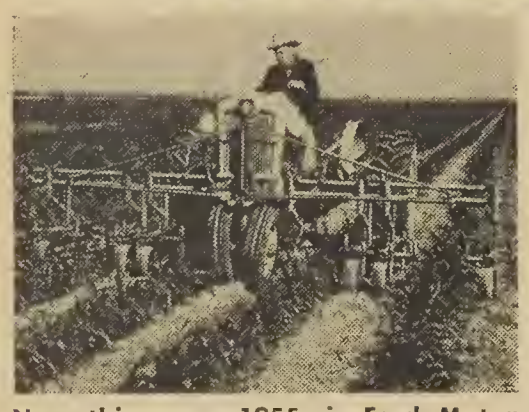
Add $.50 for postage. No COD

All sizes. Colors — Tan, Grey, Blue, Green, used professionally laundered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Save more by extra discount—Deduct 10% on orders of $5.00 or more.

PLYMOUTH SURPLUS SALES
P. O. Box 385 — Gloversville, N. Y.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





New this year, 1955, is Ford Motor Company's "960" model tricycle tractor, shown here with the new four-row, front-mounted Ford cultivator. Three new Ford tricycle tractors have been announced, bringing to eight the number of new Ford tractors introduced since January. The tricycles are in two power series, the "700" with one model—the "740"—and the 30 per cent more powerful "900" series with two models—the "950" and the "960." All three feature high crop clearance while retaining Ford's low center of gravity safety design. Front-mounted equipment includes two and four-row cultivators, with planter, fertilizer and side-dresser attachments.

Approximately one hundred New York State high school departments of vocational agriculture are taking part in the third FFA Crop Demonstration Program. Awards and materials totaling over $5,000 are provided by THE COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE of Ithaca, who sponsors the program.

The use of chemical weed killers is growing at an amazing rate. Two popular materials are Weedone LV-4 and Weedone Brush Killer 32. For information about these write AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO., Ambler, Pa., and ask for their free bulletins.

The maintenance of roofs on farm buildings is expensive and any way to reduce expenses will be welcome by farmers. An excellent booklet entitled "How to Select and Apply Steel Roofing on Farm Buildings" is available for the asking. Send your request to AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION BUREAU, REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION, Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

From the NEW HOLLAND MACHINE CO., 1105 Elm Street, New Holland, Pa., you can get a 16-page book, "Preservatives Insure Your Silage." If you like, you can also mention that you would like to see a field demonstration of a New Holland Forage Harvester.

Aeroprills is the trade name of the ammonia nitrate manufactured by the AMERICAN CYANAMID CO., Agricultural Chemicals Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y. By sending a request to this company, you can get a little booklet called "Aeroprills" containing much information about that product.

Weed chopping is combined with the cultivating-tilling operation of Roto-Hoe by the use of the new bolo tines. These tines, which use the same quick and easy one-bolt positive grip method of attaching as the standard hook tine, are designed with a sharp cutting edge which has both lateral and vertical curves, giving maximum cutting and digging action simultaneously. For further information see your Roto-Hoe dealer, or write to ROTO-HOE AND SPRAYER COMPANY, Newbury, Ohio, mentioning American Agriculturist.

The Fifth Annual Cattle Show of the NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' CO-OPERATIVE, INC., is scheduled in Ithaca for August 5th and 6th. Premiums at the show total $5,413.

"Pipelines to Profit" is the title of a free booklet available from the ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, 2140-E Alcoa Building, Mellon Square, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

A new type irrigation strainer designed to prevent clogging of the screen or restricting flow is being supplied by MARLOW PUMPS, Ridgewood, N. J.

SQUIBB VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., has information on Pendistrine for treating mastitis in your dairy herd.

The amount of trouble you have with flies in the stable will depend largely on how effectively you fight them early. The Agricultural Chemicals Division of the AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., states that the fly killing power of Malathion lasts up to 21 days.

The LUNDELL MANUFACTURING CO., of Cherokee, Iowa, makes a complete, all-purpose forage harvester, made and marketed to satisfy the nation's grassland farmers. It can be used for all chopping and shredding jobs.

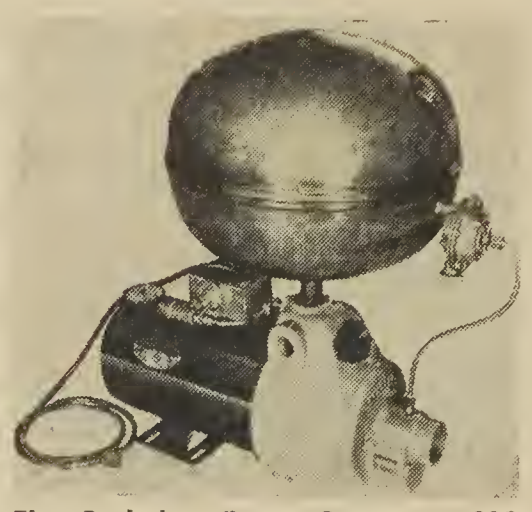


This is a new model 080 Rotary Mower-Shredder, made by Wood Brothers Manufacturing Co. of Oregon, Ill.

As you can see, it is off-set so that the machine can get in under the trees to mow orchard cover crops and shred prunings.

The BULLER MANUFACTURING CO., of Hillsboro, Kansas, recently added a new tractor saw frame to their line. It is No. 33 and fits the Ford, Ferguson, Farmall Super C, 200, Farmall 100, John Deere 40 and Oliver Super 55. This saw frame is raised and lowered hydraulically with the tractor lift. This new frame is illustrated on page 4 of a circular which is available on request.

Recently they also put a Cattle Oiler on the market. The equipment is distributed in the Northeast by J. S. Woodhouse Co., 34 Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn 32, N. Y.



The Berkeley Pump Company, 829 Bankroft Way, Berkeley 2, California, offers a new packaged water system for home or farm. It is called the "Water-Mate" and is delivered to the buyer ready to install.

Farm Gleanings

By BOB CHILD

A THREE-WAY poultry farm partnership of Claude Rollison, his son Don and son-in-law Dick Almony near Moscow, Pennsylvania, has had no serious disagreements since formation 2½ years ago. Examples of joint decision—whether to shift from part heavies to all Leghorns, how many chicks to start this year. Dick is married and lives in his own house nearby. Claude takes care of the incubation and sales, Don manages the breeding, Dick does the rearing and egg grading. All three get at least one week's vacation each year. Who's boss? When minor differences crop up, Dad makes the decision.

* * *

The "little fellow" will be getting as much help as the big farmer in the Town of Stanford, Dutchess County, N. Y. County Agricultural Agent Oren Burbank says, "In the ten years I've been in extension work I've always had the feeling that we're not working with people who need the help the most." In this phase of the new expanded extension program, not only the 75 commercial farms, but every family on the 118 "census" farms in the town is invited to participate in the "Stanford Farm and Home Management Program."

William Kresge of Clark's Summit near Scranton, Pennsylvania, believes in diversification. Has 20 acres of apples, 18 milkers, 1800 laying hens, sets 40,000 cabbage and 20,000 tomato plants each year. Work does pile up a bit occasionally; for example, picking apples and filling silo at the same time. During the past ten years hatching eggs have paid out best. After 25 years of diversification only changes he'll make will be to add enough cows to keep son Frank busy, and add 1000 layers with poultry-minded son Bill. If he had it to do over again would do away with the vegetables.

In spite of experiments at New Hampshire and Cornell which show that the new coarse textured grains are no more palatable, no better digested, and produce no more milk than fine textured grains made from the same ingredients—a lot of dairymen prefer and feed the course textured grains. "Professor in overalls" Ray Albrectsen of Cornell, uses the coarse textured grain in his own herd for a stand-offish cow that is a little fussy, or one that is being fed especially heavy, or a cow going through a period of convalescence. Perhaps one reason for the popularity of the granular feed is that the bovine ladies can swallow it easier than the fine—requires less saliva per bolus.

—AA—

In a six-year rotation on acid soil 1 ton of lime produced extra feed equal to 1 ton of grain. The lime cost $7.50. Grain was $75.00 per ton. That is a return of 10 for 1.—*Cornell.*

Everybody's Coming!



Our Caribbean Cruise ship, the S.S. Homeric, beautiful new flagship of the Home Lines, has spacious public rooms, air conditioned staterooms, magnificent dining salon, a beautiful theater, and broad, sunny promenade decks. —Photo: Travel Service Bureau

EVEN though our Caribbean Cruise is six months off, reservations are coming in daily, and many of them are from folks who have gone with us to other parts of the world. This southern cruise is a "first" for us—but we think it is going to be the very last word in cruises. Our boat, the S.S. Homeric, pictured above, is new, modern, and palatial. You can have any type of accommodation on it that you wish, with the minimum rate starting at $495.00.

The dates for this delightful cruise are January 5 to 20, 1956. We will leave from New York City, and sail away into a real fairyland of luxurious living, relaxation, wonderful fun, and fascinating sightseeing in six famous Caribbean ports — Havana, Kingston, Port-au-Prince, Cristobal (with an excursion across the Isthmus to Panama City); Curacao, heart of the Netherlands West Indies, and Cartagena, on the northern coast of Colombia. All of the sightseeing is included in the all-expense ticket, as well as everything else. There are no extras after you board the ship as on other cruises. We know of no other cruise that includes all the features that are included in ours.

If you have never traveled with us before, come and see for yourself how perfect an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour is. And if you have traveled with us before, come on this cruise and meet the good friends you have made on our other tours. This is going to be a real reunion for many of you! Write today for the printed itinerary. It gives all details; also a plan of the boat, with rates, so that you can choose the type of stateroom you want, at the price you want to pay. Use the handy coupon below.

E. R. EASTMAN, *Editor*
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Caribbean Cruise, January 5—January 20, 1956.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print name and address

A Look at The Poultry Situation

By L. M. HURD

THE LAST 18 months have been tough going for poultrymen. What about the next six months? Here in an eggshell are some of the present sidelights that may throw some light on the future. Most of the information presented is from May U. S. reports provided by Dr. Wendell Earle of Cornell's Department of Farm Management and Marketing.

Hatchings to replace laying stock from January 1 to June 1 this year are down 25 per cent.

Pullets not of laying age on farms May 1 were 19 per cent fewer than last year on the same date.

Layers on farms. The number of layers on farms was 3 per cent more on May 1, 1955 than last year on this date. Most of these birds were old hens as many poultrymen kept over hens and did not buy chicks last spring or this spring. These old hens are likely to fall off in production after many months of laying as warm weather comes on, in spite of good management.

Eggs in storage. Probably about double the 1,300,000 cases stored last year will be in storage June 1st at the present rate of storage. Shell egg storage was encouraged this spring by the low price of eggs and possible shortage of laying stock next fall.

Consumption of eggs in 1954 was estimated at 414 per capita. For the first six months of this year it has run one egg a month better than last year.

Price of fowl locally on June 9th—Leghorns 17-19 cents; colored 23 to 26 cents. This is a few cents better than last year at this time. Poultrymen should cull old hens early to take advantage of these better early-season prices if the flock needs culling.

Broilers. Placement of broiler chicks during April and May was the highest on record. Looks like the market during late June, July and August may be dull unless summer demand helps it.

Turkeys. Present figures show the hatch of heavy birds to be about 9 per cent less than last year. Very little change is expected in this figure. Light breeds are down 32 per cent, but this figure may change later.

Business and Employment. In general, business conditions and employment are better than last year.

Feed. Prices of whole grain are 5 to 10 cents less per 100 pounds than last year at this time; mash 10 to 45 cents lower. The carryover of grain last year and this year is above normal. Total acreage of grain planted was up last year and intentions indicate that it will be up again this year. This should hold prices down.

Hot Weather Hen Comfort

BIRD COMFORT is very important at any time of year, but particularly in hot weather. Excessive heat reduces feed intake and this, of course, soon slows up production. More small eggs are produced and egg-shell strength may be affected. Birds that have been laying for a year or more are more likely to take a vacation with such conditions. Here are some of the things to watch if you want to keep your flock laying as long as possible at a profitable rate.

Provide Good Ventilation.

Open up the house on all sides so that there is cross ventilation. It is particularly important to have openings at the high points in the building to let out the hot air. Wire frames can be used in the outside doors to provide more openings. Sometimes exhaust fans work well in some buildings.

Emergency Measures in Hot Weather.

During extremely hot spells deaths in the flock may be prevented by spraying the interior of the house with water. The resulting evaporation reduces the temperature a few degrees. Black roofs may be wet down with a hose. Painting the roof with aluminum paint or whitewash will reflect heat.

Give Plenty of Room.

Avoid overcrowding in warm weather. Leghorn hens should have 3 square feet of floor space and the heavy breeds 4 feet.

Provide Ample Feeding Space.

Have 40 feet of linear feeding space for each 100 birds. This means 20 feet of hoppers where they eat from both sides. To maintain a high rate of production, it is necessary to keep the intake of feed high. To do this, supplement the regular mash with wet mash or pellets when there is any falling off in total intake of feed. This takes careful watching and checking on the part of the caretaker.

Have Plenty of Watering Space.

Make sure the hens have cool water in hot weather whenever it is possible. At least they should have plenty of watering space and, if necessary, on very hot days extra pails or pans of water can be placed around the pens. A hen must drink about a pint of water for each egg she lays. A hen's body is cooled by the water she drinks.

Look Out for Lice and Mites.

Keep the birds free of lice, and the roosts, nests and building free of mites.

Provide Lights.

Turn on lights about the first of August when the length of day is shorter so the birds will have 14 hours of light. The stimulation of light will keep the birds laying longer.

Watch for Blue Comb.

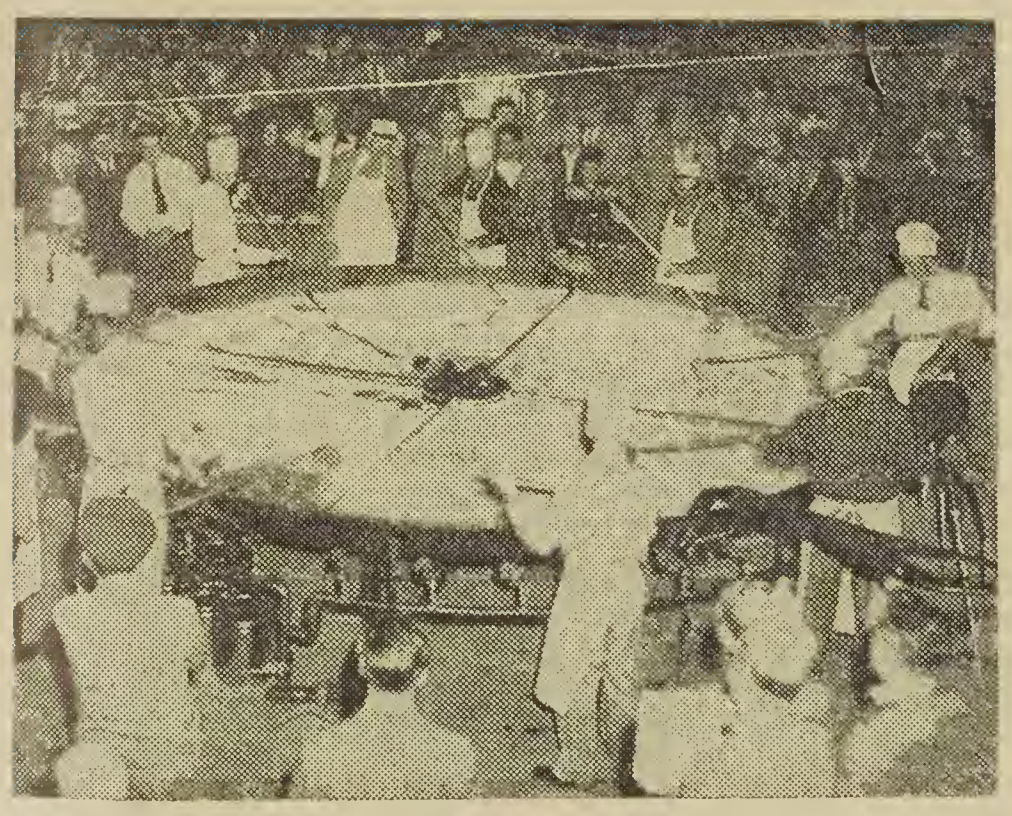
As warm weather approaches, it is well to be on the lookout for blue comb. Have muriate of potash or molasses on hand to treat the birds at the first sign of the disease.

Summer Shelter for Layers.

A few poultrymen have found that an open shed or large shelter, open on all sides, makes an excellent place for layers during the summer months. Production is better because the birds are more comfortable. The birds are carefully moved from the regular laying house to this place in the late spring or early in the summer. This makes it possible to house the pullets when they begin to lay.

Culling.

Modern well-bred birds are capable of laying 12 or 15 months without a break in production if they are well managed and fed. Very little culling is necessary except to remove unhealthy birds. However, after 15 months of laying, some birds will drop out of production and they can be culled. It usually is not very profitable to keep only the very best Leghorns longer than 2 years or heavies longer than one year. Annual production will be about 30% less the second laying year.—*L. M. Hurd*



At the Rochester Poultry Show last winter, 6,000 eggs were fried in the pan shown above. At 6 P.M. on July 12 and 13 near Rice Hall at Cornell there will be a big chicken fry at the poultrymen's get-together.

The Big Chicken Fry

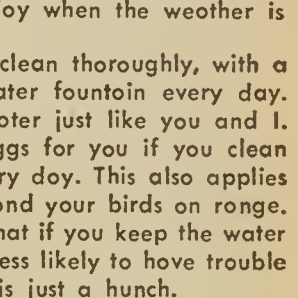
ONE OF the interesting items on the program during the Poultrymen's Get-Together at Cornell University on July 12 and 13 will be the big chicken fry. This will take place at 6 p.m. on July 12 on the campus near Rice Hall.

Broilers will be fried in the world's largest frying pan. The pan, which weighs 2400 pounds, measures 15 feet, 3¾ inches in diameter, and is made of quarter inch boiler plate. The pan is heated with 40 gas burners. The amount of heat used is equivalent to what is used in 40 homes. One thousand pieces of chicken can be cooked at one time. Approximately 100 gallons of cooking oil will be used.

A committee of poultrymen with Warren Hawley, III of Batavia as chairman will have charge of cooking the chicken. The chicken fry is sponsored by the New York State Poultry Council. Everyone is invited to come to the Get-Together and particularly to see the big frying pan in operation. A complete meal with fried chicken will be served until everyone present is fed.—*L. M. Hurd*

BABCOCK'S
Healthy Chick News
JULY and AUGUST 1955

How to Get More Eggs in Hot Weather
by Monroe C. Babcock



As I write this on May 19th, the price of eggs is still down. I hope thot when you reod this it is on the woy up. If so, extra core this month and next will make you big profits.

To get the most eggs, I suggest thot you allow your hens three square feet of floor space per bird, thot you have ot leost three six-foot feeders from which the birds can eot on both sides for each hundred birds, thot you have a woter trough thot is at leost five inches wide and three inches deep in all parts of it, and ot leost six feet long, for eoch 300 birds. Keep woter level neor the top in your troughs.

I suggest thot you feed all of the good loying mosh the birds con eat, and if you're feeding a twenty percent protein ration, I suggest that you feed obout eight pounds of scrotch grain per hundred birds per day in worm weather. Heavy birds should have even less groin. I suggest thot you hove the lights come on about one o'clock in the morning right through the summer. This will get the birds off the roosts ond to eoting ond drinking when the weather is cool during the night. They can sit around and loof during the doy when the weother is too hot for ombition.

I suggest that you clean thoroughly, with a scrub brush, every water fountoin every day. Chickens like cleon woter just like you and I. They will loy more eggs for you if you clean the woter troughs every doy. This also applies to your young chicks ond your birds on ronge. Also, I hove a hunch that if you keep the water troughs clean, you're less likely to hove trouble with blue comb—this is just a hunch.

If the weother becomes extremely hot, it will poy you to put extra pans of woter all over the house where the birds con get woter eosily, and it will probobly poy you to sproy woter on the wolls of the house to cool it down.

Babcock's Healthy Chick Special.

We ore charging less for our chicks this summer becouse we feel poultrymen need a breok on price, and also os an experiment to see if we con increose our soles during the off months of the yeor. This is on opportunity for you to secure our birds this summer at a low price. Pleose send for our cotologue and prices.

Sincerely yours,
Monroe C. Babcock
Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.
Route 3G—Ithaca, N. Y.



Can you pass this STATE TEST?

Deadly germs may lurk in every drop of your water supply

PLAY SAFE!
SURECLOR

the positive control FEEDER adds chlorine automatically to make your water safe — it also controls red water and corrosion — and for only pennies a week.



For homes, resorts, motels.

ORDER SURECLOR TODAY!

Manufactured by
PADDOCK of TEXAS, Dallas

SEND COUPON or WRITE TO
CLAYTON MARK & CO.
1910 Dempster St., Evanston, Ill.

Please send me your free illustrated book on SURECLOR and the name of the SURECLOR Dealer nearest me.

Name_____
Address_____
City Zone State

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXXIV

NEAR THE close of World War II our water supply went bad, so that it became necessary to locate a new source of water and dig a long ditch to lead the pipe down the hill from the spring to the house and barns. There was a camp for German prisoners of war located about six miles from our farm, and they dug that ditch for me. I have never seen men work harder or better. They were always good-natured and smiling, a few of them could talk a little English, and it was very difficult indeed to think that a few short months before they had been shooting at our boys.

As a matter of fact, I never saw any resentment or anything else on their part that would remind us that they were or had recently been our enemies. All were young, with naturally good appetites strengthened by the hard work with pick and shovel. They were probably fed fairly well at their camp, but they certainly were the hungriest bunch I ever saw.

When they were working on the ditch the prisoners didn't bring much with them for lunch, so although we were not obligated to do so it was a satisfaction to place the six or eight boys around the table and pile the table full of plain, wholesome food. No matter how much we put on they cleaned it up to the last scrap. Once the commandant of the camp asked me why there was some rivalry among the boys as to who should come to my place to work. I didn't tell him, but I am sure it was because of those meals that Belle and Margaret prepared for them.

In visiting with those young Germans whose English I could understand, it was interesting to find that very few of them wanted to return to Germany. They actually dreaded the time when they would be released or exchanged to go back home. That gave one some idea of the difficult living conditions in Europe as compared to conditions here, even when the men were prisoners in a war camp. What a reflection it is upon our so-called civilization that these young men, most of them nothing more than boys, should be in a war with our own young men, a war which neither group had any part in causing. Here they were, prisoners, thousands of miles from home and friends, when their personal hopes, ideals, and general aims in life, were almost exactly the same as were those of our own young men. I would sit in our farm kitchen or on the edge of the ditch while they dug and look into their honest, kindly faces, wondering, as have you and millions of others, what was the matter with the leadership in the world that we couldn't have peace, when peace was desired by everyone above everything else.

And as I write this ten years after the end of that World War, I still wonder. I think of millions of our own young men who can make no permanent plans toward building up a profession or a business, or raising a family, because of the uncertainty of the future, the draft, and the danger of another war. Let us hope and pray that some time, somehow, we will know better.

* * *

Our farm is located on a straight stretch of Route 13, which runs across the state from Elmira to Ithaca, and north. It is one of the most heavily traveled highways in the Northeast. As a result, in the twelve years that we have lived there dozens of accidents have occurred within sight of our house. One day while we sat in the living room, we heard a crash loud enough to be heard for a mile. I rushed out and found that a young man had run smack into the side of a freight train at a crossing a few rods from our home. When we reached him, it didn't look as if there was much left either of him or his car. But he recovered.

Another young soldier on leave ran into an electric power pole in front of the house on which there is a huge transformer. The transformer crashed down, grazing the windshield of the car and smashing the front end. A few inches more and it would have crushed the boy.

I could go on and on. Time and again the injured have been carried into our kitchen, where the hastily summoned doctor would patch them up or get them ready for the ambulance. One man, bleeding badly on our kitchen floor, apologized for the mess, whereupon the doctor said cheerfully: "Never mind! Never mind! These folks ought to be used to it by this time."

In spite of the fact that cats are the best rat controllers there are, we had to give up keeping them, for over the years the cars have killed at least 25 of our cats, who never seem to gain any sense so far as traffic is concerned. One morning I went into the house and found Belle and Margaret gazing sadly through the window at a dead cat out in the road. Our youngest son Bob had a cat that he brought home as a kitten. Bob had grown up and gone but the cat was still with us. Somehow or other he had acquired the rather questionable appellation of "the old cuss." This particular morning Belle said: "Well, there's 'the old cuss' out in the road. You'll have to bury him."

With a little sadness for Bob, and some disgust, because I am not particularly fond of cats, I got the old fellow behind the barn, dug a hole and covered him up. When I returned to the house, there, by jiminy, was "the old cuss" sleeping calmly behind the kitchen stove. But eventually even he went the way of all cats on that road.

Books and articles that would fill libraries have been written on this modern traffic problem, so I shall not add to the confusion except to wonder with you just what we are going to do about it. Roads are far behind the progress that the cars are making. The heavy vehicles, particularly trucks, are chewing up the roads faster than we can raise money to build or repair them. It takes nearly twice as long and is twice as dangerous for me to get back and forth over the six miles between my home and my office in Ithaca each day than it did when I started driving this route twelve years ago. And still the car production jumps and cars are driven faster and faster. Parking becomes increasingly difficult. I am reminded of the comment of a traffic cop in New York City who had been irritated by some driver who had almost run down a pedestrian:

"Some time, by thunder," he roared, "all pedestrians will have to go home through the cellars."

* * *

During our first years on the farm I had a small herd of beautiful purebred, high-producing Jerseys. Now, I never was partisan about claiming that any one of our dairy breeds is better than the other. A man should keep the kind of cows that he likes best. I grew up with Holsteins, and like them. But from the time when I was county agricultural agent in Delaware County, where there are many fine Jersey herds, I have admired the Jersey cow. I think they are intelligent and respond possibly more than any other breed to good care. It is a pleasure to take care of them because they easily become pets.

In spite of the hard work, it was fun to go home from the cares and strain of editorial work, get on old clothes, and work till dark or after taking care of the cows. I have always been in the habit of rising early so it was no bother to go out and help do the morning chores before coming to work.

It still is one of the best times of the year for me when the cattle are first turned out to pasture. To one who loves them, it is nice to get them into the stable, with their bellies full of good pasture grass, and get the clean smell of their bodies and particularly of their breaths. It was great, too, to go into the barn at feeding time and see all of those beautiful heads with the great soft brown eyes turned toward me, saying very plainly: "We hope you've come to feed us." As I have mentioned before, Ed Babcock's last act of the day when he was at home was to go down to the barn and make sure that all of the animals were all right and contented. Any dairyman who loves cows will understand. When I was husking corn rather late one cold fall evening in front of our Jerseys a neighbor, Mr. Ed Sweetland, came in. The stable was warm from the animal heat, and Mr. Sweetland sat down on one of the milking stools beside me in companionable silence for a few moments, then commented:

"What is there more pleasant or more peaceful than to hear a row of contented cows placidly chewing their cuds?"

Unfortunately, I ran into trouble with my farming operations, learning the hard way that no man after fifty can crowd himself physically too far. I was trying to carry on two jobs.

I wonder how many people have the same kind of intense inner drive to hurry and get things done that I have always had. When I was working out as a boy, haying, or digging potatoes, with a gang of men, I seemed always to have the urge to lead the men in working faster and longer than they did. When milking with others, it seemed necessary for me to milk more cows than any of the others did. Always there was something that seemed to drive me to work on the run, and I have lived to learn that that was complete foolishness, that the old physical machine will eventually break under the strain of constant driving and inability to relax and take things easy some of the time.

So, one morning while we had the Jerseys, I was cleaning the stable before leaving for the editorial offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I was in a hurry, as usual, and as usual was trying to see how fast I could get the job done. I would load a wheelbarrow with the manure from the drop and actually run with it the length of the stable, out into the barnyard, and up the planks onto the manure pile to dump the load. Then I would run back again, to do the same thing all over. On this particular morning I suddenly had a terrific burning sensation in my chest, which forced me to sit down and rest. After two or three experiences of that kind, I had sense enough to go to a doctor, who told me that I had had a heart attack—angina pectoris, to be exact. Racing against time all of my life had finally caught up with me, and I went to the hospital.

Since then I have learned to act more sensibly, at least physically, and I guess I accomplish just about as much as I did when I was always hurrying. Anyway, I didn't get a chance to take care of my Jerseys any more, for while I was sick—in order to protect me from myself—the family sold the cows.

There is but one reason for recounting this experience, and that is to urge all men and women beyond fifty years of age to practice easing up the constant, terrific strain upon the heart, which does more work for its size than any other machine in the world.

While on the subject of farm work, let me say that one thing farmers of middle age and older need to watch is the heavy lifting that they often have to do. I have long advocated putting feed and fertilizer in fifty pound sacks. One hundred pounds is too much for elderly men to lift. That goes for potato growers, too. Far fewer farmers would drop in their tracks with heart disease if they did less lifting, and if they could stay out of tight places like mowing away hay under the hot roof of a barn.

* * *

As I have before said, I have often wondered what my father or any other man of his generation would think if he could return now and see how farming and farm work has changed in a brief fifty years. When Father died in 1908 he had, of course, seen automobiles, but I don't think he had ever ridden in one. Even farm men and women don't realize the changes that have come about in our own time with improved equipment for both the farm and the home. I am not so aged, yet I have helped thresh buckwheat with a flail. Compare that, if you will, with the modern combine.

Look how the gasoline engine has changed the whole business of farming. Of course Father had horses, but he also had an oxteam when I was very young, and I still remember how irritatingly slowly the oxen walked. How would you young fellows riding your speedy tractors hauling three-bottom plows like to plow and fit the same fields with an oxteam? Of course you'd never get it done. Equipment and science in farming are the reason for fewer farmers, and why we are sometimes plagued with surpluses. We farm many times faster than did our forefathers.

There is still plenty of hard work on the farm, of course, but it is much easier than it used to be, and certainly more interesting. Most of the work in the old days was done by hand. It still is in a large part of the world outside of America. But farm life is surely easier in America now, both in the home and out, than it was even a generation ago.

Why, then, is there so much dissatisfaction? Why are so many farm people apparently so unhappy? They have more than their parents or grandparents dreamed of. The answer, I think, is that all things are relevant. Farm-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When the donkey saw the zebra, he began to switch his tail. "Well, I never!" was his comment, "there's a mule that's been in jail."

—Author unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BUT IT WASN'T THE SAME CAT!

If you want to know why, you'll certainly have to read this instalment of "Walking the Broad Highway". And while you are reading it, you'll also be interested in reading about the German prisoners of war who helped the author dig a ditch for a new water system, and how he got sick taking care of his fine Jersey herd. Then, with a complete change of pace, Mr. Eastman takes us behind the scenes with the story of why a farm paper, and what makes it tick.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ers have a right to have the same high standard of life that city people have. But to have it so, more cash is needed than ever before. In the old days the farms were nearly self-sufficient. Only a little money was needed for groceries and clothes. Today the farm gasoline bill alone would have kept the old-time farm family in luxury. Education, entertainment, home and farm gadgets and equipment of all kinds, all require cash to buy and to keep in repair.

But cash is harder to get on the farm than elsewhere. It is an unfortunate economic truth that the prices farmers get for their stuff are the last to go up in times of inflation and the first to come down in deflation. That one fact alone puts the farmer and his family at the bottom of the economic ladder compared with other people much of the time. We have made wondrous strides in the sciences and the equipment necessary to produce food and fibre. We haven't yet solved, nor even started to solve, the farmer's marketing problem. Until we do, the farmer is going to be dissatisfied, and rightly so.

* * *

Now to change the subject. Perhaps you might find it interesting to be taken behind the scenes and shown some of the problems, policies, and the work that make a farm paper tick.

In the files of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offices are complete volumes by years of every issue of the paper since it was first printed in 1842. When I have a little spare time, just about the most interesting thing I can do is to study those old issues. The first issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, printed in April, 1842, almost exactly 113 years from the time this is being written, contained 32 pages, 10 x 6 inches in size, with print so fine that one really needs a magnifying glass to read it. All during those early years there was only an occasional woodcut, and yet every issue was looked forward to eagerly, read and re-read. There was practically no competition for the reader's time. In 1842 there was, of course, no telephone; Samuel Morse had not yet invented the telegraph; there was no R.F.D., no radio or television; no colleges of agriculture or experiment stations, with their thousands of bulletins; few newspapers with any circulation outside of the big cities; few books; and very little mail. Even as short a time ago as when I was a boy, I rode a horse once a week to the post office five miles away to get the mail. I would find only an occasional letter, the county paper, and a copy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Look at the situation today, the demand on the reader's time. The R.F.D. man crams the farmer's mailbox with every kind of a publication, the automobile eats into reading time by taking you away from home, and when we are at home there are always the radio and the television set.

What purpose, then, does a farm paper serve when farmers have so many other demands on their free time? Why has AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST been able to continue to serve its thousands of readers through all the tremendous ups and downs and changes of the past century?

The answer is that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has met and adjusted to changing conditions. Other publications, other organizations have come and gone. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has survived because it has continued to serve. It is a strange but indeed gratifying fact that every reader survey that has been taken year after year shows that in spite of the competition, farm people subscribe to, read, and get more from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the farm, for their homes, and in their lives, than from any other source outside of their schools and churches.

It is interesting, then, to go behind the scenes for a moment or two to see at first hand some of the ways by which we have been able to keep the reader's interest and constantly enlarge our audience. That audience, by the way, includes a subscription list of 225,000 families, making a potential readership of more than half a million people, all or nearly all located in the northeastern states.

In this series of stories I have already pointed out that the main function of a farm paper is to help farmers make a living. In that sense we are a trade paper. How do we do it?

Long before the *Reader's Digest* was ever heard of, the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST were taking long, wordy articles, or scientific ones difficult for most people to interpret, and dramatizing them. From the ever-increasing stream of information coming out of colleges of agriculture and home economics, from experiment stations, and out of tried and true experiences of farmers themselves, we have for years been sorting out, organizing, condensing, and re-writing, so that anyone who is a constant reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will have a very good idea of the newest and best proved practices for both the farm and the home.

There are many examples of just what I mean. A few years ago, in his page in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that he called, "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff", Ed Babcock, working with the editors, began writing and talking about grass silage. We told farmers how it would help them through the haying, particularly in a wet year, how it made great silage and excellent feed for cattle throughout the year. In a year or so after we started this campaign it began to take hold. There was assembled and reprinted in bulletin form a summary of the articles about grass silage that had appeared in one year in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and in spite of the fact that all of this material had been given originally in our columns, we had 60,000 requests from dairymen for copies of this bulletin.

As a result of our campaign, finally supported by colleges of agriculture and experiment stations, the practice of grass silage has been accepted and is in general use by dairymen.

(To be continued)

COUNTRY STORIES

By RALPH CHAMBERS

"WHOA"

A CHEMICAL wood-jobber named Oscar Beck got old and crippled-up so put his son Freem in charge of the woods end of his business. The boy, Freem, didn't do so well as his father at first, and when it became apparent that business was definitely running behind schedule, the old man went out one day to see what the trouble was.

The wood was coming from a steep mountainside, so Freem and Oscar drove out to where the wood was being yarded. From there they could see the teams coming off the hill.

The trail was steep and the teamsters were letting the loads down easy. "Whoa there! Whoa,——" rang out, first from one sector and then another, sometimes all together. From every direction some teamster was yelling excitedly, "Whoa, whoa, whoa-a, whoa——!"

"Whut's the matter, huh? Whut's the matter, you say?" yelled old Oscar above the din, "Why, it's as plain as the nose on your face whut's the matter! Seven teams, with seven teamsters yelling 'whoa' at them fit ta bust! How in tarnation could you expect anything around here ta keep a-goin'?"



Plan your day's work

WITH THE

EARLY MORNING WEATHER ROUNDUP

WEATHER is always important to a farmer — especially this time of year. So, tune in to Weather Roundup at 6:25 a.m. each Monday through Saturday and see what the weather is expected to be.

This early roundup is brought to you by the Electric Companies of New York State. It carries latest reports from cities throughout New York and northern Pennsylvania, and has an up-to-the-minute forecast from the U.S. Weather Bureau in Buffalo.

To help you make your plans for the day..

Tune In

THE 6:25 A. M. WEATHER

Monday through Saturday over your nearest

Rural Radio Station

Sponsored by

THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES OF NEW YORK STATE

RURAL RADIO NETWORK, ITHACA, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—It cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. P O. Box 514 ITHACA N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
July 16 Issue.....Closes July 1
August 6 Issue.....Closes July 22
August 20 Issue.....Closes August 5
Sept. 3 Issue.....Closes August 19

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE— T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull borr June 1954. Dam made 10784-559-Sr2-2x, 13567-683-Sr3C. From a great eow family. Sire has 4 AR daughters and others on test, will be desirably proven and is from the noted Lenda family with 2 Class Leaders including 1 National Recora. An attractive individual. Also a few choice heifer calves. Tarbell Guernsey Farms. Smithville Flats, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE Cattle, any age, any number. The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, Inc.. Fred Emmiek, Oxford, New York

BROWN SWISS

REGISTERED Brown Swiss second ealf heifer due to freshen soon. Edward Seofield. Bridgewater, New York.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

POLLED, Horned Stock-beauties! O. Hendrickson, Greenlawn Farm, Cobleskill, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Herefords for Sale: 20 yearling bulls, 30 yearling heifers, sired by four great herd sires. The kind that produce 500 pound calves at weaning. We have also for sale 100 yearling grade heifers of extra fine quality. Eugene P. Forrestel, Medina, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Polled Herefords. Yearling bulls of service age. Also 12 registered heifers with calve at foot. Reasonable prices The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson. N. Y.

FOR SALE: Accredited herd of Herefords. 4 cows, with calves at side: 3 heifers, 1 bull. Extra fine animals. Robert G. Stuck, Mar Bo Jack Farms, Wolcott, N. Y.

GMF METEOR 2, GMF Triumphant 12. Can provide desirable pedigree, type, weight for age, this breeding season. Green Meadows Farm—A 500 Club Winner, Ludlowville, New York. Lansing 4-4808.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

THREE well bred Aberdeen-Angus heifers and two young bulls, sired by Champion bull. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons N. Y.

REGISTERED Angus bull ready for heavy service. Good type, popular families. H. N. Kutsehbach, Sherburne, N Y.

FOUR ANGUS yearlings, two bulls, two heifers, registered and vaccinated. Phone 7F6, Gordon Davis, Branchport, New York.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY Pigs — 6 weeks $12.50 each—7-8 weeks $13.50. Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & OIC crossed. Kindly remit 10% with order—balance COD. Dailey Stock Farm—Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

SPOTTED Poland China Service Boars, bred Gilts, 8 weeks old pigs fast growers. C W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J. Phone 8481.

WIESTS Durocs Offers for Sale Meat Type: All Ages, All Sex. The Home of the PA Grand Champions. Duroes since 1914. Chas. A. Wiest, Womelsdorf, Pa., Tel. 45-Y.

SHEEP

KARAKUL Sheep. Purebred stock. 85 ewes and 45 lambs . . . the lot at bargain prices. Contact Jaek Pollard, Hopewell Junetion, (N. Y.) 6-3377.

SHEEP SALE—Attend the New York State Purebred Sheep Improvement Project Sale, Saturday, July 30, at the Livestoek Judging Pavilion, Cornell University, in Ithaca, New York. Rams and Ewes consigned by the leading breeders of the East. Southdown, Shropshire, Suffock, Corriedale, Hampshire, Dorset, Cheviot and Columbia will be sold at the auction. For catalog write—Fred C. Tilton, Sales Manager, Holcomb, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Fifty nice grade Oxford ewes, 57 lambs. William Parker, R. 2, Freeville, N. Y. 4-1711 Ithaca.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably prieed. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaea, New York. 40849.

GERMAN Shepherds; best for protection, the dog with beauty and brains. Sunday visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, P. O. Unionville, N. Y., The Foote Hills. Kennels in Greenville, N. Y., off Route 6, below Port Jervis.

ENGLISH Springer Spaniel puppies. Registered. Excellent hunting stock, reasonable. A. Luettgens, R.D. 1, Freehold, N. J.

REGISTERED Samoyede puppies, $20.00 & $25.00. Thomas Blair. Staatsburg, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL Scoteh English Collie pup, male, 3 months, $20.00, female, $10.00. Border Collie from imported stock. dogs, male 2 months, $20.00, female $15.00. Old Shepherd strain low down heeler on cattle, ready to train, male $30.00, female $20.00. Pleasure to show parents of these pups. Heel cattle. Convince yourself. These prices are all duty paid in U.S.A. Govcrnment Vet. Certificate Health go with every shipment. Delivery guaranteed anywhere U.S.A. Welfred Zeron. Morrisburg Ontario.

GERMAN Shepherd Puppies Blaek with cream markings. Earl Tuttle, Pine Tavern Farm, Route 20A, Leicester, New York. Phone 7827.

SCOTCH Border Collie dogs finest breeding. Bitch imported Gilchrist strain. Sire Bolts Famous "Ben". Pups $50. Obedience trained dogs $150. Wilson G. Smillie Surry, Maine.

POULTRY

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chieks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rieh & Son, Hobart, New York.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the ehicks you huy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54 You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

BUY THE BEST — They cost less in the end. Only top strains. Marshall Leghorns are same bloodlines that hold World's Laying Test record and last year won N. Y. Random Sample Test with profit of $3.47 per bird. Customers' records prove they are high speed layers and high-efficiency feed converters. Official Test reports show egg production for as little as 4½ lbs. feed per dozen. You get benefit of best breeders' work on egg and meat quality which command premium prices. The profit is in that extra few eents for built-in quality. Babcock strain and new-and-better Strain-Cross Leghorns. Contest winning R. I. Reds. Red-Rock cross and White Rocks. Conditions demand Business Bird for Best Profits. Moderate prices. Write today. Marshall Bros., R.D. 5-G, Ithaca. N. Y

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved They are great producers. Write for priee list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106. Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

VANCREST New Hampshire and Sex Link Chicks mature rapidly into exeellent layers of large eggs. And they live. Contest proven. Write Vanerest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

YOU CAN'T Buy Better. Ebenwood Whites for broilers, Sex-Links for production, White Rocks and Hamps for both. Ehenwood Farm, Box 14, West Bridgewater, Mass.

SENSATIONAL Values! U. S. Approved, pullorum typhoid clean. Low as $7.95— 100. Many matings sired by R.O.P males. Day old or started chicks to four weeks. Ducklings weekly. Write for price list. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dep't. AA

PURE Mount Hope Leghorns, Harco Barred Rocks, Harco Rhode Island, Lawton White Rocks, Nedlar New Hamps. Also Sex-link Crosses and White Cornish—White Rock Crosses. Send for free folder and priee list. Meadow View Chieks. Henry M. Fryer, Greenwich, N. Y. Phone 7504.

DON'T SACRIFICE Yearling hens! Free bulletin. "Keep layers 5 years." Sine, AA7. Quakertown, Pa.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in Ameriea—White Leghorns—Red Rock—Sex Links (blaek pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stoek available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar Box 106. Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

CAPONS

BUY YOUR Sunnybrook Started Capons Now—this very week—so they will be fully grown and just right for that great money making Christmas and New Year Holiday Season. We have some dandies 4-6-8 weeks of age ready for immediate delivery. Write, wire or phone for our low prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

STARTED CAPONS. White Rocks, Hamp Rocks, Silver Cross, Barred Cross. Our four weeks old Capons (Surgical) are easy to raise, backed by 18 years experience. Grow for profit or your own eating pleasure. Free Capon facts and prices. Rhodes Started Capons, Alan Rhodes, Dept. A, Kingsley, Pennsylvania.

PIGEONS

SILVER KINGS, also White Kings. mated pairs. Verna Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

DUCKS

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings, $24.50—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Riehfield 2, Pa.

ROUEN-MALLARD cross Trio $8.50. O. Hendriekson, Cobleskill, N. Y.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader, Beltsvilles. Poults, Penna. pullorum clean. $58.50-100 Meadowbrook Richfield 2, Pa.

RABBITS

NEW ZEALAND Red, Blue eye Polish, Duteh and Angora rabbits for sale. Bardy's Rabbitry, E. Thompson, Conn. Mailing address: No. Grosvenordale, Conn., Route 1.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES

AUREOMYCIN Olntment ($6.50 dozen), Targot ($9.00 dozen). Terramycin ($7.00 dozen), Triblotic ($7.95 dozen), Penstrap ($5.00 dozen). Pen distrin ($6.00 dozen) Prepaid. Kensington Veterinary & Poultry Supply, Box 73. Kenslngton. Conn.

HAY

TOP QUALITY Canadiar Hay. Clover—Clover Mix (light or heavy) — Timothy. Delivered by ton or carload lots. Tor-Leigh, Inc., R.F.D. #1, South Sudhury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass. EMerson 9-2937.

CHINCHILLA

CHINCHILLAS For Sale — Chinchillas, NCBA registered, top quality breeding stock. Write for full information. Mt Hope Chinchilla Ranch, Mansfield Center, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Realty Catalog Mailed Free! Farms, homes, businesses, 35 states. Coast-to-coast, 3,036 bargains deseribed. World's Largest, 55 years service. Strout Realty. 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

VERMONT Dairy Farm — 400 acres. 8 room house with bath, new furnace. Large barn— 53 stanchions. New silo. Certified herd Holsteins. 2 tractors. Modern machinery. Plenty of lumber, pulp, hardwood. Price $25,000.00. Part cash. Easy terms. G D. Cahoon, Walden, Vt. Tel. Cabot 7-22.

ABANDONED Farm, 59 acres. House, barn, woods, electric. $1,400.00. Write: Robert Hildreth, Locke, New York.

WESTERN Chautauqua County Farms; 360 acre dairy farm, with better than average buildings, 50 miles South of Buffalo on paved road, in sight of Centralized School, milk picked up at the barn, modern home, with seven rooms and bath. 180 foot barn, stanchion room for 100 head. Silos. Spring water in house and barn. Selling bare or equipped Call or write; Huffman Real Estate Ageney Chautauqua, N. Y. Tel. 3873.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—two hundred eighty acres timberland; Cape Cod farmhouse, good repair; three fireplaces; maple sugar equipment; barn. Write Churchill, Warren, N. H.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

TRACTOR PARTS—Large growing stoek of new and used parts for all makes Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices. American Traetor Parts Co., Fargo, N.D

PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, eribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent ehicken coop, barn, shop, storage, garage or dormitory. Conditlon guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00 Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson, Croton-on Hudson, N. Y. 1-4357.

CANVAS Covers—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8. $5.04; 7-9x11-8, $7.68; 11-8x13-8 $13.44 Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

SAVE, Buy Surplus from Government, farm tools, machinery, feed truck, tractor, jeep, hundreds others. List $1.00 Box 169KM, East Hartford 8, Conn.

FOR SALE CHEAP: John Deere Combination Pickup & Barn Baler in good condition. 17x22 Bloeks, 20 H.P. Hercules motor. Phone Middletown 9-42351.

FOR SALE: Allis-Chalmers combine with auxiliary motor, excellent eondition, reasonable; also Cletrac AG bulldozer, A1 condition. T. Maret, RD. 1, Middletown, New York.

EXTRA FINE Trade Ins taken in on New Caterpillar Tractors from Casellini-Venable Corporation "Your Caterpillar Dealer"—Caterpillar D4-44" tractor with LPC Hydraulic Angledozer, Extra good eondition, a Bonded Buy at $4500. Home-made tag-along trailer, ¾ ton capaeity. Just right for D2 size machine, $200. International TD18A Tractor with Isaaeson Hydraulic Bulldozer. New 1948. Buy & Try, $5500. Allis-Chalmers HD7W Tractor with Buckeye Cable Control and Angle-blade, good running condition, $1700. Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Angledozer. A good buy. As is, $2800. Caterpillar D8 Tractor with erankease guard and LeTourneau Cable Bulldozer, rear double drum PCU, Very gooo condition; a real buy for the money, $5500. Allis-Chalmers HD9B Traetor with Carco Hydraulic Dozer, new 1952, Canopy top. Used only 2 seasons $7950. Universal Crane mounted on Mack 10 wheeler truck, exceptionally good condition, $6000. Cletrae Model AG Tractor, Gasoline with belt pulley. As is, $850. Many other units on hand. Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

FOR SALE: Used combines. Massey-Harris self-propelled, $1,295.00. Allis-Chalmers with motor, $595.00. Minneapolis-Moline, $595.00. McCormick International, $495.00. Phil Gardiner — Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Gridley 8-6291 8-4831.

QUALITY Bargains in Used Equipment from Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 'Your Caterpillar Dealer"—Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor with 4A-60" Angledozer and D4N winch, very good condition. A Certified Buy. $5500. GT34 Terra-trac with hydraulic angledozer. This machine is a heavy model 1½ years old. Price includes Tilt-top trailer to haul unit on. Buy & Try, $2500. Allis-Chalmers Grader. Reconditioned, 2 new tandem wheels, engine excellent. Buy & Try, $4900. International TD9 wide gauge tractor with Hydraulic Angledozer, A Certified Buy, $4900. Clectrac DG Tractor, cleaned & painted. Buy & Try, $2200. John Deere, Model MC Tractor with Hydraulic Angledozer, good condition, new 1952, Buy & Try, $2100. International TD 6 Tractor with Bucyrus-Erie Angledozer, in good condition, A Certified Buy at $4000. Much other equipment. Send a posteard for our complete list. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co. 26 Warren Ave., Portland, Maine. Phone 3-8165.

DEPRESSION Prices—We Sell Cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used Tractor Parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, N. Dakota.

ALLIS-CHALMERS Combine, excellent condition. AC Engine, Scour Kleen, bean pick-up. Green Meadows Farm, Ludlowville, New York. Lansing 4-4808.

HELP WANTED

SELL NEWEST rage Tall Style Christmas, All Occasion greeting eard assortments in spare time. Unusual wrappings, noveltics. Make up to $1.00 per box plus honus. Write for Feature boxes on approval, 77 free samples Personal Christmas Cards. Stationery, free Catalog. New England Art Publishers. North Abington 733-K. Mass.

WANTED: Working manager for large farm. 40 cow herd and raise replacements. Allis-Chalmers equipment. Opportunity for right man. Two miles from town. Steuben county. Owner must quit because of ill health. Box 514-KC, c/o American Agrieulturist. Ithaca, New York.

WOMAN: permanent place for mature woman who wants good home and job. Housemother in small school for retarded Work is like practical nursing but no experience needed. Give full details about self and phone number. Soundview School, Yorktown Heights, New York.

MARRIED man wanted to operate one man dairy farm in Perry, N. Y. State salary expected and write fully about yourself and experience. Burlingame, Field, Pierce & Browne, Inc., 45 West 45th Street. New York 36, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN of mature years, with farm background, desires connection with reliable firm calling on Western N. Y. Trade. Several years experience selling both the trade and direct. Box 514-MB, c/o American Agrieulturist. Ithaca, N. Y.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auetioneering, term soon. Free catalog Reisch Auction School. Mason City 11, Iowa.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer. 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives In beautiful ring-bound plastie album only 25c. 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C. Scheneetady 1, N Y.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER - Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements In album form, all for 25e eoin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR POST—Wanted — All sizes — Clark Brothers, Feeding Hills, Massachusetts. Tel. R. E. 44746.

CEDAR POSTS and poles all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15 cents at yard. Penta treated poles for pole barns. Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road. Mareellus, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE—Only Brand Name catalog with S & H Green Stamps Send $1.00, refundable. Pollaek, 12 Cedar. Akron, New York.

NYLON Doily eenters, six cents per set. Modern Novelty Co., Gardiner. Maine.

RIBBON Remnants Assortment—colors, lengths, widths—100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

CHURCH or Grange Suppers—Use Brisko Embossed Table Paper and save. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR Toilets Cesspools Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing, safe, harmless powder. Easy, economical to use. Saves digging, pumping. 150,000 customers guarantee satisfaetion. Details free Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

PAINT, Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, speeial factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio.

YOUR leather jaeket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt. 64, Freeport, New York.

CHAMOIS-CLOTH: Size 18x18". Cleans—polishes autos, windows — all smooth surfaces. Oils, greases wash out; dries soft; lint free; strong; long lasting. Now 59e each—2 for $1.00 prepaid Libby Co., 4 King St., Danbury Conn.

CLOGGED Cesspools, septic tanks, grease traps cleaned by new miraele Enzyme featured in Reader's Digest. Free literature. Dept. 25, Suburban Produets Company, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38, Penna.

YOU WILL BE AMAZED

at the response you will get in answer to your classified advertisement in *American Agriculturist*. See top of the Subscribers' Exchange Page for details.



Top cow at $430 at Empire's Bullville Dairy Replacement Sale on June 7, 1955, at Bullville, New York. From the accredited and certified herd of W. G. Jones & Son of Lisbon, New York. She is a 5 year old purebred Holstein. She was bred September 15, 1954 to Cashman Graceful Master, a $3400 sire, and is due June 24, 1955. She has one record of 13,760 lbs. milk and 507 lbs. fat on 2x milking. She was purchased by John R. Geary of Wawarsing, New York.

"Empire" Tries Something New

In a Dairy Replacement Sale

ON June 7 at the Bullville Stockyards of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, buyers saw and took part in a historic "first" in dairy replacement sales. Here buyers knew where the cows came from, how much milk they produced and the condition of their health.

There are extra costs in conducting such a sale and the question, as buyers become acquainted with the procedure, is whether or not they will be willing to pay a premium price for such cows. Prices paid at the sale varied considerably, indicating that buyers know a good cow when they see her.

Some 350 people packed the new Bullville Stockyards building to see the sale of 33 dairy animals consigned by 21 different St. Lawrence and Jefferson County farmers. John Geary of Wawarsing purchased the top price animal, a five year old Holstein consigned by W. G. Jones & Son of Lisbon. Topping the sale at $430, this registered animal had a record of 13,760 pounds of milk and 507 pounds of fat on two times a day milking, and is due to freshen June 24th.

Albin Karsten, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Empire's Bullville Stockyards, reaffirmed the unique conditions under which the sale was held including public announcement of the consignor, thorough health tests, and examination of the cows by a licensed veterinarian on the premises on sale date. All sale cows were examined by Dr. Richard Tweddle of Pine Bush.

Loudon Daniels, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Empire's Gouverneur Stockyards, told the audience, "While there was considerable expense and work to interest farmers to consign animals from northern New York to your special sale, this sale may well be a turning point which will bring real benefits to people in both northern New York and southeastern New York and New Jersey."

R. V. Hemming, General Manager of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, told the group, "These animals were consigned here by farmers who have faith in Empire. Empire has livestock markets in both areas serving as a vehicle to bring you consignments of quality animals under conditions that make it possible for farmers and dealers to buy with confidence."

A total of 33 animals, ranging in age from one and a half to ten years, all grade and registered Holsteins with the exception of one Guernsey, sold for a grand total of $8232.50, or an average price of $249.47 The auctioneer was Charles D. Garrison, who is Empire's regular auctioneer.



Louden Daniels, Hammond, New York and a 2 year old purebred Holstein he consigned to the First Dairy Replacement Sale of the Bullville Stockyards of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Daniels is Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Gouverneur Stockyards of the Empire Liestock Marketing Cooperative. With Mr. Daniels who is holding the animal is left to right: Tom Holman, Watertown, New York; Newell Hutchinson, Heuvelton, New York; (in the background) Charles D. Garrison, Auctioneer; and John Sipher.



If it weren't for brand names
you'd have to be a petroleum engineer
to buy the best oil for your car

Your car is one of your most expensive possessions. Bad oil could ruin it.

Yet you don't worry a bit about asking a strange filling station man to "add a quart of oil" to the motor.

How can you be so sure his oil is good for your car? In fact, how can you feel sure about anything you buy?

Isn't it because you've learned the first rule of safe and sound buying:

A good brand is your best guarantee

No matter what you're buying, you know you can always trust a good brand. You know the company stands behind it. And so, you know you are right.

The more good brands you know, the surer you are. Get to know them in this magazine. They'll help you cut buying mistakes, get more for your money.

BRAND NAMES FOUNDATION
Incorporated
A Non-Profit Educational Foundation
37 West 57th St., New York 19, N.Y.

Plan to Exhibit at the
FIFTH ANNUAL
NYABC CATTLE SHOW

to be held in conjunction with the 15th Annual Meeting of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative
FRIDAY, SATURDAY--AUGUST 5, 6
NYABC Headquarters **Judd Falls Road, Ithaca, N. Y.**
$5,413 in cash prizes will be awarded.
Bring your tickets for the tractor drawing.
Open to all naturally or artificially sired daughters of NYABC sires.
ENTRIES CLOSE JULY 20, 1955. Rules, premium list and entry blanks are available from local NYABC technicians throughout New York and Western Vermont. If you plan to show, see your technician.

HARDER HARDER
Before you buy any Silo get the facts about the HARDER CONCRETE STAVE SILO.
SILOS
Write for complete descriptive literature. Harder Silo Co., Box A, Cobleskill, N. Y.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

LIME · FERTILIZER · SEED
BROADCASTER
SAVE $100-



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!
SIZES 3-14 FT.
FREIGHT PREPAID
Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality long lasting construction Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre Sizes 3 to 14 ft. Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now
AS LOW AS $66
Send for FREE Booklet
MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.
SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

COLUMBIA RAM AND EWE SALE
July 29, 1955, 7:00 P.M., Fairgrounds, Wooster, Ohio
Leading Bloodlines of the Breed
60 EWES—10 STUD RAMS—30 COMMERCIAL RAMS. Eastern Columbia Sheep Breeders Association. For catalog write Eugene P. Laibe, R #2, Lima, Ohio.
Attend Sheep Day Program at Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio the day of July 29, then come to our Sale that evening.



Mrs. Pearl K. McGown checking color of rug strips at her famous Rose Cottage in West Boylston, Massachusetts. Pattern of hooked rug on wall behind her is her Roseada design.

Rug Hooking is Her Business

By LOIS O'CONNOR

RUG HOOKING is a highly infectious, thoroughly delightful diseasc. At least that's my diagnosis after a bird's-eye view of the currcnt enthusiasm for this craft. On July 23, 1954, I was exposed to rug hooking on a large scale at the first state-wide rug hooking bee in New York. It was held at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and drew a crowd of about 800 hooked rug enthusiasts. There wcre talks on designing rugs, and exhibits of rugs—some finished, othcrs in different stages of completion.

The bec was planned by Mrs. Oliver H. Collett of Cherry Valley, a teacher of rug hooking by the Pearl McGown method. There are various ways of hooking a rug, and the Pearl McGown method is one that has become popular and now has teachers in 42 states.

Thc story of how Mrs. McGown got into rug hooking herself and how she developed this interest in hundreds of men and women all over the country is fascinating and inspiring. A small portion of it I can pass along, for it was my good fortune to talk with her that day at Cherry Valley.

Mrs. McGown believes that rug hooking is so satisfying because "it is creating with color." Part of her business is selling her own designs for hooked rugs, but the unusual part is that she gives no color directions.

"The same pattern worked by three different women will look quite different and will reflect the personality of the hooker," she said to me.

In her method, however, color plays a major role and her most recent book is "Color in Hooked Rugs." All of her teachers use the Munsell system of color, established by Albert H. Munsell of Boston, Mass., about 1912.

"It is becoming the common language of color," Mrs. McGown explained. It is used and recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Encyclopedia Britannica, and various color printing companies all over the world. This system denotes color in three dimensions—hue, value, and intensity.

Pearl McGown's rug patterns have lovely names — Plume, Elf's Delight, Maple Rhythm, and many others. She has a nice story about how one of her tcachers built a color plan for the rug called Sarah's Bequest. She got her idca when looking out of the kitchen window one spring morning. She saw thc possibility of painting with her dye pot the woody-brown earth, the varied grays of the stone wall, the delicate greens of spring growth, and the soft reds of the maple buds.

"You never know what you can do until you try," Mrs. McGown said to me in referring to her own background. She was one of a family of eleven children. She started law secretarial work when she was not quite 16 and remained with the same firm for more than 30 years.

Her rug hooking started about 1930 as a hobby and was bascd chiefly on the reproduction of antique hooked rug designs. Most of the really old rugs are often too dilapidated to use, but sometimes they can be restored enough to get the design. She has in her collection some 250 copies of old patterns.

After gaining confidence through experience in hooking, Mrs. McGown ventured to do her first original rug design. She now has produced 626 rug patterns and 350 for chair seats and footstools.

"More and more people wanted to see and to study the rugs," she said. This led to "a dream come true," for Mrs. McGown was able to purchase a lovely old house in West Boylston, Mass., which has become a Mecca for visitors from all over the world. It is called Rose Cottage and is open to the public from 1:45 to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday—holidays excepted.

In 1948 Mrs. McGown gave up her secretarial job and has since devoted full time to her hooked rug business. Her sisters, Mrs. May Brooks and Mrs. Sylvia Bartlett, assist her. Not only is there the teachers' program and pattern business but also a Letter Service which entails a monthly letter to subscribers. Mrs. McGown devotes her time almost exclusively to the teaching program. Qualified Pearl McGown teachers are now practicing all over the United States.

Each year in May, every teacher sends in an example of her recent work for an exhibition in Horticultural Hall, Worcester, Mass. In 1954, there were 350 rugs shown.

In August, Mrs. McGown runs a two-week workshop for teachers. "I have never looked for teachers," she said, "they have always come to me. I love teaching and helping others to create something beautiful."

The expense in hooking rugs can be great or little, says Mrs. McGown. Equipment costing from $10 to $15 will last a lifetime. A good frame may be purchased for $7.50, or anyone handy with tools can make one. Hooks cost about $1.00. The expense of materials is up to the individual.

Half the fun in hooking rugs, Mrs. McGown believes, is the inspiration that comes from getting together in groups to learn and work. "Once you become a rugger, you'll find a new subject of conversation that will never wane," she said, and added, "There's a whole new world waiting once you're bitten with the rug bug!"

[Editor's note: Mrs. McGown's books on rug hooking include, "You Can Hook Rugs," $6.00; "Color in Hooked Rugs," $6.50; and "The Dreams Beneath Design," $2.00. They may be ordered from Pearl K. McGown, Inc., Rose Cottage, West Boylston, Mass.]

CRAFT FAIR COMING!



GOT your pencil handy? Then write down these dates: August 18-19-20. They're the three days set aside for the second annual New York State Craft Fair, to be held at Ithaca College, 120 East Buffalo Street, Ithaca, New York. Last year's Craft Fair, put on by the newly organized York State Craftsmen, drew 3,500 visitors from all over the Northeast. It was a wonderful show, with fascinating craft demonstrations, exhibits, color films, and a showroom filled with lovely handcrafted articles for sale at very reasonable prices. An even greater crowd of visitors is expected this year. Admission to the Fair is 50 cents, and the hours will be the same as last year —10 a.m. to 10 p.m. for the three days.

When you come to the Fair, you'll see handcrafted jewelry, pottery, decorative figures; textiles, including hand woven fabrics and articles, block prints, hooked rugs, and silk screen prints; carved and tooled leather objects; handcrafted wooden boxes, trays, furniture, shuttles; handmade clocks, musical instruments, stained glass, sculptured glass, wallpaper and other wall-coverings. All items for sale or exhibit will be the work of members of the York State Craftsmen.

Miss Marjorie Ross of the Ross-Hill Weaving Center, Freeville, N. Y., will again be in charge of the weavers' rooms (two this year!), and she and Miss Lillian Hunter of Bethel, Vermont, will give continuous demonstrations. There will also be continuous demonstrations of other crafts, including the potter's wheel and bookbinding.

If you are a craftsman and are interested in joining the York State Craftsmen or in learning more about it, write to me and I will pass your letter on to the proper person. Address: Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, New York. Membership in the organization is $3.00 and is open to any New York State craftsman or any other interested person. Members wishing to enter their work in the Craft Fair must apply before July 11. Entries are limited to: Metals and gems, ceramics, textiles, leather, wood, glass, plastics, and combinations of materials. The following are excluded: photography, fine arts, home arts (knitting, crocheting, tatting, needlework); edibles, objects made from kits; commercially made objects that are bought and decorated, and quantity mechanical reproductions.

No matter what your interest is in crafts—selling or buying or learning—you'll enjoy the York State Craft Fair. Plan to come and to spend a whole day. There will be so much to see that you will find it hard to tear yourself away.—*Mabel Hebel*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Live each day as though life were just begun.—Goethe

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Summer Attractions!



3009. Wonderfully simple and feminine — a princess-cut pinafore with sweetheart neckline accented with bold ric-rac, soft fullness at shoulder yokes. Sizes 12 to 40 Size 16: 4¼ yds. 35-in.

2293. Sleeveless, casual design is ever-so-easy and youthful with a button-accented bodice, small collar, full skirt with rippling gathers. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 6 yds. 35-in.

3071. Gay, versatile summer separates include a jauntily pocketed, flared skirt and a cool and casual sleeveless blouse to mix with all your changeabouts. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: Blouse and skirt, 6 yds. 35-in.

2265. Slenderizing charmer has cap sleeves and shoulder yokes cut-in-one, and a soft feminine flare to the skirt. It will be the most flattering dress you ever had! Sizes 14 to 48. Size 18: 3¾ yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25c for our SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

What's Your Hobby?

More Hobby Letters from our Readers

Stuffed Toys

SEWING and making stuffed toys is my hobby, and I design some of my patterns for them. I have sewed since I was big enough to hold a needle. My sister and I made doll clothes before I went to school. Later I made rag dolls and little stuffed dogs out of old stockings. When the Christmas season drew near, we sat by the hour making presents—mostly small bags, made of ribbons and lace, and pin cushions. We also covered pieces of cardboard and sewed them together to make little boxes to hold sewing supplies, buttons, or trinkets. When I was 14, my mother let me use her sewing machine and from then on I made my own clothes.

My sewing experience has always been a blessing to me, as I have made everything for my children from house slippers to caps and bonnets. At Christmas time I made stuffed toys for them when they were small. At present I am busy making stuffed toys for my ten grandchildren, and I am sure they will have as much fun playing with them as I am having making them.—*Mrs. Ada Downs, R. 1, Schenevus, N. Y.*

Pins and Brooches

A HOBBY that has brought me in some extra cash is my pin and brooch collection. I have 2,848, all different. I sell the duplicates to other collectors. To get these pins, I swap everything from animal teeth and minerals to more dainty things, such as hankies and fans.

Recently I received an unexpected bill. Like most farm people, I didn't have extra cash, and so I asked an antique buyer to look at my pins. She bought two and paid handsomely for them and I was able to pay the debt promptly. So here was one example where my hobby paid off.

I am a new subscriber to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and enjoy it very much. It is one magazine that we read from cover to cover. — *Mrs. Bailey Mason, Robbins Farm, Albion, Maine.*

Learns Languages

MY HOBBY, though having no monetary value as yet, offers many hours of enjoyment and relieves the tedium of housework. Languages have always fascinated me—and now that it is so easy to learn them from records, I do my ironing, cooking, and cleaning to the accompaniment of pleasant French or Spanish voices. It's loads of fun and may come in handy some day. Quien sabe?—*Mrs. Hazen Keenan, R.4, St. Johnsbury, Vt.*

Collects Earrings

EARRINGS are my main hobby; second, letters to hobby friends; and, third, scrapbooks of articles about other hobbyists. It is fascinating to say the least, but best of all it helps so much through poor health and times of trouble. I find myself working a little harder at my hobbies, and soon the troubles seem smaller and health seems to have improved.

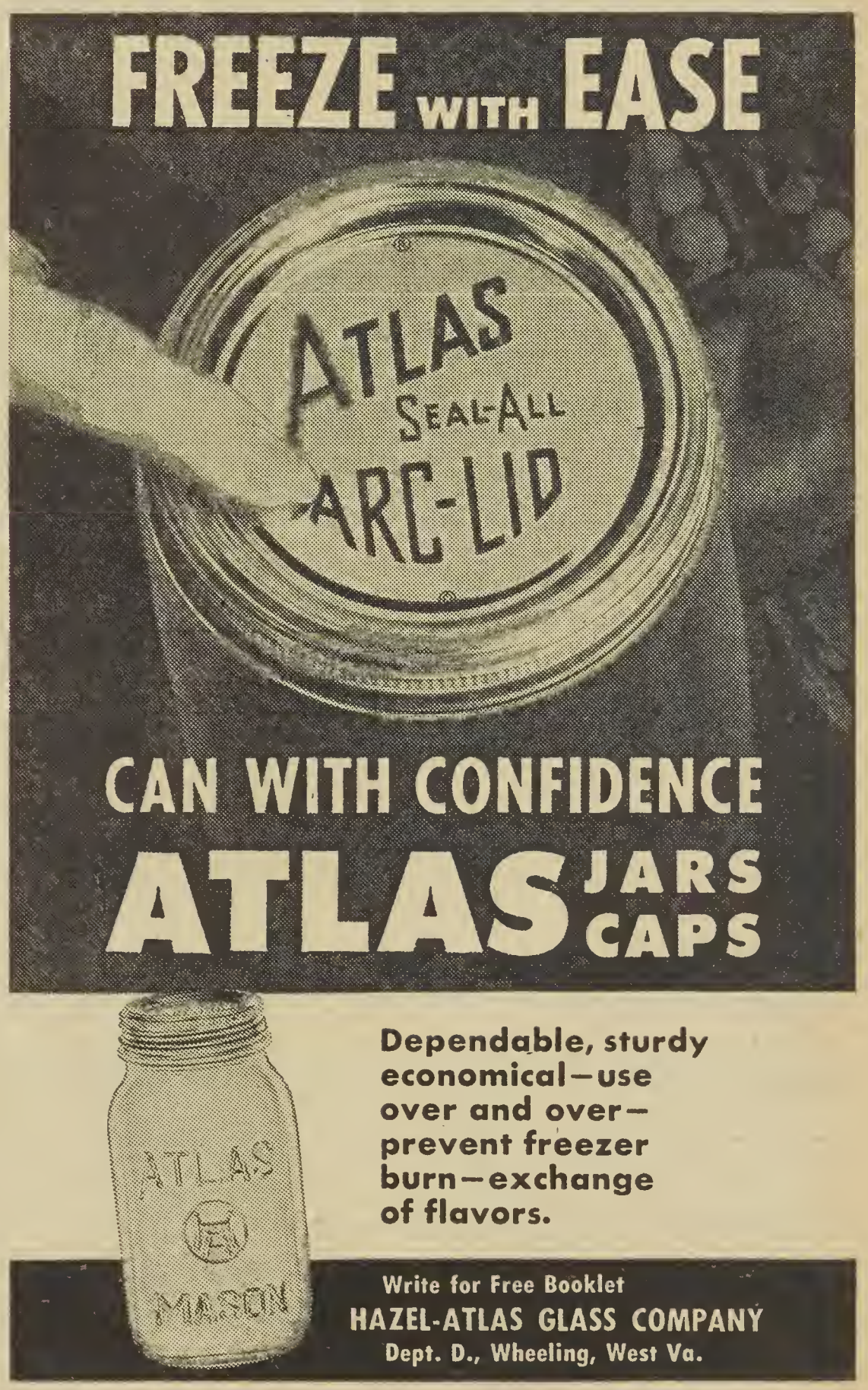
My files hold letters from all over U.S.A. and some foreign places, from people with whom I have exchanged everything imaginable. One friend in Connecticut collects trivets (old flat-iron stands) and I had the good fortune to be able to call on her and see her collection. I have many callers to see my carrings; also I have shown my collection at many shows and talked about it. My hobby doesn't bring in any money, but it has cost me very little. If it was necessary to sell it, I could realize quite a bit for it.

The hobby letters in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are being added to my scrapbooks. One thing I'd love to do is to start traveling from one state to the next, calling on hobby friends, notifying them ahead of time so that I'd be sure not to miss one. — *Mrs. Virgil E. Hills, Middle Road, Warren, Me.*

Reads Bible Daily

IT HAS been the habit of my life since childhood to read a portion of the Bible every day, and my hobby is collecting autographs of famous people who do the same. In my prized collection I have the names of Mrs. Grace Noll Crowell, Roger W. Babson, Joe Louis, Homer Rodeheaver, Harold E. Stassen, J. C. Penney, Dr. Billy Graham, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, Governor Theodore R. McKeldin, the late James L. Kraft, Pastor Martin Niemoller, Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Jackie Robinson, Warner Sallman, and Cecil B. de Mille.

Also, Chief Justice Earl Warren, General Douglas MacArthur, Marjorie Lawrence, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Beverly Shea, Luther W. Youngdahl, Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Dr. Bob Jones, Jr., Faith Baldwin, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Ezra Taft Benson, Roy Rogers, Dale Evans, and others. — *Mrs. Elliott B. Chase, Star Route, Royalston, Mass.*



Pickling Pointers and Recipes

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

FOR good products you'll need fresh, firm, sound pickles; good clear, commereial (not home-made) bottled eider vinegar with acidity of 4 to 6 per cent; fresh whole spices (tied in a small cheesecloth bag); pure granulated salt; granulated sugar unless otherwise stated; soft water for making brine — and your pickles in the brine within 24 hours after picking!

Use enamcled, glass, aluminum, or stainless steel kettles (no copper, zinc, or iron kettles); wooden, aluminum, or stainless steel spoons; stone jars, glass containers,. or paraffined wooden containers for curing and fermenting; and glass jars with glass or enamel-lined tops for paeking.

You'll also need good recipes! Here are some of my favorite ones:

Marge's Crystal Pickles

Wash 25 cucumbers of dill size or 30 small ones and place in a brine to completely cover for two weeks. For the brine, use 1 quart coarse salt to 4 quarts water or salty enough to float an egg.

After two weeks, remove pickles from brinc, wash, and cover with cold water to which has been added a piece of alum about the size of a walnut. Let stand over night. Wash in eold water and drain. Make a sirup of 1 quart vinegar, 2 quarts sugar, 2 sticks cinnamon broken in bits, and 1 tablespoon whole cloves. Bring to boil, and pour over pickles. On each of the next four days, drain off syrup, bring to boil, and pour over pickles. On the 5th day, put pickles in hot sterile jars, cover with boiling sirup, and seal. Makes 5 to 6 pints.

Pepper Relish or Hash

Chop and combine 1 dozen red peppers and 1 dozen green peppers from which seeds are removed, and 1 dozen medium peeled onions. Cover with boiling water and let stand 10 minutes. Drain, cover again with boiling water; and boil 15 minutes. Drain and add 1 tablespoon mustard seed. Make a sirup of 2 cups light brown sugar, 1 tablespoon salt, and 1 pint vinegar, bring to boiling point, and pour over the drained mixture. Rcturn to boiling and place in hot sterile jars and seal. About 3 to 4 pints.

Watermelon Pickles

Prepare 2 quarts firm melon rind cut in 1-inch pieces from which the skin and pink meat are removed. Make a brine of ¼ cup salt and 1½ quarts water, pour over rind, eover, and let stand over night. Drain and rinse rind. Cover with fresh water, bring to boil, simmer until tender, and drain. Combine 3 pints boiling water, 1½ cups vinegar, and 3 cups sugar. Add 1½ tablespoons whole allspice, 1½ tablespoons whole cloves, and 3 sticks cinnamon, all tied in a cheesecloth bag, and thinly sliced pecl of 1 lemon, if desired. Bring to boil, add watermelon, and boil until rind is clear and transparent. Remove spice bag, put into hot sterile jars, and seal. About 3 pints. To makc a crisper rind, soak rind in 1½ quarts water with 1¼ tablespoons lime instead of salt water.

Beet Relish

Combine 1 quart ehopped, peelcd, cooked beets, 1 quart chopped eabbage, 1 cup prepared horseradish, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper. Scald 1½ cups mild vinegar, add 1½ cups sugar and let dissolve, and pour over vegetable mixture. Bring to boiling point and place in hot, sterile jars, and scal. Makes 4 to 5 pints.

Icicle Pickles

This recipe is good for large cucumbers. Cut cucumbers in eighths lengthwise, and let stand overnight in ice water. Pack upright in hot sterile jars. Bring to boil 4 cups white vinegar, 4 cups sugar and 1 cup water. Add ⅓ eup salt. Pour boiling hot ovcr cucumbers in jars, and seal. Use after 6 to eight weeks. Cucumbers may be peeled and seeds removed, if desired. Makes 4 to 6 pints.

Piccalilli

Combine 2 quarts cut grcen tomatoes, 2 quarts cut green peppers (seeds removed), 2 quarts small onions, peeled and cut in pieces, 1 medium cabbage and 2 stalks celery cut in pieces. Put through food chopper, using one of the larger knives. Place alternate layers of vegetables and ¾ cup salt in a large kettle and let stand overnight. Drain and add 1½ pounds light brown sugar and 1 ounce white mustard seed. Add 3 ounces stiek cinnamon, 1½ ounces whole cloves, and 1 ounce whole allspice, all tied in a chcesecloth bag. Cover thc mixture with vinegar, bring to boiling point, and boil for 30 minutes. Remove bag of spices, pour mixture into hot sterile jars, and seal. About 4 pints. Mixed piekling spice may be used in place of the spices named.

Pickling Sirup for Pears, Peaches, Crabapples

Make a sirup of 2 pounds sugar, 2 cups vinegar, and 1 ounee stiek cinnamon and 1 ounce whole cloves (tied in a cheesecloth bag) and boil together for 10 minutes. Drop a few of the prepared fruits at a time in the sirup and eook until just tender. Pack in hot sterile jars, eovcr with boiling sirup and seal. Oil of cinnamon and oil of cloves may be used in place of whole spices, but should be added very earefully because of their strength.

Pickled Beets

Steam about 10 pounds of small beets until almost tender and skin. Bring to boil 6 cups vinegar, 4 eups sugar, 2 teaspoons salt, 5 cups water, and 2 cinnamon sticks and 1 teaspoon whole eloves (tied in cheesecloth bag). Pack beets into hot sterile jars, cover with boiling liquid, and seal. Makes 6 to 8 pints.

'ROUND THE KITCHEN

A Good Summer Pie

Mix 1 package of Danish Dessert with 2 cups cold water, bring to boil, boil for 1 minute only, stirring constantly. While letting mixture cool to lukewarm, cream thoroughly with a wooden spoon two 3-ounee packages of cream cheese, 3 tablespoons sugar, dash salt, and ⅛ teaspoon vanilla. Fold in ¼ cup heavy cream, whipped, and spread mixturc on bottom and sides of a cool, baked 9-ineh pie shell, reserving about ½ for garnish. Fold 1 cup slieed, sweetened fruit into the cooled Danish Dessert, and spoon mixture into the chcese-lined shell. Chill until set and garnish with a border of the remaining ercam chcese.

Hot Breads. Cornell has two bulletins containing new recipes for hot breads made with pastry flour: Bulletin E924, "Quick Breads—Baking With New York State Pastry Flour," and Bulletin E925, "Hot Breads For Your Community Meals." Copies are free to New York State residcnts; 5 cents each to others. Write to Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

New Items

Perma-ice bags filled with a new coolant for picnicking, eamping, and traveling. You freeze thcm solid in freezing compartmcnt of refrigerator

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

He who lives a life of love and charity is constantly at worship.

—Swedenborg

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

and use them to make a portable refrigerator out of a shopping bag, box, etc. Picnic size costs about 98 cents. Larger sizes available. Can be used over and over.

Enriched biseuit packaged dough cut in biscuits ready for baking in a new type container easily opened and with a shelf life of 6 to 8 weeks at 38 to 48 degrees. Ten cost 12 to 15 cents.

Salad dressings and mayonnaise marketed by one manufacturer in specially designed jars with wide openings and straight sides, usable later for canning and freezing.

New grated cheese — blend of two favorites, grated Parmesan and grated Romano.

Angel pie mix requiring no cooking, with all the necessary ingredients (except a bit of butter) in the package to make a lightly spiced crumb crust filled with a smooth fluffy filling.

Complete spoon bread mix requiring only the addition of water.

Magic cook mix — a breading and batter coating for frying meats, fish, fruits, and vegetables.

Housework Easy Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable... with restless, sleepless nights... don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

Davy Crockett Doll and Iron-ons



←

7395. Washable iron-on designs in combination of buckskin brown, black, green. Use any T-shirt and thrill your child! Large "Davy Crockett" transfer, 4½ x 8½ inches, plus 6 eowboy motifs. 25 cents.

→

7307. It's the dream of every little boy and girl to own this lifelike "Davy Crockett" doll. Easy to make—15-inch doll, clothes, "pretend" gun and poueh. Pattern, transfers, directions. 25 cents.



DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for Needlecraft Catalog.



You and your HOME

by Kay Eichelberger

Housing and Design Specialist, Cornell University

Too Large Furniture

The furniture in my small living room is very large and upholstered in bright-colored coarse material. It appears to fill up the room. What can I do to make it look smaller?—*Mrs. G. L. J., Binghamton, New York.*

Large figures and bright colors in textiles make an object appear larger and fill up space. If you cover your upholstered pieces of furniture with a plain, natural color and bind the edges in the same color, the furniture will appear smaller and will not be as noticeable. Very often you can match the color of the wall in upholstery material or slip cover material and use it to cover your furniture. If the color is a neutral color, as gray or grayed green or grayed blue, it will make the furniture recede and appear smaller.

Color Scheme

Will you please give me suggestions for a color scheme for our living room, which is 15 by 19 feet, with ceilings a little over 7 feet high? There are two windows facing east and two facing south, and two doors in the room. The rug is gray tone-on-tone. End tables and television are dark woods. Woodwork is white. I would appreciate suggestions for wall, ceiling, woodwork, slip cover colors for three chairs and a couch.

The living room leads into an entrance hall with colors maroon, white and green. The living room is now papered green and I want a change.—*Mrs. W.E.M., N.Y.*

You could use a pinky beige (a light tint of the maroon family) on walls and ceiling. The eye would move easily, then, from the maroon in the hall to the pinky beige in the living room. The woodwork could be painted white or pinky beige. Woodwork painted the same color as the walls produces a feeling of unity.

The ceiling may be painted a tint lighter than the color of the walls, if you wish. This lighter tint makes the ceiling appear higher, but since the ceiling of your living room is about average height, it can be painted the same as the walls.

Plain, striped and plaid denim are very good at present for slip covers. Other materials which are popular are nubby textures. Before choosing colors for the chairs and sofa, you should consider the color of your draperies. Since you have not mentioned them, I am assuming that you have white or cream-colored curtains. In this case you can use the same stripe or plaid on two chairs, and plain on the couch and on the other chair. The stripe or plaid can be a combination of pinky beige, gray and maroon, or pinky beige, gray and blue-green.

In order to get a balance of color you can use two of these colors in plain colored material for the other slip cover—as gray for the couch, and maroon or blue-green for the chair. A brighter pinky beige than the wall color may be used for accessories.

Instead of the stripe or plaid, you may choose a floral or geometric design for the material, if you wish.

Another color scheme which you might use is the following: A gray similar to your gray rug or a lighter tint of gray on walls, ceiling, and woodwork, and a combination of a blue-green, sandalwood or gunmetal or gold for the slip covers.

Whenever you plan a color scheme, first choose the material with the combination of colors you like in the pattern. In this case, you can use the pattern material for the draperies and one chair, if you do not wish white curtains.

Next, choose two plain colors from the patterned material to use for the sofa and other two chairs. The sofa and one chair could be gunmetal or blue-green with gold cushions. Use the other color not used in sofa for one chair and sandalwood for the other.

Balance the colors by using small cushions of the colors used in the patterned material, and in accessories. As you know, brilliant colors should be used in small amounts, whereas grayed colors can be used in larger proportions, so use the bright colors for the accessories.

In order to have a harmonious color scheme, first choose two or three colors which are pleasing to the eye, then use some of them in their light tints and some in dark shades. Secure good proportion of each color so there is a balance back and forth from all sides and from floor to ceiling.

Jutting-Out Fireplace

The red brick fireplace in my living room juts out into the room and looks like a sore thumb. What can I do to make it less conspicuous and seem a part of the room?—*Miss H. M. A., Oswego, N. Y.*

You can paint a fireplace, including the woodwork and the brick, the same color as the walls to make it appear as part of the wall. The color of the paint should be grayed by its complement, which is the opposite of the color on the color wheel. This wheel can be purchased at any art or paint shop. A soft grayed green or a gray is a good background color for walls and fireplace.

You can also build bookshelves or cabinets on either side of the fireplace, extending them to the end walls so that the front of the bookshelves or cabinets form a line with the front of the fireplace.



HAVE you seen our current Fashion Book? In it are scores of up-to-the-minute designs for every age and size: flattering daylight and after-dark fashions; many special half-size patterns for the shorter, fuller figure; vacation and play clothes; attractive all-occasion cottons that will make you enjoy summer all the more. Only 25 cents for this helpful fashion guide!

To get a copy, write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y. Ask for Fashion Book and enclose 25 cents (in coin). Please write your name and address plainly.

EXTERM-O-LITE

amazing scientific discovery

KILLS INSECTS

TESTED AND PROVED BY LEADING INDEPENDENT LABORATORIES



FITS BULB IN ANY POSITION

Use Against Ants, Flies, Roaches, Gnats, Sand Flies, Mosquitoes, Spiders, Silver Fish and Other Crawling and Flying Household Insects.

Safe when used as directed.

2 UNITS complete with 3 months' supply of insecticide only $2.95

U.S. GOVERNMENT REGISTERED AND APPROVED

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

ONE UNIT PROTECTS AN ENTIRE 3 BEDROOM HOME!

10 TIMES MORE POWERFUL THAN DDT!

- Lifetime Guarantee
- Safe—Simple—Odorless

Snap specially grooved holder to ordinary light bulb. Instantly Exterm-O-Lite goes to work killing insects everywhere—heat from light bulb frees magic odorless vapor into the air. It swirls about seeking and killing insects in drawers, closets, behind picture frames, mirrors, moldings, corners, cracks and crevices . . . in fact everywhere that insects live and breed. No insect escapes Exterm-O-Lite's instant bug killing action. Perfect in closets, kitchens, bedrooms, attics and garages. Nothing like it anywhere. Order your Exterm-O-Lite now!

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

CANDLE-LITE CHEMICAL CO. AA
924 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla.
Gentlemen: Send ..... (quantity) EXTERM-O-LITE Packages at $2.95 each (2 in a pkg). Include.....(quantity) insecticide refills. (Single refill $1.50, 3 refills only $3.95).
Enclosed find cash, check, money order for $.....
I want to save C.O.D. charges.
Send.....(quantity) EXTERM-O-LITES C.O.D.
Send.....(quantity) Refills C.O.D.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY..... STATE .....



Tune in Don McNeill's "Breakfast Club Review"

Sat. 10:30 A.M., Coast-to-Coast, ABC Network

Sponsored by BALL JARS and BALL DOME LIDS

COPYRIGHT 1955, BALL BROS CO

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT Hayfields - - - By TOM MILLIMAN

PASTURE ONLY

IT HAPPENED in late April that all calves of grazing age, 10 in number, were 6 to 9 months in age. At first on pasture they were given grain and hay. Grain was withheld beginning May 20, and on June 1st no more hay was placed in the outdoor rack. Without exception the calves are doing well. Next winter they will receive no grain. In fact, these calves will not taste grain again until late in '56 or early '57 when they come to the now completed dry cow shed to be fitted for first freshening.

If the costs of bringing a grade heifer to freshening, including her value at birth, are over $300, as Cornell shows, and she will sell for only $175 to $250 on day of freshening, it is time to make a determined effort to whittle down the costs. The campaign must be in other directions than taxes, land values, maintenance of existing buildings, electric current, gasoline, machine costs, wage rates. But we must spend fewer man hours on our calves and heifers.

Our main answer at Hayfields is good pastures. We propose growing heifers on grass 7 months in the year and in winter, on hay 5 months without grain. For years in fact, we've had good calf pastures. Beginning now, we are depending almost entirely upon them to develop good sized animals. So we're on the way. When no hay or grain is fed on grass, and no grain is fed in winter, feed costs are greatly reduced and man hours are lowered.

Readers are invited to look at calf pastures and calves when driving around on business or pleasure this summer. Generally calves are in sight from the road. And July-August is a good time to look. If 10 pastures are observed, how many of high yield will be found in mid summer? With insufficient food from grazing, calves without grain and hay cannot grow well. Are calf pastures in what might be called prime condition? If not, then costs for grain and hay and the labor of feeding are high, if the calf is to be kept growing as she should. Without enough food, we get a retarded animal which may or may not catch up later. Such an animal is always a low producer in first lactation, and sometimes in second. But the food to make her grow must be cheap. Nothing, not even hay, is half so cheap as pasture upon which enough has been spent to make it good.

Pastures, then, seem to be the chief means of growing a heifer at a cost which does not exceed her selling value.



AS WE LOOK FROM THE AIR

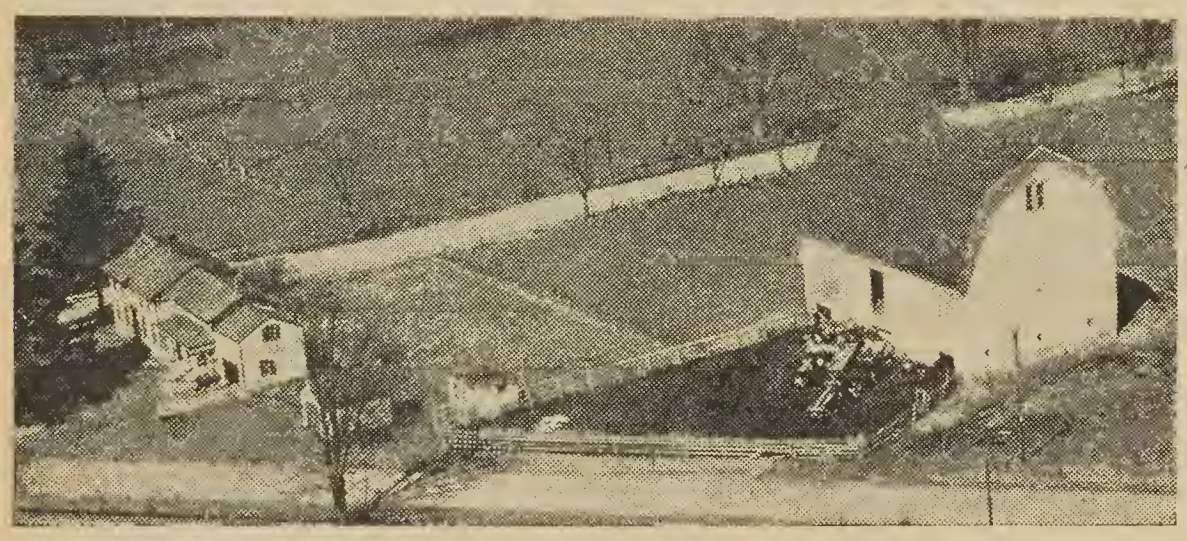
ABOVE is a spring view of Hayfields from aloft. The partly roofed structure in foreground is a small pen stable being erected for dry cows. The dark silos are of glass coated steel, air tight to prevent spoilage, and self-discharging from the bottom. The spotted condition of the barn roofs means only that they need reroofing.

The Spinks, without children, live in the main house, and I have a room with 2 windows in lower left corner for my week-end visits.

In the picture below is the dry stock barn, an extremely high structure 45 ft. wide. One reason for building the cow shed shown in the other picture is to feed grain to springing heifers and cows without having to feed 35 other head. Here in the above-ground basement barn the stock will get only hay and pea vine silage, the latter when available.

The tenant house, oldest on the farm, has the best lines and was occupied this year by a young fellow and his bride. He didn't get up of mornings and is no longer with us. We hired a good single lad in the neighborhood who lives at home, and have rented the house.

The 3rd house, not shown, is a 7-room structure occupied by herdsman Walter Terry. All 3 houses have complete baths with automatic hot water.



CLIPPING PASTURES

HOWEVER beneficial pasture clipping may be, there are very few hours or days to be spared for it on a commercial farm. This is because the right time to clip pastures is also the right time to fit ground for corn or other row crops, plant corn, cultivate or spray, and do a dozen other jobs, all pressing simultaneously for attention. Clipping pastures can be postponed or even eliminated while the other jobs must be done. In consequence we see many farmers clipping pastures long after the most effective date.

Use of the conventional sickle bar mower presents another problem on the punched up or naturally rough ground which our pastures occupy. Section knives break, guards become loose, the pitman rod may shatter, the whole cutting bar requires frequent sharpening and a man is lucky if in 4 hours of work the mower runs for as much as 3. Such a prospect is apt to cause instinctive, if not deliberate, avoidance of the job.

Yet pasture clipping has solid merit when done after the first round of grazing, and usually after the second round. It beheads weeds before even the earliest of them go to seed. It cuts off orchard grass and timothy heads often before they show, and causes the plants to spread out more, thus shading the ground and keeping it cooler. Legumes, having more light, last longer. Pastures yield better because of clipping, and cattle find the younger herbage more appetizing. They eat more and do better on clipped pastures.

There is a machine better, and much faster, than the sickle bar mower for pasture clipping, breaking up standing cornstalks after picking, and even eradicating small brush in neglected fields. It is the rotary mower, which comes in various sizes, the most practical size seeming to be 7½ ft. cut, at a cost of $500 to $600. Considering the fact that it has many uses, including lawns, and makes a man at least twice as effective as with the old style mower, the cost seems to be in line. When I was in the South last fall, competent authorities freely predicted that the day of the sickle bar mower for pasture control, airfield and roadside clipping, etc., is drawing toward a close. More than a dozen makes of rotary mowers are available from which to choose.

We are going to see many more wide rotary clippers on farms, highways, parks, airfields, ball yards, etc., as a great time saver.

SCREENINGS

A month ago this page carried a question about whether to turn 48 cows into 12 acres of lush bromegrass-ladino-alfalfa pasture, or to split the pasture with electric fence. It was split—5 acres for grass silage and 7 for grazing. The silage amounted to upwards of 50 tons. The 7 acres of pasture carried the cows by day and night for 9 days on first grazing, and was then clipped high.

* * *

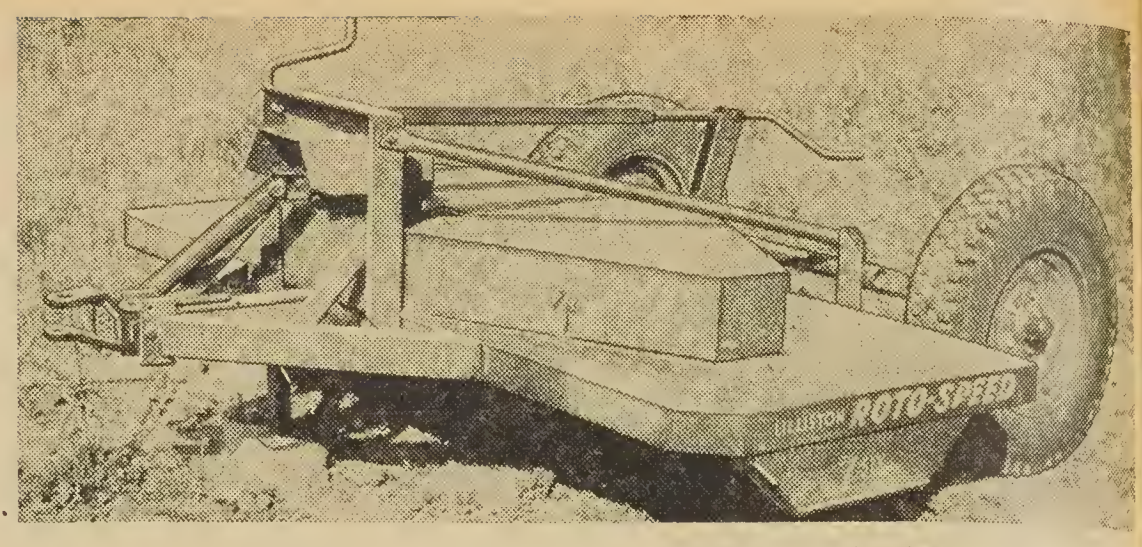
Orchard grass-ladino-alfalfa pasture in 3rd crop year doesn't, on a comparative basis, amount to a hoot at our place. In spite of careful management from the beginning (clipping and fertilizing), the legumes have largely disappeared. The other 8 acre half of the same field, with bromegrass-ladino-alfalfa, up to June 14 has furnished the herd with 11 days of good grazing, on 2nd round, plus 13 days on 1st round. Only 6 days of poorer grazing, with less milk, could be obtained from the orchard grass half on 2nd round plus 7 days on first round. Farther South, as in New Jersey, orchard grass behaves differently and better.

* * *

As one who does no farm work with his hands (duties elsewhere keep me more than busy) I recognize that machinery has served only to increase a man's productivity, has not lessened hours of work in dairying, and neither has it lowered the amount of total energy farmers must put forth to succeed. So it is that I resent, in behalf of men who work with their hands, the ill considered article by John Bird in June Reader's Digest. According to this Bird, farming through mechanization has become a breeze, if not a picnic. The city reader could only conclude that farming is now mostly a push button affair. Damage is done the cause of agriculture by such articles. For accepting such a piece, the editors of the Digest deserve a rap on the knuckles. I'm writing them.

* * *

Milepost 372 on N. Y. Thruway is where Hayfields is located, on the North side of the road, with 2 blue silos. Between the Thruway and the buildings is a small hill pasture of Empire birdsfoot trefoil. In spite of terrific abuse for 5 straight years, the birdsfoot persisted and has again this year given an excellent account of itself. The abuse comes about from protecting the "good" pastures in prolonged dry spells, and letting the cows overgraze the Empire birdsfoot as a means of keeping them outdoors. We fertilize it, and this winter will apply manure.



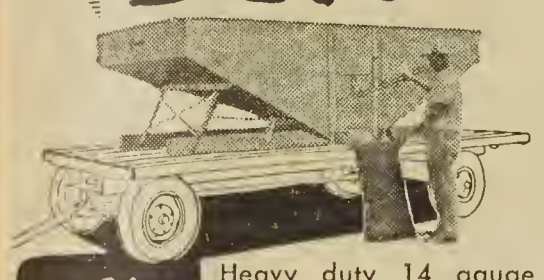
ROTARY MOWER

UNDER the hood of this weed and grass cutter (cuts small brush too) are 3 rotary knives operated by power take-off from the tractor. Width of cut is 7½ ft. Safe speed is double that of conventional sickle bar mower. Standard performance of this one-man machine is 4 acres an hour.

So far this season the machine, when cranked down, has also served as a lawn mower, doing a clean, hurry-up job wherever it can be driven. It has a hydraulic attachment not shown because not attached when picture was taken, for operator to quickly raise or lower the cutting height without getting off the tractor seat.

This fall we'll use it to chop up standing cornstalks after ears are picked, and to narrow the hedgerows of certain fields on the rented farm. Tires are odd size winter treads from a car we traded in.

NEW
SELF UNLOADING
EAR CORN and Grain
BOX



Low Price
$169.50
f.o.b. Intercourse, Pa.

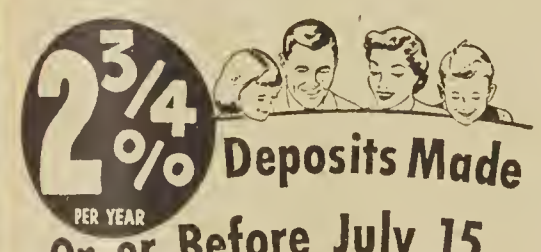
Heavy duty 14 gauge galvanized and steel construction. Tubular interior bracing. Free flowing gravity discharge. 120 bushel of wheat capacity.

Mail coupon

Smoker

SMOKER FARM ELEVATORS, INC.
INTERCOURSE, PA.

GRAIN BOX ☐ Send me Smoker literature checked at left.
FARM ELEVATORS ☐ Name .....
MOW CONVEYOR ☐ P. O. .....
BALE LOADER ☐ R. F. D. ..... State .....



2¾% PER YEAR Deposits Made On or Before July 15 Earn Dividends from July 1

BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, by Mail

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with $1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

Serving the Thrifty Since 1850

ASSETS OVER $70,000,000

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank
MAIN OFFICE
100 State St.
Albany 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

Name_____

Address_____

Town_____ State_____ 26

UNADILLA SILOS
Send For Catalog
Factory Creosote Treated
CHOICE OF LEADING DAIRYMEN
Unadilla Silo Co., Box B-715, Unadilla, N.Y.

SERVICE BUREAU

NOT RETROACTIVE

I am making claim for your reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of trespassers. In the fall of 1954 I complained and secured the conviction of two men trespassing on my property.

We are glad to hear from our subscriber but the announcement of the reward was not made until the March 19 issue and, of course, was not retroactive. In other words, it applies only to arrests made after the announcement of the reward was printed.

So that there may be no misunderstanding, the payment of a reward covers one trespass even though more than one hunter or fisherman might be involved. In other words, if two men are fined because they were together and trespassed at the same time, one reward would be paid.

— A. A. —

IT'S A CONTRACT

Will you please help us? We signed a contract with a company but only after the agent made it clear we could cancel the deal. Now we have changed our minds. Can you help us out? The company refuses to take us seriously.

Once a contract is signed, there is little anyone can do. As most contracts do, this contract stated:

"This agreement contains the entire understanding between us and no other representative or inducement has been made that is not set forth herein."

In other words, no matter what promises an agent makes, the only agreement is that which is written in the contract. This is why we cannot emphasize too often the importance of reading anything you sign very thoroughly.

— A. A. —

ASK FOR CREDENTIALS

Two young men calling themselves war veterans asked me to take subscriptions to help them gain 1000 points. I gave them, among other subscriptions, $2.00 for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 4 years, which would extend our subscription to 1959.

However, unknown to us, the men took not only the money but also the receipt they had put on the table and which I did not discover until they had left. Please let me know if they gave you the $2.00.

We were extremely sorry to tell our subscriber that these men were not representing us in any way. Our field men do leave a receipt and identify themselves on request as being duly authorized representatives of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

This is a bad situation and the only way of clearing it up is to try to catch any such men. If anyone comes to your house, claiming to represent certain publications, check to see if he has the proper credentials. Any one of our field men will be glad to show them to you. If he does not, notify your sheriff or State Troopers of this and give them descriptions of the man or men.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A VOTER AT SCHOOL MEETINGS IN NEW YORK STATE

A VOTER MUST:

1. **Be a citizen of the United States.**
2. **Be at least 21 years of age.**
3. **Be a resident of the district for a period of at least 30 days preceding the meeting at which he or she wishes to vote.**

In addition to the above, all voters must have at least ONE of the following qualifications:

1. **Must own, lease or hire real estate subject to taxation within the district. (Where the deed or lease is joint, both persons may vote.)**

OR

2. **Must be the parent of a child or children of school age, providing such child or children shall have attended the district school in the district in which the meeting is held for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding each school meeting. (Both father and mother may vote.)**

OR

3. **Not being a parent, has permanently residing with him or her a child or children of school age who shall have attended the district school for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding such meeting. (In this case, only the head of the household may vote.)**

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Rose Hanson, who may have later been Rose Purkins. She was born in Houston, Texas and later came to Maine where she lived until around 1901. Her son would like to locate her.

* * *

Norton Cabot Wilcox, last heard from in 1921 from a lumber camp near Lake Gogebic, Michigan. Daughter anxious to locate.

* * *

Harry Kelsey, 65 years old, at one time worked on ranches in California. Brother has not seen him in 32 years. Has sisters, Rose and Bessie.

REWARD CHECK GOES TO NEW JERSEY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

No 23580 50-262 / 213

May 17 1955

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$ 25.00

John E. Christian
Box 331
Sussex, New Jersey

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
E. K. Eastman
PRESIDENT

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

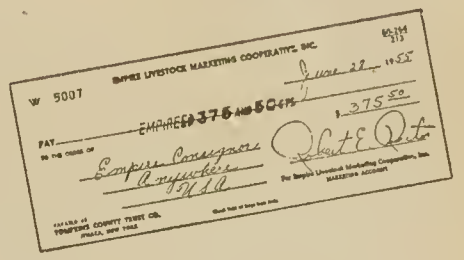
Congratulations to Mr. John E. Christian of Sussex, New Jersey who gets our $25.00 Service Bureau reward for poultry theft.

Mr. Christian was able to give evidence and information to the State Police which led to the arrest of two young men who had stolen chickens from him. At the time of their arrest these men were on probation and they were sentenced by the judge to indeterminate terms in Bordentown Reformatory; at least 3 to 5 years.

We are happy to send our check to Mr. Christian and happy that he had our Service Bureau sign posted.

LIVESTOCK AUCTION

Good Checks.. Right Away!



Market your livestock at any Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative Stockyards — get a check good at any bank promptly after sale. Stub contains complete account of your transaction.

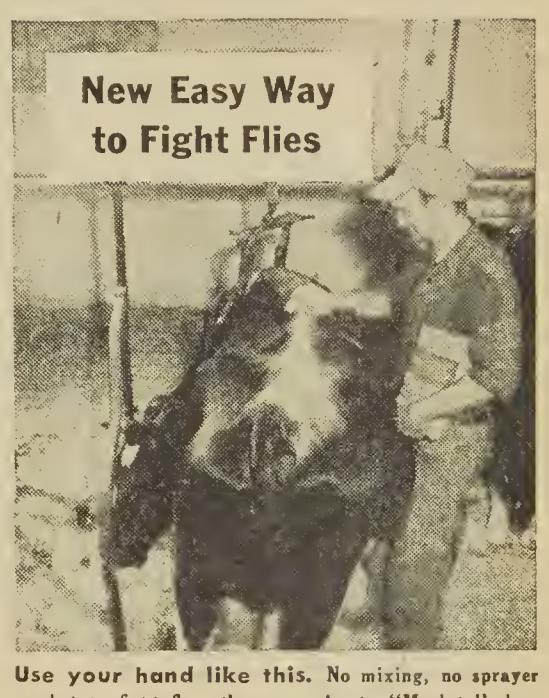
One more reason why it pays you to market *all* your livestock through

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Regular weekly auction sales at

Bath • Greene • Oneonta
Bullville • Gouverneur
Caledonia • West Winfield

Ask your neighbor about EMPIRE.
It's a good place to do business.

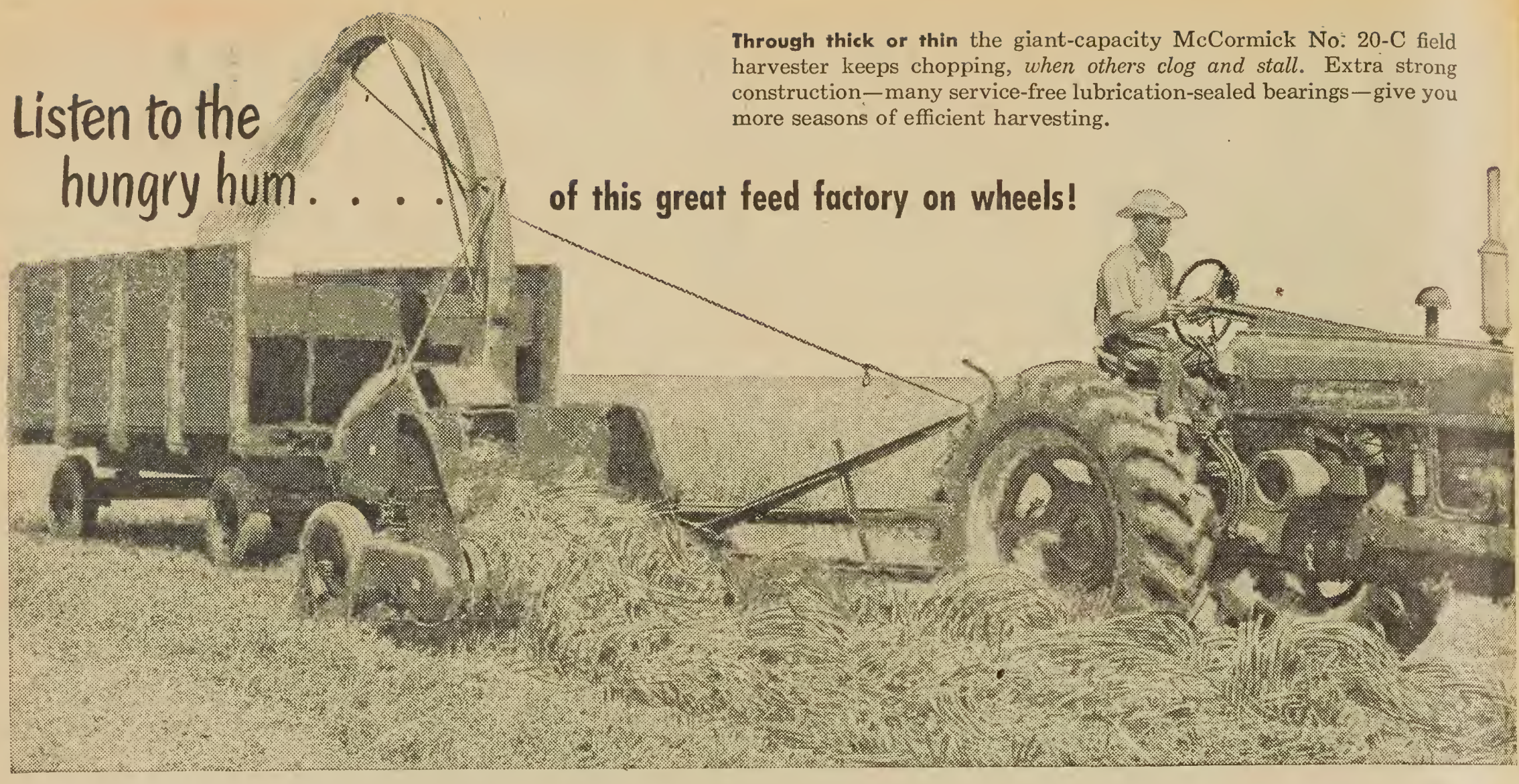


Use your hand like this. No mixing, no sprayer needed to fight flies this way. Apply "Marlate" dry, just as it comes from the bag, every 2 or 3 weeks.

Simple, Easy, Quick!
Use Du Pont Marlate ®

It's new, it's better. Saves time and work. Du Pont "Marlate" 50 methoxychlor kills hornflies that follow cattle during the day. Sprinkle a tablespoonful along neck and back and rub in gently, against the hair. One treatment lasts 2 to 3 weeks, and a 4-pound bag does for 20 to 30 cows all season. To kill flies in the barn and on the premises, mix "Marlate" 50 with water and spray.

Advertisement.



Through thick or thin the giant-capacity McCormick No. 20-C field harvester keeps chopping, *when others clog and stall.* Extra strong construction—many service-free lubrication-sealed bearings—give you more seasons of efficient harvesting.

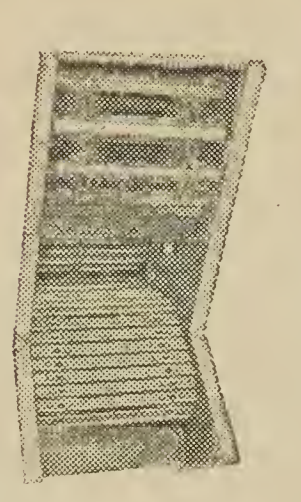
of this great feed factory on wheels!

See how you chop any crop *as it comes*...
non-stop...up to 25 tons an hour with the

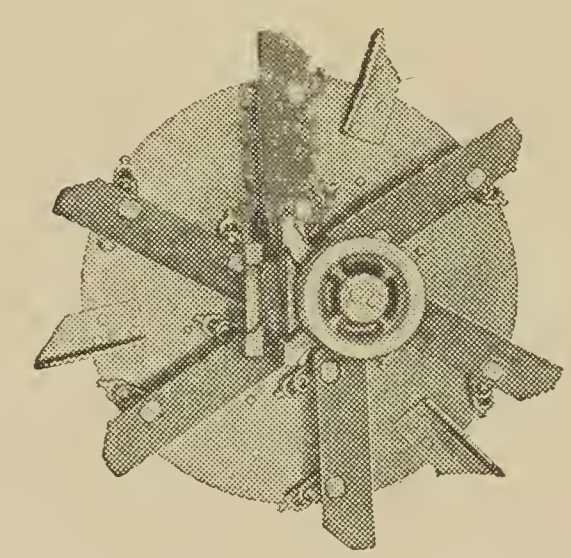
McCormick® No. 20-C Field Harvester

Hear the *steady*, 25-ton-an-hour tune of the McCormick No. 20-C. It doesn't waver even in waist-deep wads of hay or crops high enough to hide it! "Wide-open" feed apron fronts keep bulky crops from choking this chopper. Rear end of floating top apron rides the crop for positive feeding. Two feed rolls grip the crop like a bulldog for clean chopping to any length from ¼ to 8 inches!

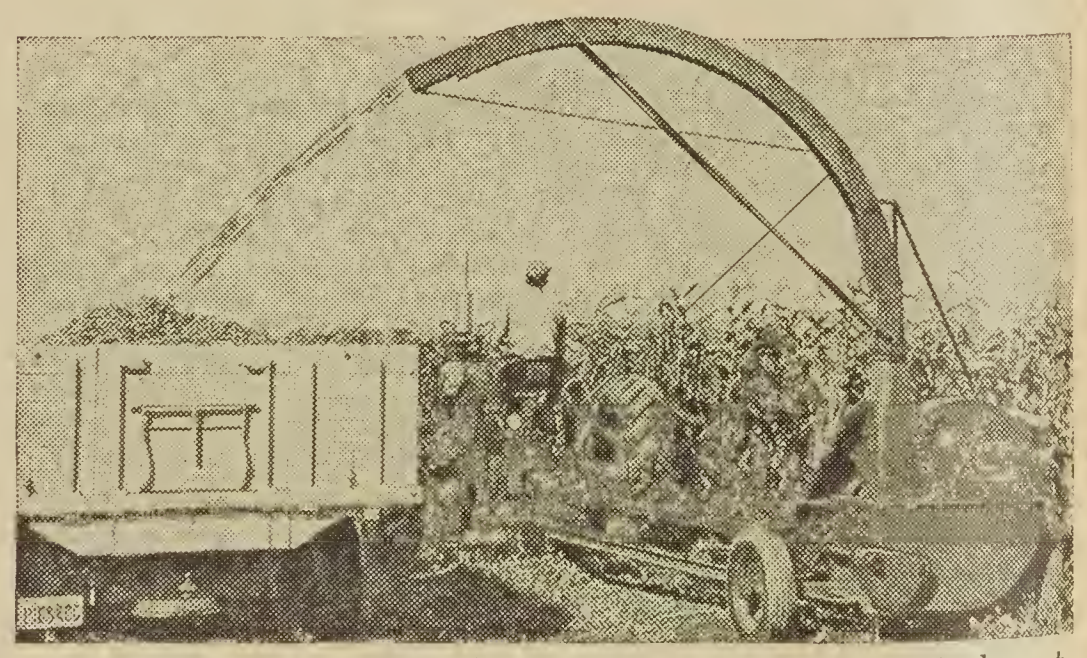
The hungry 20-C chops all its wide-open "mouth" takes in! See that 44-inch, 400-pound, 6-blade cutter head. It's dynamically balanced on sealed, life-lubricated ball bearings. You can spin it with a finger! Turning at 750 rpm, it has tremendous momentum-muscled power to slice through heaviest crops without slowing or stalling. Simplified design—fewer, heavier parts—give the 20-C non-stop stamina in toughest going. Your choice of power take-off for 3-plow or larger tractor, or 49 hp IH water-cooled engine.



Exclusive "wide-open" feed has two aprons and two rolls for steady feeding of light or heavy crops. They grip material top-and-bottom to eliminate rubbing that shatters feed-rich leaves.



Flywheel-type cutterhead and shear plate, mounted on a rigid T-frame, *stay aligned* for fast, clean cutting. Flywheel knives hold their edge—resist shock!



Chop heavy row-crops with the easy-to-mount row-crop attachment, that requires no additional special crop-moving parts. A 4-bolt connection makes it quickly interchangeable with cutterbar or windrow pickup. Blower spout swivels for rear or side delivery.

See all the advantages of the great McCormick No. 20-C at your IH dealer's. Ask him to demonstrate this feed factory on wheels. See how you can own one *now* . . . under the liberal IH Income Purchase Plan of Buying!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois.



Send for FREE Catalog

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept. AA-7, Chicago 80, Illinois

Tell me how a McCormick No. 20-C field harvester can help me make choice feed at big savings!

Name_____ ☐ Student

Address_____

Post Office_____ State_____

I farm_____ acres. Principal crops_____

My IH dealer is_____

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JULY 16, 1955

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
My Foolish Accident	6
Control Leafhoppers	8
More Silage.	10
Apple Maggots	14
Summer Cooking	24

Our New Neighbors Can Be

AMBASSADORS for Agriculture

By Jim Hall

IF YOUR farm is near a city, the chances are that you have or are about to have some new neighbors. Even greater are the chances that the new arrivals are city workers.

What are you doing about them?

If your answer is, "Nothing," then you are like too many of us who are "passively resisting" these new neighbors simply by ignoring them. By doing so, we are missing a golden opportunity for agriculture.

We struggle for ideas, spend millions in advertising, and hold all kinds of farm group meetings, in efforts to promote a better understanding of farming on the part of city folks—and can't see one good answer right under our noses!

Every city worker of the thousands moving out of town is a potential "Ambassador for Agriculture."

This move to the country is not a fad that people will forget in a year or so. Our population hit 165 million this spring. By 1960—just another five years — it will reach 175 million. Even those conservative folks whose business is to study our population, predict that 20 years from now there will be 213 million of us. That means we'll have to have at least 25% more homes. Look at the city or village near you. If it grows in proportion to the whole nation, where could they put a quarter as many more homes, filling stations, schools, stores, streets? That's right—only out on what are now farms.

So let's start now to make the most of it. Let's get to know these new neighbors, help them with their problems, ask their help in community activities. Let us remember, too, that when they put up a $10-$15,000 home on a lot that was assessed for comparatively few dollars as farm land, they become fellow taxpayers helping to pay for the streets, schools and other facilities needed by our expanding population.

When that new neighbor starts calling you by your first name instead of referring to you as "old sourpuss" or worse, then you will have an ally ready, willing, and even proud, to help create better farm-city understanding. When he gets to know enough about your problems he may even understand why land being farmed should not be assessed on the same basis as house lots.



These young city folks welcomed the opportunity to visit this barn and get acquainted with what, to them, was a strange animal—a calf! The best and most important surplus of our farms has always been the youth we have trained in habits of responsibility and sent to the cities. With the decline of farm population, America stood to lose that great contribution. Now, however, with the vast movement of city workers to country homes, another whole generation of boys and girls has a chance to learn the joys, the problems and the responsibilities of country living.

Connecticut, partly due to its number of large, industrial cities, and partly because much of it is within commuting distance of New York City, has a very fast-growing rural population. It presents some tough problems for the farmer and for the new arrival whose education and former environment didn't prepare him for some of the problems of country living. After a few days in the Nutmeg State, I began to get a better picture of the adjustments being made—especially after calling on one county agent.

* * *

The phone rang for about the tenth time when I had been in that County Agent's office only a few minutes. I heard his end of the conversation:

"Do you have an outside cellar door or hatch?

"Fine. Just leave it open tonight."

He hung up the phone and satisfied my curiosity with, "Woman has a bat in her cellar."

Just the day before an almost hysterical woman called him to say, "Hurry over. My whole flock of chickens is sick. You'll have to help." Her name was unfamiliar, and he had no idea how big the operation was, but when he "hurried over" he was met at the gate by the woman and told, on the way to the hen house, that she didn't know what to do with the "poor dears."

When he opened the door he discovered that the "whole flock" consisted of 60 to 70 eight-weeks-old pullets with a whale of a dose of coccidiosis. As he stooped to pick up four dead ones, he heard a thud behind him, and turned to find the woman sprawled out in a dead faint right there in the litter! "That was no place for her to be lying with the fine clothes she had on," he said, "so I pulled her out on the lawn and brought her to so's I could prescribe for her chicks."

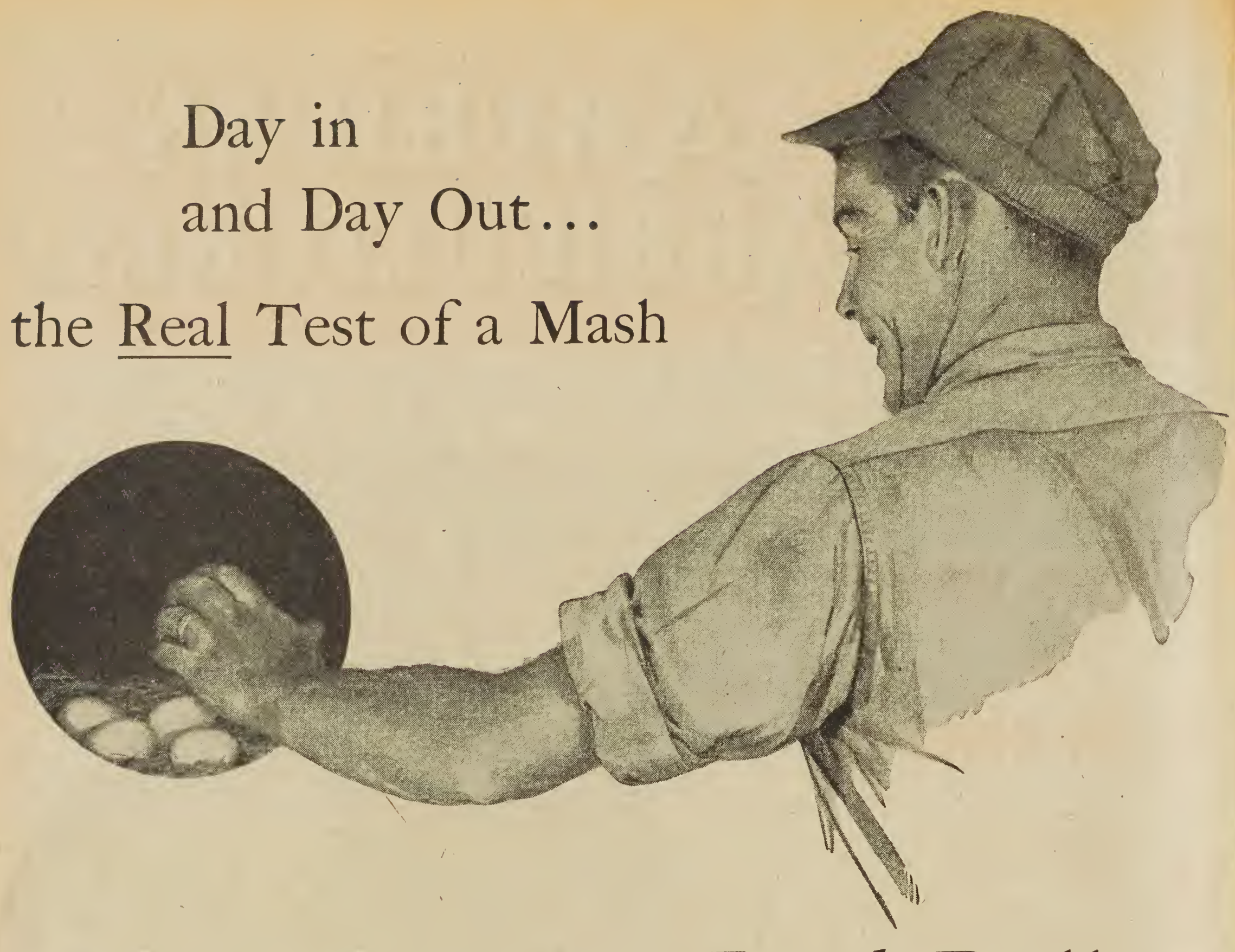
That county agent realized that to that woman "fresh from the city" those few chicks were mighty important, and he took time to explain to her that her feed dealer had medicated feed containing sulfaquinoxaline or other drugs blended especially to control cocci.

Another weekend farmer in the same area bought a very expensive ram and ewe, both registered, and turned them right in with his purebred flock the day they were shipped in. He found out about shipping fever the hard way—six dead sheep and a whale of a vet's fee for saving the rest.

The above events were experienced by one agent in Connecticut whose name I won't use, as we don't want to (Continued on Page 20)

Day in
and Day Out...

the Real Test of a Mash



More Eggs Per Feed Dollar

"THE proof of the pudding is in the eating"—and the proof of a feed is in the results. That's why thousands of poultrymen in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania are produeing over two billion eggs a year with G.L.F. Laying Mashes—they really get results.

Experienee has shown these dollar-wise egg produeers that feeding G.L.F. Super Laying Mash means lower feed bills and bigger egg ehecks—more net profit when the books are balanced.

Here's Why G.L.F. Super Laying Mash is the top producer in the Northeast:

Its formula is always kept up-to-date. Ingredients are put through over 100 tests to be sure the finished mash gives a hen everything she needs to produce a lot of eggs.

Here's Why the Cost is Low:

Ingredients are purehased in large money-saving quantities. In addition, G.L.F. mills are loeated in this area so that no long distanee hauling is necessary to put G.L.F. Super Laying Mash in your feed bin. By the bag or earload this means a saving to you and what's more, it means the mash is fresh.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

A MASH TO FIT EVERY FARM

G.L.F. also produces other laying mashes to meet the needs of every poultry operation in this area. Some of them include:

G.L.F. Laying Mash

Very similar to Super Laying Mash, and adequate nutritionally. Does have a flexible formula to take advantage of good ingredient buys—and provide savings for poultrymen. Even so, the formula is seldom changed more than twice a year.

G.L.F. All-Mash Laying Ration

Contains both the mash and scratch grain; and is a high energy diet containing 16% protein. It is especially suitable for automatic feeders—or for the man who is short of good help.

G.L.F Layer Mixing Mash

This mash concentrate—for mixing with grains—is "spiked" with a high level of vitamins, minerals, and proteins. It is particularly well suited for the man who grows his own grain, or can buy loeal grains from his neighbors.

National Farm Safety Week — July 24-30

In This Area More Eggs Are Produced On
G.L.F. *Super* LAYING MASH
Than Any Other Feed

GLF Quality — Quality That Pays Off On The Farm



LOCUST FENCE POSTS

I WOULD like to add a few comments to the story of E. Stuart Hubbard on "What is the Life of a Fence Post?" in your May 21st issue.

Locust posts have been used on this farm for three generations. There are still locust posts in our line fences that my grandfather put there over 80 years ago and I do not believe a tractor would have an easy job to break them today. A lot of people complain that they wouldn't have a locust post on the farm; that they can't drive staples in them. If people would use locust posts and use a staple either one inch or one inch and a quarter long and put a little oil on them first, they would have no trouble driving the staples in either dry or green locust posts.

If a farmer has hard soil to drive posts into, he will find that locust posts will stand up much better under heavy pounding than cedar or other types.

At the present time we are using mostly split posts due to the fact that we have cut quite a few large trees. However, 10 years ago we set out several hundred young locust trees as a soil conservation practice. Today we have quite a number of fine 6" trees that would cut two seven foot posts. I do not believe you can raise a good cedar post in ten years. Use plenty of lime where you set out locust. It belongs to the legume family and will grow fast.—*Royal Chiltenden, So. Burlington, Vt.*

— A. A. —

FASTENING COWS' TAILS

REGARDING the "Swiss Idea" of fastening the cows' tails for reasons of cleanliness, March 5th issue, may I state that my husband, Kenneth Bishop, has been doing this same thing for years. His method, slightly different and original around here as far as I know, is to fasten a tough cord or twine to the ceiling and on the bottom fasten a swivel snap which he hooks onto the cow's long tail hair.

His cows are always well-kept and brushed, and he has found the above method a great help to him.

—*Mrs. E.G.B., Mass.*

— A. A. —

GOOD NEWS

"Now For Some Good News."

I want to tell you how much I enjoy your paper. Everything is of interest and worded in a way you can understand all. I get 3 poultry magazines, but they come second to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

I like the way the articles are written plain and distinct, not any words which you can't understand.

There is a little of everything and all important. If more people would get this paper, they, like me, would not be without it.—*J.A.W., N.Y.*

— A. A. —

THE BEN DAVIS

Dear Mr. Eastman:

Your editorial "A Good New Apple" reminds me of a story I heard a long time ago.

A blind man was said to be an expert judge of apples, so a group of farmers decided to try him out. One wise aleck thought he would stump the old man with a synthetic apple, so made one of wood pulp, wax and glue and put it with the others. The old fellow came to the fake and after much head-shaking. smelling, and feeling took a bite, and said finally, "Well it feels like a Ben Davis and smells like one but its a darn sight better than any Ben Davis I have ever tasted."

I believe the Ben Davis originated in New York? Well, New Jersey is famous for the Cranberry Pippin.

—*Theodore P. Moreau—New Jersey*

Editor's Note: Any old-time apple grower will agree with what the blind man said about the Ben Davis. But it was a good-looking apple, and so it sold well.

TOWN LAW

RECENTLY I had a simple question on town management or law I wanted answered. I was surprised to find no copy of the book "Town Law" in our library.

It would seem a student or resident might become better acquainted with local town government if a copy of "Town Law" were available for reference at all libraries. Using the town clerk's copy is a bit inconvenient. Is there a copy in your local library?

Do you realize some fire districts lose their tax exemption if fire house is used for non-fire district or non-public purpose?

Do you know upon petition of 25 citizens residing in a school district the school board shall organize a community center for civic purposes within the school district?

I would like to see a few articles on town law or local government concerning power and duties of town board officials, school board and fire district officials, including use and rental of

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"He that hath ears to hear, let him stuff then with cotton."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

various properties and equipment they are responsible for.

The New York State Youth Commission and its aid to local communities might also be a timely topic.

—*William Schreiber, Kingston, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

HARD TO FIND

It is hard to find a farm paper as good in its way as A.A., as its ways, to my finding makes it high in a class by itself, and is quite inspiring.

—*W.L.F., Pa.*

Now You Can Buy the Famous Firestone TRANSPORT B-112

Heavy Duty Truck Tire



Yes, you can buy a Famous Firestone Transport B-112 Heavy Duty Truck Tire at less than you would expect to pay for a passenger car tire.

The Firestone Transport B-112 is the highest quality, low-priced truck tire you can buy today. It gives outstanding performance on paved highways or gravel roads. The deeper, thicker tread of the Transport B-112 resists cuts and snags and it insures longer, low-cost, trouble-free mileage. The Safety-Tensioned Gum-Dipped* cord body is the strongest tire body built today. It eliminates tire growth and tread cracking; gives greater resistance to impact breaks and insures more money-saving retreads.

Let your Firestone Dealer or Store help you cut your truck tire costs with the Firestone Transport B-112 Truck Tire.

*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off



Always Specify FIRESTONE For Low Cost-Per-Mile

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC

Copyright 1955, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

SHOWER LOVE ON THE BABY

DID YOU ever notice that when a baby appears among a group of women they drop everything else to look at or grab the baby? That is how it was at a picnic I attended last night, not only with the girls but also with the men. A five-months' old baby was the chief attraction, and it would seem that before the picnic finished about everybody had had their arms around the little fellow.

Until recently it has been the practice in hospitals to remove a new baby from the mother immediately after birth and bring it back only at prescribed intervals for feeding. Oh no, a baby should never be rocked—nor picked up except when absolutely necessary — and let him cry until his little heart breaks.

Thank goodness, we have gotten away from that kind of foolishness. Doctors and psychologists have now concluded that such practices give a baby a lack of security, and that the best thing for both mother and child is to keep the infant in the same room in the hospital. Cuddled and cared for by the mother, the infant isn't subjected to disease and can get what he wants when he wants it, not the least of which is a feeling of security. Almost from the first day of birth a baby is conscious of love and protection.

WHAT ABOUT MIGRANT FARM WORKERS?

ONE OF the real rural problems is the social one involved in our large camps of migrant workers, many of whom have a tendency to stay over and become year-round residents.

Farm help as our fathers and grandfathers used to know it is almost gone. To get the work done, especially certain kinds of seasonal work, it is necessary to bring in help from our own South, Mexico, or the West Indies.

Immediately there arises the necessity of protecting the children of these migrants from overwork, and the need to give them educational opportunity if they are here for any part of the school year. Also what can be done about the whole social problem of making these workers a real part of the community.

A committee of prominent farm folks in the Ontario-Walworth-Lincoln fruit and crop area of western New York, set up to find a solution to the integration of the migrant workers, is now working on the educational, social and religious problems involved. In calling attention to this, my friend, Master Farmer Frank W. Beneway, says:

"I don't pretend to know all the answers, but I do know that it is time we did some thinking about it."

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

IN JUNE it was my privilege to attend several high school commencements. And I mean privilege, because it is an inspiration to see the graduates receive their diplomas and the recognition which is their due for fine achievement.

There are only two or three high spots or crossroads in life. One of these is marriage; another is when we assume the responsibilities of a job; and still another, and by no means the least, is graduation from either high school or college. Commencement is well named, for it really is the beginning of a new life, and not the end of anything.

By E. R. Eastman

We hear much these days about juvenile delinquency and how so many of our young folks are going to the dogs. We forget the great achievements of millions of boys and girls in Scouting, 4-H Clubs and Future Farmer organizations, the Juvenile Grangers, and Young Co-operators, and especially the hundreds of thousands of young people who have just graduated from high school and college to go on to further achievement and success.

Our faith in the future of America based on these young people is well founded.



Rail fences in America are rapidly disappearing. They should, for they use too much land and in terms of modern timber would be costly. Nevertheless, like many other implements and customs of our fathers, they hold a pleasant spot in the memories of old-timers.

WHO IS THE OLDEST A.A. READER?

IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offices there is a copy of every issue of the paper issued in the 113 years since 1842. I love to browse through those old copies when I have time and to think that through all those years of good times and bad, of war and peace, the old AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been steadily serving its readers.

Because our file of copies is complete, we are not interested in getting old copies, but it would be very interesting indeed to know who among our readers has been reading the paper for the longest period of time. For the winning letter from the reader who has read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the longest we will pay $5.00, and $1 each for all the others we have room to print. In writing, state briefly why you have stuck to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST through thick and thin for so many years and the number of years you have read the paper. Letters should be short, and be in our office not later than August 1. Address them to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department OR, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

MILK SPREAD NEEDS EXPLAINING

TALK WITH any dairyman about the milk situation and the first thing he mentions is the wide spread between what he gets and what the consumer pays for milk. There are many good reasons for this wide spread, particularly for milk sold in the New York City market, and other large city markets, but the farmer just cannot understand why there has been little or no reduction in retail prices when there have been such ruinous reductions in the farm price.

In particular, farmers are incensed because of the high retail prices in upstate cities and smaller communities outside of the Philadelphia, New York City and Boston markets. It stands to reason that it costs more to transport milk hundreds of miles to the big cities and to distribute it under the congested traffic conditions which exist there. Why, then, farmers ask, should the price consumers have to pay outside of these large cities often equal or exceed what the consumers pay in the big cities?

One point seems clear, the policy of the State in refusing to license new dealers in upstate communities should be discontinued. The reason for it was the fear that duplication of milk routes would be inefficient and costly, but the ruling is a violation of free enterprise and, in my opinion, is one reason why the spread outside the big cities is often more than it should be.

TRESPASSING—A SERIOUS PROBLEM

IN A LETTER to the Ithaca, New York, Journal, Mr. Kennard Carpenter, Jr., Dryden, R. D. 1, writes:

"Sunday, April 24, two men shot a woodchuck on our farm near Harford. A small matter indeed. But after having been asked to dispose of the animal, so as not to litter the countryside, they proceeded to throw the carcass in our front yard as they passed the house.

"The men were driving a 1952, two-door Pontiac, with a black top and maroon body, carrying a TP license plate.

"That type of so-called sportsmen (?) will continue to wonder why land is posted to them, and will wonder why they are asked to leave private property! This is just one more reason why more land is posted each year, and why hunter-farmer relations are so strained.

"An isolated case, you may say. Rubbish! That sort of thing happens all the time."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is receiving many letters on this troublesome problem of trespassing on the farmer's property. With some exceptions we are pleased at the cooperative tone of these letters which come from sportsmen. It's a serious problem, but with the fine cooperation shown by sportsmen's clubs, law enforcement officers, justices of the peace, and individual hunters and fishermen, I think and hope that it can be worked out without farmers finding it necessary to post their farms. But, as AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has pointed out before, we are rapidly reaching the point where farmers will no longer tolerate such conduct as that to which Mr. Carpenter refers.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE OF Arthur Godfrey's favorite stories is about the angry wife who was chewing out her husband.

"All I do," she screamed, "is to wait on you hand and foot. I'm getting tired of catering to your every whim."

Hubby said nothing.

"Just suppose," the woman continued, "that we wives went on strike. What would you do then?"

For the first time the husband looked interested.

"You just go ahead and strike," he said. "I've got a peach of a strikebreaker in mind."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 14. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

WHEAT VOTE: Preliminary returns indicate that 77.5% of growers voting favored wheat marketing quotas. Therefore, price supports for next year's crop will not be less than 76% of parity. About 15% more growers voted than last year. In the Northeast, the New Jersey vote was "Yes" 117, "No" 78; New York "Yes" 862, "No" 1,114; Pennsylvania "Yes" 655, "No" 1,391. The Pennsylvania vote showed the smallest percentage in favor of controls of any state in the nation.

The vote will be hailed by confirmed advocates of high rigid supports as evidence that farmers want them. The fact is that farmers had little choice because there was no flexibility in the proposition. It was a choice between controls plus supports at around 76% of parity and supports at 50% with no controls which, in effect, is no support at all.

MILK: The July Class I milk price for the New York area is $4.91, 7c above July last year and 16c above the June price. Administrator Blanford estimates uniform prices for next 6 months in Metropolitan area as follows: July $3.80; August $4.18; September $4.43; October $4.46; November $4.64; December $4.40. This is average of 6 cents per cwt. above same period last year.

During the first five months of a program to increase the use of fluid milk by the Armed Services, the Department of Agriculture reports an additional consumption of over 50 million pints of milk. The U.S.D.A. also announced changes in the special school milk program to make it even more effective in the coming year.

SECURITY: In recent years some ill-advised theorists have recommended that all children be given passing marks at school. Otherwise, they say, a failure complex will be developed which will hamper the child's development. Unfortunately, passing everybody denies a good student the pleasure of accomplishment. Also, there may be a connection between a belief that every child should pass and the belief that government should guarantee success and security to everybody regardless of ability.

POTATOES: Yield of U. S. early and summer potatoes is now estimated as 12% (7.3 million bushels) more than last year. In figures, the estimate is 64.7 million bushels, last year 57.4 million bushels. Figures include all commercial areas except 29 late potato states.

APPLES: At the recent National Apple Institute Convention "Guesstimates" of apple production from all areas brought a total of 65 million bushels for the fresh market, which is a million bushels more than last year's short crop.

HOGS: The estimated U. S. spring pig crop is 60 million head, 9% more than last year and 11% above the 10-year average. New York State spring pig crop is also estimated as 11% above last year. U. S. farmers indicate an intention to increase fall pig crop by 11% compared to year ago, and New York State farmers by 6%. Big pork supply indicates lower prices.

WOOL: Farmers who have sheep will have opportunity to vote "yes" or "no" soon on a program of wool promotion. Wool growers will receive an incentive payment (subsidy) based on average wool prices at the end of the marketing year next March 31. The incentive level is 62c a pound, but the exact amount of subsidy a grower gets will depend on the price he receives, so get the best possible price when you sell.

The promotion program, **if approved by growers producing two-thirds of the** wool, will authorize government to deduct 1c a pound from the incentive payment to pay the cost. To get the benefit of the new wool program, growers must get sales slips with specific information from buyers. Application blanks to be turned in for payments may be obtained from the County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office. Payments to growers for wool sheared since January 1, '55, and marketed during the year starting April 1 will be made the summer of 1956. —*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THIS time of year I wish I might make time completely stop its flight so I could lay right here like this and keep forever summer's bliss. The warm sun pouring down, by gee, has made my rheumatism flee; the smell of soil and growing things, that little meadow lark who sings as if he must be heard a mile, the chipmunks that sit up and smile as if to say that they don't see a thing that's dangerous in me, those fleecy clouds up in the air, a tractor's grunting off somewhere—they all combine to make me yearn for someplace where no season's turn e'er spoils the days I like the best, the ones designed for outdoor rest.

I wonder if Mirandy'd stand for selling off our goods and land and trying Florida awhile, or maybe some Pacific isle where summer lasts the whole year through and we'd have not a thing to do 'cept sprawl beneath a big palm tree or splash around in tropic sea. But I suppose she'd raise a fuss and claim 'twould be monotonous to never have a flake of snow or see a maple's autumn glow; and come to think of it, I guess my spirits also would depress if I could not curl up and snore beside the fire when blizzards roar.

NATURE in her own sure way put the flavor in P.A.



Farmer reaps harvest of smoking pleasure!

"For years I've been enjoying the cool, comfortable smoke Prince Albert always gives. Nothing like P. A. as far as *I'm* concerned. It's great!"

Wade Henderson, FARMER



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

● Prince Albert's exclusive process brings pipe smokers cool, long-burning smoking enjoyment. This process *holds* and *heightens* the mellow-ripe goodness of P. A.'s choice tobacco. Prince Albert is tobacco as Nature meant tobacco to be!

Naturally mild and tasty

SO COOL SMOKING!



Prince Albert's clean, fresh aroma pleases the ladies, too!

PRINCE ALBERT

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

Readers Tell About

"My Most Foolish Accident"



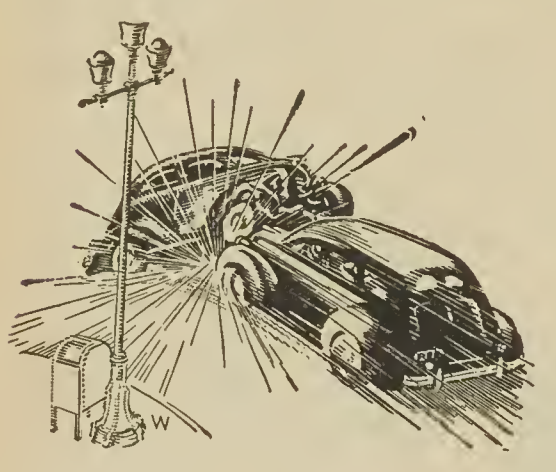
SAVED TIME—LOST HAND

(FIRST PRIZE LETTER)

WHILE the tractor causes its accidents and fatalities, I think the corn picker probably has the dubious distinction of crippling more farmers by tricking them into doing foolish things.

I had almost finished picking for the day when the trash rollers became clogged. I got off the tractor, leaving the picker in gear, to try to get it unclogged. As I reached under the trash rollers with my leather-gloved hand, it was "grabbed" before I was aware of what was happening.

As usual, I was alone and there was



no way I could stop the tractor, and as I tried frantically to free the imprisoned hand with my free one, a finger on that hand was caught too.

I got this hand free, and tried to stop the picker with a pair of pliers, but they went right through. Then I put my shoe in the rollers to clog the machine, and my foot got caught. I got the foot loose, removed the shoe, and the shoe stalled the machine. But I lost a hand.

Sure, I know that it is much more difficult to unclog a machine not in gear. But I also know it's a lot more dangerous.—*H.M.—Pa.*

TRUCK LEFT IN GEAR

IN MANY instances haste does make waste and in my case it also caused physical injury.

The accident happened at dusk late last Fall after I had unloaded wood from a truck. It was time to milk the cows, but since it was very cold and stormy, I decided to put the truck in the garage first. In my haste to do so I neglected to check to see if the old truck was out of gear.

The starter button was broken so I had to crank the truck. That was when I found out the truck was left in high gear and the hand gas lever was way down. It jumped forward and threw me against the house. I had thrown one leg over the bumper. All the while the truck was trying to push forward until help came and I was freed.

Needless to say, that was a painful experience. I was very lucky to come out of it with only a badly bruised leg and arm. It has taught me to be more cautious.—*H.G.S.—N.H.*

HORSE NOT TIED

WHEN our youngest son was two years old our most foolish accident happened one night at milking time.

As it was during our busy haying season, my husband put the team of horses in their stalls without removing their bridles and tying them. My husband had been to town to haul grain with his truck. Parking it outside the barn door, he left a narrow passage through which we carried our milk to the milk house.

Our little son toddled into this alley way. One of the horses rushed from his stall and hurried through the narrow alley. He leaped over our child, knocking him down. Everything went blank until I was holding him in my arms. We looked him over and thanked God that he wasn't hurt.

When I looked at my splendid fourteen year old son now, I shudder as I think of our most foolish accident.

—*F. D.—N.Y.*

OLD ROPE BROKE

PICKING apples on a double ladder with rope badly worn, I was on the ground to adjust ladder. The rope broke and top came down and caught my hand, pushing the skin back to the wrist. I had several stitches and couldn't use my hand for nearly a month.

I operate a small dairy and fruit farm with just my wife to help but with the help of a good brother we managed. Then I bought a new rope for around $2. Glad I was insured with North American.—*L.L.—N.J.*

MISPLACED KINDNESS

IN 1952 we lived on a farm, next to Heaven it seemed. We called it Hill Top Farm, near Shavertown, and there I raised day-old roosters for sale. One day in July a small three-legged stray dog came to the farm, the dog was full of porcupine quills. Being soft hearted, I held the dog while my son pulled and cut out the quills.

This was a house dog, so he reserved a living room chair for his own. He started to eat, play, and acted real good. Then one night this good dog killed 100 chickens, and much to my sorrow this was my most foolish accident. Never have done this again. Your paper is a real pleasure to receive and read.—*G.G.—N.Y.*



YOUNG SON RODE THE TRACTOR

OBVIOUSLY, farming is a dangerous occupation, perhaps because we farmers work longer hours and are thus subjected to occupational hazards more hours of every day. Also to blame is the fact that like me, farmers permit their youngsters to operate farm power machinery long before the children can exercise adult judgment.

Yet even adult judgment often assumes the immaturity of a moron! And so many avoidable farm accidents surprisingly seem to follow a familiar pattern, happening again and again, but to different workers.

For example, letting my very small son ride with me on a tractor set the stage for an almost fatal tragedy. During an extended plowing chore, he got thirsty and asked me to drive the tractor to the edge of the field to get a drink. At his insistent demand, I let him ride on the fender.

At the end of the field I made a circle on a strip of land that borders a steep gully. In some manner, as the front end neared the gully, it struck a stone, and the front end of the tractor tipped into the depression. I was thrown clear, but my youngster was crushed by the tractor, and it was a long time before he miraculously recovered.



I realize that manufacturers try to make tractors safe. But I also realize now that I underestimated the potential dangers in the use of heavy machinery.—*S.C. —Fla.*

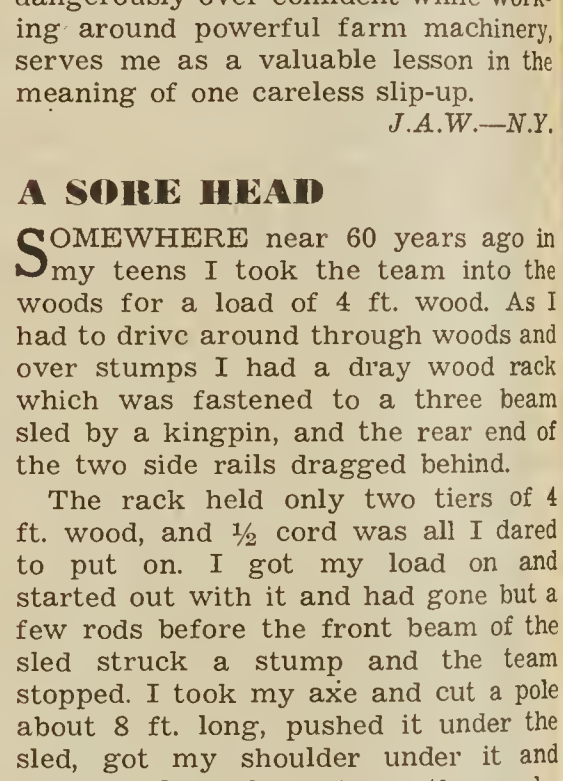
SAVING A MINUTE

SEVERAL years ago, as a green-horn from the New York City area, I was working on a small general dairy farm in the eastern part of the state. This was my first summer of farm work to earn the farm practice credits required by my new course in the N.Y.S. College of Agriculture at Cornell.

We were right in the middle of haying— bringing in loads of loose hay and taking them off the wagons with a hay fork which raised the load, ran it out along a track, and dropped it in the mow. The ropes that raised the fork and hay from the wagon often twisted as they pulled the load upwards, but I soon developed a "skill" in forcing them apart and into line while they were moving.

While doing this on one occasion however, my hand became trapped between the ropes and I suddenly found myself hanging high above the farmer and my horrified parents, who happened to be visiting the farm at the time. There I hung with my thumb caught between the hay-trolley pulley and the rope. Although they eventually got me down without any broken bones, this was a very painful experience to say the least.

The memory of that accident today,



whenever I find myself becoming dangerously over-confident while working around powerful farm machinery, serves me as a valuable lesson in the meaning of one careless slip-up.

J.A.W.—N.Y.

A SORE HEAD

SOMEWHERE near 60 years ago in my teens I took the team into the woods for a load of 4 ft. wood. As I had to drive around through woods and over stumps I had a dray wood rack which was fastened to a three beam sled by a kingpin, and the rear end of the two side rails dragged behind.

The rack held only two tiers of 4 ft. wood, and ½ cord was all I dared to put on. I got my load on and started out with it and had gone but a few rods before the front beam of the sled struck a stump and the team stopped. I took my axe and cut a pole about 8 ft. long, pushed it under the sled, got my shoulder under it and raised it clear of the stump, then spoke to the horses to start.

Too late I found I was on the wrong side of the pole. When the second sled beam struck it I was knocked down and my head banged against a tree, making me see plenty of stars. Fortunately for me, the pole was loosened somewhat and did not hit me again, because the horses would not stop when I yelled for them to do so. Well there were no bones broken but I had a sore head for several days, and an experience that will last all the rest of my life.—*H.J.S.—Vt.*

UNLUCKY OR CARELESS

WE'VE had accidents to farm animals—many; but up-to-date I am the only one in the family unlucky—or should I say careless — enough to have an accident.

There was the time the young critter fell into the well; it took four of us with ropes to pull him out. And the time the calf crawled under the hay mow, and we had to cut a hole in the side of the barn to get her out. I'll never forget the time our four-year-old found himself in the center of a merry-go-round with a team of horses running around him. He had lost one rein and was pulling hard on the other. Another lad while driving the cows in had the misfortune to hit a heifer's leg with a stone. We dressed her off.

My accident was so simple and foolish! I walked off from a high porch at a friend's house. (Thought I remembered where the steps were) Spent six weeks with my arm in a sling.

L.D.H.—Pa.

YOU GET EXTRA CONVENIENCE in the BIG G-E UPRIGHT FREEZER!



NEW
Easy-Freeze Trays for loose-pack freezing!

BIG
Stor-well under baskets comfortably holds turkeys, roasts, other bulky items!

HANDY
ice cream conditioner keeps ice cream at easy-spooning temperature!

You're looking at the easiest-to-use food freezer ever designed.

This great new 15-cubic-foot G-E Upright Freezer holds 525 pounds of frozen food. Yet it takes less than a three-foot square of floor space. You get famous G-E dependability, too, plus all these other G-E conveniences and advantages:

- All-aluminum liner for fast freezing
- Five freezing surfaces, 3 shelves, plus top and bottom
- Two three-position sliding shelves
- Two easy-reach baskets on nylon rollers
- Eye-level, adjustable temperature control
- Two deep door shelves for small items
- Package stacking shelf—easy to see, easy to reach
- Frozen juice can dispenser
- Automatic interior light
- Interior color—yellow and blue
- Perfect-Seal cabinet construction
- 2-coat baked enamel finish over bonderized steel
- Hermetically sealed-in refrigeration mechanism
- Freon 12 refrigerant—safe, odor-free
- Wire-type, natural draft condenser
- Laminar glass fiber insulation
- Wrap-around, trigger-action latch with built-in lock
- Fail-safe alarm system

Ask your G-E dealer about easy terms. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.

See this and other G-E Freezer values at your G-E dealer's

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ELECTRA SUPPLY CO., INC.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORP.
Portland, Maine

LANGDON & HUGHES ELEC. CO.
Utica, N. Y.

ORKIL, INC.
Hartford, Conn.

GENERAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORP.
Buffalo, N. Y.

GOULD- FARMER CO., INC.
Syracuse, N. Y.

A. WAYNE MERRIAN
Albany, N. Y.

"THE DE LAVAL FREE MILKER TEST PUT MONEY IN MY POCKET"

says William Hutt, Chester, New York



"I'm very glad I took advantage of De Laval's free test offer about a year ago.

"I've had experience with several other kinds of milkers, but De Laval has opened my eyes as to what a milker should do. In fact, I had just been trying out another milker and it caused much confusion among my cows.

"Now, with three De Laval Magnetic units, the two of us milk my 63 Holsteins in about an hour and three-quarters . . . we're milking cleaner and faster than ever before and getting more milk. The cows like De Laval's milking action . . . and there's been no sign whatever of udder or teat trouble.

"Now, after a year's experience, I wouldn't want to use any other make of milker on my herd, and you can say I advise other dairymen to see for themselves, just as I did, by making the De Laval free comparison test. It put money in my pocket."

You, too, should make the De Laval FREE Comparison Test right on your own cows. It will open your eyes just as it did William Hutt's. Remember, you don't pay one penny and you don't risk one penny. Call your nearby De Laval Dealer . . . or mail the coupon *now*.

DE LAVAL

MILKERS

FREE TO TRY...

EASY TO BUY

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. U-23
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I'm willing to be shown. Please send me the name of my nearest De Laval Dealer and tell him I'd like to try a De Laval Sterling Milker on my present pipeline.

Name_____

Town_____ RFD_____ State_____

Name of Present Milker_____ I milk____ cows

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6
DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 61 Beale St., San Francisco 5

Control LEAFHOPPERS That Ruin Alfalfa Stands

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO

Professor of Entomology, Cornell University

HAVE you ever noticed how your fields of alfalfa seem to turn yellow, first on edges and then further toward the middle as time goes on? And have you noticed how your older stands of alfalfa seem to die in a similar manner over the years? Finally a small circular area of alfalfa is left in the middle about the time you give up on that field and plow it under. You might wonder if there is any relationship between this initial yellowing on the edges and the way your alfalfa "runs out". In short, there is.

Agronomists, plant breeders and farmers alike have long recognized that good stands of alfalfa cannot be established or maintained on most soils in the Northeast without adequate liming. They have recognized that lack of winter hardiness in certain varieties suitable largely for the south and southwest is responsible for losses during severe northern winters. They realize that diseases such as bacterial wilt, black stem, leaf spots, crown and root rots greatly decrease the nutritional value, hurt yields and deplete stands. However, few farmers and, in fact, even few plant and soil scientists are fully aware of the damage to stands caused by the potato leafhopper.

In New York, the potato leafhopper has been found to deplete the yields of hay by one-third or more. In addition to this loss in hay, the hopper is responsible for a loss in stand ranging from 15 per cent in new seedings to 20 to 30 per cent in older stands. It is this loss in stand that is the serious consequence of leafhopper infestation. Therefore controlling the insect today means not only more alfalfa hay for you this year but next year in the first cutting as well.

One-Third More Hay in 1954

Demonstrations conducted in seven locations with four different materials in seven different counties in New York during 1954 gave increases in hay yields ranging from 13 to 71 per cent. The average increase even where trial materials were being used was a little over 33 per cent. Just think one-third more aftermath for no more than $2.00 per acre spent for materials. This is a good bargain in feed! Don't you agree?

Better Quality Hay

Hay is not just hay. There is hay of good quality and hay of poor quality. Leafhopper free alfalfa has been found to contain 10-30 per cent more protein and two to three times more Vitamin A. Hence such hay is capable of producing more milk on less roughage. Hay free of leafhoppers is good hay!

The hopper is not present in New York until the end of May or early June hence it causes little injury to the first cutting. Control measures therefore need be applied only to the second and subsequent cuttings of hay. The potato leafhopper is easy to control but for best results the insecticides should be applied as a protectant. It can be applied immediately after the first cutting is removed or anytime up to the time that the new growth is 6-10 inches tall.

Materials to Use

For Low Volume, Low Pressure Sprayers (Weed Sprayers)

Insecticide	*Dosage Per Acre*	*Amt. of Commercial Formulation*
Methoxychlor	½ to 1 lb.	1-2 quarts
Malathion*	10 ounces	1 pint

**Use two applications, 7-10 days apart for best results.*

Wettable powders may be substituted using the same amount of actual toxicant per acre as given under "dosage per acre" but such formulations should only be used in piston pumps and never in gear or nylon roller type pumps.

Dusts can be used satisfactorily wherever dusting equipment is available on the farm. Dust only when the conditions are such that little or no drift will occur. Use the same dosage of actual chemical per acre.

Precautions: Care should be taken in treating alfalfa to protect our wild pollenators and honeybees. Never treat alfalfa in bloom. Use care so that drift will not contaminate fields of buckwheat in bloom or weeds being visited by honeybees. Wherever there is a danger from drift, treat only on dark, cloudy days or in the evening when bees are not active.

— A. A. —

County	*Grower*	*Material*	*Actual Toxicant Amount Per Acre in lbs.*	*Per Cent Increase Green Weight*
Columbia	G. Langdon	Perthane	0.5	13.5
Dutchess	C. Bayright	Methoxychlor	1.0	13.7
Jefferson	Machold Farms	Toxaphene	1.5	42.4
		Toxaphene	3.0	33.2
		Perthane	1.5	21.4
Rensselaer		Methoxychlor	0.5	29.9
Saratoga	Jay & Ray Weed	Methoxychlor	0.75	31.1
		Strobane	2.0	71.3
Tompkins	Babcock Farms	Methoxychlor	0.5	47.3
		Methoxychlor	1.0	38.3
		Strobane	1.0	46.6
Ulster	Boice Bros.	Methoxychlor	1.0	14.2
			Avg.	33.5

USING WATER EFFICIENTLY

WHILE the total supply of moisture that a crop has to use during the growing season is dependent on rainfall, there are a number of other factors which enter into the situation.

It is well known, for example, that corn which is well fertilized (as well as other crops) will make a good growth in a dry season, whereas corn not fertilized may be almost a total failure.

Then there is the question of tillage. It is frequently said that crops will grow as well on soil that isn't tilled as on soil that is, but it is certain that freshly plowed land will absorb more rain than unplowed land especially if it is bare.

Strip cropping and diversion ditches to prevent rapid run-off give rain time to soak into the land rather than to run off rapidly.

Always, of course, land in sod absorbs more moisture and there will be less erosion of valuable topsoil.

Finally the amount of organic matter in the soil is tremendously important.





PORTABLE BENCH FOR CIRCULAR SAW

THE frame of an old sewing machine that has been replaced by an electric model can be readily altered to make an extremely useful stand (or bench) for a power saw. Only the frame and the altered top is used. The drop lid is removed and the circular saw mounted directly over this opening after the base of the saw has been bolted to the two 8"x12"x2½" boards.

The recess formerly occupied by the sewing machine head is fitted with a drawer to catch the saw dust. A cardboard box, about 18 inches square will serve as the drawer. The average power saw mounted in this way will be just the proper height for easy operation. Since so many sewing machines have been converted to electric models it should not be difficult to obtain a discarded frame at small cost.—*Glen F. Stillwell*

* * *



FOR EASIER RAISING

For a heavy tractor attachment, like a field chopper that's raised and lowered by a built-in jack, you can save a lot of time and finger twirling by adding a crank bar to the jack handle, as shown here by Burton Strong, Craftsbury Common, Orleans County, Vt. The bar across the handle is a 11" by 1⅛" piece of telephone pole iron brace. Two bolts hold it to the handle of the jackscrew, and a wooden spool at end adds ease. Besides saving time, bar adds leverage, making jacking easier. —*William Gilman*

How to boost hay and grain profits with

DELCO CROP DRYERS

DELCO DAYTON OHIO



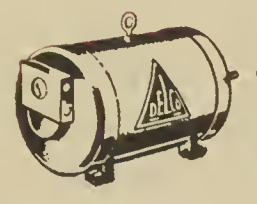


Get more milk or meat, higher cash prices!
Tests show that beef cattle gain faster and cows produce more milk—when fed high quality dryer-cured hay. Feed grain is also more nourishing when harvested at the proper stage of maturity without waiting for field drying. If you sell for cash, you get premium prices—more U. S. No. 1 grade—for dryer-cured grain and hay.

Shorten weather worries, increase yield!
You can get crops safely under cover days earlier, if you own a Delco Crop Dryer. You can save shatter losses, too, by handling while moist. Farmers equipped with Delco Crop Dryers have saved as much as 2 bushels per acre of small grain, as much as 25% of valuable hay leaves, that might otherwise have been left in the field.

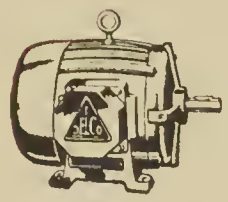
Low in Cost, Easy to install or move!
Why wait to join the crop drying trend? The Delco packaged Crop Dryer is simple and inexpensive, pays for itself fast because it does many jobs well. Motor-in-the-hub design eliminates belts, pulleys, tricky adjustments; mounts in any position in any building; hooks to any rural power line. Easily moved from hay mow to grain bin to off-season barn ventilating or other jobs. See your Delco Farm Dealer now. No investment ever paid off faster than a Delco Crop Dryer.

Power any time, any place
DELCO FARM GENERATORS



Don't wait for disaster! Don't wait until a storm knocks out hy-line power for your chick brooders, your milking machines, your water pumps and other essential equipment. Get power insurance now with a Delco Farm Generator. Operates from any tractor belt or power take-off drive. Easily moved for off-line field use.

Make hard work easy work.
DELCO FARM MOTORS



Rugged, dependable, push-button power for those tough farming jobs is supplied by Delco industrial-quality Electric Farm Motors. Built and backed by the research and know-how of Delco and General Motors . . . Delco Farm Motors are your best source of power for loaders, conveyors, milkers, augers, pumps, feed grinders, and other farm equipment.

GM GENERAL MOTORS DELCO DAYTON OHIO

DELCO PRODUCTS
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS, DAYTON, OHIO
Proved best by Performance!

For more information and name of dealer
MAIL THE COUPON
No obligation

Tell me how to make more money with Delco Crop Dryers. My principal crops are
___Hay ___Corn ___Small Grain.

DELCO PRODUCTS, DEPT. 11
105 E. FIRST ST., DAYTON 1, OHIO

Name_____
Address_____
County_____
State_____



For less than 1¢ per week

per cow you can insure a healthier herd and healthier profits!

(Based on the national average salt requirement per cow)

Just that much more is all it costs to feed a cow Morton Trace Mineralized Salt instead of ordinary salt

A healthy cow produces more milk . . . is better able to drop a healthy calf . . . and makes more money for you.

To *insure* good health, you should be feeding your cows Morton Trace Mineralized Salt.

Morton T-M Salt provides the sodium and chlorine your livestock must have, plus adequate amounts of vital trace minerals: iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, and manganese.

Most farm land lacks one or more of these essential trace minerals. Lack of any one can cause poor health . . . unsatisfactory reproduction . . . greatly reduced milk production.

Feeding trace minerals with salt is the surest, most economical way to guarantee an adequate supply. Morton Trace Mineralized Salt is inexpensive. All animals like it, will eat it readily every day. When they do, they get the salt they crave, plus the trace minerals they need.

To assure proper mineral balance, build your mineral feeding program around Morton T-M Salt. It's essential to a sound, economical mineral program—whether or not you feed a major mineral supplement. Its cost is so slight—the protection it offers so valuable—it is the only kind you should use.



Just be sure to feed it to your animals free choice. You know they need it. They know how much.

MORTON T-M SALT
Trace Mineralized Salt

AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S IN BAGS AND BLOCKS



Albert Taylor, Sidney, Kennebec County, Maine, one of Maine's three state winners in the 1954 Green Pastures Program, believes in grass silage. In picture, he's using a forage harvester behind his tractor, with the hired man driving the truck.

MORE SILAGE FOR MORE COWS

By RALPH A. CORBETT

Extension Dairyman (University of Maine)

ONE of the best plans to help the dairyman meet the shrinking spread between what he receives for his milk and what it costs him to produce it is to feed more silage to more cows.

The following table is based on information secured from 368 herds on Dairy Herd Improvement Association test in Maine for 1953. It indicates that when silage is fed at the rate of 30 pounds or more a day for a period of 200 days, it makes for more profitable dairying.

Poonds of Silage fed per cow per year	*Poonds fed per day for 200 days*	*Value of prodoct over feed cost per cow*
0000	—	$229
2,000	10	215
4,000	20	230
6,000	30	253
8,000	40	240
10,000	50	253
12,000	60	276
14,000	70	275

In figuring the value of product above feed cost, silage is usually charged off at eight to ten dollars per ton. Four out of five men belonging to the D.H.I.A. fed silage in 1953.

All except one of the Maine State Green Pastures winners since the contest started have silage in their forage programs. It's very difficult in Maine to have a topnotch feeding program for economical milk production without the use of silage.

We appreciate that other factors other than the amount of silage fed can and may be involved in the above table. However, there appeared to be such a consistent trend and relationship between the amount of silage fed and the value of product over feed cost per cow that from a "barn yard" research standpoint we feel that more men can profitably feed more silage.

Silage is consistently playing a more important part in outstanding feeding programs. It's nearly impossible to harvest all top quality hay in New England. Some of it's little better than oat straw as far as making milk is concerned. Last year was a sad example of what can actually happen to a hay crop. Men storing grass silage fared much better last fall and winter.

In Maine we find the greatest single prohibiting factor in economical milk production is a lack of enough top quality forage. We should have enough good grass silage to feed our cows five pounds per day for each 100 pounds of live weight (60 pounds for a 1,200-pounds Holstein, for example). We can't feed quite as much corn silage—probably three to four pounds per day per 100 pounds of live weight.

How many days should we feed silage? For 365 days, if the cow needs it. At any rate, we should have enough to start feeding it as soon as the "frost is on the pumpkin" and continue until the cows go out onto good pasture in May. Here in Maine that's 220 days. Also, there could be a time in late July and August in a dry year when cows could profitably use some silage.

We should have enough silage to open the doors on the silo while the cows are on fall feed. This will help prevent the fall slump in milk production as the animals come to the barn. It may mean a small vertical silo or a trench silo is needed at this time of year.

Early spring pasture, at least in Northern New England, is often a problem because of the condition of the ground. Green feed may be available

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"A man who wins an argument with a woman, loses."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

but the ground is too soft to turn the cows on it. Plenty of good silage will keep the milk supply flowing while the dairyman's waiting for the ground to dry.

Yes, more silage for more cows is a step forward for the dairy industry.

— A. A. —

LIGHTNING LOSSES MOSTLY AVOIDABLE

Livestock losses in pastures and damage or loss of farm buildings during the lightning storm season are largely preventable, advises A. V. Krewatch, Extension agricultural engineer at the University of Maryland.

Here's how to go about it:

Wire fences on wood posts should be grounded at regular intervals of 10 rods or so by means of No. 10 or heavier wire thrust into the ground at least to post depth. Staple the ground wire tightly across each intersecting wire on the post.

Trees that cows like to gather under during storms can be protected with lightning rods extending to the top of the tree and having the usual ground to constantly moist earth.

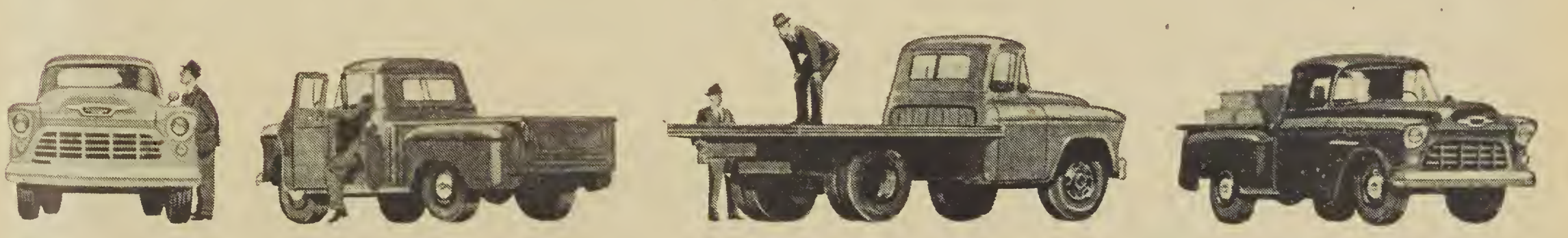
Correctly rodded buildings are seldom struck and rarely destroyed by lightning, according to the engineer. But installation calls for technical information, and Krewatch advises entrusting the job to reputable and experienced workers. Check your system periodically and keep it in top condition for good performance.



NEW CHEVROLET *Task-Force* TRUCKS

From America's No. 1 truck builder—the most modern trucks money can buy! With features available in no other make—advances designed to save money on every farm hauling job!

CHEVROLET With their ultra-modern advances, these new Task-Force trucks do your work in record time with record economy. With new bodies, higher capacities, new frames, plus the biggest choice of power in Chevrolet truck history—you get the *most* for your new truck investment today . . . and *more* at trade-in time tomorrow! See them at your Chevrolet dealer's. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



New Styling in Trucks

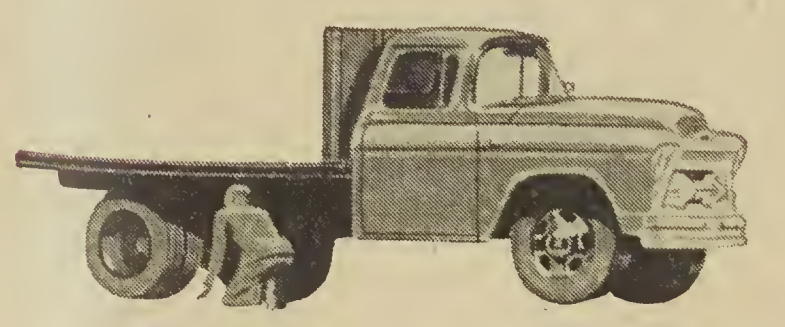
Offering two distinctively different design treatments! New Task-Force cabs feature panoramic windshield and High-Level ventilation.

New 18,000-lb. GVW Capacity

Get this hefty maximum GVW in new 2-ton models. All models have more durable standard-width frames, plus new suspension front and rear.

New Overdrive or Hydra-Matic

New Overdrive is optional on ½-ton models at extra cost. Truck Hydra-Matic is available on ½-, ¾- and 1-ton models, optional at extra cost.



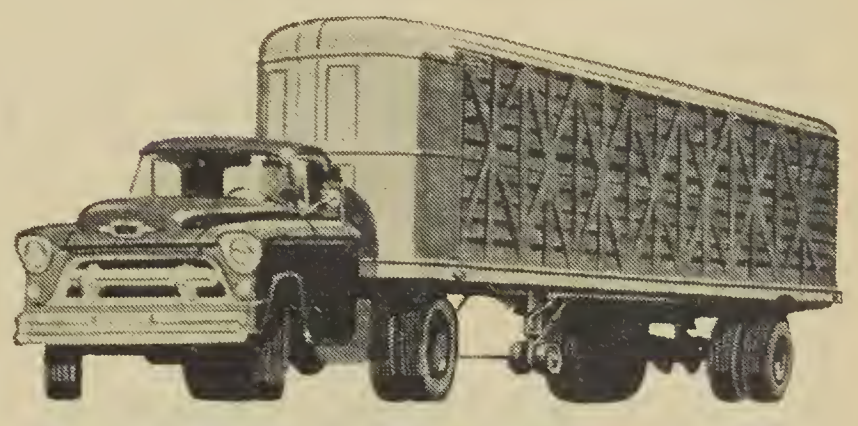
Six New "High-Voltage" Engines

The most modern engines in the industry! All six feature a new 12-volt electrical system for faster, surer starts; increased generator capacity..



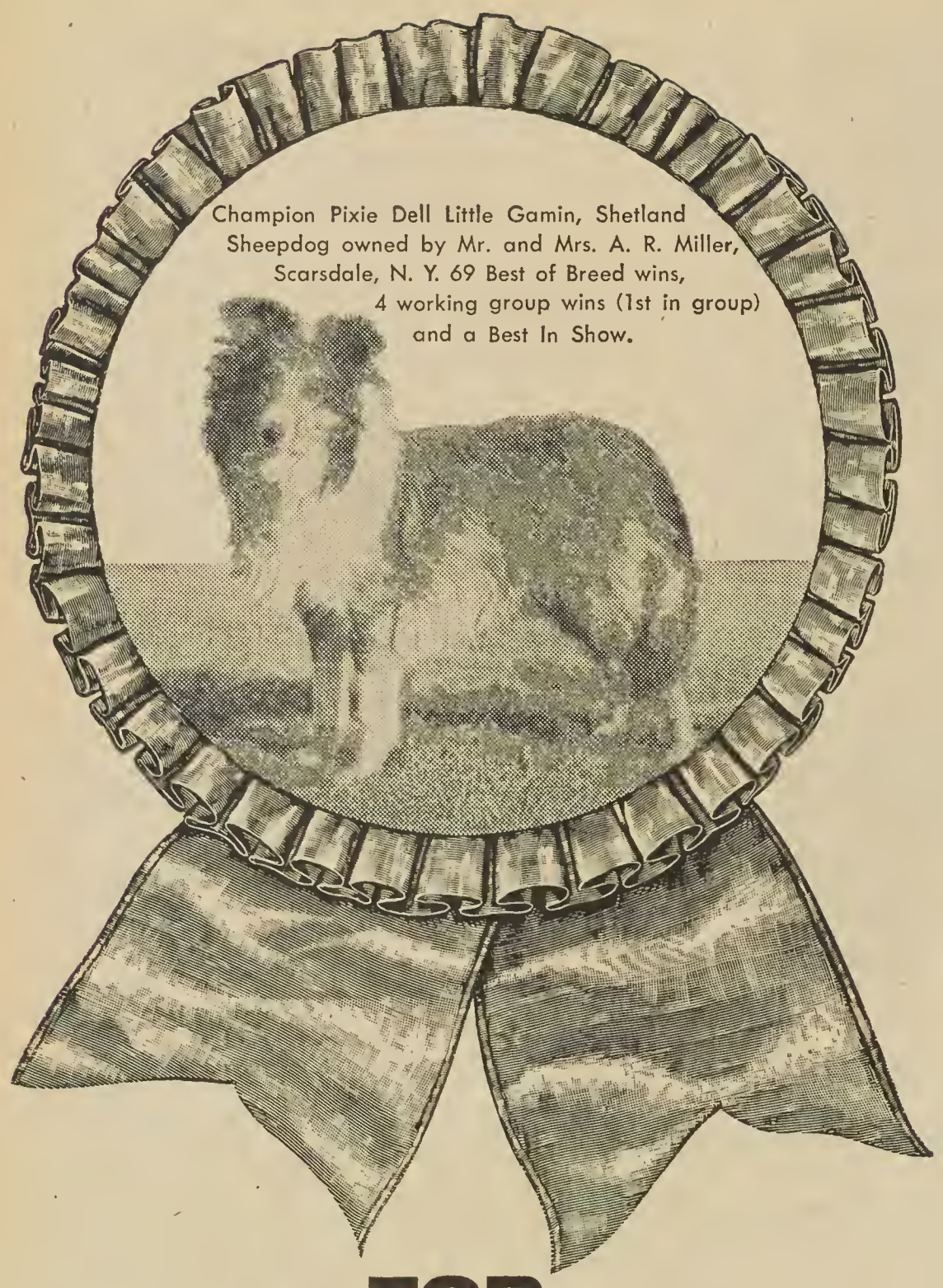
New Power Brakes, Tubeless Tires

It's safer going with Power Brakes! Standard on 2-ton models, optional at extra cost in all others. Tubeless tires standard on ½-ton models!



New Handling Ease with Power Steering

Power Steering cuts turning effort up to 80% . . . helps keep you "on course" even on rough back roads. Available as an extra-cost option.



Champion Pixie Dell Little Gamin, Shetland Sheepdog owned by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Miller, Scarsdale, N. Y. 69 Best of Breed wins, 4 working group wins (1st in group) and a Best In Show.

TOP PERFORMERS!

Highest octane performance . . . greater gasoline mileage . . . that's what you get from VEEDOL 10-30 Motor Oil and TYDOL Flying -A- Ethyl Gasoline – top performers in the petroleum field. So put Flying -A- power in your car, truck and tractor. Prolong tractor life with VEEDOL Tractor Oil. Get a greater margin of safety, longer wear, with FEDERAL FLYING -A- TIRES. Remember, you'll always find everything fine for your car – and equipment – at the sign of the Flying -A-!

TYDOL

TYDOL ETHYL

VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL

VEEDOL 10-30 MOTOR OIL

FEDERAL FLYING TIRES

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY

New York · San Francisco · Houston · Tulsa

The QUESTION ? BOX



How can I figure the correct proportion of a pit silo for a herd of 30 cattle?

To prevent spoilage between 3 and six inches of silage at the open end of the silo should be removed each day. To do this for 30 cows, the face of the silage should be about 120 square feet. For example, if the silage is 8 feet high, it should be 15 feet wide. This is about 4 square feet of end surface of silage per cow.

How important is it to space milking approximately 12 hours apart?

Some people consider it much less important than was commonly believed some years back. Whenever anyone suggested shorter hours for farmers, the answer by dairymen was invariably that you had to milk cows at 12 hour intervals, and how could anything be done about that?

Some dairymen have done something, namely making the daytime interval between milkings 10 hours and the night time interval 14 hours. Careful records have shown that there is little or no effect on production.

My garden spot grows good tomatoes and green beans but very little of anything else. The soil is heavy black loam, too heavy it seems, so I mixed some sand with it. I planted 20 three year old asparagus plants, but only one came up and such a poor spindling thing. Also I planted a lot of everbearing strawberries and only one survived. Can you tell me what is the matter with this land? I have plenty of hen dropping I could use, but instead I have used mulch leaves, ashes, etc.

It is always difficult to tell exactly what is wrong. A heavy soil is always hard to work and sand helps. The only trouble is that it takes an awful lot of sand to make any difference. You can get much better results by putting on an equal amount of organic matter. I use sawdust because it is cheaper, but if your garden spot is small, you can get the same results from peat moss. In fact, if you want to wait a year, you can buy several bales of straw, open them up and make a compost pile with the straw and dirt and then spread it on the garden next fall or next year.

Young asparagus plants are rather tender, although once established, asparagus beds will stand a lot of neglect. Hen droppings are good but they do not add much humus. Leaves are excellent to plow under and I always use mine that way.

Even the best gardeners have disappointments. The thing to do is to watch what you are doing, then figure out the cause with the idea of doing better next year. An asparagus bed is worth the trouble and I would try again, using care to see that the ground is worked up very well and avoiding covering the plants too deep until they get a start.—*H.L.C.*

What's a good way to kill witch grass (sometimes called quack grass) in a vegetable garden?

There is no easy way of controlling quack grass, particularly in a garden. I have been fairly successful on a small home garden by digging it out by the roots early in the spring. It is true that if a large area is infested it is almost impossible to do that. In that case I think the best procedure would be to plow it shallow so that you just get under the roots and then drag and rake it to get out all of the roots you can. These can be piled up and dried and then burned or buried deeply into a compost pile for a year or two so they will rot. After the ground has been dragged and raked, follow by using a spading fork and digging the quack grass out, roots and all, preferably before you plant.

It is a continual job because not only will it creep into the garden from the edges but it also can be started from seed.—*H.L.C.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: We would be glad to hear from any reader who has a better way of getting quack grass out of the home garden and keeping it out.

CO-OP QUIZ WINNERS



Here are members of the Perry, N. Y., Central School FFA Chapter, winners of Co-op Quiz sponsored recently by the New York State Council of Farmers Cooperatives.

Seated from left are Charles Patrick, chapter president, and John B. Keller, advisor. Standing, same order, are Louis McClurg, Richard Hauxwell, Jack Mills and Roger Robb.

The boys placed first in the quiz in which 73 chapters competed. Quizzes were given by vocational agriculture instructors and only those with 80 averages or better were considered in the judging. The Perry group scored an 88 average. Purpose of the quiz was to measure the knowledge prospective farmers have of farmer cooperatives.

Greater New York Dairy Council Sells Milk

MORE milk was sold in New York City in March of this year than in any previous March. There are many reasons to believe that the Greater New York Program of the National Dairy Council had something to do with these increased sales. During the latter part of January and in early February nearly 1,200,000 boys and girls received from their teachers a specially prepared milk leaflet, provided by this program. Not only did this leaflet encourage these young people to drink more milk, but it urged parents to see that their children had many more glasses of milk at school. The leaflet, we would say, was very well received.

Perhaps one of the most important things that this dairy council program has done in its two years of operation has been to develop salesmen. During this time, we have worked with the administrative officials and faculties of more than 1,500 schools in this city. These include the public, Catholic parochial, Jewish parochial and independent private schools. Our staff members sat down with the curriculum officials and with the school lunch people in order to get dairy council material used in the classroom as an integral part of classroom activities and also to get them used in assemblies, in cafeterias and in other parts of the school as a part of school activity. Thus the boys and girls learned more and more about why they should drink enough milk as well as eat the right foods every day.

Dairy Council materials are not just sent to schools or to teachers with the hope that they would be used. Dairy council materials are carefully explained to school teachers and school leaders and then when it is decided what can best be used, teachers request these materials, leaflets, booklets and posters.

In 1954 the schools requested 1,190,229 copies of dairy council materials representing an increase of 52% over 1953. And one of the good things about these leaflets is that they are not handed out promiscuously for children to take home but rather they are kept in the classroom and are used semester after semester and year after year. Thus, in carrying out the program, it is necessary to merely replace the lost, damaged and worn copies.

Doctors, dentists and other health leaders keep telling us again and again how willing they are to encourage their patients of all ages to have enough milk every day. They ask, "What have you in the line of material that we can give to our patients to impress upon them the importance of enough milk and other dairy products?" The same thing is happening in hospitals and clinics, community centers, because they are recognized as having an importance in their influence on food selection and food habits of many of New York's 8,000,000 people.

In 1954 a number of dairy council materials were offered to dentists. If a dentist could use it and wanted it he could write and ask for it. And in 1954 they asked for 950,218 pieces, a 79% increase over 1953.

Approaching the problem of milk consumption from a different angle, we have been working closely with the daily newspapers, the radio and television stations of New York City because food pages are second only to the front page in the number of readers. Emphasis was given to timely recipes and attractive food photographs. The ten major papers with an average daily circulation of over 6,000,000 copies and many of the 92 community and foreign language papers in this city made wide use of this material. The newspapers carried 167 stories. A large per cent of these stories featured milk beverages and those featuring cooked dishes called for never less than one pint of milk.

Although much more could have been done both intensively and extensively, the dairy council program did reach those of all ages from babies to senior citizens and expectant mothers.

— A. A. —

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Willingness without action is like a cloud without rain; there may be lots of thunder and lightning, but no parched ground is watered.

—Blackledge

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



"I'm not surprised you don't recognize him. His picture is on the twenty-dollar bill."

INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Every rural boxholder in the country has received a booklet which explains how Social Security works for farm families. The booklet is issued jointly by the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration.

Keep this booklet. It should answer most of your questions. If you have other questions, you can get official answers from your regional Social Security office and your postmaster or your county Agricultural Agent should be able to get you this information. If we can help, we will be very glad to hear from you. Address your letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

ONLY CYANAMID SUPPLIES A BALANCED DIET FOR HUMUS-BUILDING BACTERIA



21% NITROGEN + CALCIUM

to build humus and feed the crop

When you plow down crop refuse with CYANAMID, the nitrogen and calcium work together to give you three big profit-making advantages:

1. You build MORE humus, FASTER! CYANAMID provides soil bacteria with an ideal, balanced diet of nitrogen and calcium. Result—maximum amounts of good, rich humus to feed the following crop and improve soil condition. You know what a big difference *humus* can make in your soil and your crops!

2. You get leach-resistant nitrogen that stays with your crops. For most crops, on most soils, this makes side- or top-dressing later on *unnecessary!* CYANAMID nitrogen feeds the following crop *right through to harvest.*

3. You prevent soil acidity. CYANAMID contains *more* available calcium than any other fertilizer. CYANAMID-treated soils do NOT become more acid.

Plow down AERO® Cyanamid, Granular, this fall...You'll see the difference in your crops next spring!

Mail this coupon today for free leaflet that tells the whole story



AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Please send free leaflet, "Building Sail Humus with CYANAMID."

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____



"You couldn't sell me anything but

WEEDONE®

BRUSH KILLER 32

THE BEST BRUSH KILLER ANYWHERE

"The butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. It's got super-killing power—but kills only where you aim it!



"A clean farm is a productive farm. That's what I found out when I started using Weedone Brush Killer 32. It kills bramble and brush—makes productive pasture out of land the stock couldn't use. It clears fence rows, bottom land and roadsides of noxious brush that robs nearby crops of moisture and plant food, while giving shelter to harmful insects. It clears irrigation ditches of choking weeds. And it kills dormant plants just as well as growing plants."

FOR ORCHARDS . . . TO PROTECT PICKERS AGAINST POISON IVY

Pickers will work for you willingly, safely if you clean out poison ivy *before* harvest. The sod floor quickly gets infested with poison ivy, but Weedone Brush Killer 32 kills it right out to the root tips, and without harming grasses. *Varieties other than Winesap are not affected by this low-volatile brush killer unless it is sprayed directly on them.*

KILLS OVER 100 WOODY PLANTS

Brambles (blackberry, raspberry), poison ivy, poison oak, choke cherry, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willow, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many others, as well as thistles, knapweed, rayless goldenrod and other perennial weeds.



Kill brush and stumps any time of the year with WEEDONE Brush Killer 32.

SEE YOUR DEALER NOW

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY Ambler, Pa. • Niles, Calif.
Agricultural Chemicals Division
Originators of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T Weed Killers

Chemicals ACP Processes

WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32
Is available at your local
G.L.F. Service Agency
Co-op G.L.F. Exchange Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

Where Do

Apple Maggots Come From?

By A. A. LaPLANTE

Extension Entomologist, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

SOME time during the month of June, or at least in early July, we in the Northeast can expect to find the first apple maggot fly of the season in our orchards. It may be of interest to trace the development of this potentially destructive insect of apples and prunes.

The flies that are seen in the orchard during June, July, August and September have forced their way out of the soil where they have spent the winter months. The winter form is a hard, brown puparium similar in shape to a grain of wheat and may be found to a soil depth of 2 to 6 inches.

Where, then, does the maggot come from that spends the winter in the soil? It comes from an infected fruit which has dropped to the ground the previous autumn. At that time the mature maggot, after having fed on the pulp of the apple or prune for some time wriggles out of the fruit and makes its way directly into the soil.

How does the maggot get into the apple or prune? As many folks know it is through the egg-laying activity of the adult female fly. When the adult fly emerges from the soil she must spend 8 to 10 days maturing her eggs. It matters little to her where she spends this time. It may be within the orchard or in the woods or hedgerows neighboring the orchard. In any event she normally will not migrate much more than 50 to 100 feet from her place of origin with a maximum limit of about 200 yards.

When the eggs are mature she seeks out apples or prunes and by means of a sharp ovipositor punctures the flesh of the fruit and deposits a small white egg in this minute puncture. Among apples the red Delicious appears to be most susceptible to attack although early varieties such as Transparent are probably equally susceptible. All varieties, however, could be attacked if maggot flies are present at the proper stage of development of the apple. High larval mortality occurs in the harder varieties such as Ben Davis, Northern Spy and Baldwin. Low larval mortality occurs in softer varieties such as McIntosh.

From the foregoing a number of useful points could be derived substantially to benefit a maggot control program.

1. In the home orchard picking up and removing all drops at weekly intervals will practically eliminate the next year's population of flies.
2. All trees interplanted in an apple or prune orchard such as pears, cherries, peaches and others should be given the same spray program as apples where maggot control is concerned.
3. Woods and hedgerows should be removed for a distance of 50 to 100 feet from an orchard if at all possible. If removal is not feasible the edge of the orchard should be sprayed with the same materials used in the maggot sprays and at the same time. Lead arsenate sprays kill flies by their habit of lapping up dew in which the arsenical is dissolved in minute quantities.

   Contact sprays such as DDT, DDD or methoxychlor kill flies as they walk or land on the treated surface. Under our conditions lead arsenate can be expected to hold maggot for 14 to 18 days. Such contact materials as DDT and the like will kill for approximately ten days. A contact material such as parathion is not effective for longer than 3 to 5 days.
4. The most serious source of late maggot infestation is from nearby abandoned or unsprayed orchards. Maggot flies can live and lay eggs over a period of a month to 6 weeks if not killed. Late in the season when the greater part of a crop in an unsprayed orchard has fallen to the ground the flies will seek sprayed orchards in which to complete laying eggs. A spray barrier, or better taking care of the neglected orchard is relatively cheap insurance against maggot attack. Of course, the surest method of avoiding trouble is to remove the neglected orchard but this is not always possible.
5. With the Miller Bill or Public Law 518 becoming law on July 22, 1955, wherein limits are set on the amount of residues remaining on fruits and vegetables sold on the fresh market or as processed foods it becomes most important to eliminate late sprays from our schedules so as to remain within the legal tolerances.

The preceding points should help in keeping these sprays at a minimum and also explain some of the sources of apple maggot attack.

The Ground Cherry

DOWN at the end of the list of tomato varieties in some seed catalogs there appears the item— "husk or strawberry tomato or ground cherry"—which is not a true tomato at all, but seems to be put in with the tomatoes for want of a more convenient place. Ground cherry is the better name, and some improved types are really a better fruit than some folks imagine them to be.

There are a number of these husk-covered fruit plants of the Physalis family. Some wild varieties are minor, (but sometimes troublesome) weeds, condemned as the hosts of insect pests and plant diseases. Others are the ornamental Chinese Lantern plant, and some tropical plants with larger husk-wrapped fruits, grown from Mexico south, sometimes called "jam berries". Most of these are tropical, requiring a long frost-free growing season.

There are, however, some improved strains of the purple ground cherry with fruits that sometimes approach close to two inches in diameter, that are early maturing, as early as the earliest tomato varieties. They are really easier to grow than tomatoes and will produce a good crop from seed planted directly in the open ground, with the requirement of an indoors starting and transplanting eliminated. These purple fruits are good pie material, the pie having a flavor between that of apple and rhubarb.

The large purple ground cherry has long been a neglected vegetable, but it was more appreciated by the pioneers (who also grew citrons or pie melons) as a quickly grown fruit, desirable where slower growing bush and tree fruits were not available.

A small book could well be written treating of the possibilities of annual vegetable fruits as substitutes for orchard and berry fruits. Good, cheap sauce and pie material that can be produced in two or three months each year while waiting for fruit trees to come into bearing, is available to the grower of these annual plants, of which the purple ground cherry is certainly not the least. Such vegetable fruits are also advantageously used as "extenders" in mixtures with more expensive fruits.—*Archer P. Whallon*

Barnacles on Rural Business

NEW YORK State, and to a considerable extent the Northeast, is becoming a kind of stamping ground for official inspectors. These swarm out of Albany in regimcnts, riding hither and yon about the State in official cars, stopping at evcry little gas station, grocery store, shop, factory, and establishment, looking into cvery conceivable nook and cranny for so-called violations of law—or regulations.

They pester every employer from the one with a part-time woman clerk up to those with thousands of employees. They inspect buildings, facilities, machinery, heating plants, doors, water, ventilation, electric installations, and just about everything imaginable up to and including shaving brushes.

No door in any business establishment, no window in a rest-room, no front sidewalk, no roof, heater, electric fixture, machine, or gadget used by or remotely connected with the employee escapes their eaglc-eyed scrutiny. The stories told by owners of small country stores, lumber yards, brick works, and whatnot would make a volume on the theme of bureaucratic oversight. Also bureaucratic interference and expense. They do not go about just for pleasure; their mission is to make owners do this and that which they were not doing before—usually at some expense, and always with some time and trouble.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"If your wife is wrong, cast down your eyes modestly, smile, and say nothing. If she does not know she is wrong, she will admire your courtesy: if she does, she will admire your self-control."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The Health Department is also active. This is normally thought of as much in the public interest. It is indeed much in the picture.

Income tax inspectors seem to be all about these days also, and growing more and more numerous. The writer witnessed the case of one farmer who was called upon by one of these inspectors to make his church treasurer verify, by affidavit, the farmer's contribution to the church. This the treasurer readily did. But this kind of irritation imposed upon citizens can become intolerable, if pushed far enough.

All of this bureaucratic pressure, ever increasing, is of concern to farmers because it bears down upon their own cooperatives and business firms, making unending expense, causing delays, slow-ups, irritation, and waste.

One field that is becoming especially obnoxious is unemployment insurance. Case after case can be cited, drawn from rural businesses and farmer-owned concerns, where employees have left their jobs for one reason or another, after brief employment, and thereafter have collected unemployment benefits at the expense of the firm for long periods. Many of these cases are flagrantly unjustified and have cost the employers hundreds and even thousands of dollars total—all representing a needless and groundless cost of doing business.

Compulsory insurance of various kinds adds a large item to the cost of doing business. Ditto wage and hour laws, safety laws and regulations, tax withholding regulations, reports required by various government agencies, and so on.

Of course the intent of most of these laws and regulations is to make life safer, healthier, and happier for the mass of workers, and that objective is generally applauded by employers as well as the public. It is also apparent that there must be some machinery of enforcement.

But the mass of laws and bureaucratic regulations that has been built up and imposed upon every enterprise that is trying to conduct some legitimate business is now appalling. It is becoming a tremendous burdcn and expense on rural business, especially small business.—*E.R.E.*

— A. A. —

MISINFORMATION

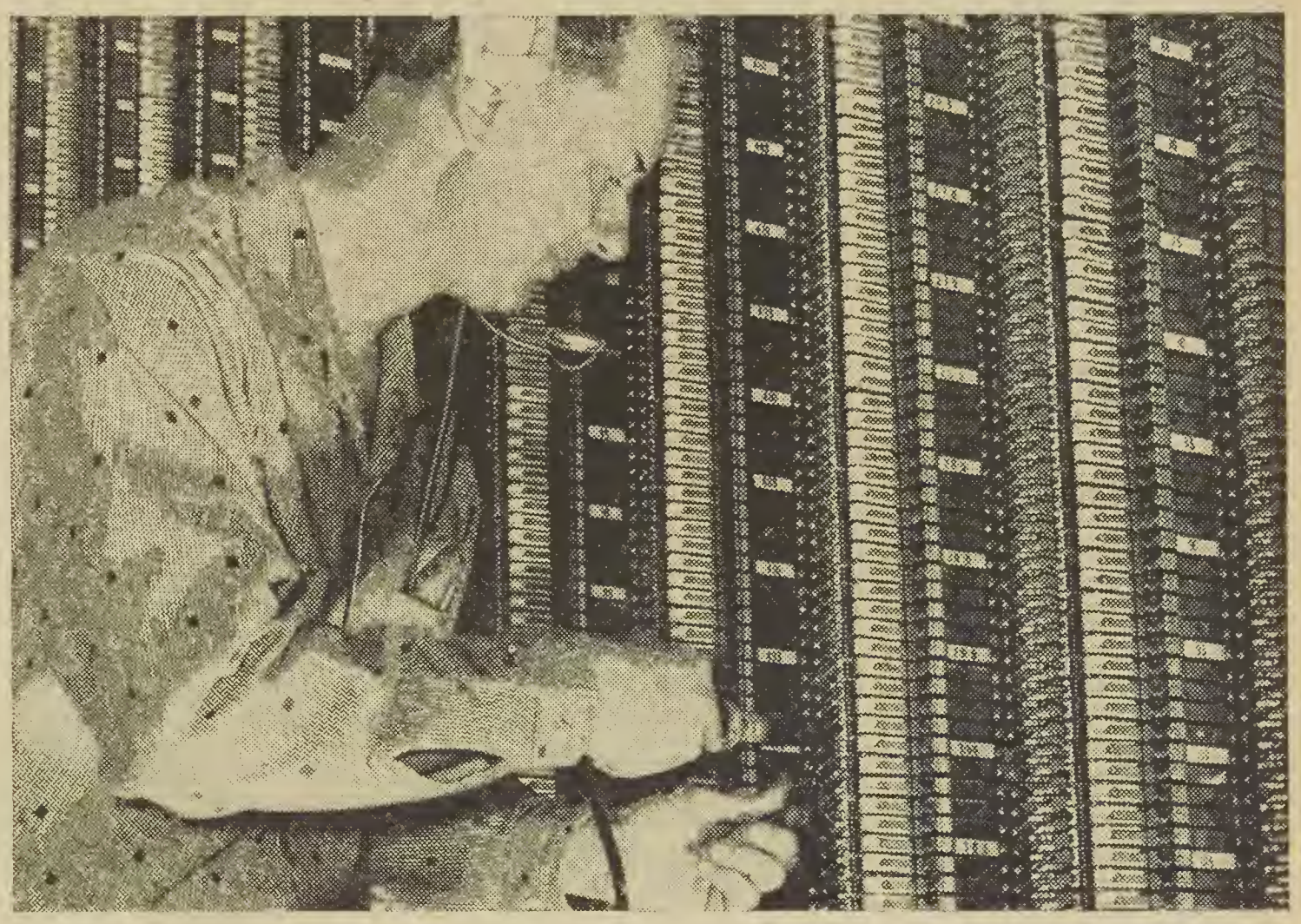
TWO RECENT independent surveys of more than 5,000 high school seniors throughout the United States produced this picture of idcas about profits which some of these young people have somehow soaked up:

More than 80% think the average U. S. business or industrial concern makes above 10% profit; 20% think that profits go as high as 50% . . . More than 60% think most manufacturers could hike wages by 10-cents an hour without raising the prices of the goods they make . . . And only 40% believe the American system would die if the profit motive were killed off . . .

To anybody with a working knowlcdge of economics, the results of the two survcys can conservativcly be called appalling. All these beliefs held by the majority of the high school seniors queried are false, and dangerously so. We mean they are dangerous to the continued existence of the American system. They are beliefs peddled by Communists, Socialists, and other persons who are determined to wreck that system some day so that they can take over.—*N. Y. News*

— A.A. —

If the leaves of books become damp, sprinkle cornstarch between thcm. This will dry them and prevcnt mildewing.



• Virgil Halm connects a line to servo a customer in the Seguin, Texas, central telephone office.

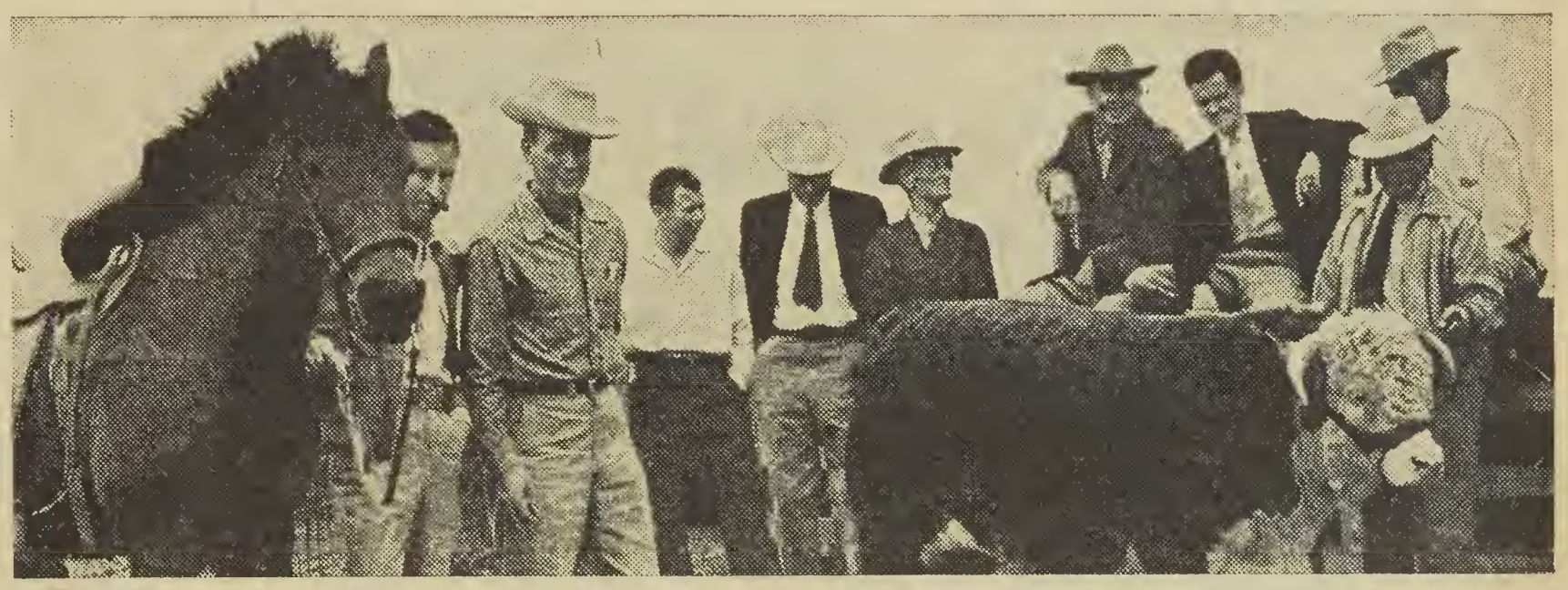
Most every telephone customer is his personal friend

Virgil Halm works where he was born and went to school—Seguin, Texas. He installs telephones and keeps them working for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. His office serves over 800 rural telephone customers, most of them his personal friends.

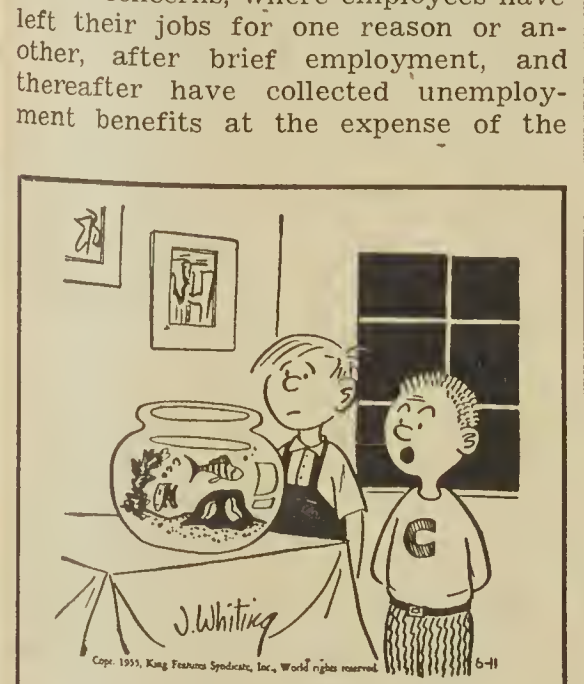
Becausc he works among his neighbors, Virgil knows the importance of the telephone to them at home and in business. Particularly the cattlemen in the area. For Virgil raises registered Herefords on his 361-acre farm. Many have won blue ribbons at Texas county fairs.

Virgil is typical of many of the men and women who serve Bell System rural areas. They work in their own communities and take a special pride in helping improve and expand their telephone service.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



• Virgil, second from left, shows members of the Guadalupe Sheriff's Mounted Posse one of his prize Herofords. He is past president of the organization.



"I don't know how they stand it. Their life is just one continuous bath."

RECORDS AT MELODY LANE



KINGCREST PRIDE

Everything is in tune at Melody Lane Farm, Burke, New York — just take a look at the herd average for the young herd of registered Ayrshires, owned by Fred Bova. In 1954 on an M. E. basis 21 cows averaged 12,528 milk and 506 fat in 311 days on twice per day milking to place 2nd in the Nation for herds of 15 to 25 cows.

Along with high production, animals at Melody Lane showed plenty of class at shows and fairs. For example, take Kingcrest Pride owned by Dennis Griffin, a young employee of Melody Lane Farm. Dennis showed "Pride" to place first in the 4-H Fitting and Showmanship Contest in the Ayrshire Division at the New York State Fair. A few weeks later at the International Dairy Show in Chicago, Ill., Dennis was even more successful when he took top honors as the 1954 National 4-H Champion Showman, all breeds.

This great combination of profitable production and outstanding show performance was made under very practical farm conditions, and was supported all the way by Wirthmore 14 Fitting Ration, Calving Ration and Challenger Coarse 16 Dairy Ration.

For Every Breed and Feeding Need
There is a Wirthmore Dairy Feeding Program

WIRTHMORE FEEDS

WIRTHMORE FEEDS — POULTRY - DAIRY - STOCK

505 Washington Street, Malden 48, Mass.

They'll Build Almost Anything with Poles

By WILLIAM GILMAN

WHERE is pole-type construction going? Into just about anything in midstate New York, where you'll find it housing cattle on one farm, poultry on another, machinery on a third, and there's even a pole-type maple sugaring house.

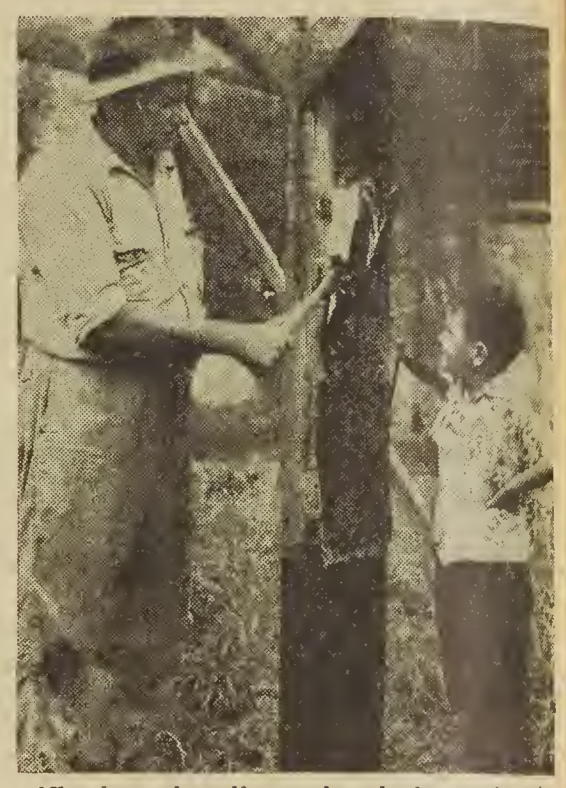
A trip through the five counties where most of it started — Otsego, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga and Oswego—shows scores of the structures. They include many dairy loafing barns used in pen stabling setups. But they also include a wide assortment in which you find the following built by the pole method . . . poultry house, heifer barn, tool shed, beef barn, county-fair pavilion, corn crib, turkey shelter, tenant house, sap house. In some of these categories, there are many examples.

And it seems to be a chain reaction spreading to other parts of the state and to neighboring New England.

The farmers all chime in with the same story of cheap-but-sturdy construction. The dairymen among them agree that poles used in the pen stabling, milking parlor setup get them high efficiency at from 50% to 70% cost of a conventional barn, and cheaper than that if the old barn is kept for feeding or storage purposes.

Some of the poles used are bargains, the surplus ones bought from power or telephone companies. Such are pressure-treated poles. Others are the gen-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Gifford used ordinary hemlock, paying $2 apiece in the woods for the 48 poles used building the 30-milker pole barn. Before "planting" poles, their butts were debarked for preservative treatment. Also bark and knots were sliced off wherever there'd have to be nailing of braces, plates, rafters. The rest doesn't matter much, and could be done, if desired for appearance's sake, in spare time or rainy afternoon as shown here, with grandpa Gifford wielding hatchet and Stephen, Jr., learning how.



Here, Ivan Bigalow, left, district agricultural engineer, checks up for dairyman Gifford on the preservative job. Only pole's butt has to be peeled. The black paste containing preserving salts is applied to debarked wood. Principle is osmosis, hence wetter the ground or greener the pole, better it sops in the salts that fight rot. It's applied from 18 inches below ground line to a foot or so above (or entire butt), then wrapped with the paper "bandage" that's supplied, or as here, with ordinary single-ply roofing paper. A cheap paintbrush does the preserving.



Easy pole-barn building seems to be getting easier all the time. Here's how, with a handy new preservative to make the poles last, it was done at Stephen Gifford's place near Clinton, N. Y., by his carpenter father Raymond. Photo is far-seeing one showing three stages simultaneously of getting the roof on. At rear, roofers are already over rafters. Midway, there are just the rafters awaiting roofers. At ridge, dad Gifford is hauling up another sheet of galvanized roofing to go over the roofers.

—Photos: Eleanor Gilman

LIME • FERTILIZER • SEED
BROADCASTER
SAVE $100
SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!
SIZES 3-14 FT.
FREIGHT PREPAID
Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality long lasting construction. Has special hitch, No clog agitator Instant shut-off Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now
AS LOW AS $66
Send for FREE Booklet
MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.
SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

YOUR BEST BUY
The many features of a HARDER CONCRETE STAVE SILO make it your best silo value.
HARDER
Write for descriptive literature.
Harder Silo Co., Box A,
Cobleskill, N. Y.
SILOS

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

BE SURE TO KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION RENEWED TO
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THEY'LL BUILD ALMOST ANYTHING WITH POLES

(Continued from Opposite Page)

uine red cedar or locust which can be used without preservative. Still others are home-treated hemlock, white pine and so forth.

Chalmers Hering, poultryman of Oneonta, put up an insulated building for only 75 cents per square foot pen space, compared to more costly other types. He used soft maple poles, with preservative, and figures they'll last 25 years.

Some built with poles as the result of an emergency. When fire destroyed the loose housing barn at the farm of Clarence Harris, West Exeter, he started right in to plan another, explaining: "The barn went so fast, if it hadn't been pen stabling, I couldn't have saved my cows. As it was, I got them all out."

First pole barn in Otsego County was Lowell Huntington's. With six sons, each getting at least two years' college, dollars meant a lot. The old stable became a feeding barn, with a built-in milking parlor. A pole loafing barn went up alongside. Cash outlay, $2,600 —$1,600 of it for two new silos. Less than $100 per cow.

A conventional new barn would have run from $400 to $600 per cow, says Huntington, who used white pine off his own woodlot, with zinc chloride preservative. It worked so well, he went on to build a pole toolshed, then a pole saphouse around 10 poles sunk three feet deep and standing eight feet high.

In contrast to this simple building are some of the fancier structures proving a pole building isn't necessarily a cheap-looking one. For example, that insulated poultry building put up by Hering, or the "boudoir" for his extra-special cows built by James M. Beiermeister, of Van Hornesville.

— A. A. —

A LOOK AT ORCHARD SOILS

IN A TALK to the New Jersey Fruit Growers Association Dr. Firman E. Bear made these observations:

1. High color in fruit is usually associated with low production, but not necessarily, because bad physical condition or deficiency in certain nutrients may be involved.
2. The sod mulch system is the best yet devised for maintaining apple trees in a high state of productivity.
3. Orchard sod should be broken systematically with an orchard cultivator of the toolbar type.
4. Maintain pH value of soils between 6.0 and 6.5 by liming.
5. Hauled-in mulch becomes increasingly useful as trees grow older.
6. All clippings from trees should be shredded and returned to the soil.
7. For peaches use a cover crop of the type that, when well fertilized, grows luxuriantly in late fall and early spring.
8. Sample orchard soils, both surface and sub, periodically to determine lime, organic matter, and nutrient status.
9. In setting out new orchards, drastic steps should be taken to see that the soil is well limed and filled with organic matter to a depth of one foot.

— A. A. —

CHIPS FOR MULCH

At Marcellus, N. Y., the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has been experimenting with the use of wood chips. When used as a top-dressing on row crops such as beans, tomatoes and cabbage, yields were higher. In the case of cabbage, heavily fertilized, the crop was 21 tons per acre where wood chips were used compared to 14 tons on plots that received no chips but did receive the same amount of fertilizer.

At the same location, corn in 1954, which was a drought year, yielded 84 bushels to the acre when planted on the contour, but only 73 bushels per acre on the plots that were not planted on the contour.



TWO ROW—for Ford Tricycle Tractors. Just drive in to attach. No heavy lifting. Most picker weight is on the back wheels for better traction, easier steering. Handy step-on plates on the side—just two easy steps to reach the tractor seat.

Side screens on tractor engine are optional equipment.

New!

FORD MOUNTED CORN PICKERS

Farmers themselves wrote the specifications for the new Ford Mounted Corn Pickers.

Some said, "Give us mounted pickers that are easier to attach." Others asked for pickers that would do good work in sappy or dry corn . . . clear themselves of stalks better . . . shell less corn . . . remove husks cleaner . . . pick faster in heavy yields . . . operate easier.

All these advantages and many more have been built into the new advanced Ford Mounted Pickers. The result is a new, higher level of picker performance never before available in *any* picker.

So stop in and look over all the features that put the new Ford Mounted Corn Pickers in a class by themselves. Your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer will be glad to tell you more. Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Mich.





ONE ROW—fits all Ford Tractors. Easy for one man to attach—takes less than an hour—no heavy lifting. Fully mounted, hydraulically controlled. Highly maneuverable. Also available . . . One Row Mounted Corn Harvester, One Row Pull Type Corn Picker, One Row Pull Type Corn Harvester.

Ford's Amazing New
CORN SAVER SNAPPING ROLLS
Cut Shelled Corn Losses in Half

Unlike other pickers! Ears drop off to the side rather than riding *on* the rolls where wasteful shelling occurs. Sure-grip rolls also reduce shelling and clogging. Tests show shelled corn losses are cut in half!

Ford Farming
GETS MORE DONE . . . AT LOWER COST

Now! Give Your Farm Animals
Greater PROTECTION
Against MINERAL DEFICIENCY



New
Improved
Enriched
STERLING
TRACE MINERAL
BLUSALT



Available in 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks and 4-lb. Liks.

Fed Free Choice or in
Custom-Ground Feed...Gives You
This Triple Assurance!

1. NEW BLUSALT contains six essential trace minerals—Cobalt, Manganese, Iodine, Iron, Copper and Zinc—in the proportions and amounts recommended by top animal nutrition authorities.

2. NEW BLUSALT is stable . . . retains its effectiveness *lastingly* under normal farm conditions of storage and use.

3. NEW BLUSALT is completely soluble in gastric juices—easily digestible—and in the form most readily assimilated.

Keep BLUSALT before your animals (except poultry) at all times. Add BLUSALT in the same proportions as salt in custom-ground or home-ground feed for all animals, including poultry.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, INC.
Scranton, Pa.

***TO CONTROL INTERNAL PARASITES** in sheep, goats, beef cattle and calves . . . **feed STERLING GREENSALT.** One part **phenothiazine,** nine parts salt plus trace minerals.*

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Improving Results from Artificial Insemination

IT WASN'T so long ago that folks were claiming that cows wouldn't settle to artificial services and that it wasn't possible to raisc calves without kecping a bull on the farm. Ideas have changed considerably since that time, and most cattlemen are convinced nowadays that artificial insemination is both practical and efficient. It isn't perfect, of course, and there are still occasional cows that require repeat breedings.

When they show up in a herd, trouble is often blamed on the inseminator. Sometimes such blame is justified, but we doubt that this is true very often. Instead, the owner is more likely to be at fault because he has called the inseminator at the wrong time. In order to be surc of calling at the right time, he must first of all be able to tell when a cow is in heat.

This may be hard at times, for some cows have "quiet" heats which are almost impossible to detect. Generally, though, the most rcliable sign of heat is attempted "riding" of other animals. They need not necessarily be cattle, for cows will sometimes even try to climb on human beings at such times. A cow in heat will usually "ride" other animals and also permit them to "ride" her. One that is not in heat will "ride," but won't let othcr animals mount her. This fact often offers a way of identifying cows with cystic ovaries which are apparently in heat but have little or no chance of settling to services.

Other indications of heat may inclµde bawling, decreased milk production, aimless walking arouńd lots or along fences, and other signs of nervousness.

However, an owner will need to do more than tell when animals are in heat, for some cows will require repeat breedings simply because they've been bred at the wrong time in their cycle. In order to have the best chance of calling the inseminator at the proper time, he will need to know that:

1. The average cow shows signs of heat for about 18 hours.
2. A cow doesn't usually ovulate or release an egg from an ovary until about 12 hours after she has gone out of heat.
3. When a cow is bred too early, most of the spermatazoa from the bull may be dead before ovulation occurs to make conception possible.
4. When a cow is bred too late, the egg may havc escaped from the fallopian tubes where fertilization usually occurs, or even passed out of the uterus entirely.
5. The chances of fertilization are usually best up to 6 hours after cows go out of heat.
6. However, occasional cows may ovulate abnormally early or late so different breeding times will need to be used on them.

With the above facts recognized, the average breedcr can increase the breeding cfficiency of his herd by:

a. Calling the inseminator promptly and telling him when signs of heat were first noticed. Cows can then be bred shortly after they go out of hcat.

b. Being sure to call promptly, for cows that are in heat in the morning are best bred in the late afternoon of the same day. On the other hand, cows noted in heat during the afternoon are advisedly bred the next forenoon.

c. In the case of "repeat" breeders, being sure to tell the inseminator the time when the cows were bred in past heat periods. It may be desirable to breed such animals earlier or later than usual on the chance that they represent an exception that proves the rule in regard to the best time for inseminating cows.

THE HOST'S DOG



EVERYONE, I think, except the downright boorish takes a bit of pains in being an agreeable guest. But did you ever consider how few of us pay thoughtful, proper and considerate attention to the host's dog?

The biggest chump is the man who thoroughly dislikes dogs but is determined none-the-less to make a good impression on his host by romping with the household pet. Now, the dog isn't a fool; he knows very well that this effusive, grinning human character is a nasty old hypocrite When the man pats and pummels his back and twists his ears, the dog bites him.

A childless couple who have a mantel overflowing with dog show trophies are the ones who should be handled with the most tact. We average people don't know what they have gone through and the money they've spent to win a grand championship ribbon.

A dog that can do tricks has saved many a social evening from becoming painfully boring. After the men folks have argued to a draw about our foreign affairs, and after the ladies have finished exchanging recipes and showing each other their new girdles, how refreshing it is to have the host trot out a bright and eager little pooch to perform for the nice people.

The easiest trick for most dogs to learn is to speak, and so when the host tells the little canine thespian to speak, he barks very obediently. Of course, the guests applaud loudly and say to each other what an extraordinarily smart pup he is. Unhappily, a dog that has been taught to "speak" is very much like an after-dinner speaker: once he gets started speaking, nobody can stop him. The dog figures the more he barks, the more applause and admiration he will get.

Then, there is the bashful dog that sits and absentmindedly scratches himself when his master tells him to lie down and roll over. It doesn't take too much effort to make a dog lie down if you pull his feet out from under him; likewise if you'll firmly set him on his tail and hold his front paws in your hand, he'll sit up very nicely. (A smart host can make a rather ordinary dog look pretty good.,

The main point for a guest to keep in mind while his host is wrestling with a stubborn, recalcitrant pet is that he must constantly keep bragging on the animal. One never knows, if the dog act is a failure, the host may ask his wife to sit down at the piano and sing several solos.



A WATCHDOG Every 40 Rods

Post YOUR Farm

and have the law on your side. You can always permit the desirable sportsmen to hunt.

Our "No Trespassing" signs are printed on heavy fabric (12"x12") that will withstand wind and weather.

	Without Name and Address	With Name and Address
12	$ 1.50	$ 3.50
50	6.00	8.00
100	11.00	13.00
500	50.00	56.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Pastures Need More Fertilizer

PLENTY of seed but too little lime and fertilizer sums up the "poor luck" many farmers have in establishing a good pasture, according to Dr. David F. Beard, forage-crops specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Beard cites nearly a score of common reasons for poor stands and failures—including planting seed too deep or too shallow, lack of firmness of seed bed, use of poor quality or unadapted seed, and competition by weeds or grain companion crops—but believes that lack of plant nutrients is a major cause.

Notwithstanding the fact that grasslands affect the income and profit made on at least 4 million of our nation's farms, pasture and range crops have long been relegated to the "second table," he says. The complacency shown by many growers in regard to

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I have no other but a woman's reason:
I think him so, because I think him so.—Shakespeare

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

regular and disastrous stand failures is costing them an extra $50 million a year for seed.

Research at USDA's Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., and at several State experiment stations supports these three basic conclusions in relation to the fertilization of Eastern pasture plantings:

1. **Available plant nutrients in ample quantities increase the chance of establishing legume-grass seedings throughout the humid area.**
2. **Placement of applied nutrients, especially phosphorus, in relation to seed is often more important than the amount applied.**
3. **Proper fertilization hastens early seedling growth, helps overcome weed competition, and often increases the yield of the first harvested crop, whether hay or pasture.**

Reporting on experiments carried out at Beltsville by the USDA's Agricultural Research Service, Dr. Beard said that placing high-phosphate complete fertilizer near the seed at planting time resulted in first harvest yields averaging 2,210 pounds of weed-free forage per acre. Weed content ranged from a trace to 22 per cent. The poorest plots were those fertilized or seeded by broadcast; these averaged only 410 pounds of forage, contained from 40 to 70 per cent weeds, and were considered failures.

Soil acidity is also a common cause of legume failure in the East, Dr. Beard says, despite the availability of simple tests to determine this condition, and the ease of correcting it with lime applications.

—A. A.—

ROBERT A. VAN ORDER HEADS NEW YORK F.H.A.

THE appointment of Robert A. Van Order of Skaneateles, New York, as Farmers Home Administration state director for New York was announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He succeeds Tyler Space of Homer who has retired.

Since April 1951 Mr. Van Order has served in the New York state office as chief of program operations. He began his Federal service with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1938. For two years he was with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and then joined the Farm Security Administration as a county supervisor in September 1939. He is a graduate of Cornell University, and is married. He was born in Ithaca, New York in 1913.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING AND SHOW

IN CONNECTION with the 15th annual meeting of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, there will be a show open to all female offspring of NYABC sires. The dates for the meeting are August 5 and 6 and the event will take place at the NYABC headquarters on Judd Falls Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

The events will get under way Friday morning, August 5th, at 10:30 A. M. with the Junior Exhibitor's Showmanship Contest. Judging of the calf and yearling classes will start at one o'clock and judging of all other classes will take place Saturday morning starting at 8:00 A.M.

Cash prizes to the amount of $5,419 will be awarded to winners. Last year 425 animals were shown by 294 exhibitors in 50 classes, making it the second largest cattle show in New York State.

Entry blanks are available from local NYABC technicians or from county agents. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight July 20 and mailed to NYABC, P. O. Box 528, Ithaca, New York.

—A. A.—

POTATO FIELD DAY AUGUST 4

THE annual Potato Field Day in New York State which annually attracts more than 10,000 visitors will be held this year on Thursday, August 4. The location will be Bridgewater (Oneida County) on Route 8 and events will take place on the Alois Wrobel farm, Cedar Brook Farms, run by Tony Kujawski and Steve Lonchek, and the Ray Simons farm.

As usual, one of the big attractions will be farm equipment shown by 60 dealers. The College of Agriculture established experimental plots early in the spring. The New York State Potato Queen will be chosen and there will be a full program for the ladies including a "spud peeling contest."

—A. A.—

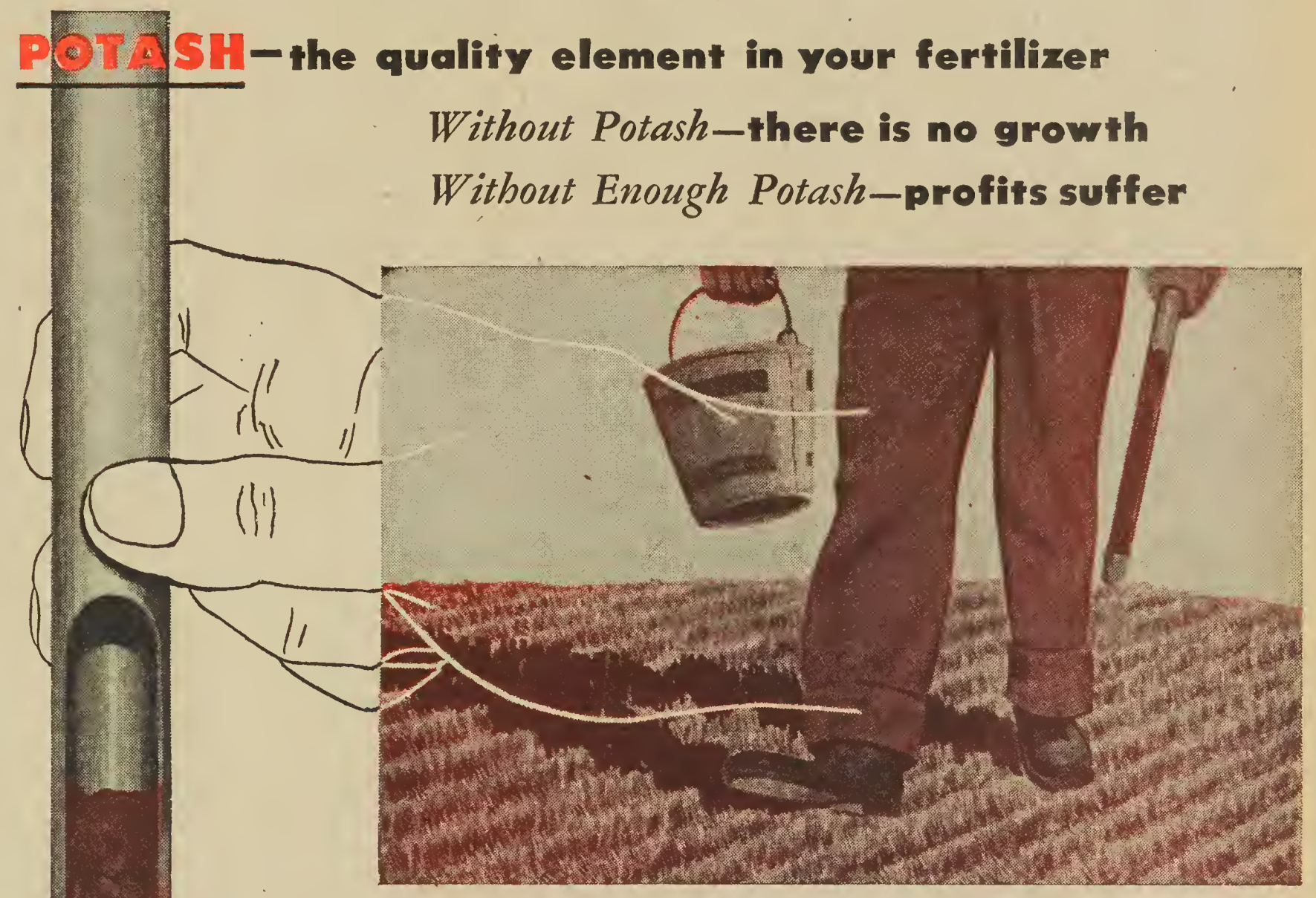
"We wish more national figures would stress the fact that taxation is one big reason for the high cost of living. And what an unrelenting cost! There's an installment of federal, state, or some sort of local tax due all the time, almost, in addition to the taxes paid over the counter in buying an automobile or a zither."

—*Utica (N.Y.) Observer-Dispatch*

POTASH—the quality element in your fertilizer

Without Potash—**there is no growth**

Without Enough Potash—**profits suffer**



How's the Potash Level in your soil?

The more you work your land, the more important it is to maintain its fertility level. Where continuous cropping and under-fertilization have lowered the amount of available Potash, *poor* crops and *poor* yields are bound to follow. Unit costs of production shoot up . . . and profits vanish. To conserve or increase the crop-producing power of your soil, you *must* return liberal amounts of Potash in your fertilizer. This vital, health-giving nutrient is indispensable to high yields and high quality. Your local agricultural adviser will help you determine correct amounts for your soil. But remember, a *low* Potash level means a *low* income level.



SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET! Learn how to take soil samples . . . to determine the best fertilizer program for your crops, your soil. Photos and complete instructions show how, when, where and what is needed. For your copy, write to address below.

K_2O

Symbol for yield . . . quality . . . profit

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, INC.

Dept. T-40, 1102 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MEMBER COMPANIES: American Potash & Chemical Corporation • Duval Sulphur & Potash Company
Potash Company of America • Southwest Potash Corporation • United States Potash Company

BABCOCK'S
Healthy Chick News
JULY and AUGUST 1955

How to Get More Eggs in Hot Weather

by Monroe C. Babcock



As I write this on May 19th, the price of eggs is still down. I hope thot when you read this it is on the way up. If so, extra core this month ond next will moke you big profits.

To get the most eggs, I suggest thot you ollow your hens three square feet of floor space per bird, that you have at least three six-foot feeders from which the birds can eat on both sides for eoch hundred birds, that you hove a water traugh thot is at least five inches wide and three inches deep in all ports of it, and ot leost six feet long, for each 300 birds. Keep water level near the top in your troughs.

I suggest that you feed all of the good laying mosh the birds can eat, and if you're feeding o twenty percent pratein ration, I suggest thot you feed about eight pounds of scratch grain per hundred birds per doy in worm weather. Heavy birds should have even less groin. I suggest that you have the lights came an about one o'clock in the morning right through the summer. This will get the birds off the roosts and to eating and drinking when the weother is cool during the night. They con sit oround ond loof during the doy when the weother is too hot for ambition.

I suggest that you cleon thoroughly, with a scrub brush, every water fauntain every doy. Chickens like clean water just like you ond I. They will lay more eggs for you if you clean the water troughs every doy. This olso opplies to your young chicks ond your birds on range. Also, I have a hunch that if you keep the water troughs clean, you're less likely to have trouble with blue comb—this is just a hunch.

If the weather becomes extremely hot, it will poy you to put extro pans of woter oll over the house where the birds can get water easily, and it will probably pay you to spray woter on the walls of the house to cool it down.

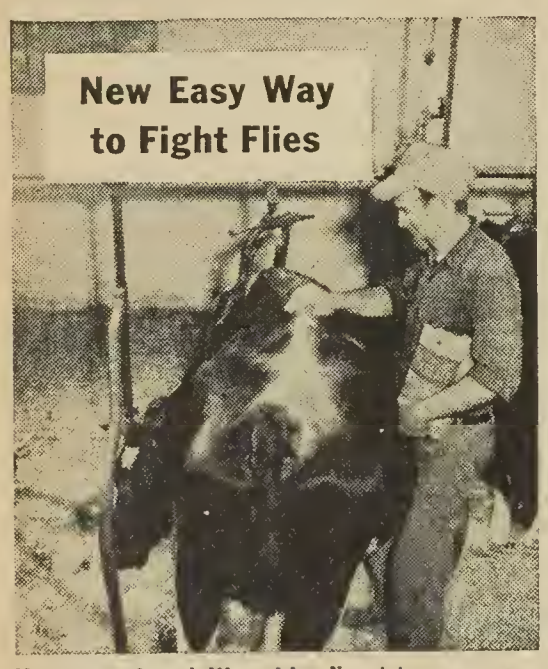
Bobcock's Healthy Chick Special.

We are charging less for our chicks this summer becouse we feel poultrymen need a breok on price, and olso os an experiment to see if we can increase our soles during the off months of the year. This is an opportunity for you to secure our birds this summer at a low price. Pleose send for our catalogue and prices.

Sincerely yours,

Monroe C. Babcock

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.
Route 3G.—Ithaca, N. Y.



Use your hand like this. No mixing, no sprayer needed to fight flies this way. Apply "Marlate" dry, just as it comes from the bag, every 2 or 3 weeks.

Simple, Easy, Quick! Use Du Pont Marlate ®

It's new, it's better. Saves time and work. Du Pont "Marlate" 50 methoxychlor kills hornflies that follow cattle during the day. Sprinkle a tablespoonful along neck and back and rub in gently, against the hair. One treatment lasts 2 to 3 weeks, and a 4-pound bag does for 20 to 30 cows all season. To kill flies in the barn and on the premises, mix "Marlate" 50 with water and spray.

Advertisement.

Our New Neighbors Can Be
Ambassadors for Agriculture

(Continued from Page 1)

embarrass any of our new neighbors from the city. However, such things are happening all over the Northeast as city dwellers, with incomes higher than ever before, find they can afford the cost of getting out where Nature's 'gifts' may be enjoyed. This migration is not only keeping Extension agents and farm supply store employees busy answering questions that seem simple to us. It's also making farmers face what oftentimes is a hard decision: 1—Sell out (at what usually is a handsome price) and move the operation away from the city; or, 2—Try to continue farming on land that has become very high priced and has correspondingly high taxes.

High Assessment

Farmers near the millions of consumers in New York City enjoy a much better net price for their products than those of us 200-300 miles away but much of that advantage is offset by pyramiding taxes for new streets, sewers, water lines and schools. For instance, I know of one man whose assessment was raised $19,000 because they ran a sewer alongside his farm to reach a new subdivision back of him. The sewer was not for him but he had to help pay for every foot of it that bounded his land. That sounds pretty tough until you stop to figure out, if he wants to sell, how much each lot he owns is worth now that a sewer is available. On the other hand, he should be very well paid. It's no easy job starting over; and no easy decision to give up a farm that may have been in the same family for generations.

This influx of new country residents was especially noticeable in Connecticut, but it's as great near cities all over the Northeast, and greater in New York and New Jersey counties bordering metropolitan New York. What will it do to farm-city public relations? How will it affect farm income?

Some feel that the encroachment of homesites, the growth of airports, and the vast, ever-growing number of parkways, expressways, freeways, throughways, truckways and various other highways, is gobbling up good farm land so fast that we'll all be eating seaweed in another 40 years.

Today's farmer knows that when the demand comes—and a fair price that demand should bring — we can just about double the production of everything **with just the information that is available now.** Many a man is produeing 100 bushels of corn to the acre; many herds average better than 10,000 pounds of milk; many growers are producing 500 to 600 bushels of potatoes, and ean run the total away up by more intensive rotation; tomato yields of 20 tons to the acre are an old story with modern vegetable growers.

All over this great country farmers are putting to work the production knowledge we have, and getting two, threc and more times the present national average yields. Add to what's known now the next 40 years developments in chemicals, plant and animal breeding, mechanization, and atomic energy, and we won't have to depend on alfalfa salad or stewed seaweed even if there are 300 million of us! I believe in worrying about first things first; such as how to build up demand and farm prices so that today's farmers won't starve to death under a pile of political surpluses while waiting for the population to grow!

That's why so many of us watch with satisfaction as more city people buy thcir few square feet of this green footstool to escape the monotony of Cell—(No, excuse me!) Apartment No. 867a on Cliffdwellers Boulevard, where, the chances are, they even have to ask the landlord's okay to have a baby!

Yes, they are fine folks who are moving out with us—folks who are willing to drivc miles or spend hours a week riding trains, that their families may know there such things as the smell of clover, spaee to stretch, and the shade of trees. And how fine it is that more of our young people, the coming generation of eitizens, will have the advantages of country life!

They'll soon learn that while Nature is wonderful, she has few gifts that don't have to be worked for. They won't be doing much part-time farming; this is not a depression-inspired "back-to-the-land" movement. But our new neighbors will soon learn, to their amazement, that land has to be plowed, fertilized, limed, fitted, seeded and sprayed if we want good grass. They'll soon learn that Nature would raise few chiekens or milk cows or eatable apples without man's big investment in housing, feeding, medication, chemicals, machines, and plain hard work.

Better Understanding

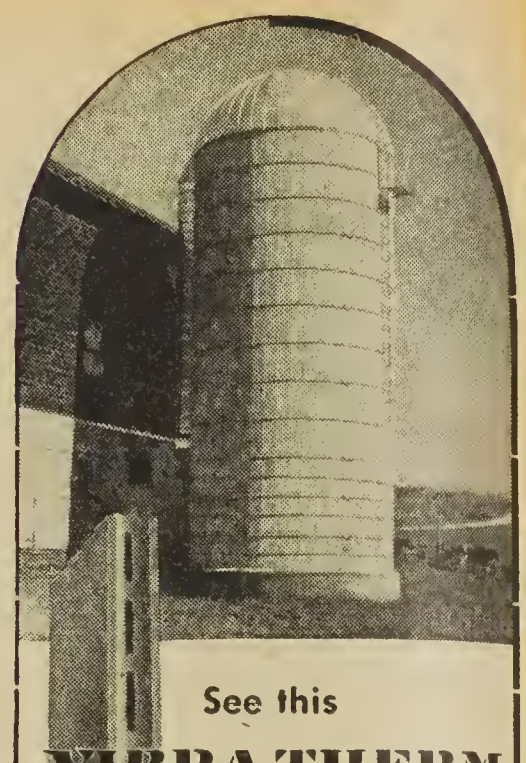
That Conneetieut county agent I mentioned is doing farmers a good turn by helping these new "rurbanites." I'll bet that woman who found out what ean happen to ehicks so quickly won't kiek about the price of eggs; and will soon be convineing her old eity neighbors of the risks involved by poultrymen. The man who had his two long rows of lima beans eaten overnight by deer, and his neighbor whose cantaloupes and cabbages were wrecked by rabbits and woodchucks, will place a higher value on the produce he buys at the local shopping center.

Yes, these new neighbors can do more to bring about a better understanding of farm problems, costs and investments than any farmer promotion. Most of them want to be a part of our community. Many are just plain lonesome for friends. You and I, even though they add to our local problems, should join with the county agent in helping with their problems even though they may seem mighty insignificant to us. Take that young fellow down the road, I'll bet he would be the proudest guy in the world if, Monday morning, he could boast to the other fellows in his shop or office that "I drove the tractor for my neighbor Saturday after supper. We got 200 bales in before that rain."

Why don't you take the Missus and go call on one of the new neighbors? Just stop by and invite them to bring the kids over to see the new calves or chicks. You might even take them a mess of new peas or one of your old AMERICAN AGRICULTURISTS to read. Whatever you do, the chances are you will have enlisted another family to help promote better farm public relations.



"Now just show me how to start it and stop it!"



See this
VIBRA-THERM STAVE
before you buy any
CONCRETE SILO

See the difference...the Craine Concrete "Vibra-Therm" Stave is extra thick—has 5 dead air cells for extra insulation! It's super-smooth, dense concrete—with a hard, non-porous finish that resists acid attack. 2½ times stronger—the Craine stave builds a stronger, trouble-free concrete silo for extra years of profitable service. Write for facts today.

Craine, Inc., 725 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

Choose from the FAMOUS FIVE



CRAINE SILOS

$5 DOWN



EASY TERMS* on SURGE

Surge Units $5.00 down and up to 24 months to pay balance. EASY TERMS on Surge Stalls, Pipe Lines and All Surge Milking Equipment.

© 1955 B.B. Co.

*Right is reserved to withdraw this proposition at any time.

See Your Surge Service Dealer

BABSON BROS. CO. of New York
842 West Belden Avenue, Syracuse 1, N.Y.

SUMMER SORES*



Chafed Udders, Cracked Teats, Wire Cuts, Fly Sores, Cowpox*

*Blu-Kote covers the wound with a penetrating coating to reduce pus formation, dry up secretions, control secondary infection and promote clean, rapid healing. 4 oz. bottle $1 at drug & farm stores or write:

H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N.Y.

Dr. Naylor's **BLU-KOTE**

RENEW NOW WHILE THE PRICE IS STILL LOW

"Out Around The BROODER HOUSE"



By Bill Coolidge

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

LET ME get my pipe a'going here. Now, you know folks I am not a writer, but a full time poultryman. I make my living at it. But sometimes out around my brooder house we get into some of the darndest discussions, or get to telling some of the darndest stories.

Now you take it the other day, I was out there taking care of some relacement pullets I am raising, and an old fellow came along with a horseshoe in his hand, that he had found out here along the road. You know, we don't see a horseshoe very often now days, and seeing this one, reminded me of one winter when I was a young fellow, back up in my home town, Lockes Mills, Maine, that is. I worked in a lumber camp that winter as cook's helper or "cookee" they called it then. Emphasis on the "ee" that is.

Well one of my duties as a cookee was to make the tea for about the roughest crew of loggers I had even seen. They liked their tea fairly strong,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The adventure is in us, not in the distance we cover or the places we see . . .
What is success, but doing one's foolish best each day?
—Julia Cooley Altrocchi

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

and I had a lot of trouble getting it strong enough. But one day the boss came into the cook shack with a horseshoe in his hand, and he says to me, now Bill, when you make tea, you just throw this horseshoe into the pot along with the tea, and when it gets strong enough so it will float the horseshoe on top, it will be about right to drink. Well I got along pretty good after that till one day I got it a little too strong. It dissolved the darn horseshoe.

But let's get back to this old fellow. This horseshoe sort of got him to talking about the "good" old days as he called them, when everyone had a horse, and feed was around 90 cents a bag, and you could buy a whole weeks supply of groceries for around $3.50, and how everything was going to "pot" now days. So I says, here now, so you like the old days. Well let's sit down here on this chicken crate and talk some on this subject.

Now, I can remember back quite a spell myself. One thing I remember, we had a lot of political feudin' back in them days just the same as we do now. My dad was a Republican. He also happened to be about the best blacksmith in Oxford County.

Now, down the road a piece from us there lived a family of Democrats. Good honest, upright, hard working folks they was. But do you know, every time that he had to have his horses shod he would hitch up in the morning and drive way over into the next town, and it would take him about all day, to patronize a Democrat blacksmith. Said he wan't going to let no "darn Republican" shoe his horses, or they would probably "go lame" before he could get 'em home.

Well I can remember back in those days, of buying our grain for around $18. to $20. a ton. But I can also remember selling our eggs for 10 to 12 cents a dozen. And if we got our hens to laying up to 50 per cent, we had something to brag about.

Another thing I can remember back in those days. I worked out when the standard of wages was about $1.25 a day, for ten hours that is, and board yourself. Or if you had a real good trade, like being a carpenter, now I remember the fellow that built the piazza on the butter factory, he got big pay. $1.75 for a ten hour day, and on top of that, when it came Saturday he would quit and go home at four o'clock in the afternoon. Folks used to talk about him a lot though. Going home in the middle of the afternoon like that just because it was Saturday.

I have a special memory for the old woodshed. Awful long t'was, and had to be filled right up full every year, with good dry hard wood, cut and sawed by hand, and hauled up with oxen. Dad always liked oxen for wood's work. And of course this wood business was supposed to be just a spare time job, when you wa'nt working. Well, another thing I remember about this woodshed, was a little room we had up in the far corner, cold corner t'was too, in the winter. We didn't call this room a bath room exactly, but I guess you know what I mean. There was a Sears Roebuck catalog hung up in one corner, and things like that.

Well, now days we have got this "automatic heat" they call it here in our house, and we cook with gas, and have a good modern bath room, and everything there is going. And you know folks, I kind of like it that way. I just don't like the "old days", Period. Capital "P" that is too.

And I told this old fellow, we are living "now," today that is, so let's live today. And I don't think that the Country is all going to "pot" as he put it. I have got a lot of faith in the future of our Country, and also in all of these young folks that are growing up to take care of things. They will probably do just as good a job as we older ones did, and I'll be darn surprised if they don't do a lot better.

Well folks, my pipe has gone out, so join us again, at a later date, for another visit, "out around the brooder house."

—A. A.—

REFRIGERATED EGG-HOLDING ROOM

For poultrymen who want to keep their eggs cool and maintain high quality so as to get a higher price for them, it pays to build an above-ground, refrigerated egg-holding room, according to experiments at the North Carolina Experiment Station. In the tests there, an 8 by 10-foot room was insulated and a ¾ horsepower refrigerating unit installed at a total cost of a little more than $600. Such a room holds more than 50 cases of eggs and is considered sufficient for producers with up to 2,000 layers and practical for the poultryman with as few as 500 hens.

In figuring costs and profits, the North Carolina researchers use the example of a poultryman with 1,000 hens each laying 15 dozen eggs a year. If he gets an average of two cents more per dozen because of better quality, he will earn an extra $300 for his eggs. The cost of operating the egg-holding room averaged about $4 a month during the summer.

In late spring, just before egg prices rise after the spring glut, the poultryman could earn about $30 more, figuring 2 cents a dozen more on 50 cases of eggs, simply by holding the eggs in a refrigerated room for four weeks.

INSIDE dairy barns...



and OUTSIDE...it's



MALATHION FOR FLY CONTROL!

- Recommended for fly control by USDA.
- Can be applied in and around dairy barns, on manure piles and garbage heaps, along fence rows, on the ground around water troughs—and on similar places where flies gather or breed.
- Easy to use as knockdown or residual spray made from wettable powder or emulsifiable liquid. Also available as dry bait.
- Residual kill lasts up to 21 days, depending on local conditions.
- Kills DDT-resistant flies and fly maggots, too.
- Quickly effective.
- Low cost.

Every dollar spent on malathion buys maximum fly control!

Get all the facts now. Consult your local agricultural authority. Write to American Cyanamid for free leaflet.

Malathion insecticides are available from well-known manufacturers. See your regular supplier. Be sure to look for MALATHION on the label.



AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

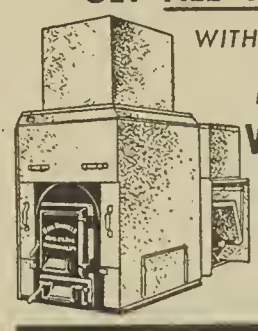
DEVELOPERS AND PRODUCERS OF MALATHION AND PARATHION TECHNICAL



LIKE the early bird that gets the worm, you'll get the latest information if you answer the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST promptly. Don't lay the paper aside until you have read all the ads. thoroughly. Ads. in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are guaranteed. To get the protection of this guarantee you must say you saw the ad. in

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Save Money!
GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!

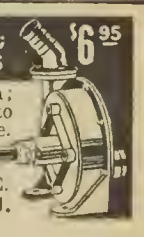


WITH A DANIELS FORCED WARM AIR WOOD BURNING FURNACE

Write To-day for Descriptive Folder!

SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARDWICK, VERMONT

DRAINS cellars, cisterns, wash tubs; IRRIGATES - CIRCULATES - SPRAYS $6.95



Pumps 3,000 GPH; 450 GPH 80' high; or 1,800 GPH from 25' well. Use 1/6 to 3/4 HP motor. Coupling included free. 1" inlet; 3/4" outlet. Stainless shaft. Won't rust or clog! Postpaid if cash with order. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.
LABAWCO PUMPS. Belle Mead 14A, N.J.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—It cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P O. Box 514 ITHACA N Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
August 6 Issue.....Closes July 22
August 20 Issue..... Closes August 5
Sept. 3 Issue.....Closes August 19
Sept. 17 Issue.....Closes Sept. 2

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE— T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville New York.

CANADIAN Dairy Cattle. Cattle dealer in Ontario wants connection with parties interested in buying Canadian Holstein dairy cattle. Phone Brockville, Ontario 3808 after 8 P.M. Fred Bauml, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull born March 1955. Grandson of Coldspring's Romulus Beauty Ex 14374-746 Jr4C and Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 18501-1013-Jr3-365C. Sire has 42 AR daughters and is from the St. James Philosopher Barbee's family. Dam made 13675-664 Jr2 and is from a great cow family. A promising individual. Also a few choice young heifers. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

60 CHOICE, Early Freshening, Vaccinated, Holstein Fall heifers. Shall bloodtest on request. Kenneth O. Ward, Phone 3Y, Candor, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

GENTLE, Easy-Keepers, Long-Life, Horned, Polled! Quality Breeding! Start that boy — Foundation Trio: 2 young heifers, Jan. '55 bull —$400.00.—beauties! O. Hendrickson, Greenlawn Farm, Cobleskill, N. Y

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE — Registered Hereford Bull. Good bloodline. Leo Cook, Gainesville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Polled Herefords. Yearling bulls of service age. Also 12 registered heifers with calve. at foot. Reasonable prices The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Accredited herd of Herefords. 4 cows, with calves at side: 3 heifers, 1 bull. Extra fine animals. Robert G. Stuck, Mar Bo Jack Farms, Wolcott, N. Y.

REGISTERED Hereford bull of Domino strain. Cows with calves. Yearling heifers E. H. Drake, County Road, Gorham, Maine. Telephone Vernon 4-2261.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOUR ANGUS yearlings, two bulls, two heifers, registered and vaccinated. Phone 7F6, Gordon Davis, Branchport, New York.

FOR SALE: Registered Aberdeen-Angus bred and open Heifers. Also 6 year old herd Sire Bandolier breeding. From accredited herd. Heckman Farm, Earl Heckman Ba'h, N. Y.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY Pigs - 6 weeks $12.50 each—7-8 weeks $13.50. Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & OIC crossed. Kindly remit 10% with order—balance COD. Daley Stock Farm—Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: 2 registered Southdown Rams. 4 years old. Reasonable. Robert H. Smith, Clifton Springs, N. Y. Phone 13F21.

NOW OFFERING choice, well grown, well bred purebred Hampshire yearling rams from same bloodlines that produced champion ewe at 1954 New York Purebred Breeders Sale. Also offering a few outstanding purebred yearling ewes. Stanley Van Vleet, Ovid, N Y. Phone Lodi-29R.

DORSETS: For sale 100 head purebred females. Good ages, excellent health. Selling farms. Frank M. Smith, Springfield Center, N. Y.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent blood lines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York. Phone Moravia. 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr John Thurber. Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

GERMAN Shepherds; best for protection, the dog with beauty and brains. Sunday visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, P. O. Unionville, N. Y., The Foote Hills. Kennels in Greenville, N. Y., off Route 6, below Port Jervis.

ENGLISH Springer Spaniel puppies. Registered. Excellent hunting stock, reasonable. A. Luettgens, R.D. 1, Freehold, N. J.

SCOTCH Border Collie dogs finest breeding. Bitch imported Gilchrist strain. Sire Bolts Famous "Ben". Pups $50. Obedience trained dogs $150. Wilson G. Smillie, Surry, Maine.

BEAGLES, Pedigree. Hunting stock, 7 months $60.00. 6 wks. $30.00 Sidam, Buffalo Rd., Bergen, N. Y.

MINIATURE Collies—Beauty, Brains! Tops in obedience, loyal guardians. Jean Charron, Chestertown, N. Y.

FIVE MONTHS old, white German Shepherd male pup. $50.00 with papers. Write: Mrs. E. A. Chaplin, Post Mills, Vt.

REGISTERED Samoyede puppies, $20.00 & $25.00. Thomas Blair, Staatsburg, N. Y.

POULTRY

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

POULTRY

BUY THE BEST — They cost less in the end. Only top strains. Marshall Leghorns are same bloodlines that hold World's Laying Test record and last year won N. Y. Random Sample Test with profit of $3.47 per bird. Customers' records prove they are high speed layers and high-efficiency feed converters. Official Test reports show egg production for as little as 4½ lbs. feed per dozen. You get benefit of best breeders' work on egg and meat quality which command premium prices. Babcock strain and new-and-better Strain-Cross Leghorns. Contest winning R. I. Reds. Red-Rock cross and White Rocks. Conditions demand Business Bird for Best Profits. Write or phone for new low summer prices. Marshall Bros., R.D. 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

VANCREST New Hampshire and Sex Link Chicks mature rapidly into excellent layers of large eggs. And they live. Contest proven. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

DON'T SACRIFICE Yearling hens! Free bulletin. "Keep layers 5 years." Sine. AA7, Quakertown, Pa.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54 You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock—Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar Box 106 Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611

CAPONS

BUY YOUR Sunnybrook Started Capons Now—this very week— so they will be fully grown and just right for that great money making Christmas and New Year Holiday Season. We have some dandies 4-6-8 weeks of age ready for immediate delivery. Write, wire or phone for our low prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

DUCKS

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings, $24.50—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

DUCKS: Rouen-Mallard cross, Trio — $8.50. Younger ones less. White China Geese. Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N. Y.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader, Beltsville. Poults, Penna. pullorum clean. $58.50-100 Meadowbrook Richfield 2, Pa.

PIGEONS

PIGEONS: White, Colored Homers—$3.00 pair. Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N. Y.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES

AUREOMYCIN Ointment ($6.50 dozen), Targot ($9.00 dozen). Terramycin ($7.00 dozen), Triblotic ($7.95 dozen). Penstrap ($5.00 dozen). Pendistrin ($6.00 dozen). Prepaid. Kensington Veterinary & Poultry Supply, Box 73. Kensington, Conn

HAY

TOP QUALITY Canadian Hay Clover—Clover Mix (light or heavy) — Timothy. Delivered by ton or carload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc., R.F.D. #1, South Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass. EMerson 9-2937.

FIFTY tons, first quality, alfalfa, clover or timothy hay. Can deliver. Lonergan Bros., Homer, N. Y.

BULBS

IRIS—garden thrills. New colors, large blooms. 6-$1.00. A Luettgens, RD1, Freehold, N. J.

CHINCHILLA

CHINCHILLAS For Sale — Chinchillas, NCBA registered, top quality breeding stock. Write for full information. Mt Hope Chinchilla Ranch, Mansfield Center, Conn

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Realty Catalog Mailed Free! Farms, homes, businesses, 35 states. Coast-to-coast, 3,036 bargains described. World's Largest, 55 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

MODERN Dairy Farm Aroostook County, Maine, fully equipped, clean herd. Reason for selling; other business. Box 514-XN, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

GROCERY—Market, long established, over $70,000.00 sales 1954, includes block with apartment — $18,000.00. 4 acres, highway business site, has 4-bedroom cottage—$11,500.00. Farms —Wants? 211 acres—155 level tillage, dandy Colonial home, barns—$14,500.00. 1,000 acres, 120 dairy—stock, 1,500 hens, upwards $55,000.00 income 1954, illness, take $125,000.00. Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill "Eastern" N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

VERMONT, 400 acres, 9 room house, bath, new furnace. Large barn, 53 stanchions. Silo, 170 tons. Good buildings. Certified herd Holsteins. Tractors, modern machinery. Sugar orchard, lumber, pulp, hardwood. Price $25,000.00. Part cash, easy terms. Owner desires retirement. G. Cahoon, Walden, Vt. Tel. Cabot 7-22.

GOOD twenty acre farm. 7 room house. Eleven cows. Tools. 28 Mill St., Marathon, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

TRACTOR PARTS—Large growing stock of new and used parts for all makes Credit on your own terms, without extra cost. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N.D

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn shop storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on-Hudson. N. Y. 1-4357.

GOOD USED Equipment Values from Casellini "Your Caterpillar Dealer." Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Bulldozer, Very good. Bonded Buy at $5,500.00. Allis-Chalmers HD7W Tractor with Buckeye Cable Control and cable operated Angleblade, good running condition, $1,700.00. International TD18-A Tractor with Bucyrus Erie rear cable control unit, very good condition. $3,500.00. Caterpillar D7 Tractor with LeTourneau cable control straight bulldozer and canopy top, very good condition, $5,000.00. Allis-Chalmers Model HD7W Tractor with Baker Hydraulic Angledozer, very good condition. Only 1300 hours on meter. $5,500.00. Much other equipment . . . Tractors, Shovels, Engines, Cranes—Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vermont. Phone 90.

SILOS—Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Don Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

CANVAS Covers—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8 $5.04; 7-9x11-8, $7.68; 11-8x13-8 $13.44 Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

SAVE, Buy Surplus from Government, farm tools, machinery, feed truck, tractor, jeep, hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169KM, East Hartford 8, Conn.

FOR SALE: Used combines. Massey-Harris self-propelled, $1,295.00. Allis-Chalmers with motor, $595.00. Minneapolis-Moline, $595.00. McCormick International, $495.00. Phil Gardiner — Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Gridley 8-6291 8-4831.

DEPRESSION Prices—We Sell Cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used Tractor Parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, N. Dakota.

NEW John Deere Machines. Motor Combine-Motor Chopper, $1,600.00. M20 mower, $175.00. Tractor rake, $295.00. Crop Blower, $200.00. Used J. D. Baler, wire, motor, $300.00. M. C. Dozer Blade, $150.00. Marshall Tractor Co., Middlebury, Vt. Phone 568.

USED 14 Rainbird Sprinkler irrigation equipment. Very good condition. Reasonable. Herbert Rose, R. D. #2, Franklinville, New York.

BETTER Buy Used Equipment at Houghton-Arnold, "Your Caterpillar Dealer" — Increased New Tractor Deliveries have broadened our used equipment selections. Here are just a few examples: Caterpillar D6-60" with LaPlante Choate Hydraulic Angledozer and D6N Winch. A Certified Buy, $6,700.00. International TD9 Tractor, bare machine. Buy & Try, $2,300.00. Model 35 Cletrac Tractor with Sargent ¾ yd. Overhead Loader, cleaned and painted, $1,500.00. Caterpillar D4-60" tractor with LaPlante Choate Angleblade, good set of tracks, cleaned and painted, Buy & Try, $3,000.00. Caterpillar D4-60" with HT4 Traxcavator, Buy & Try, $7,000.00. International TD9 with Issacson Hydraulic Angleblade, cleaned and painted. Buy & Try, $2,500.00. Many other recent trade-ins. Send a postcard for our complete list. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 26 Warren Ave., Portland, Maine, Phone 3-8165.

SEAMAN 5 foot Rotary Tiller with 100 hp. Continental engine capable of operating 1,000 gpm. irrigation pump, dual wheels for on muck, easily removed for orchard work. Excellent condition. $1,175.00. Robert Peck, Dugway Rd., Clinton, New York.

USED wood silos for sale. Contact Universal Steel Silo Co., Box 528AW, Weedsport, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

START Greeting Card—Gift Shop at home. Show friends new Tall Style Christmas, All Occasion assortments, unusual wrappings, novelties. Make up to $1.00 per box plus bonus Write for Feature boxes on approval, 77 free samples Personal Christmas Cards, Stationery, New England Art Publishers, North Abington 733-J, Mass.

WOMAN: permanent place for mature woman who wants good home and job. Housemother in small school for retarded Work is like practical nursing but no experience needed. Give full details about self and phone number. Soundview School, Yorktown Heights, New York.

RUN Spare-time Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1955 Christmas and All-Occasion Greeting Cards and Gifts. Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval. Regal Greetings, Dept. 7 Ferndale, Michigan.

SELL CHRISTMAS Cards — $1.00 and $1.25 assortments of 21 cards. Big line—200 items. All Occasion cards, Popular "Slims." Religious, Children's cards. Gift wrappings, Gifts, Gadgets. Amazing profits. Bonus plan. Experience unnecessary. Free imprinted Christmas Card and Stationery Samples, Selling Plan, Catalog. Write today for samples on approval. Free $1.00 gift for promptness. Hedenkamp, 361 Broadway, Dept. AA-2. New York

EXTRA CASH Spare Time! Sell exclusive magic cushion shoes. 133 styles. No investment. No experience. Steady repeats. Commissions to $4.00 pair, plus bonus, paid vacations. Free outfit. Paragon Shoes, 79-U Sudbury, Boston.

HELP WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK—under 55 years of age. Knowledge of canning. Lovely home and surroundings. Everything new and modern. Private quarters. Only those wishing permanent home need apply. Box 514-TL, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

DAIRY FARMER—Good milker, good on equipment, modern cottage, wife can board two or three hands at $75.00 each per month. State age, height, weight, experience. Wages $200.00; a son could work hourly; house, light, heat and milk. Reply P. O. Box 1041, Trenton, N. J.

SALESMEN — To sell direct to farmer High Quality Specialty Products Conditioners & Inorganic Nutrients. Good income for man with selling ability. Apply Box 488, Geneva, N. Y.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog Reisch Auction School Mason City 11, Iowa.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c. 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C. Schenectady 1, N Y.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER – Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox Phone—Bergen 97. New York

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100. Elkins Park, Pa

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR POSTS and poles all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15 cents at yard. Penta treated poles for pole barns Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday. Murray Snell. Northeast Townline Road. Marcellus, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE — Name Brand Gift, Appliance catalog with S & H Green Stamps. Send $1.00, refundable. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

CHURCH or Grange Suppers—Use Brisko Embossed Table Paper and save. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from Manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. Dept. 734. Merribee, 22 West 21st Street, New York 10, N. Y.

PINKING Shears—only $1.95 postpaid. Regular price much higher. (Have slight scratches on handles) Send only $1.00, use shears for thirty days, when satisfied, send balance, or return shears and we will refund your dollar. Armstrong Co., Damascotta, Maine.

HAND-CROCHETED tablecloth, 58 by 78 inches. Write Teresa Drake, Danbury, N. H.

BEFORE you marry, get folder Modern Wedding Invitations. Cassel, R. 4, Middletown, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR Toilets Cesspools Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing, safe, harmless powder. Easy, economical to use. Saves digging, pumping. 150,000 customers guarantee satisfaction. Details free Burson Laboratories Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

PAINT, Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, special factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt. 64, Freeport, New York.

CHAMOIS-CLOTH: Size 18x18". Cleans—polishes autos, windows — all smooth surfaces, Oils, greases wash out; dries soft; lint free; strong; long lasting. Now 59c each—2 for $1.00 prepaid Libby Co., 4 King St., Danbury, Conn.

CLOGGED Cesspools, septic tanks, grease traps cleaned by new miracle Enzyme featured in Reader's Digest. Free literature. Dept. 25, Suburban Products Company, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38, Penna.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, samples, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

For Quick Action
Use The
Classified
SUBSCRIBERS'
EXCHANGE
More Than A
Quarter Million Readers
15c A Word

Angus at Barney's Joy Farm

By CHARLES L. STRATTON

WILLIAM K. RUSSELL's Barney's Joy Farm, South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, could well be the location of a beach resort if he wasn't raising Aberdeen-Angus. Formerly an estate that had become rundown, Bill's property juts out into Buzzards Bay and has one of the best sandy white beaches in the section. Residents and strangers so often asked permission to go bathing on his property that he built a small bathhouse and formed a beach club that allows members and families use of the beach throughout the summer.

Russell's herd numbers around 75 head and is mainly based on Blackcap foundation stock with Miss Burgess, Blackbird, and Erica strains. He started around ten years ago with 14 head of registered stock and through close breeding and record work he is developing the herd so each calf will be a thrifty animal to raise and of good size. In raising his beef animals he is trying to get a good animal and a good reputation. Animals will eventually be handled as breeders and not as show animals.

The senior herd sire is Whitney Bandolier 516.

When Bill bought the 310 acres, it was covered with dunes, scrubby growth, and large boulders. After a bulldozer rolled the huge boulders to the sides of the fields to act as walls, Russell took over, cutting the brush, improving the land through use of fertilizer and recommended seeding practices. Of the approximate 200 acres of pastureland, he has cleared 120 acres.

As he believes animals that stay outside are healthier, he leaves the herd outside the barn year 'round except during a freezing rain. He constructed an open sided building for shade in one of the pastures. It wasn't needed and is used only as a winter feeding area.

A self feeder for silage was made by scooping out a trench silo 24 feet wide. An electric fence across the open end controls their silage grazing.

Early spring feeding is in the brushland pasture and is combined with regular feedings of silage and grain. Improved pastureland has been seeded with clover and when it gets its growth after the first cutting the herd is turned in. The season is spent rotating the herd between clover and brushland pastures.

Thirty acres of corn goes into silage each year. After it is harvested, the Angus are turned in to clean up the field before Bill seeds it to winter rye. Sometimes he holds over as much as 75 tons of silage through the summer in case of drought and a pasture shortage.

Russell has developed several formulas for his herd. One feeding mixture for finishing bulls and steers is, by weight, 2 parts cracked corn, 3 parts crimped oats, 2 parts wheat bran, 1 part 32% protein supplement and 1 part barley. Each steer gets 12 pounds daily, one-half the mixture in the morning and the balance in the evening, and six pounds of hay. In addition each animal receives ½-pint molasses to three parts of water in the evening. Russell claims it increases the appetite and furnishes a good low-cost protein supplement.

— A. A. —

GUERNSEY BREEDERS ELECT OFFICERS

The election of officers plus three new executive committee members has been announced by the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

R. H. McMurtrie of Huntingburg, Indiana has been renamed president for the second year, and Kent B. Hayes of Oklahoma City the first vice-president.

The second vice-president is a new committee member, Lloyd B. Wescott of Clinton, New Jersey.

The other new committee members are John Lyman, Middlefield, Connecticut and Alvin C. Bush, Muncy, Pennsylvania. Re-elected was J. M. McDonald, Cortland, N. Y.

Karl B. Musser was re-appointed executive director and treasurer, and R.D. Stewart, secretary. Both men reside in Peterborough, where the Club's headquarters are located.

— A. A. —

BARN PLANS

If you are planning to remodel your dairy barn or build a new one and if it is to be a conventional type of barn with stanchions, you will be interested in a bulletin which is available to you without cost entitled "Planning Stall Barns." It is published by the University of Wisconsin and if you write to Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisc., they will be glad to send it to you.

— A. A. —

SYRACUSE FAIR EMPHASIZES FLUID MILK

CARRYING out the "Salute the Consumer" theme of the 1955 New York State Fair, decision was reached at a meeting at the State Fair Administration Building to center this year's dairy exhibit on an industry-wide promotion of the sale of fluid milk.

Last year's dairy exhibit was built around the cheese industry with a mammoth cheese as the center. Mr. Keane and Superintendent Marsh said they are working on details of a colorful and dramatic activity which they expect will attract wide attention to the fluid milk division of the dairy industry.

The officials, however, made clear that the 1955 State Fair opening September 3 and running through September 10, would not neglect other phases of the dairy business including cheese, ice cream, and butter.

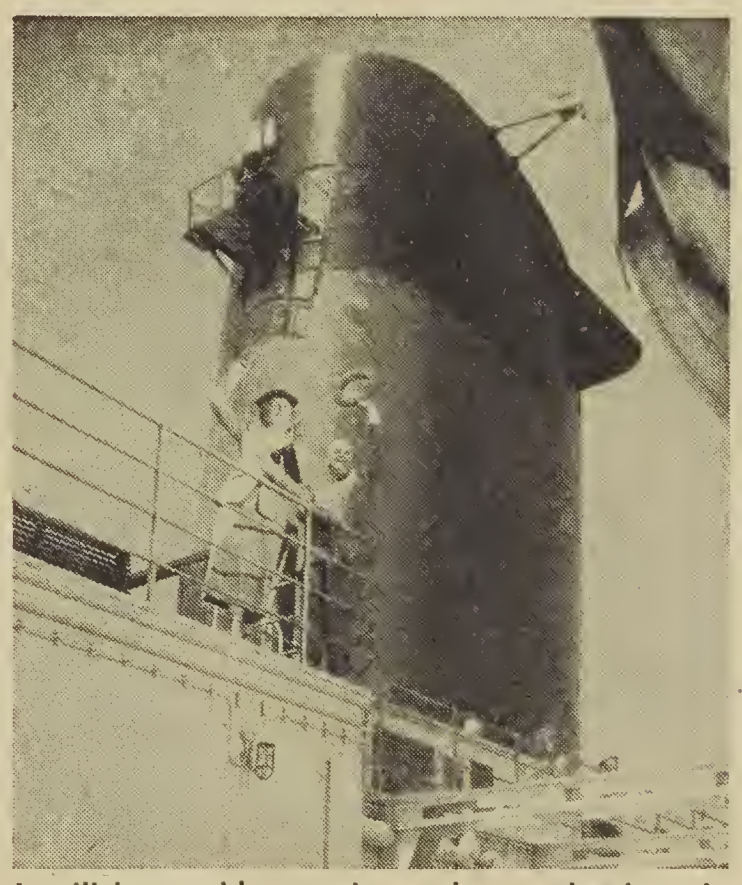


ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements. and avoid any delay.

The Perfect Cruise!

SINCE July 1, when we were finally able to fill all the hundreds of requests we had received to that date for our American Agriculturist Caribbean Cruise itinerary, reservations have been pouring in. We're going to have a wonderful party for the trip—and a never-to-be-forgotten holiday!

The dates are January 5 to 20, 1956, and if you are longing to go on this delightful AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour, now is the time to make your reservation. The earlier you make it, the better chance we will have to secure for you the accommodations you desire on the S. S. Homeric, the beautiful modern trans-Atlantic liner that will be our home for this 15-day cruise.



It will be good-by to winter when we head southward aboard the S. S. Homeric!

Our Caribbean Cruise itinerary will give you compete information. It also contains pictures of the glamorous places we will visit and a plan of the ship to enable you to select the stateroom you want at the price you wish to pay. The cost of the "all expense" ticket is based on the type of stateroom you choose, and covers everything. There are no extras after you board the ship as on other cruises.

Write today to E. R. Eastman, editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for a free copy of the Caribbean Cruise itinerary. Don't let this opportunity for taking a wonderful trip slip by!

Plan to Attend the Fifth Annual



NYABC CATTLE SHOW

to be held in conjunction with the 15th Annual Meeting of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative

FRIDAY, SATURDAY--AUGUST 5, 6

NYABC Headquarters Judd Falls Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

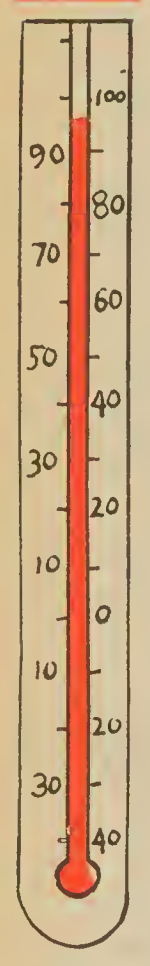
$5,413 in cash prizes will be awarded. Bring your tickets for the tractor drawing. Open to all naturally or artificially sired daughters of NYABC sires.

Here's the schedule:

Jr. Showmanship Contest—Aug. 5, 10:30 a.m.
Calf and Yearling Classes—Aug. 5, 1 p.m.
Delegates' Business Meeting—Aug. 5, 6 p.m.
All other Cattle Classes—Aug. 6, 8 a.m.

NEW YORK STATE PUREBRED SHEEP IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
TWELFTH ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE
Saturday, July 30, 1955. SHOW 8:30 A.M. SALE Time 12:30 P.M.
Livestock Judging Pavilion, Cornell University.
Rams and Ewes consigned by leading breeders of the East.
SUFFOLK DORSET CHEVIOT CORRIEDALE
HAMPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE SOUTHDOWN COLUMBIA
Col. H. Earl Wright, Auctioneer, Mt. Gilead, Ohio
For Catalog write to: FRED C. TILTON, Sales Mgr., Holcomb, New York

COOK EASILY *this Summer*



NEVER has there been a time when the home cook could take it so easy! And as summer days are the busiest ones of the year, why not take advantage of all the shortcuts that enable you to feed your family well and at the same time save precious hours to enjoy these lovely days which are gone all too soon?

First, are you up-to-date and making use of the many canned and frozen foods on the market, the mixes to be used in food preparation or as complete dishes, and the "instant" foods? Why not plan to set aside some freezer and cupboard space to stock up on some of these foods:

Frozen ready-to-eat and ready-to-cook meats, fish, main dishes.

Fruit concentrates, fruit mixtures and the like.

Refrigerated biscuits, waffles, cookies.

Mixes of every description for pancakes, waffles, biscuits, pies, cakes, frostings, and complete dishes like spoon bread and pizza.

Instant beverages and soups.

Bakery products to be served as bought or individualized with your own ideas.

What magic this "shelf bank" will allow you to work on busy days and when unexpected guests stop by! Or, if you prefer your own products, double the amounts of your everyday cooking and tuck the extra in the freezer for future days. Make up a couple of weeks' supply of your own biscuit, pie crust, cookie, and sauce mixes. And don't forget the ways your refrigerator can help to make easy meals.

Cooking and Serving Hints

Prepared-ahead dishes are a boon for hot or busy days, especially if they can be served in the dishes in which cooked.

Plates filled in the kitchen, platter meals, and buffet style, serve-yourself meals cut down steps as well as dishes.

Less variety in meals, with fewer foods and enough of them to allow second and third servings, lessens kitchen preparation.

Trays and serving carts for toting save steps.

Quickly prepared top-of-the-stove main dishes, complete oven and broiler meals, or cold plates with a hot soup make good summer meals.

A simple table and chairs on the porch or in the back yard, trays, paper

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The time to relax is when you don't have time for it.

—Sydney J. Harris

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

dishes with plenty of a few foods, or a picnic there or elsewhere, all help the cook take it easy and have fun along with the others.

If you are thinking about buying a grill for outdoor cooking, consider the new one with aluminum foil reflector under the briquet fire to reflect the heat up to the food. It is fine for broiling meats, roasting corn, keeping casseroles hot—and you don't have to build a fire with wood or wait to get the right heat. The charcoal briquets which come with the grill are sprinkled with a special charcoal starter (also supplied) and just touched with a match. After a minute or two of flames, the briquets burn with a steady even heat. This grill can be used without danger right on top of the picnic table, as 98% of the heat is reflected up to the food and the foil catches ashes and drippings.

Heavy duty aluminum foil is a handy item to have for summer cooking, indoors or out. You can cook a whole individual meal in foil—a piece of chicken or meat patties, mushrooms, and potatoes may be sealed tightly in a foil packet and cooked in the oven or over heat. Frozen vegetables may be cooked in the same way.

Safe Food in Summer. Perishable foods always require refrigeration, but during the summer extra precautions need to be taken. Cooked foods should be cooled and refrigerated promptly. Poor risks for picnics are cream filled dishes made up of meat, fish, chicken, or egg salads, leftover foods, or any foods transported and held more than two hours after preparation or coming out of the refrigerator. Remember, too, that canned hams need to be refrigerated.



Backyard family suppers are fun and the outdoor cooking is easy with the new grill that uses charcoal briquets and an aluminum foil heat reflector.

Here are more ideas and recipes for your summer cooking:

First, baked beans because they are always good at home or on picnics. They freeze well, too, so it is economical to prepare enough for more than one meal.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS

1 quart small pea beans
¾ pound salt pork
¾ cup sugar
1 tablespoon salt
½ cup molasses
Boiling water

Wash beans, cover with cold water, and soak over night. Drain, cover with fresh water, simmer until skins burst, and drain. Scald pork, remove ¼-inch slice and put it in bottom of bean pot. Cut through rind of remaining piece every ½ inch, making cuts 1 inch deep. Put beans in pot and bury the pork in the beans leaving rind exposed. Mix sugar, salt, molasses, and 1 cup boiling water and pour over the beans. Then add enough boiling water to cover beans. Cover pot and bake 6 to 8 hours in a slow oven (250°), adding water as necessary and uncovering last hour of cooking so rind will become brown and crisp. 20 to 25 servings.

Refrigerator Pudding is a good summer standby, easy to prepare ahead of time:

REFRIGERATOR PUDDING

1 baker's angel, pound, or sponge cake
1 envelope gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 package any flavor pudding mix
2¼ cups milk
2 eggs, separated

Cut cake in strips and arrange on bottom and around sides of an oblong shallow dish. Soften gelatine in water. Follow directions on package for preparing pudding, but use the amount of milk given above. Add the softened gelatine and stir until dissolved. Add

By

ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

the slightly beaten egg yolks. Cool until slightly thickened and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour half the mixture over the cake, then arrange more layers of cake, and add remainder of pudding. Chill until firm and serve with whipped cream. Serves 6 to 8. Use this recipe as a basic pudding and then vary it with different kinds of cake and pudding flavors.

PLATTER SALAD MEAL

Cook extra potatoes (in skins) one day and use the cold ones later to make your favorite potato salad. Mold the salad in your angel food tin and chill thoroughly. At serving time, unmold on lettuce on a large platter. Arrange around edge wedges of tomato and cucumber, or tomatoes stuffed with cottage cheese or slaw, and rolled up pieces of sliced luncheon meat and dried beef. If desired, spread slices of meat with any special filling. Serve a hot beverage, the season's fruits, homemade or bakery cake or cookies—and, presto, an easy meal for good eating!

FROZEN FRUIT SALAD

Thin a 3-ounce package of cream cheese with a little cream and add ½ cup mayonnaise, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, dash of salt, and 2 tablespoons sugar. Fold in 1 cup each of any three different kinds of fruits (pineapple, orange, and white cherries are nice), ½ cup coarsely cut pecans or walnuts, and 1 cup heavy cream, whipped. Pour into a freezing tray or empty fruit cans or wide-necked freezing or canning jars and freeze. Serves about 8. Serve on lettuce.

QUICKEST NUT BREAD WITH VARIATIONS

3 cups of your own or commercial biscuit mix
½ cup sugar
1 egg
1¼ cups milk
1½ cups chopped nuts

To the mix, add and stir in lightly the sugar, egg, and milk mixed together. Fold in nuts. Place in a greased loaf pan and bake in a moderate oven (350°) 45 to 50 minutes. Cool thoroughly before slicing. You can vary this bread by using orange juice or apricot nectar in place of milk, and reducing nuts to ¾ cup and adding 1 cup chopped raisins or dried apricots.

STUFFED FRANKFURTERS

Split frankfurters almost completely through, lengthwise. Fill each with a stick of your favorite sharp cheese. Wrap each with a strip of bacon, winding it spirally, and fasten with a toothpick. Lay on broiler with cut side down. Broil until bacon is almost crisp, turn, and complete broiling. Place between split toasted frankfurter rolls.

TUNA SHRIMP MOLD

2 tablespoons gelatine
¾ cup cold water
1 cup hot water
½ teaspoon each of salt, paprika, celery salt, curry powder
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup mayonnaise
2 tablespoons chopped pickle
1 small can tuna (7-ounce) broken up
2 cans cleaned shrimp (6 or 7-ounce)

Soak gelatine in cold water and dissolve in hot water. Add seasonings and lemon juice. Cool until slightly thickened, fold in mayonnaise, pickle, tuna, and shrimp. Mold and chill. Serve on lettuce. Serves 6 to 8.

Try this pudding as cherries, blueberries, peaches, and apples come along:

BAKED PUDDING

Place 2 to 3 cups prepared fruit sprinkled with sugar (amount depending on tartness), plus cinnamon for apples, in greased casserole in moderate oven (350°) while preparing this batter:

2 tablespoons butter
½ cup sugar
1 egg
½ cup milk
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder

Cream butter and sugar, add egg. Sift flour and baking powder together and add alternately with milk. Pour over fruit in casserole. Bake 40 to 45 minutes. Serve warm with rich milk. Serves 6 to 8.

You might like to buy **"Betty Crocker's Good and Easy Cookbook,"** which gives hundreds of recipes "taking into account all frozen, canned, and ready mixed foods that speed up and simplify cooking today to save hours in the kitchen." Publisher is Simon and Shuster, New York City. Cost is $1.00, and you can probably find the book at your local bookstore.



Burlap lends itself to decoration, and it's easy to create your own designs. Above is a simple design for a belt. Triangles cut from different colored felts are applied to the burlap belt with rubber cement—or you could sew them on with colored yarn or raffia, using the overcast or cross stitch.

Work Wonders With BURLAP

By Kay Eichelberger

Cornell Housing and Design Specialist

THERE are many uses for burlap, as it has very interesting texture and now comes in a variety of pretty colors in most stores. If you cannot get it in your own town, you can write to Macy's or any department store in New York City for samples of colored burlap. It costs about 69 cents a yard.

Salvaged feed bags on the farm can be used, too, and dyed any color you wish. To prepare them for dyeing, first open the seams by pulling the thread of the chain stitch, shake out remaining feed or dust, and stitch the raw edges on the sewing machine to prevent raveling. Next place the burlap in a washer or tub filled with warm soap suds, soak for a couple of hours, and then wash thoroughly to remove the printing. Rinse and the burlap is ready for color-remover and dye-bath.

Let's list the articles which you can make from burlap to help beautify your home and yourself:

Table mats or cloths
Picture mats
Lampshades
Wall hangings
Chair seats
Cushions for porch or recreation room
Draperies or curtains
Scrap basket covers
Mail bags for front doors
Boy's bed cover
Lined bolero jacket
Hat
Knitting or clothespin bag
Garden gloves
Aprons

Patterns for the articles may be chosen from any pattern book, but for some of the articles, you will not need patterns. For example, place mats can be cut the desired size; then double stitch around all four sides ¾ inch from edge, and fringe. (A good booklet which gives further information on washing and dyeing burlap bags, as well as directions for making a number of articles from aprons to curtains, may be obtained free by writing to: Tintex Home Economics Bureau, Dept. A.A., 485 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Ask for free 8-page booklet, "How to Make Beautiful Articles From Ordinary Burlap Bags and Tintex Dyes.")

To decorate the articles you make, why not create your own designs? You can apply the design to the burlap in several ways—block print, textile stencil, stitchery, or you could use different textured materials, such as felt, colored raffia, colored cord, scraps of leather or anything you wish.

It's easy to create a design. First, cut out your pattern for the article you wish to make from newspaper or wrapping paper. Next, cut different shapes and sizes, as rectangles, triangles, circles, and irregular shapes, from various colored papers for your design. Choose several of these which are in good proportion to each other and to your pattern and which seem to fit together. For example, they may all be triangles of different sizes, as in the case of the belt pictured at left. Place these on your pattern, moving them up and down, to the right, and to the left, until they balance each other. You may overlap some pieces. All shapes in the design should fit together and produce a pleasing effect.

If you choose felt for your design, you pin each piece of your design pattern on the colored felt and cut it exactly the same size. Then fasten it onto the burlap article with rubber cement —or you could use colored yarn or raffia and sew it on with a blanket stitch. This adds color and decorative interest to the article.

Start with something simple, such as the belt with the triangle design, and then you may wish to buy a pattern for a beanie, bolero jacket, and skirt. The same design applied to them will make you a very attractive and unusual outfit. The design of the triangle will have to be enlarged, so that it is in proportion to the size of the object. After you practice with the triangle design on these articles, you will get many original ideas for other designs and will want to have the fun and satisfaction of creating them.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: If you would like further help and suggestions on how to create your own designs, you can get them by sending for two portfolios compiled by Miss Eichelberger. They cost $1.50 each, plus postage, and you can get one or both. Each one consists of seven loose-leaf designs in black and white with directions on how to create them and suggestions for color and articles to apply the designs to. To order the booklets, write to Miss Kay Eichelberger, Extension Specialist, Department of Housing and Design, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and enclose cash, check or money order.)



The curtains, place mats, napkins, bag, pillow cover, and even the dress worn by the girl in the above picture were made from ordinary burlap bags dyed in pretty colors.

—Photo by Tintex

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"When the eyes say one thing and the tongue another, a practiced man relies on the language of the first."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

What's New in Canning or Freezing?

BY SALLY COWAN

IT MAY surprise you to learn that the familiar, standard glass jar, which has been a home canning favorite for so many years, is equally useful for home freezing. This ought to please almost everyone who plans to do some canning or freezing this season because, for one thing, you will have to buy only one type of container to do your freezing or canning; and, for another, with glass you can be sure you will have dependably good home frozen food whenever you want it.



UNIVERSITY TESTS GLASS IN FREEZING

According to recent tests* at the University of Massachusetts, glass canning jars meet all the essential requirements for a satisfactory package for home and locker frozen foods. In reply to the common belief that glass tends to break easily at low temperatures, the University's Bulletin* states: "Technically speaking, there is no available evidence to the effect that the brittleness of such containers is increased at freezing temperatures".

*Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 465, June 1952. Cooperation in this research was given by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company.



GLASS ECONOMICAL THROUGH RE-USE

Since Atlas Mason jars are durable, they may be used many, many times, as they have been used in home canning for years. And since the same glass jars can be used for either canning or freezing, no large investment in special freezing containers is needed to do both.



GLASS PROVEN SAFE, EASY, PROTECTIVE

Atlas canning jars used for freezing were found to be moisture-vapor proof, preventing freezer burn and drying. They are leak-proof and air-tight, protecting flavor while preventing the absorption of flavor from other foods. A glass jar does not impart foreign odors or flavors, and it will not absorb grease, oil or water from the food it contains. Unlike other types of containers, glass can be kept clean always, and foods do not adhere to it. Furthermore, the contents of a glass jar are easily identified without labels. Only glass has all of these advantages.



ATLAS GIVES FREE DIRECTIONS, RECIPES

The makers of Atlas Jars have prepared a fully illustrated booklet containing complete instructions for home canning and freezing, as well as helpful hints and many special recipes and food preservation ideas. You may obtain a copy by writing to: Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, Dept. D., Wheeling, West Virginia.

Published by Hazel-Atlas in the interest of the American Housewife



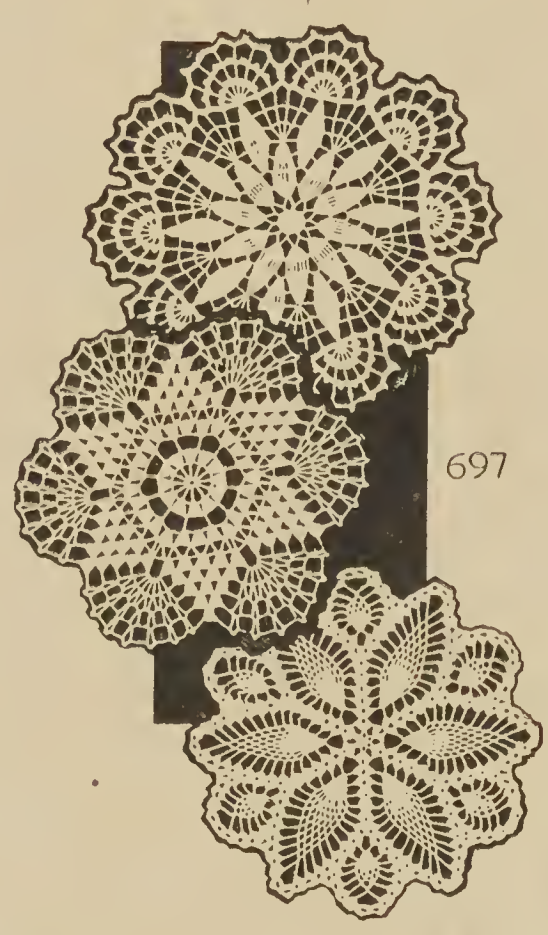
"TWO RANGES IN ONE" — Bake with COAL-WOOD or OIL alone, ELECTRICITY alone, or in combination . . . one oven for any of these fuels.
No guess work . . . set the dial to desired temperature and electricity is automatically added to hold the heat set. Double cooking surfaces. Kitchens are COZY in winter — COOL in summer with America's finest and most beautiful MONARCH combination ranges. See your dealer today.

Monarch SINCE 1896
MONARCH RANGE CO.
6375 Lake Street
Beaver Dam, Wis.

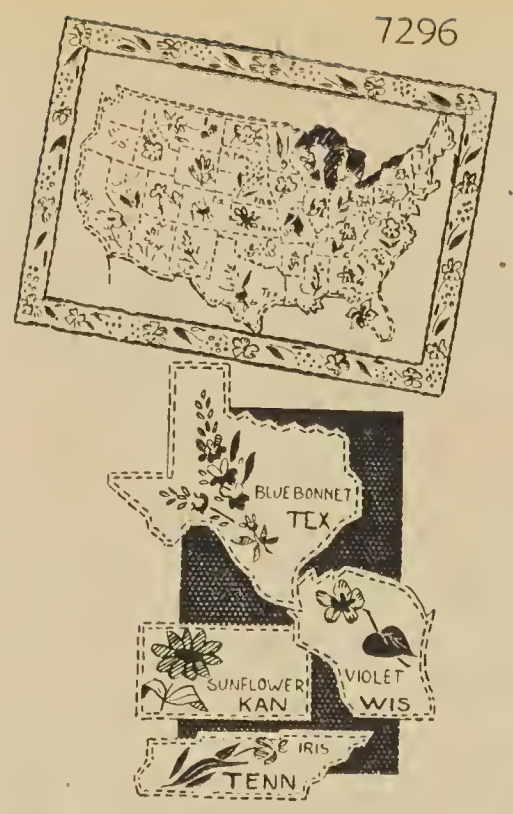
For Your Needle



7245. Just three main pattern parts—so easy to make! And that frosty embroidery is a fun-to-do fashion touch! Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Pattern pieces, transfer of embroidery motifs. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.



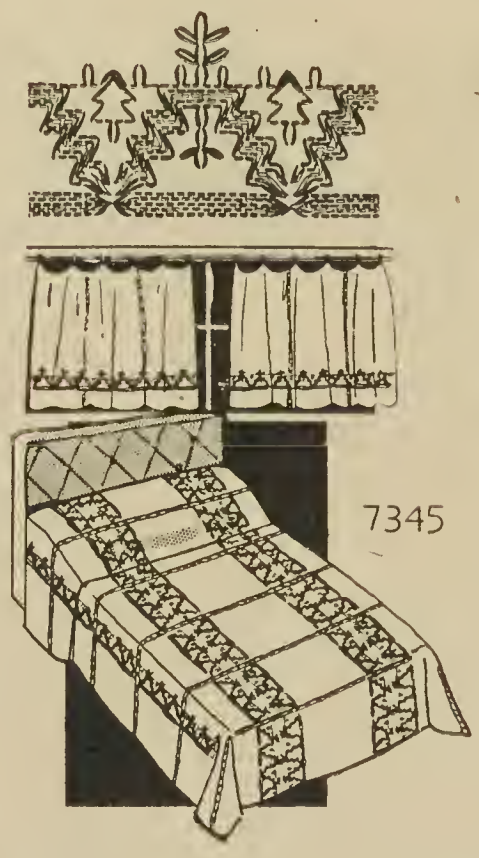
697. Three lovely little doilies that are very easy to crochet! Three designs (7½ and 8 inches) to crochet in No. 50 mercerized cotton. To increase size, use No. 30 or bedspread cotton. 25 cents.



7296. Colorful blossoms from every state are embroidered on this most unusual map! Just line and frame to hang in your home. Embroidery transfer of State-Flower Map, 13¾x19¾ inches; 48 flowers. 25 cents.



7009. Dainty filet crochet and regular crochet make this lovely new chair-set for your home. Chairback 12x17; arm rest 6x12 inches in No. 30 mercerized cotton. 25 cents.



7345. Huck-weave forms fascinating designs on bedspread and cafe curtains. Directions for making spread and cafe curtains; diagrams for huck-weave designs. (Buy huck toweling by the yard.) Directions, 25 cents.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257. Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for Needlecraft Catalog.

Pyrofax Gas

THE LP GAS THAT IS "QUALITY CONTROLLED"



Get Pyrofax Gas,
For The Best In Bottled Gas Performance!

"Pyrofax" is a registered Trade-Mark of Pyrofax Gas Corporation
295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Right from the Jar's Mouth

by Lucina Ball



LET'S MAKE THIS A RECORD YEAR FOR SAVING—AND START WHERE SAVINGS ARE **BIG.** CUT **FOOD** COSTS! Save those extra vegetables and fruits from garden and orchard, those meat extras usually given away. There are recipes in the Ball Blue Book you've probably never tried. Enjoy greater variety later by putting up greater variety *now.*



Tip About Toppers

Do as millions of successful home-canners do—insist on Ball Dome Lids. You can *see* why they protect home-grown flavors best . . . the cream-white enamel lining looks as clean and sanitary when the jar is opened as when it was first sealed. The firm red rubber assures a positive seal you can actually *see* . . . Dome down, jar sealed. You'll appreciate the extra protection of Ball Dome Lids when you use this recipe for

BERRIES (Cold or Raw Pack)

Make light or medium sirup. Wash and drain berries. Pour about ½ cup hot sirup into hot Ball Jar. Fill jar with berries. Shake jar to pack berries closely without crushing. Add more hot sirup, if needed, to cover berries. Close jars with Ball Dome Lids. Process 20 minutes in boiling-water bath.

This method of canning berries for pies, sauces, muffins, etc. is excellent for all kinds of berries **except strawberries.**

Fashion Trend



Nowadays you see the finest commercial foods packed in glass—to keep their flavor best and show their quality. For generations, housewives have given their home-canned foods this extra protection and appeal by using Ball Jars, designed especially for home canning.

Get Your Blue Book!



Discover many new money-saving recipes in the latest edition of this famous home-canning handbook. 64 pages, beautifully illustrated. Step-by-step home-canning and freezing directions, more than 300 mouth-watering recipes, many Q's and A's. Send 25¢ in coin to: BALL BLUE BOOK, Dept. AA725, Box 5, Muncie, Indiana.

Can ALL in Ball

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

© BALL BROS CO. 1955

ONE ACT PLAYS !

HOLLOWAY'S HIRED HAND
HENPECKED
THE NEW HIRED HAND
WHAT MEN THINK OF THE HOME BUREAU
MONEY FOR COLLEGE
THE ELECTRIC FENCE
WHO IS WELLINGTON?
OH DOCTOR!
CHRISTMAS ON THE FARM
THREE CHEERS FOR WOODY

TO ORDER PLAYS, write American Agriculturist Play Dept., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Enclose 35c for each play wanted. Send coins, money order or check. No stamps, please. Add 3 cents for complete list of plays.

Summer Sewing









3060. Simple shirtwaist style is classic in mood, particularly designed for the shorter, fuller figure. You'll love its slimming, comfortable lines. Sizes 14½ to 26½. Size 16½: 3¾ yds. 35-in.

2923. Two smart aprons included in one pattern . . . practical V-necked bib-top and pretty ruffle-trimmed tea and party apron. Small, medium, large, extra-large sizes. Medium: Bib-top, 2⅝ yds. 35-in. Tea apron, 2 yds. 35-in.

2049. Charming design for school-age misses has deftly placed yokes in bodice and skirt, a crisp contrasting collar, pretty puffed sleeves. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8: 2⅝ yds. 35-in. and ¼ yd. 35-in. contrast.

2215. Easy-to-sew casual frock for a multitude of purposes has a dart-fitted waistline, brief cap sleeves, tie sash, slimming lines. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 18: 3¼ yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for each pattern. Add 25c for our FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

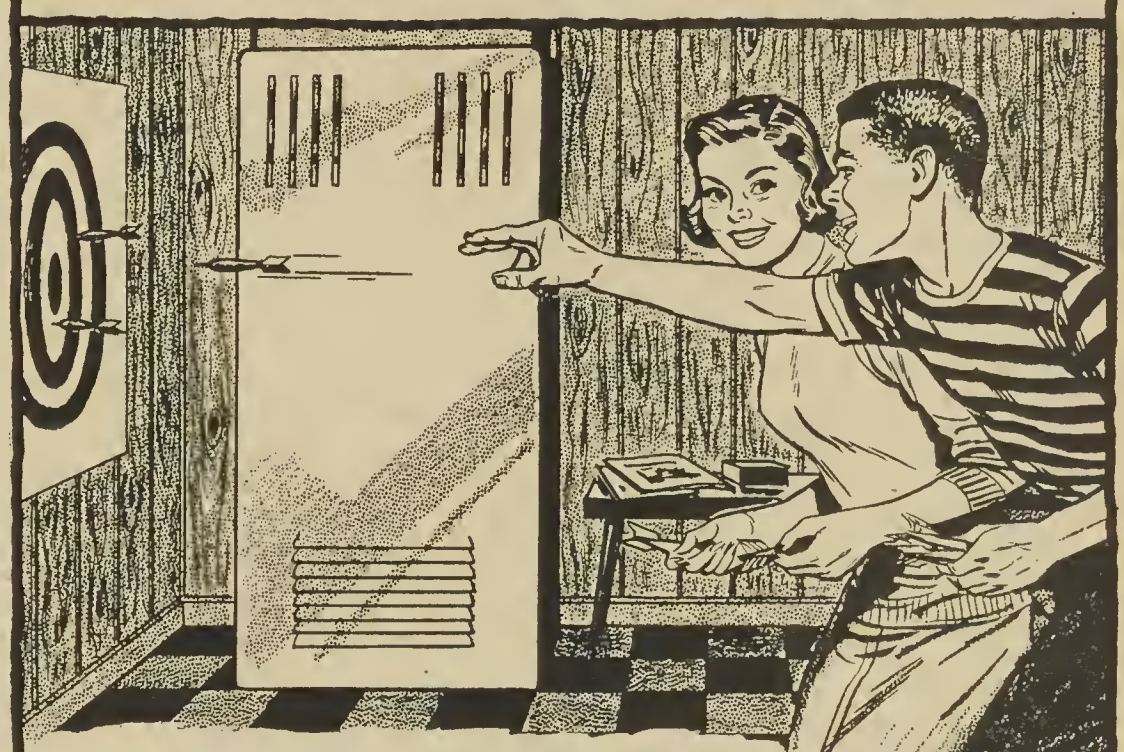
HOOKING BEE-July 23

ON JULY 23, Cherry Valley, New York, will again be the scene of a giant-size "hooking bee." Last year on the same date a crowd of 800 hooked rug enthusiasts from more than one hundred communities in New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut gathered there for New York's first statewide hooking bee. It was such a great success that it has been decided to make it an annual affair.

Mrs. Oliver H. Collett of Cherry Valley, well known teacher of rug hooking and originator of the Cherry Valley Hooking Bee, will again be in charge this year. The bee will begin at 10 a.m. and continue till 4:30, Saturday, July 23, rain or shine. The place in Cherry Valley is the spacious lawn of the First Presbyterian Church, where two large carnival type tents will be erected for the show. There is no admission charge.

If you are interested in rug hooking, this is your chance to meet well known teachers and designers, to see rugs in all stages of completion, and to mingle with hundreds of other people who share your rug hooking interest and enthusiasm.—*Mabel Hebel*

Did you know?



OVER A MILLION HOMES PER YEAR ARE SWITCHING TO CLEANER GAS HEAT!

NOW ALL THE HEALTHFUL BENEFITS OF AUTOMATIC GAS HEATING CAN BE YOURS... WITH MODERN, SAFE AND TROUBLE-FREE **LP·GAS** CENTRAL HEATING OR AN **LP·GAS** AUTOMATIC SPACE HEATER. DEPENDABLE HEAT, TOO...BECAUSE **LP·GAS** IS THE FUEL YOU CAN STORE AND ALWAYS HAVE PLENTY ON HAND

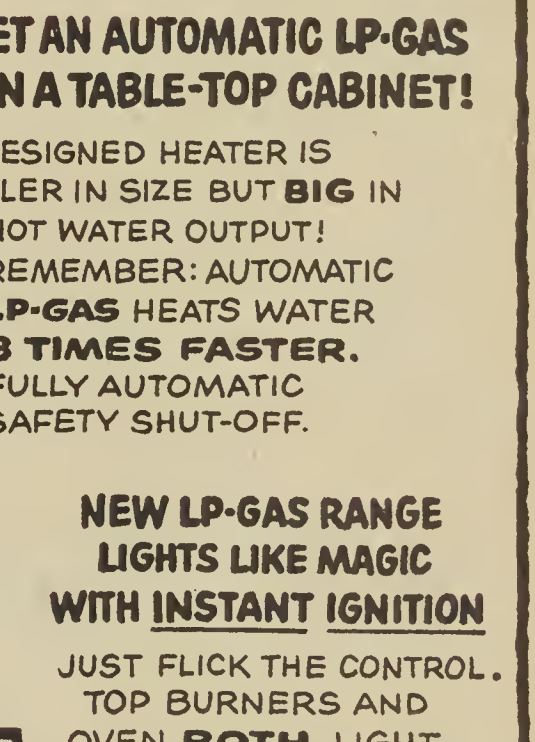


NOW YOU CAN GET AN AUTOMATIC LP·GAS WATER HEATER IN A TABLE-TOP CABINET!

NEWLY DESIGNED HEATER IS SMALLER IN SIZE BUT **BIG** IN HOT WATER OUTPUT! REMEMBER: AUTOMATIC **LP-GAS** HEATS WATER **3 TIMES FASTER.** FULLY AUTOMATIC SAFETY SHUT-OFF.

NEW LP·GAS RANGE LIGHTS LIKE MAGIC WITH INSTANT IGNITION

JUST FLICK THE CONTROL. TOP BURNERS AND OVEN **BOTH** LIGHT **AUTOMATICALLY** ...WITHOUT MATCHES! COULDN'T BE EASIER OR SAFER.





GET THIS BRAND-NEW 24-PAGE BOOKLET FREE

COMPLETE FACTS ON LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LP-GAS)... WITH GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICA'S MOST MODERN APPLIANCES FOR HOME AND FARM. SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO **LP·GAS** INFORMATION SERVICE, DEPT. AA-3, 185 N. WABASH AVE., CHICAGO 1, ILL.

LP GAS

BUTANE • PROPANE • BOTTLED GAS • TANK GAS

AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE DEPENDABLE ALWAYS

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXXV

IT MUST be twenty years ago that Dean Carl Ladd of the New York State College of Agriculture and I visited some farms in eastern New York where birdsfoot trefoil was being used successfully as a pasture plant. We came back enthusiastic over the possibilities of this legume both for pasture and hay, and started to give farmers information about it. It went slowly, but now, boosted by the colleges, by such farmers as Tom Milliman, and by constant information in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, this great legume is being rapidly put into use by farmers.

As I have already said, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST takes the new things developed in science and mechanics and gives them to our readers in language and in dramatic form that they can understand and accept.

On our policy of helping farmers to make and save money, in addition to those projects that I have already mentioned, there is the work we have done and are doing on antibiotics for the prevention and cure of disease, portable irrigation, the larger use of corn for grain on northeastern farms. One farmer tells us that one article on the most recent methods of growing corn was worth at least $100 to him.

Some years ago bovine tuberculosis threatened to destroy the entire dairy industry. At least 25% of the cows (often whole herds) in New York State were at one time infected. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST set out to aid the campaign to clean up tuberculosis in cows. We were bitterly criticized. From dairymen such criticism was easily understandable, for when the tuberculin test showed that all or a large part of a man's herd, which he had spent years building up, had to be destroyed, it was natural for the dairyman to resent the campaign.

But a sick cow is not a profitable one, nor is the milk from such an animal safe to drink. The campaign had to go on. As I have mentioned, I personally went to Albany many times to ask the Legislature and the Governor to increase the indemnity paid by the State for cattle with TB, so that dairymen could get started again with a clean herd. With the good cooperation of dairymen, their organizations, and the state governments in this and other states, the campaign was finally won. The situation still has to be watched, but now cases of cows with TB are rare.

* * * * * * * * *

Remember this when you can't find a ready place to park; it took old Noah forty days to find one for the ark.

—Rotary Bulletin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It has always been the policy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to support the farmers' organizations and cooperatives. To me the best policy is to emphasize the good things with individuals and organizations rather than to be destructively critical of what mistakes they may make. There are people and publications in the world who are naturally "aginners." They are always against what somebody else or some other organization is doing, always calling for some new course of action or some new organization. I don't think that policy gets one anywhere. Because too many people like to be told that all people and leadership are naturally crooked, that all government and all existing organizations are wrong, it is unfortunately easy for a demagog or a radical publication to build a following by being "agin everything." AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has never hesitated to "call a spade a spade", to point out sincerely what we think is wrong in public life, but we do not believe in being critical just to gain public popularity. We do not believe that is the way to get lasting respect, nor the way to be most helpful to one's fellows.

So over the years we have supported the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the crop, poultry, fruit and vegetable, and dairy organizations and cooperatives. It always used to be said that farmers could not stick together. In my time it has been a source of satisfaction to prove that statement wrong, for although not perfect, farm organizations and cooperatives are stronger and doing better work today than ever before.

In line with our policy of constructive support of men, institutions, and organizations, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has always tried to be especially helpful to rural boys and girls and the youth organizations. How well I remember the first visit that I had with a tall, gangling one-time rural school teacher, Oscar H. Benson. As a teacher years before in Iowa, Benson was one of the founders and pioneers of the 4-H Clubs. He was among the first to put into practice in his teaching the close relationship which should exist between learning from books and learning from nature.

Later Benson transferred some of his interest to the Boy Scouts, and founded Rural Scouting as a division in the Boy Scouts of America by which the great principles of Scouting are made available in a practical way to rural boys. It was my privilege to join with him in this work. Few men have done more for boys than did Oscar Benson, for he was one of the first to see and put into practice the principle that the way to keep young people out of mischief is to give them something constructive and interesting to do. Hats off to your memory and your spirit, O. H.! I hope to meet you again some time.

In the same spirit of raising the sights and encouraging the achievement of young people, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for several years brought the nominations and information on outstanding candidates among young boys and girls for our 4-A Awards to the attention of the same board of judges who chose the Master Farmers. Two young people were chosen each year from each of the youth organizations —the Scouts, the Dairymen's League Young Cooperators, the Juvenile Grangers, and the Future Farmers. Their expenses were paid to attend the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Master Farmer Banquet held in Ithaca. Here publicly these fine young people were stood on their feet and acclaimed by the Governor of the State.

I have already mentioned the American Agriculturist Achievement Awards, which at this writing have been made to nearly 5,000 girls in home economics courses and boys in vocational agricultural courses in high schools of the Northeast for scholarship and all-around good citizenship.

In order to do what I can to increase educational opportunity, I have served for years as a member of the New York State Board of Regents. Probably few boards or organizations in America are less understood. Mention of the Board of Regents brings to most people's minds the thought of Regents' examinations. When I first went on the Board the old man who helped us do chores told Belle that he "didn't know how Mr. Eastman was going to get time to write out all those questions on the Regents' examinations."

As a matter of fact, of course, the Regents have nothing to do with the technical job of preparing the questions for the Regents' examinations. Questions on each subject are prepared by examination boards composed of teachers in each subject. The questions are tested and re-tested to make sure that they are not too hard nor too easy, and then are very carefully guarded until they reach the students at examination time. All that the Board of Regents does in this connection is to appoint the members of the examination boards from nominations.

If you think of the Regents Board as a board of education working at the state level instead of for just one district, then you will get some idea of how the Board operates. It makes policies for education for the State, which are administered by the State Department of Education.

But while the Regents do not actually write Regents' examinations questions, they surely do have many responsibilities. The history of this Board is interesting. It is composed of 13 members, elected by both houses of the State Legislature meeting together, for terms of 13 years. Members receive no compensation except expenses, and they come from every part of the State and from many different walks of life. The Board meets once a month, usually for two days, most of the time in Albany. But the members also frequently visit the localities where there are emergency school problems.

In the last part of the preceding chapter of this story, "Walking the Broad Highway," Mr. Eastman took his readers behind the scenes to tell how a farm paper like American Agriculturist is put together and describe the policies on which all of its work is based.

In this chapter the story continues with the work and projects that American Agriculturist and its staff have worked on over the years to help farmers and their families to more prosperity and happiness. In accord with this policy, Mr. Eastman describes his work on the New York State Board of Regents to increase educational opportunity for all young people of the State, and especially of the rural districts.

The New York State Board of Regents was founded in 1784, just at the close of the Revolutionary War, before the Constitution of the United States was adopted, and before George Washington assumed office as the first President. Its long list of members includes some of the most prominent men in our history.

In order to protect education from the politicians, the wise founders made the Board of Regents a non-political body, and neither the Governor nor the Legislature can dictate to the Board on educational matters except in finances. Writing a few years ago about the Regents, David H. Beetle, Gannett Newspapers writer, said:

"If you were born in New York State, the Regents licensed the doctor that brought you into the world. They'll also certify the undertaker who takes you out.

"They decide what you shall study in school, whether or not your college degree is worth anything, and what sort of training the teachers must have to teach you.

"If you happen to be a doctor, a dentist, a pharmacist, a veterinary, a certified public accountant, an optometrist, an opthalmic dispenser, an architect, a surveyor, a shorthand reporter, or a podiatrist, they decide whether or not you can ply your trade. If they don't like the way you're plying it, they can step in and stop you.

"They take care of the State's historic sites, guard its Constitution (and tons of other official papers), operate a museum, and run a 'science service.' (If you need a paleontologist in a hurry they've got one).

"They administer a State library of 2 million volumes. And they decide whether all the rest of the libraries in the State can accept the tax money which keeps them going."

So much for the organization of the Board of Regents. As for the members of the Regents Board and the Department of Education, I have never met any finer people. There was a time years ago when the Department of Education and the Regents were accused, perhaps justly sometimes, of being arbitrary and dictatorial. After years of firsthand experience on the Board and working with the Department, I am sure that such instances are now rare. To be sure, in making policies and administering them, the Regents and the Department have the grave and heavy responsibility of making educational opportunity available to all of the children in the schools and colleges of the state. To do this, it is sometimes necessary to be insistent and stern. But in the years that I have been on the Board, the basic policy both with the Regents and with the Department of Education has been to try to get local people and their representatives to assume the responsibilities of leadership in education in their communities.

We are trying consistently to make "grass roots control" work. But sometimes it is discouraging, and on the rare occasions when a board of education or the people of some district insist on a policy that is contrary to the interests of the children, then it becomes the responsibility of the Regents to protect the children.

Take, for example, this problem of school buildings. The tremendous increase in the school population starting with World War II and still continuing at this writing in 1955, has put a great strain on the State and on taxpayers to furnish building facilities and equip the buildings. Contrary to popular belief, the Board of Regents and the Department have been trying for years to preach and practice economy with buildings and with other matters. The Regents do not believe that some of the frills and burbelows that some communities demand in their buildings are necessary. We only insist in a few basic fundamentals to protect the health and wellbeing of the children, such matters as good lighting, efficient heat, ventilation, etc. Personally I do not believe the elaborate gymnasiums and swimming pools in school buildings are justified.

But while the Regents will argue with local boards or committees to try to get them to keep their costs down, we hesitate to make a too strong position, because we sincerely believe that the community itself should make the final decision.

However, the Regents and the Department of Education are up against constant criticism in these matters, because the public doesn't understand that the responsibility for a large amount of the costs of schools rests with the communities and not with the Board of Regents or the Department of Education.

Speaking of being arbitrary, I have never known a gentler, more tolerant, or finer gentleman in every respect than Frank Graves, whom I have already described in this series. As Commissioner of Education, Frank would go to almost any length within his power to listen to anyone with a problem. Most of the central schools of New

(Continued on Opposite Page)

CAN YOU GO TO

ALASKA

Aug. 31 to Sept. 20?

HAWAII

Sept. 7 to Oct. 5?

If so, you have a bargain. And you will be on a cruise of highest quality, escorted, with friendly companions.



Most travelers to Alaska, you know, insist on July or August, when ships are crowded. They don't realize that early fall, too, is a wonderful season in the Northwest, the Inside Passage, Alaska and Canadian Rockies. And, for Hawaii, most travelers ask for January and February, but our cruise in September is equally good, with ideal weather and temperatures from 70 to 78.

So we offer you choice of departures: August 31 to Alaska; or for Hawaii, September 7.

Each trip requires about three weeks, costs less than most high quality cruises, and represents a bargain for a restful, luxurious vacation. The trips are under the trustworthy auspices of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Please send for free folders, "Alaska" or "Hawaii", or both. Address: M.M. Goodsill, Room 858, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, St. Paul 1, Minn.



You Can Get a Creosoted Unadilla NOW

The famous lock-dowelled Unadilla can be immediately shipped to your farm. Unadilla has new extra-heavy patented front lugs to hold greater ensilage loads than ever. Each Unadilla is dowelled to really stand up against wind, and now your Unadilla can be factory-creosoted to stand up against time. Of course wood staves are uneffected by ensilage juices. Write for free catalog. You can have 3 years to pay.

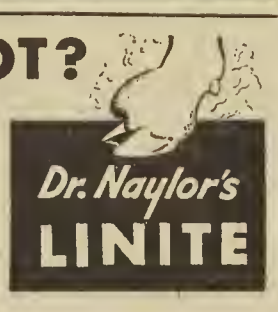
UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-725, UNADILLA, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

HOOF ROT?

CANKER — THRUSH

A powerful, penetrating antiseptic and absorbing agent for stubborn hoof infections. Easy to apply —pour it on. No bandage required. $1 at drug and farm stores or write.
H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N.Y.



(Continued from Opposite Page)

York State were organized under Commissioner Graves' regime. He was under constant bitter criticism for years because he could see the great advantages for future generations of rural people in these schools.

And so it has been with the other gentlemen—in the finest sense of that word—whom I have known serving on the Board of Regents or as executives in the Education Department. There was Commissioner Francis Spaulding, for example, who died in office, and who, I have always felt, almost literally gave his life to promote the best of everything in education for the young people of the State.

There is Lewis A. Wilson, who is just retiring this summer of 1955 from the Commissionership after more than half a century of service to the people, the schools, and the children of the State. I have never known any other man who had a wider knowledge of what goes on in the schools, or a deeper sincerity in trying to work out the problems, which have been so troublesome during his administration.

The people, especially the children of the State, are particularly fortunate in the Regents' choice of the new Commissioner of Education, James A. Allen, who assumes office September 1, 1955. For several years Jim has been next to the top executive officer of the Department as Deputy Commissioner. Both by education and experience he is fitted to his new and great responsibilities. No other person in the State of New York, unless it be Commissioner Wilson whom Jim succeeds, has as good an understanding of the multitudinous educational problems which will have to be solved under his leadership.

In addition to this fine background of experience and knowledge of the State and the people, Jim himself is one of the finest Christian gentlemen whom I have ever known. The combination of his personality and his know-how insures continued great educational leadership in the Empire State.

I should not leave reference to leaders in the New York State Department of Education without mention of Frederick J. Moffitt, Associate Commissioner of Elementary, Secondary and Adult Education. It has been my privilege for several years to work closely with Fred to put more and more emphasis upon the problems of the elementary and secondary schools, and to re-emphasize such principles as better teaching of basic subjects like reading, writing and arithmetic, the English language, and American history. I don't think I have ever made a suggestion to Fred that had any merit that he has not tried to set the wheels to rolling to put it into practice.

So far as the members of the Board of Regents are concerned, where shall I stop if I begin? There is Chancellor-Emeritus William J. Wallin of Yonkers, who for years upon years served on the Board, finally becoming one of the outstanding chancellors, ranking with the other great men who have served in this high position in the past.

Chancellor Wallin was succeeded in the chancellorship by John P. Myers of Plattsburgh. No one could sit by this man's side, as I have been privileged to do for years on this Board, and work with him in the interests of young people, without developing more and more respect for him, and a deeper and deeper affection.

It is strange but heartening, is it not, to bring together thirteen men representing many different professions and business, almost all with entirely different backgrounds and points of view, and find them pulling unanimously and enthusiastically together on the many different problems that concern education. Why such unanimity? Because they and the consecrated men and women in the Department have one great common interest, love of young people and the desire to serve them.

Believe me, there never was a time when there were more problems in education to solve than there are right now, problems that will continue to concern leaders in education and the people themselves for many years to come. Most of these problems stem from the same cause. Within two years after the end of World War II total births in the United States jumped an even million. The trend is rapidly increasing. In upstate New York there were 61,537 more pupils in 1954 than in 1953.

The births of the 1940's are the students of today. Through sheer numbers they threaten to engulf our school buildings and overload our teachers. The crest of the flood will begin to hit the high schools in 1956. For every three students in high school today there will be four in 1960, and five in 1964. Moreover, attendance in high school today is about 25 times what it was when I went to school. One result of this increase in school population is that there are many communities where children attend school only part-time, or where classes are held in available rooms all over town.

Not the least of the school building problems is the tremendous increase in the cost of construction, due to inflation. If any of you have done any building lately, you know exactly what I am talking about. Lumber and other building materials are almost plated in gold.

(To be Continued)

— A. A. —

DR. MORRISON RETIRES

DR. FRANK MORRISON retired June 30th from State College of Agriculture. For some years Dr. Morrison was head of the Animal Husbandry Department and later resigned this post but remained on the staff.

Dr. Morrison has been given more and more time to revisions of "Feeds and Feeding" which is the standard book on the subject. After retirement, he will devote his time to the 22nd revision of his book which will appear in the summer of 1956.

TRUCK LOADING RAMP



Working plans for building this ramp, for loading livestock into a truck are available without cost from Extension Service, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. It will save injury and excitement and money, too.

LIVESTOCK AUCTION
Experienced Men Make Empire THE Place to Market Livestock



Men like Joe Gillen—Empire's Bath Stockyards manager—with years of experience in this statewide livestock enterprise, make Empire a good place to do business.

Let Joe Gillen, and the other six Empire managers help you market profitably.

EMPIRE
Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Regular weekly auction sales at

Bath • Greene • Oneonta
Bullville • Gouverneur
Caledonia • West Winfield

Ask your neighbor about EMPIRE.
It's a good place to do business.

2¾% PER YEAR *New, Higher* **Dividend Rate**



BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, *by Mail*

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with $1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

Serving The Thrifty Since 1850

ASSETS OVER $70,000,000

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank
MAIN OFFICE
100 State St.
Albany 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

Name_____

Address_____

Town_____ State_____ 26

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

Fitting 4-H Animals for the Fair

By ED HARRISON

IN A few short weeks the show season will be here again. Thousands of boys and girls will be entering their animals in the junior shows and many will be competing for the first time.

It is highly important that these boys and girls have a clear understanding of the purpose of the showring. The dairy shows were designed first of all to fulfill an educational need by unifying the thinking of breeders on type and at the same time provide an opportunity for the new and inexperienced breeder to learn by watching an experienced judge appraise the animals in the various classes. Secondly, the showring was designed to provide a place where the breeder could display the results of his breeding program for public approval and appraisal. The keen competition provided by other breeders supplies a constant challenge.

Buying Versus Breeding

The professional show strings are to a degree defeating one of the primary functions of the show ring. By professional show strings I mean those show strings that have been purchased with little regard for cost. Some exhibitors follow the policy "If you can't beat them, buy them." I have long felt that there is a real need for revision of our premium lists; a revision that would turn the spotlight on the animal bred by the exhibitor.

The purpose of the junior show is to create interest on the part of our boys and girls in quality livestock and to give them actual experience in feeding, handling and training animals. No one can question the fact that participation in the competition provided by the junior show has been responsible for starting many young people on a useful and constructive career.

At the same time I feel that we should again and again emphasize to our boys and girls that there is more to breeding quality livestock than dressing up in white clothes and leading an animal into the ring. Frequently my heart has gone out for some youngster when I watched him work his heart out on a common beast that has no chance in the competition in which it is entered. In reality he didn't need any sympathy. He was just demonstrating that he had what it took to make good.

I feel equally resentful towards the boy all dressed up in white watching his mother scrub his heifer in preparation for his grand entrance into the show ring. If it proves to be a winner in class he stands idly by or goes off to see the sights of the mid-way while his parents keep his animal in readiness for reappearance in the ring. When competition is over he promptly forgets his animal and leaves it to lie in its own filth.

More Than a Show

The junior show is designed to provide training and experience for the boys and girls who intend to make husbandry their life work. I have long felt that we have done a poor job of selling this program on its actual merits. We have tended to make a sporting event of it. We have even gone much too far in rewarding the deserving and the undeserving alike. Participation in the junior shows is an educational privilege and opportunity. Certainly participation alone provides no grounds for special recognition. Outstanding achievement only merits special recognition.

The breeding of quality livestock is a 365 day a year job and one lifetime is too short. We must, therefore, find some way to turn the spotlight on the boy and girl who make it a year around job and take it off the individual who enters into the competition for a day for the sake of what personal glory he can win.

I will now attempt to deal more specifically with fitting and showing. Since it is not within the power of man to create, we are forced to do the best with what we have to work with. In many cases there is no choice for that boy and girl who has only one animal and if they are to participate they must show it. In other cases there is a choice. Whenever there is an opportunity for selection it is smart to solicit the advice and counsel of an experienced judge. If you have a number of animals representing several different classes don't make the mistake of thinking that you should enter in every possible class. Select and exhibit only those individuals that you can rightfully be proud to lead into the ring. Never forget that many people will remember only the common beast you showed.



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. E. S. Harrison, who will write Kernels, Screenings and Chaff the second issue of each month, graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1926 and earned his Doctor's degree at Cornell in 1930. The research work for his Doctor's degree was to determine the best level of protein in rations for milk production. The experiment was carried on for five years and had a tremendous effect on lowering the average per cent of protein in dairy rations.

In 1931 in addition to his teaching assignments at Cornell University he was charged with the responsibility of developing the Cornell dairy herd. Under his direction the herd consisting of the five dairy breeds quickly received wide recognition.

Ed is recognized as one of the best judges for dairy cattle in the country and is the author of the book "Judging Dairy Cattle," published by John Wiley Co. In 1944 he came to Harden Farms at Camden, N. Y., where he supervised and helped build the dairy barns and bought a herd of Holstein cows at remarkably reasonable prices. In 1947 the average production of 69 cows at the farm was 14,085 pounds of milk and 517 pounds of fat. For 1953 the average production of 99 cows had increased to 17,568 pounds of milk and 628 pounds of fat.

There are many people who credit his success in connection with the herd at Cornell and at Harden Farms as much to his ability to make land produce as they do to his knowledge of dairy cattle.

Fitting and Training

The selection has been made. Now it is the responsibility of the showman to have his entry looking the best that it possibly can. This is not as simple as it sounds. I hope that your selection has been made far enough in advance of the show so that you have time to fit and train your heifer or cow.

The experienced showman first tries to study his entry with the eyes of the experienced judge. No animal is perfect and it is fatal to make the mistake of thinking that you are showing the perfect individual. An accurate and critical appraisal of the animal dictates the feeding and training program. When evaluating your animal remember the score card. Don't get carried away with a straight topline and a level rump and forget the udder, teat placement, legs and feet, capacity, breed character and quality.

Once the faults are recognized the problem is then one of training and fitting the individual so as to exaggerate the good points and minimize the undesirable characteristics. Unfortunately there is no showmanship technique or fitting that can change the teat placement and the like on a heifer or put an udder on a cow.

How We Do It

I wouldn't for one moment wish to set myself or our organization up as experts. We have, however, had a fair degree of success in the show ring, probably because we were showing good individuals rather than because of any special abilities we had as showmen. For what it may be worth I will try to tell you what we do. Selection comes first. We consider the appearance of a Harden Farms show string at the New York State Fair and other shows as a potent form of advertisement. The value of that advertisement, of course, depends upon the quality of the cattle we show. For this reason if we do not have a good three-year-old ready to show but have four aged cows or even more that can tell our story of quality then we don't try to fill the three-year-old class but show the aged cows.

Once we have selected our show string we make a careful and critical appraisal of each. We love a dairy cow and we try to adjust our fitting program so that she will never lose that dairy look. The more perfect the individual is the less is the need for fat to cover up holes.

The fitting should be started well in advance of the show date. In the case of heifers they should be started slowly and the whole fitting program timed so that the heifer is just reaching the peak of bloom on show day. It is like a fighter training for a big fight. He must so time his training that he is just reaching the peak of condition on the fight date. If he starts training too late he won't be ready. He must be equally careful, however, not to over-train and reach top form ahead of the fight. It is almost impossible to hold in bloom a heifer that reaches a peak of condition a month ahead of show date. She will either become over-conditioned and lose dairy character or suffer a let-down and look stale and washed up.

Trim the Feet

The feet must receive early attention. No animal can move properly with her toes grown out or with thick pads on the sole of her foot. A good job of trimming necessitates trimming the foot close. There is always some danger that the foot may be a little tender after a close trimming and for this reason do not wait until the last minute to do the job.

Training is very important. Training and presentation cannot remove a fault, but improper presentation can exaggerate a fault. For example, if a heifer is a little weak in the chine, carrying her head high will greatly exaggerate that fault. A weak loin necessitates training the animal to stand with her feet under her. If she is allowed to stretch the fault becomes more pronounced. We have found that frequent short training periods are most effective. It is important to keep the animal under rigid control from the time you take it out of the stall until it is returned. When a heifer is permitted to race back to the barn, you lose most of the benefit of the training period.

We find it worth while to have several led out together so that they become accustomed to being with other animals. We also like to have someone walk up to the animal and handle it as a judge would. In a big strong class the first impression your heifer makes on the judge is important. If she shies away from the judge and gets all out of shape it is difficult for any judge to properly evaluate such a heifer.

Using a Blanket

A blanket is helpful in conditioning the hair and hide but it must be used with some judgment. During extremely hot weather if a heifer is blanketed the excessive body heat built up because of the blanket may cause her to lose bloom. In hot weather we remove the blanket in the morning before it gets hot and put it back on in the evening after it has cooled off.

High quality hay containing at least 50% early cut grasses should form the basis of the fitting ration. Hay can be fed in unlimited amounts and it promotes proper body development without fattening. Feed just enough grain to maintain proper condition. Unlimited or heavy grain feeding reduces hay consumption and is likely to result in a fatty condition with a loss of dairy character. Beet pulp is good and can be used almost as safely as hay.

Never fit a heifer on grass or corn silage because it won't be available at the show and any radical change in the ration may mean that your heifer won't be eating on show day. When you start fitting your heifer eliminate the drinking cup. If your heifer is trained to drink out of a pail before you leave home you will have little difficulty in getting her to drink at the show.

Guard Health

Make sure your health papers are complete, and that they meet all regulations governing the show. It frequently takes as long as 30 days to make the necessary tests and have your health charts on hand. Protect your heifer against shipping fever. Serum alone has proven to be unsafe for us. We treat our show string with bacterin 30 days before leaving home and then give them the second treatment two weeks later. Since we have been following this routine we have had no trouble.

When you start for the show take your own equipment. Never lend and never borrow a feed or water pail. Failure to follow this rule may result in your bringing some infection home with you.

On show day remember that you are showing your heifer or your cow and not yourself. Such things as strap shaking and jumping around the ring like a jitterbug are out. If you keep your heifer in position all of the time you will be too busy to put on an act. If your heifer is not one of the first to be pulled out, don't give up. Work harder; you are never out until the ribbons are tied. If you are placed at the top of the class don't relax. Keep her looking the part of a winner.

SERVICE BUREAU

NONE OF OUR BUSINESS?

ABOUT a month ago a subscriber wrote us that she had sent $5.00 to a homework company and that they furnished her with 24 pieces of literature to be addressed and mailed. She mailed the advertising in January and, since she had heard nothing more from the company, she asked if we could get her money back.

We told her that we were sure we could not get her money back because the company had done as it agreed, but that we would write them to see what more, if anything, would be offered to her for the $5.00.

We have just received the following very frank letter from the company, stating the situation just as it is:

"While we do not know why this lady should take her complaint to you and feel that this is none of your business, but something that can be taken care of between her and ourselves, we desire to have our part of the transaction clarified as it is entirely possible, judging from your letter that certain facts have not been placed before you.

"She ordered from us a course in the Addressing and Mailing of Advertising. With the course we offered to start her out in the Mail Order Business by furnishing her with certain advertising literature which she could address and mail, we furnishing both the advertising literature and the postage.

"She received the advertising literature and postage and thereupon sent it out. We agreed to pay her a commission on each order she sent to us, or rather we agreed to fill her orders for 50% less than the amount she would receive for the item she was selling. We also agreed to send her without charge upon each order she sent us, additional amounts of advertising literature and postage.

"You can understand of course that no firm is going to indiscriminately send out valuable printed material and postage stamps unless assured that these are being handled conscientiously and productively. As a criterion of this handling we bank on receiving orders on material mailed. In this manner we maintain control of literature and postage mailed to persons working under this program.

"We would be happy to send her an additional amount of material and postage for another try if she will write us."

This concern makes it very clear that the only pay any client gets for his $5.00 is a commission on goods sold as a result of these cards. **In this case, our subscriber got nothing and we are inclined to think that is about what anybody can expect to get.**

Incidentally, we expect to continue to make complaints of this sort our business, regardless of whether a company likes it or not!

— A. A. —

WHAT INTEREST

We recently received a letter which puzzled us somewhat. We live in New Hampshire and the letter came from a company in Boston, suggesting that we get all of our bills and debts together and call them on the phone for an appointment. Then, they say that one of their consultants will analyze our income and debts and arrange to pay our bills with a single payment that we can afford.

Unquestionably, if you owe a lot of bills and are paying a number of them in installments, it is good business to borrow the money to pay them all so you can make one payment on your obligations.

However, before you do this, you should check on the rate of interest you will be charged. Probably the best deal you could get, and this you might get from a local bank, would be 6% interest on the unpaid balance of your note. The interest which is charged by the firm that sent you this letter **might be 6% on the entire amount for the entire time,** which amounts to 12% on the average amount you borrow. Or the interest rate might be even higher than that!

— A. A. —

EMBARRASSING!

Last July a woman, supposedly representing a publishing company, persuaded me to introduce her to local business men from whom she got advertising to be printed in cook books. These books were to be made up of recipes furnished by local cooks and members of our church group and were to be sold by the group for raising money.

When we did not receive the books, I tried to contact the woman and found that she had left the state, owing a printing company several hundred dollars. So far we have been unable to locate her. This leaves me in a most embarrassing position even though I am innocent of any wrong intent.

We are reporting this experience because, over a period of several years, we have had a number of letters somewhat similar. In some cases there was a very long delay but they did get the cook books eventually. Readers were not always pleased with the appearance or the printing job.

The experience points out the danger that anyone faces in introducing a person, which could be interpreted as sponsoring them, or using any organization as a basis for soliciting funds. In this case it would appear that there was no intent to defraud on the part of the agent but that is just a guess; it might have been done deliberately.

— A. A. —

CONVICTED OF MAIL FRAUD

Last fall we received a few complaints against Seminole Gardens of Cornell, California. We have been advised that Edwin A. Kraft, operator of this concern, has been found guilty on five counts of using the mails to defraud and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a $2,000 fine. According to testimony at the trial, as a result of offering 4 geranium plants for $1.00, he received between 30,000 and 40,000 orders but filled only about 6,500.

— A. A. —

IT WASN'T GUARANTEED

I bought a used tractor from a local dealer. It didn't come up to the good things he said about it, but when I wanted to return it and get my money back, he wouldn't do it. Can you help me?

The principal job of the Service Bureau, as we see it, is to help our subscribers iron out difficulties with companies located at a distance. We do not attempt, except in unusual circumstances, to interfere in deals with local concerns.

The chief reason for that is that there is little chance for success in arbitrating by mail after a personal interview between the subscriber and the owner or manager has been unsuccessful. Then, of course, the time given to disputes of this sort often make it impossible to give adequate time to complaints where we can be of service.

— A. A. —

BOOK WANTED

If any subscriber has a copy of "Eben Holden" by Irving Bacheller which he likes to dispose of, will he please write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Just Three Days After His Policy Went in Force Earl Gifford, Chittenango, N. Y., Lost His Life.

He was riding on the rear of a 2½ ton stake body truck when thrown off balance, caught his overalls on a spike and then dragged under the rear dual wheels.

OCTOBER	27	—	Agent called on the Giffords
OCTOBER	31	—	Mr. Gifford's policy went in force
NOVEMBER	3	—	Mr. Gifford was killed
NOVEMBER	10	—	Agent delivered $1500.00



Returning to the Gifford home agent Kirby Lewis handed a $1500.00 check to Mr. Gifford's parents. They wrote this letter of thanks.

"We wish to express our sincere gratitude to you for the help and service rendered us by your company at the time of the death of our son.

"His policy was in effect only three days when the accident occurred, and settlement was made one week after his death."

Sincerely yours,

Daisy M. Gifford
Harold C. Gifford

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

CLAIM DEPARTMENT ITHACA, N. Y.

SAVE! 40 to 70 % BUY DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTER!

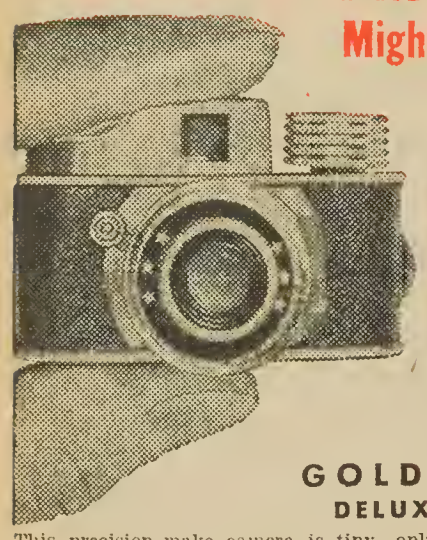


1.98 10-IN-1 All-Purpose OPTICAL GLASS from Western Germany

IMAGINE! 10 separate optical instruments in ONE compact unit—magnifying glass, reading glass, telescope, compass, binoculars, mirror, solar timepiece, campfire lighter, magnifying mirror & textile tester. Folds into small space—carry it in your pocket. One of the most amazing gadgets in years— at a greatly reduced price! Sturdy—precision design. Now available in U.S. for first time. Imported from West Germany.

No. 93 ..... 1.98

SPY CAMERA Mighty Midget NOW 2.95



FREE! Pigskin leather carrying case with straps & 2 rolls of film ABSOLUTELY FREE! Extra film in stores or from us 25c a roll. GIVEN — 2 rolls when you order the Spy Camera & case.

GOLD PLATED DELUXE MODEL

This precision-make camera is tiny—only 2" by 1¼". Designed for detective and espionage work and can be hidden in the palm of your hand! Small size is compensated for by unbelievable sharpness of picture it gives you! By no means a toy! Sturdy, all-metal, gold-plated. Coated lens, speed shutter, professional view-finder. Instant AND time setting. Take pictures in secret—make wonderful candid shots! Clear, sharp pictures just like large expensive cameras. Your family and friends will love the pictures you take without their awareness. All exposed metal is GOLD PLATED—this camera will last a lifetime! A real gem to see, handle and use! And only 2.98! (3 for 7.98). Order several for gifts. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back after 5-day trial. Free carrying case with straps and 2 rolls of film included.

No. 48 ..... 2.95

30 Better Shaves from one BLADE!

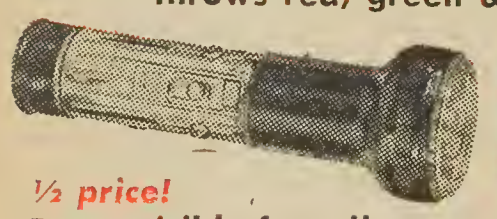


ONLY 1.98

HONIKRON—new marvel of Germany ingenuity—gives you 30 OR MORE SHAVES FROM A SINGLE BLADE! Hones & conditions old & new double-edge blades to an unbelievable sharpness. Does it in a few seconds—just whisk the plunger back & forth a few times and presto! you have a blade that is sharper than one fresh from the factory! Tough beards seem to melt away—no burning, no pulling, no scraping! Saves you many times original cost—gives you BETTER, SMOOTHER shaving. Reduced importer's price.

No. 3 ..... 1.98

3-COLOR POLICE FLASHLIGHT throws red, green & white beam



1.98

½ price!

Beam visible for miles

The famous 3-Color Police Flashlight can now be yours! Police and fire departments have been ordering them by the carload—New York City policemen alone have ordered them by the thousands! Pushbuttons give you red, green or white beams instantly! Patented Hi-Glo reflector increases beam intensity—can be seen from miles away! A wonderful aid in highway emergencies. Formerly sold for $5.50—now you save over 50%!

No. 75 ..... **Only 1.98**

FREE!

REG. 1.98 SPECTO-SCOPES



Yours FREE of extra cost—with any article ordered from this ad—a sparkling new pair of SPECTO-SCOPES—the binoculars you wear like eyeglasses! They give you close-up viewing all day—without fatigue! More thrills from T-V, sports, movies, theatre are yours with SPECTO-SCOPE. Nationally advertised at 1.98. Order with confidence! Every item guaranteed! Money back if not delighted within 5 day trial! RUSH! Offer limited!

4 X, 40 GERMAN BINOCULARS give better views up to 25 MILES AWAY



4.95 INCLUDING LEATHER CASE

16 TIMES AREA MAGNIFICATION

COATED LENSES • LEATHER CASE

This is what you see with the naked eye!

This is what you see with the POWERHOUSE

Here at last—the all-new 1955 POWERHOUSE binoculars that took 18 months to engineer! Never before was it possible to offer such a powerful, quality binocular for so little money. The POWERHOUSE is not 4 . . . 5 . . . 7 . . . but 16 TIMES area magnification. Thoresen — world's greatest importer of German binoculars—brings it to you DIRECT for only 4.95.

Triumph of German Optical Industry Made in West Germany—world's greatest optical manufacturers. German know-how and superb workmanship are reflected in the many new features of famous, nationally advertised POWERHOUSE. Much more powerful than last year's model, the NEW POWERHOUSE has greater structural strength without tiring weight. Strong, light aluminum combined with other high-impact materials for "battleship" construction. Weighs only 10 ozs. Aluminum draw-tubes & centerpost for smoother, faster focusing! 25 positions give you super sharp viewing! Swirling pivot folds to your eye width!

Precision Ground Lenses

New, extra-power lenses are crowning achievement of 100 year old firm. So different from moulded plastic! Each one GROUND to high tolerances. This takes much longer, costs 20 to 30 times more! Each objective lens has genuine INTERIOR FLUORIDE COATING — same feature as expensive binoculars. All these new improvements give you CRYSTAL CLEAR VIEWING and High Luminosity even in MOONLIGHT! Were you to spend $25 we could not give you better quality lenses! This miracle value is made possible by the magic of the American dollar and Thoresen's volume purchasing power.

Seeing Is Believing!

One look thru the new 1955 POWERHOUSE will convince you of its superb quality! Enjoy one on FREE TRIAL for 5 days! Use for hunting, fishing, races, bird watching, all sports. If not delighted return for quick refund of your 4.95. Quantity of '55 model limited! Rush order today.

No. 6 ..... 4.95



ONLY 1.98

HI-PRESSURE FOUNTAIN BRUSH

Complete!

washes cars like magic!

WASHES WINDOWS, SCREENS, FLOORS—QUICK, EASY!

NOW! . . . order your famous AEROMAT FOUNTAIN BRUSH direct from the factory and save $3.00! Thousands sold last year at much higher prices. New, improved 1955 model is better than ever—gives quicker, more thorough washing action. Gets your car sparkling clean in 7 to 10 minutes. Washes screens, windows, porches, barns, floors, walls, blinds, awnings, patios, too. Rotary power spray. Has a built-in suds chamber. Drop in a Magic detergent pellet supplied with the brush, turn on the water and glide it along your car. No hard scrubbing . . . no hard labor. Rotary spray action removes all film & dirt! The 3-section handle makes it easier for you—use 3 sections for car, walls, etc. Use 1 or 2 sections for smaller close-up jobs. Kit includes brush, handle, detergent pellets, suds chamber & carrying case. Send only 1.98 for prepaid delivery. CODs plus 44c fees. Money back quickly if not satisfied after 5-day trial. Rush coupon TODAY!

No. 444 ..... 1.98

SWISS ARMY TYPE KNIFE 3.95



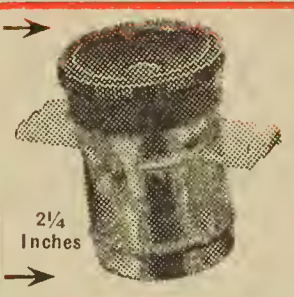
10-in-1

Solingen Steel

KORIUM BRAND

10 TOOLS IN ONE—the famed Swiss Army knife is recognized by sportsmen & hobbyists as the most compact multi-purpose tool ever devised. This is the lowest price it has ever sold for! Made of finest Korium steel in Solingen, West Germany. Can be worn on belt. Length, 3½". Solid Vidal handle. This new Korium version is tough, rugged, durable. A wonderful gift for hunters, fishermen, hobbyists & sportsmen. Order now— send coupon today!

No. 88 ..... 3.95



New German POCKET MICROSCOPE gives 2,500 TIMES AREA

1.98 MAGNIFICATION!

Measures but 2¼ inches—gives GIANT POWER AND PERFORMANCE! Metal design — optically ground precision lenses. Gives 2,500 times area magnification! Easy eyepiece focusing. See Nature's wonders — examine liquids, textiles, insects, cells, smears, tissue, etc. CLEAR, SHARP IMAGES—no distortion! Ideal for students, hobbyists, technicians. Made in West Germany by skilled optics craftsmen. 2 special slides given with each microscope. One of the biggest bargains we have ever offered—make sure of yours—mail coupon today!

No. 12 ..... 1.98

Take Your Pick On 5-Day Trial!

THORESEN'S, Dept. 342-GC, 352 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH the items checked on 5-Day free home trial . . . money-back guarantee. Include with each item ordered one pair of Specto-scopes at no extra cost — mine to keep in any case. ( ) Payment enclosed. Send postage & tax paid. ( ) Send C.O.D. I'll pay charges.

- ☐ No. 93—10-IN-1 Optical Glass 1.98
- ☐ No. 48—Spy Camera 2.95
- ☐ No. 3—Honikron Blade Sharpener 1.98
- ☐ No. 75—3-Color Police Flashlight 1.98
- ☐ No. 6—Powerhouse Binoculars 4.95
- ☐ No.444—Aeromat Fountain Brush 1.98
- ☐ No. 88—Swiss Army Type Knife 3.95
- ☐ No. 12—Pocket Microscope 1.98
- ☐ No. 86—Garden Under Glass 1.98

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... ZONE ..... STATE .....

(CANADIANS: Save tariff. Order direct from Thoresen Ltd. Dept. 342-GC, 45 St. James St. W. Montreal 1, P.Q.)

New! Exciting! Colorful! Novel!

Garden Under Glass

Now at ½ price 1.98 REG. 3.98 VALUE!

The "Garden Under Glass" was originated by one of the most famous florists in the world. His secret —retaining the freshness and color of natural flowers for years and years—is one that many others have tried to imitate time after time without success.



Natural Flowers, Pine and Vinylite Roses Sealed Under Glass to Last for Years!

Here's one of the most breathtaking home ornaments in years—lush, exotic flowers from the forests of Brazil, sprigs of Princess pine and rich red Vinylite roses under a sealed glass centerpiece! Guaranteed to keep their freshness and beauty! Place the centerpiece on your dining table and see how your linen, china and silverware reflect its vivid colors. Your guests will marvel at it! Adds distinctive beauty to your living room when placed on window ledge, TV set, coffee or end table. Measures 19" round, 4" high. The Brazilian flowers, pine sprigs and Vinylite roses blend into a lovely cavalcade of color. A thoughtful gift for shut-ins, especially. Present supply is not large; to make sure, order TODAY! Send 1.98 check, cash or m.o. for immediate postpaid delivery. C.O.D.s sent plus charges. 5-day money back guarantee.

No. 86 ..... 1.98

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

AUGUST 6, 1955

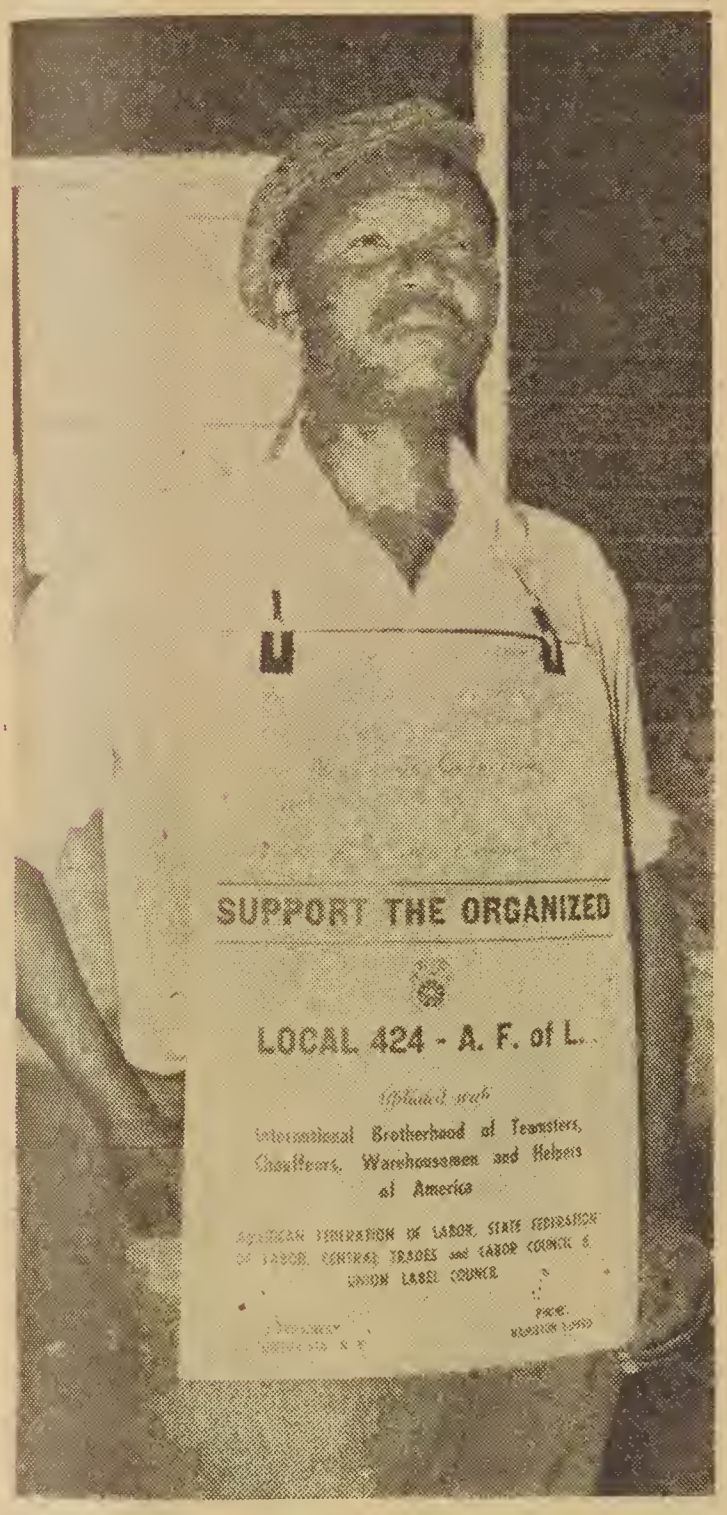
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Foundation Awards	6
Bean Defoliant	10
Poultry Outlook	13
Vaccinate Heifers	19
Fly-Free Home	21



I took this picture at a farm where the owner usually handles his own and neighbors' potatoes. Due to union activities, only his own spuds were in the shed but he was picketed anyway. The hand-printing on sign says, "Graders & Warehousemen. We Are Organized For Better Wages, Better Working Conditions, Welfare Benefits, Better Housing Conditions."

Below: Alex Zanieski, Mattatuck, packaged his own crop in his own grading-shed but they were stopped on the highway.

Farmers Supposed to Be "Exempt" from Dealing With Labor Unions, But....

Union Picketing Ties Up Harvesting And Planting On Long Island

By Jim Hall

HOW would you like to be told that the products of your farm could not be marketed because the men handling them were not union members?

How would you like to have the trucks carrying your crop to market stopped and the drivers threatened with "a spot in the cemetery" if they dared come back for another load?

How would you like to have to get a police escort to accompany your shipments to market?

How would you like it if union activities made it impossible to plant a fall crop?

How would you like union pickets parading up and down in front of your farm?

Silly questions about impossible situations? No, indeed. Those things were going on last month in Suffolk County on Long Island.

Under State and Federal Labor Laws, farmers are not *supposed* to be required to operate their farms with union help. A farmer does not have to bargain collectively with his employees or their union representatives if they join a union, unless he wants to.

If you think that exemption for farmers really protects you . . . that "it can't happen to me," then you had better open your eyes to what's going on in Suffolk County.

There's a cold war going on — one that everyone knows could erupt into a pretty hot one almost any minute for the simple reason that *American farmers won't let anybody push them around!*

If you don't take a personal interest in what's happening, the day will come (and not too long from now) when you, a farmer used to running your own business, may have to deal with some out-of-town union representative when you want to hire or fire a man or sell your products. You may even be called upon to pay tribute to a union in the form of contributions to a "welfare fund."

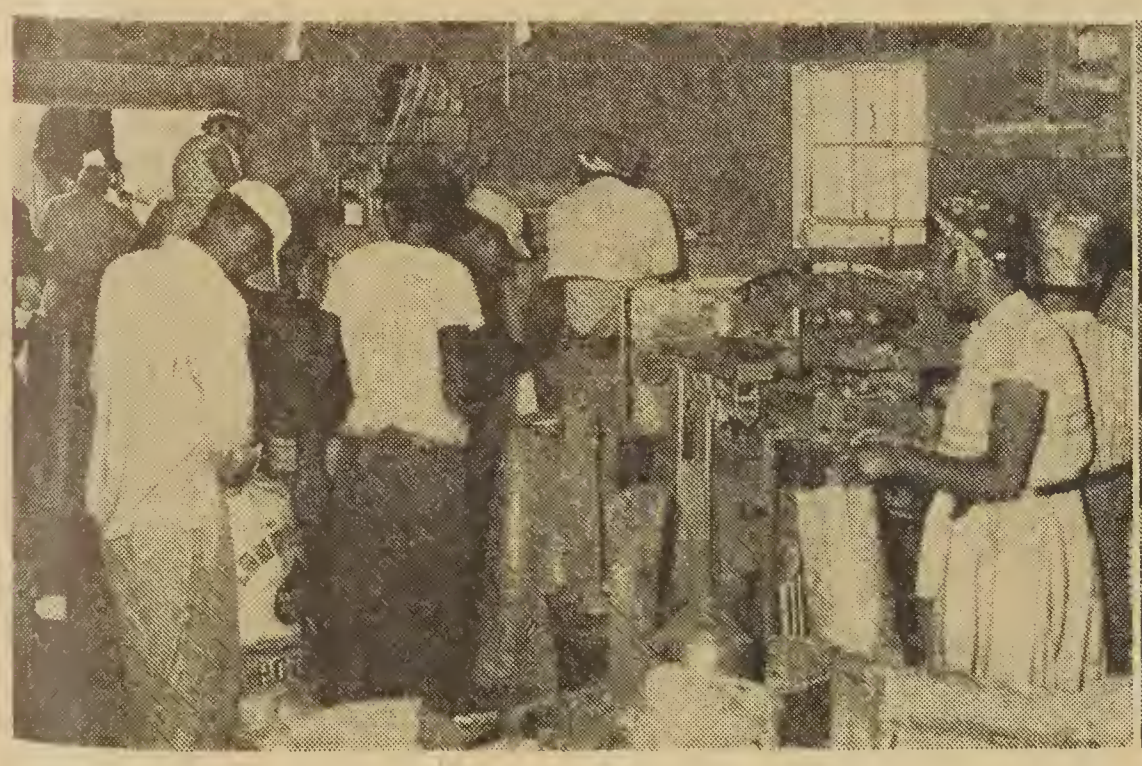
Let's look at what's going on on Long Island. I went down there July 19, and in the next couple of days saw and heard things that are a little hard for a free-enterpriser to believe.

In Suffolk County there are 51,000 acres of potatoes planted. The crop will be between 18 and 20 million bushels. Getting them graded, sorted, bagged in the now popular small packages, off to market and sold, requires the capacity of about 50 grading warehouses in the county. These warehouses are owned by some 30 companies and individuals. However, these warehouse owners handle potatoes they buy from other people so are *not* exempt from Labor Laws and regulations.

To stop potatoes moving through these plants is to stop the harvest almost 100%. That is what has been done. It was done so simply that it is hard to believe.

The unions merely hired men to picket the plants in what is, under the present law, a legal "organizational" *(Continued on Page 14)*

George H. (Brick) Stelzer, left, of Peconic, shows Associate County Agent Harold (Linc) Wells some of his fine Cobblers being loaded at his own grading-shed. The previous afternoon a load of his own potatoes, graded and packaged in his own bags on his own farm were stopped on the way to market even though a union driver had accepted the load.





It pays to be a G.L.F. Member

THIRTY-FIVE years ago, farmers organized G.L.F. so they could get dependable feed and seed at reasonable prices. Today, the organization has grown to 118,000 farmer-members. Farmers have learned that G.L.F. is working for them every day—providing quality supplies, keeping prices as reasonable as possible, making farm chores easier with new, improved services.

An excellent example of what a farmer cooperative can do to help its farmer-members is the recent Membership Feed Discount. This discount of $5 per ton on regular Mill-Mixed feeds saved farmers over $600,000 at a time when money was really needed.

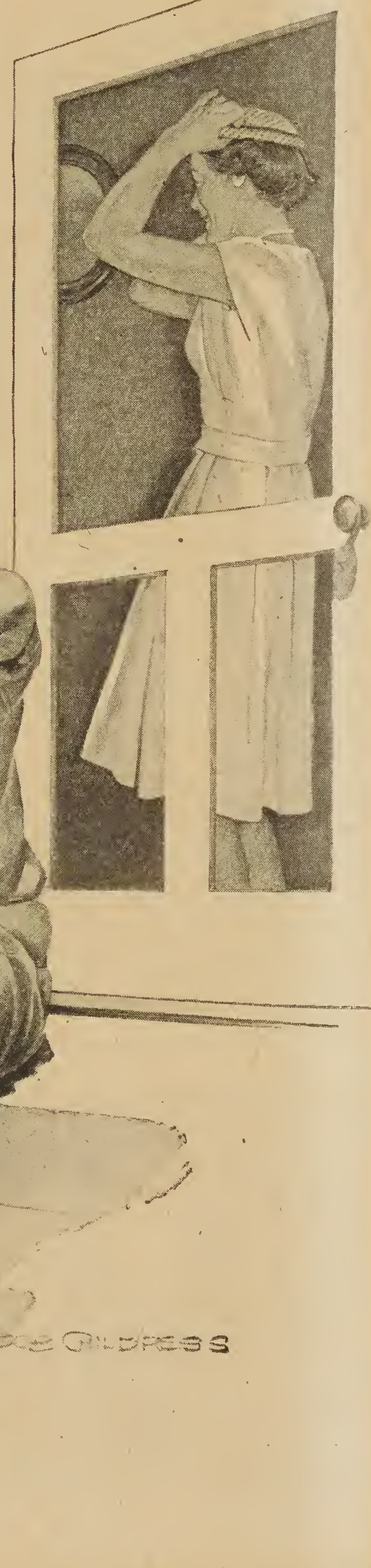
Farmer Control
Through Local Annual Meetings

The local annual meeting has always played a key role in the operation of G.L.F. It is here that members elect committeemen to set the policies for local G.L.F. operations. These committeemen also nominate the directors who set over-all policies for the G.L.F. Exchange—and authorize such moves as feed discounts.

Your attendance at the local annual meeting will help keep you informed of what your cooperative is doing. It will give you a chance also to vote for the men you want to run your business.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Attend your local G.L.F. Annual Meeting and make your membership count . . .



From the Editor's MAILBAG

A SUGGESTION ON HUNTING

WE HAVE becn following your articles and letters on Posting Farm Lands with some interest and have come up with an idea to help solve the problem.

We live on a farm and like to hunt and we did live in the city, so we have seen both sides of the question.

The city hunter buys his license, the money for which, he is told, stocks field, stream and forest. Hunting season comes and he drives for miles finding "No Hunting" signs or "Posted" by such and such Rod and Gun Club. He pays another few dollars for membership in the club, trespasses or is lucky enough to find some unposted place to hunt before the day is quite over.

The farmer has his labor and capital invested in his farm. As long as he pays his taxes, the farm is his. Hunting season comes and he is working almost around the clock, harvesting and getting ready for winter. Then with a whoop and a bang, World War III starts. He keeps his cows in the barn, the cat in the house and the dog chained up. Meanwhile his fences are torn down or even cut and more than occasionally he dodges bullets. Now he knows how the Indians felt.

It's practically an impossible situation. Let's go lynch the Conservation Department from the head man right down to the last Deputy Game Warden! On the other hand, damage done by unidentified dogs is paid out of money from dog licenses. Why can't it work the same way with damage done by hunters out of hunting licenses — the cost of the licenses determined by the damages of the previous year?

That ought to start wheels going in the same direction with bettcr feelings all the way around.—*F. R., New York*

— A.A. —

OBJECTS TO POSTING

ON THE posting of property may I state my views. Except in a very few cases I think a man is mean, low and very selfish who posts his land. I have never known a real sportsman who would do so.

I am fifty-five years old, hunted ever since I can remember and yet have got to do my first damage to another person's property or to see any damage done by other hunters. I have read about such things and have been consulted on the subject only to learn that the one doing the complaining had neither had his property damaged by hunters or had any proof that damage had becn done.

The larger part of my life has been spent on a farm and I have owned my present farm for about twenty-five years. I have had to replace a few stones that had been knocked off a wall but as many children played on my property I feel they as well as a careless hunter could have been the cause of this.

If all places where there is wild game are going to be posted why should we pay for a license to hunt. I have seen many acres of land posted where one could not possibly do any harm and I can think of nothing but a very mean and miserable person doing such a thing. I agree a lot with A.K., New York so this makes more than one letter you have received objecting to posting property.—*E.M.A.—N.H.*

— A. A. —

COUNTRY PLEASURES

Dear A. A. Folks:

I am writing you a short letter to tell you what people in the country have the pleasure of enjoying. I sat in the hammock this afternoon and watched the birds hunting for worms and other insects. I had just watered the bushes, and the birds had a fine time hunting for the insects. There were robins, chippies, catbirds, little yellow canaries, blue jays, and I don't know what other birds were in the group.

Every morning when I look out the back door there is a rabbit sitting out there. He wiggles his ears and seems to say, "I am not afraid of you." People in the crowded cities do not have the pleasure of enjoying the birds and animals that we country people enjoy.

I wish to mention here how much I enjoy reading Mr. Eastman's story on Walking the Broad Highway. It brings me back to my boyhood days. I look forward to receiving the paper every two weeks. It is a good clean paper. Every article in it is good. — *Paul A. Piquet, Mattituck, L. I., New York*

COUNTRY STORIES

By RALPH CHAMBERS

A LOGICAL REASON

ALLOWING these highway cowboys to take somebody else to the 'happy hunting-ground' with them before they are deemed unfit to drive, sometimes reminds me of the logic old Hiram Gudge's foolish boy Herbie used when Hiram hung himself

Hiram had found out he'd tanned the lining of his stomach so he couldn't do any more drinking and he was so discouraged he went and hung himself in the barn.

Herbie was rated a dimwit by one and all; had just enough brains to stay happy I sometimes thought, with — I'll be honest enough to say— just a touch of envy.

Anyway, Hiram pulled the pin and Herbie found him. There was a paper of 'eating tobacco' in his hip pocket and Herbie pinched that, then went and told the old lady. She paid Hi the biggest tribute of his life by dropping both buckets of pig-feed she was carrying, on the path, and running to the nearest neighbors, letting out a howl a jump.

Doc Sykes, who lived nearby, came with the rest of the neighbors, and he being coroner, took charge. He ordcred some of the men to cut Hiram's body down, beginning his examination immediatcly afterward. Almost at once he straightened up, looking both astonished and angry.

"Who found this man?" he questioned, "Why, he hasn't been gone more than a few minutes! He's still warm!"

Herbie, happily chewing and spitting as he leaned against the barn door was pointed out to him.

"What was your Dad doing when you found him, son?" he inquired in a kindly tone.

"He war gruntin' and kickin' and tryin' to grab the rope," Herbie replied.

"Then why in thunder didn't you cut him down?", Doc ycIled indignantly.

"He wan't dead yit!" Herbie explained with great patience.



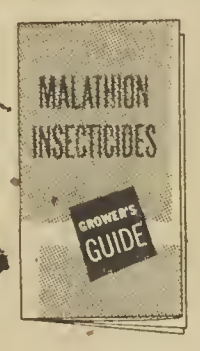
CONTROL RESISTANT FLIES with MALATHION

Flies which have become resistant to DDT and other previously used materials can be controlled easily and economically with malathion. You get both quick knockdown *and* long residual kill . . . at low cost. Look at all these advantages:

- Recommended for fly control by USDA.
- Can be applied in and around dairy barns, on manure piles and garbage heaps, along fence rows, on the ground around water troughs—and on similar places where flies gather or breed.
- Easy to use as knockdown or residual spray made from wettable powder or emulsifiable liquid. Also available as dry bait.
- Residual kill lasts up to 21 days, depending on local conditions.
- Quickly effective.
- Low cost.

Malathion is the *preferred* insecticide for fly control! Don't spend another dollar for *any* fly-killer until you get all the facts about malathion!

Write for free leaflet that tells you all about malathion. Consult your local agricultural authority.



Malathion insecticides are available from well-known manufacturers. See your regular supplier. Make sure MALATHION is on the label.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
DEVELOPERS AND PRODUCERS OF MALATHION AND PARATHION TECHNICAL

HARDER Concrete Stave Silos are built to last. Planned for strength and safety.

HARDER Concrete Stave Silos are ideal for grass and corn silage.

HARDER Silo Co., Cobleskill, N. Y. will gladly answer all your Silo questions. Write today for literature.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

LIME • FERTILIZER • SEED
BROADCASTER



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!
SIZES 3-14 FT.
FREIGHT PREPAID
Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality long lasting construction Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off. Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now
AS LOW AS $66
Send for FREE Booklet
MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.
SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

THE SOCIALIST POLITICIANS AND NIAGARA POWER

By E. R. Eastman

ALTOGETHER too many of our so-called representatives in both State and Federal governments, irrespective of political party, are not truly representing the interests of the American people. That is a dangerous situation, and one that needs the attention of every American citizen.

To illustrate exactly what I mean, let me tell you what recently happened to Mr. Leland D. Smith, Master of the New York State Grange. Because of his intense concern about the socialistic dangers if New York takes over the development of the electric power at Niagara, Leland has made two trips to Washington to present his views and those of his great organization at congressional hearings. These trips were made at great personal sacrifice of time and energy.

Leland's first appearance was before the Committee on Public Works of the U. S. House of Representatives. At this hearing Leland was courteously received, his report listened to and placed on file. We published this report on Page 6 of the July 2 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and we hope that you read it carefully.

When the matter came up before the subcommittee on Public Works in the U. S. Senate, Leland went to Washington again to present a similar report. This hearing was presided over by Senator Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma.

Before setting out, the Grange Master had asked for and obtained an appointment to appear before the committee.

Soon after Leland started to present the case for free enterprise in the operation of the Niagara project, the Senator interrupted to ask him how long it would take him to make his statement. When Mr. Smith said ten minutes, the Senator asked him to summarize his statement. When Leland attempted to do so, the Senator again interrupted, arbitrarily telling Leland to file his statement, and that he, the Senator, must attend another meeting. I wonder if those appearing on behalf of the State were treated similarly.

At both the House of Representatives and Senate congressional hearings on this Niagara power project, Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York marshalled the forces for socialism, and was active in presenting witnesses and evidence contrary to the wishes of hundreds of thousands of New York State citizens. For example, Master Leland Smith was speaking not only for himself but for 135,000 New York State members of the Grange, which organization has on record a very strong resolution against State operation of this additional power from Niagara.

Just the other day the New York State Federation of Labor, with a million and several hundred thousand members, voted emphatically for free enterprise operation of Niagara. The New York State Farm Bureau was represented by its President Don Wickham of Hector, New York, who personally went to Washington to present the feelings of his large organization at the House Committee hearing, and filed a statement for the Senate hearing.

Space will not permit the listing of the many chambers of commerce and dozens of business organizations of New York State that have filed statements or sent personal representatives to present the case for free enterprise.

A good example of what happens when State or Federal government mixes into business is the Federal electric power operation through the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). At least 25% of the cost of TVA is paid by the general taxpayer, who receives not one penny in return. As Master Leland Smith pointed out in his statement at the congressional hearing:

"A government constructed and controlled project at Niagara would open the way for government control in all types of enterprise and industry, including the farming industry, and you are all familiar with the fact that the farming industry, especially in New York, would much prefer to do its own thinking.

"Private development at Niagara would involve, I understand, the expenditure of approximately 400 millions of dollars which would be used for the purchase of goods and services necessary to the erection and maintenance of such a development. This, we think, would be much preferred rather than having 400 million of tax exempt bonds issued, because we need the some 23 million tax dollars that would flow from such a development each year."

Who are these representatives who so grossly misrepresent the people? They are not even smart politicians, for except when the people are temporarily misled by propaganda in this Niagara project they are overwhelmingly against the State operation of Niagara, or any other similar enterprises.

The trouble is not all with the Democrats. The Republicans are not free from blame. As a matter of fact, there are altogether too many leaders who should be out of both of these parties and properly labeled as favoring socialism. It's high time the people noted this and vote accordingly.

TOO MANY LAWS, OLD AND NEW

SENATOR Thomas C. Desmond of New York has the right idea. He is trying to get the State Legislature to repeal obsolete laws.

There are also many laws not so obsolete that we would be better off without. No law-abiding citizen can get through a single week without breaking some fool law.

IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU!

ATTENTION is called to Jim Hall's story on Page 1 about his personal visit to Suffolk County, Long Island. Labor unions there are causing potato producers thousands of dollars of loss by picketing and other actions that prevent growers marketing their products.

Every farmer, indeed every American, can well repeat the question one farmer asks in Jim's article: "Is this America?" What indeed are we coming to if farmers have to let their products rot after they are grown because ruthless labor union leaders will not permit them to be marketed?

Make no mistake, whether you grow potatoes or not, this is your problem, for if they can do it to potatoes they can do it to every other product which we grow. Dairymen in the New York milk shed have already had a taste of what happens to milk when New York City drivers go on a strike. The same tactics could close every milk plant—and every other food processing plant—in the United States.

As Jim Hall points out, farmers and their leaders have no quarrel with labor unions as long as they play fair and recognize the principle of the right of every individual to work and to make his own decisions.

One of the gravest dangers of this situation is the spineless attitude of politicians, so many of whom do not dare call their souls their own and who actually play favoritism with labor union leaders in order to get votes. We have heard much in past years about great business monopolies, but the world has never seen a more powerful or a more dangerous monopoly than that of the labor union barons.

ON KEEPING COOL

ON ONE of the hottest days recently a young friend of mine said:

"I've learned the secret of keeping the house cool without air conditioning. We shut it up while it's still cool in the morning, and pull all the curtains."

I didn't tell my friend that that "secret" is almost as old as housekeeping. How pleasant it was to come in from the hot fields on the home farm to Mother's dark, cool "settin' room." But the "secret" didn't always work with those upstairs chambers after the sun had boiled down on the roof all day.

There are some other ways to keep cool that doctors recommend. One is to drink plenty of liquids. I wonder how many of you remember the "switchel" that we made at haying time?

Another rule, particularly for older people, is to be careful to avoid long exposure to sun. Good fans help a lot. Best of all, don't fret about the heat all the time.

FLOWERS THAT GRANDMA GREW

WELL, OUR garden is doing fairly well in spite of the drought. How about yours? We have had fresh "garden sass" of almost every kind, including berries, since early in the season, and, thanks to the dry weather, weeds have been less of a problem than usual.

Particularly interesting is the profuse way in which our flowers have blossomed this year. They aren't quite as tall as usual, but there are more blossoms than ever. The other day we gave a friend a bouquet containing nearly 20 kinds of flowers, and I am sure we could have added five or ten more varieties.

In the winter we went through the catalogs choosing some of the flowers that our grandmothers used to grow and some others that I had never heard of before. We grew the plants in the greenhouse, which gave them a good start, and now they are paying off in beauty.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

EDDIE CANTOR used to tell the story about a farmer who was asked how he was getting along with his farm.

"Not so good," said the farmer. "Things are so bad I can't pay the hired man his wages. So he works until he has enough money coming to buy the farm. Then I work for the hired man until he owes me enough money—then I take the farm back again.

* * *

Farmers will sympathize with the uncle in another one of Eddie Cantor's stories:

"How's your uncle doing with his farm?"

"Not so good. There ain't much money in milk an' eggs any more, so I've been sittin' up nights tryin' to think of somethin' else for the hens an' cows to do."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 15. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROPS: Dry weather is hitting some areas hard, yet total U. S. crop yield is predicted as second highest on record.

Grains: Corn crop is forecast at almost 3.5 billion bu., (16% above last year) second to 1948 crop of 3.6 billion bu. New York's field corn acreage is estimated at 711,000 compared to 704,000 acres last year. **Oats:** Forecast (U.S.) 1.5 billion bu., 1% above last year. New York oat crop estimate is 29,560,000 bu., 10% above last year. **Barley:** U. S., 384 million bu., probably a new record. New York barley crop estimate is 2,976,000 bu., compared to 2,560,000 last year. **Winter Wheat:** Estimate is 663 million bu., 24 million above the June estimate. New York winter wheat estimate is 9,577,000 bu. **Spring Wheat:** Estimate is down 10 million bu. below the June estimate, standing at 197 million bu. **Hay:** Forecast (U. S.) is 109 million tons, which is a record.

POTATOES: The U. S. forecast is for 400 million bu., 44 million bu. above last year. Big increase is in 29 late states, with estimate of 321 million bu., compared to 288 million bu. last year.

New York upstate potato acreage is 42,000 acres, 2,000 less than last year. Long Island acreage is 54,000, up 2,000 from last year.

It has been estimated that the expected potato crop would be 20% above needs and that this 20% must be taken off the market if a satisfactory price is to be obtained. The following seven-point plan has been presented by the National Potato Council:

1. All States should kill vines early to hold down oversize and improve quality. In 1953 Maine killed early and reduced her production from 63,800,000 bu. to 57,720,000, almost 10%.
2. All States should plan to keep culls at home. Feed them if there is no other outlet.
3. All States should go to a 2" minimum.
4. Those States with marketing agreements should request an order calling for stiffer grade requirements, for a 2¼ minimum and exclude oversize. If necessary, cut out part of their two's.
5. Set up community cooperative feed lots where farmers can deliver their potatoes on a profit-sharing basis.
6. Let's ship the best and feed the rest.
7. Let's get together on an all-out drive to increase consumption.

FRUIT: The U. S. commercial apple crop is forecast at 105,560,000 bu., 4% less than last year and 1% below average. The eastern states anticipate a 44.5 million bu. crop compared to 54.2 million bu. last year. The New York commercial apple crop is forecast at 16,500,000 bu., 2% below last year but 17% above the 10-year average.

The U. S. peach crop estimate is 48,479,000 bu., 21% below last year and 30% below average. In New Jersey prospects declined in June but an above average crop is expected. The New York peach crop estimate is 1.3 million bu., 29% above last year, 3% below average.

U. S. pear crop estimate is 30.6 million bu., slightly above last year and 1% below average. New York estimate is 495,000. The New York grape crop is forecast at 78,500 tons, 16% below last year's near-record crop.

LIVESTOCK: The U.S.D.A. forecast of the U. S. fall pig crop is 10% above last ycar and liberal feed supplies are likely to bring big 1956 spring pig crop.

Beef Cattle and calves on feed in 13 major feeding states are 13% above a year ago.

Hens: In June, U.S. poultrymen had 326 million layers, 3% more than a year ago. Culling has been lighter than usual. U. S. June egg production was 7% greater than June last year. —*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

IF I should have the pow'r to say what weather we would get each day, I'd make it mighty dog-gone plain that I demanded frequent rain. Some folks believe the nicest clime is where the sun shines all the time, but I claim there's no finer hour than when we have a summer show'r. Just think of all the joyous things a gentle August rainfall brings: the smell of ozone in the air, a sparkling freshness ev'rywhere, a cleaner look on ev'ry hand, a brighter green across the land, and best of all, a chance for me to set and rest awhile, by gee.



Not ev'rybody shows my love for moisture dropping from above; for instance, soon as drops begin Mirandy goes into a spin; she rushes madly out to get the clothes all in before they're wet, then gallops 'round, despite her heft, a-closing windows right and left. With those chores done, she paces floors and very bitterly deplores the chance that weather fates provide for me to quit my work outside. Her ranting bothers not a bit 'cause quickly I stop hearing it; the sound of rain drowns out her screams and leaves me smiling in my dreams.

EASY! EXCITING! EDUCATIONAL!

ENTER BIG FREE

TRACTOR GIVEAWAY

"BETTER DAYS AHEAD"

CONTEST

Your opportunity to win one of



26 FERGUSON 35 TRACTORS Free!

To be awarded the winner in each of Ferguson's 26 major distribution areas

IT TAKES SO LITTLE TIME TO WIN!

1. Get an official contest entry blank—for all owners of any kind of farm equipment—from your local authorized Ferguson Dealer. Complete details on blank.
2. Receive an on-the-farm demonstration of the Ferguson "35" from your Ferguson Dealer.
3. Fill in the entry blank, including a short statement on "There are BETTER DAYS AHEAD with a Ferguson '35' because..."
4. Mail completed entry blank.

Enter NOW . . . see WHY FERGUSON'S 4-WAY WORK CONTROL is "YEARS AHEAD"



Quadramatic Control

For Lift control, double-acting Draft control, Response control and Position control.

"2-Stage" Clutching

Controls both tractor movement and live PTO with one foot pedal.



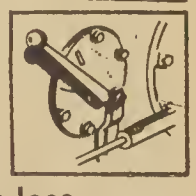


Dual-Range Transmission

Provides six forward, two reverse speeds, fits tractor speed exactly to the work.

Variable-Drive PTO

Provides drives in ratio to tractor ground speed, or to tractor engine speed.



—and other features to let you farm more . . . work less

Get official entry blank with full contest information today from your Ferguson Dealer (CONTEST ENDS SEPT. 30, 1955)

Trenton Meeting Considers

First Step in Federal Milk Order for New Jersey

FROM July 18th to 22nd, with G. Osmond Hyde of the U.S.D.A. as chairman, a milk meeting was held in Trenton, N. J. The purpose of the hearing was to consider statements of interested parties relative to the area in New Jersey that might come under Federal Milk Marketing regulation. There was no cross examination at the hearing, but questions designed to clarify statements were permitted.

Probably within two months there will be a second hearing to discuss areas in states adjoining New Jersey which might be included, and following this there will be a third hearing to discuss the machinery for accomplishing Federal regulation of New Jersey milk. The decision as to what areas in New Jersey will come under the proposed order will be made by Secretary Benson after consideration of the facts presented at the hearing. Then, when a proposed order (or orders) is set up, dairymen affected will vote to accept or reject it.

Witnesses at the recent hearing generally agreed on one point, namely that milk marketing in New Jersey is in an unsatisfactory condition and that some form of Federal order is desirable. But from there on, agreement was noticeable by its absence. Here, briefly, is what various groups proposed:

The United Milk Producers of New Jersey favored an order which will establish uniform price regulation for all milk supplied to and produced within the State of New Jersey. In other words, they advocate a single Federal order covering the entire state and applying only to the State of New Jersey. The organization has 2,100 members or more than one half of the dairymen in New Jersey.

The Interstate Milk Producers Cooperative of Philadelphia through its witnesses urged that New Jersey be considered as two separate divisions, North Jersey and South Jersey. In that connection, a representative of the South Jersey Milk Dealers' Association expressed opposition to putting all New Jersey under the same order. Also, Dr. C. W. Pierce of the Pennsylvania State University testified that North New Jersey and South New Jersey should not be regulated by the same Federal Milk Marketing Order.

The Eastern Milk Producers' Cooperative endorsed the Case Committee's recommendations which include Federal regulation in North Jersey, with a separate order and a market wide pool for ALL counties in the northern part of the State.

The Milk Dealers Association of Northern New Jersey advocated that several counties in southern New York and eastern Pennsylvania be included as a part of the marketing area if a marketing order for all or part of New Jersey is set up. The South Jersey Milk Dealers Association wants Bucks County, Pa. included in any Federal Order for New Jersey.

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency and the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives favor a comprehensive order to include several northern New Jersey counties in the Metropolitan area. The counties to be included as recommended by the three groups are: Bergen, Hudson, Essex, and Union Counties and parts of Passaic, Morris, Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean Counties.

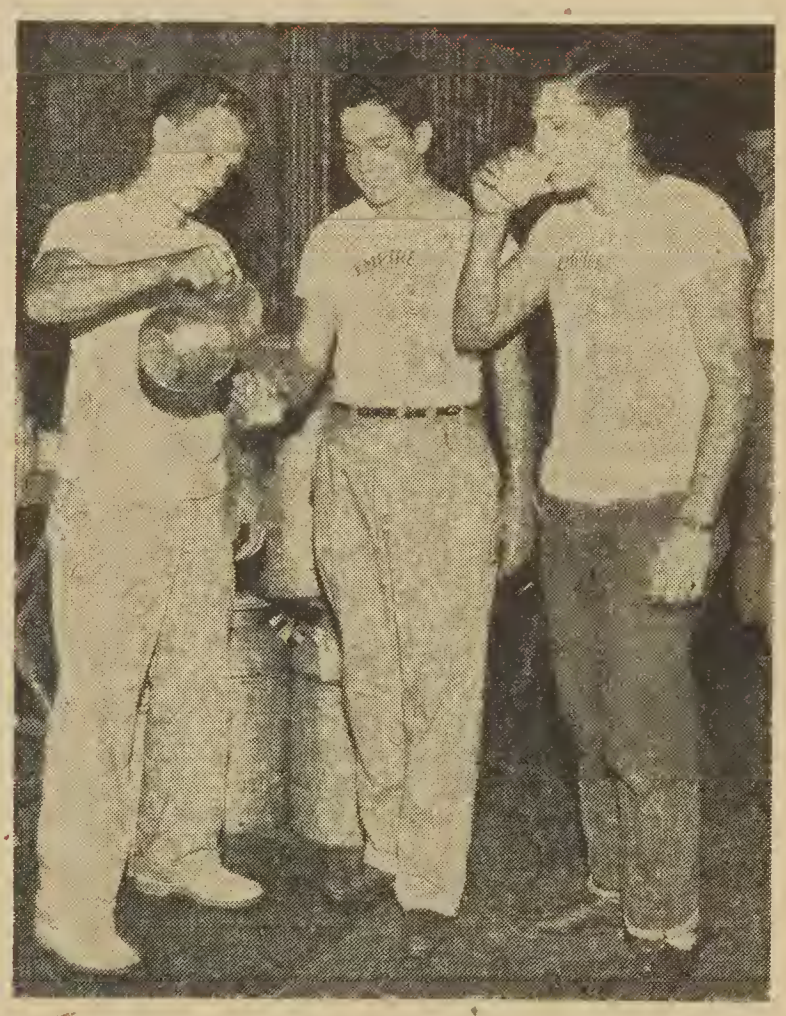
The two big questions which will be aired at another hearing are:

1. Whether there should be a comprehensive order for the New York Metropolitan area including part of Northern New Jersey or whether there should be a separate order or orders for the State of New Jersey.

2. Whether such an order or orders should provide for a market-wide pool to give a uniform price, except for differentials, to all producers supplying the market, or whether there should be a dealers' pool giving a uniform price to all producers shipping to each dealer.

BOYS DRINK MILK

ARJAY GODSTON, 21 Tompkins Circle, Staten Island, right, helps drink some of the 9,000 quarts of fresh milk consumed at the 17th annual Empire Boys' State at Colgate University, June 26 to July 2. Pouring is Ronald Burger, Corning, and receiving is Richard Kahane, Tuckahoe.



The 937 delegates who attended consumed 9020 quarts of milk during their five-day stay, the average consumption per boy for all purposes being almost 2 quarts a day or nearly eight 8 oz. glasses. This is an increase over last year's Boys' State meeting where the boys averaged 1.61 quarts a day at meals and 1.85 quarts a day for all purposes.

The consumed milk was paid for by the Niagara Frontier Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency Inc., Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Assn., coordinated through the farmers' own milk promotion organization, Milk for Health, Inc.

Refrigerator, Freezer, or Air Conditioner DEALERS

NEW YORK

ACCORD	Al Traver
ADAMS	C. N. Snyder & Sons, Inc.
ADDISON	Addison Farm Equipment Co.
AKRON	Ben DeYoung, Inc.
ALBION	Harradine Implement Co.
ALMOND	Jones & Margenfeld
AMENIA	Willsan and Eaton Co.
AMSTERDAM	Shelp & Warner Co.
ALTAMONT	Haward Gage
AUBURN	Barst Brothers
AVON	Avon Farm Equipment Co.
BALDWINSVILLE	Baldwinsville Farm Supply
BALLSTON SPA	Cunningham Farm Supply
BARKER	Merritt White
BATAVIA	Day & Perkins
BATAVIA	Max Pies
BATH	Bath Truck & Tractor Co., Inc.
BELFAST	Howard L. Grastorf
BINGHAMTON	Binghamton Tractor & Impl. Co.
BLISS	Everett Walton
BLOOMING GROVE	W. H. Rudolph, Inc.
BRANT	Thos. C. Chiavetta
BROCKPORT	Bauch Farm Equipment, Inc.
CAMDEN	John Mumford
CANASTOTA	White's Farm Supply
CANDOR	Farm Equipment Store
CANTON	Robinson Farm Equipment
CARTHAGE	Thesier Implement Co.
CATTARAUGUS	L. C. Madsen
CAZENOVIA	J. C. Lucas & Sons
CENTRAL SQUARE	Helinger Farm Store
CHATHAM	William Cone
CHERRY VALLEY	W. E. Shipway & Son
CHURCHVILLE	E. L. Cooney
CINCINNATUS	Hakes Farm Equipment
CLAYTON	Taylor Implement Co.
CLYMER	Clymer Farm Supply, Inc.
COBLESKILL	Jared Van Wagenen & Son
CONEWANGO VALLEY	Valley Food & Meat Market
CONQUEST	Burke's Hdwe. & Garage
CORNING	Arnold's Furniture Inc.
CRARYVILLE	Wilson Bashfard & Son
DELHI	Valley Equipment Co.
DEPOSIT	White's Sales & Service
EDEN	Frank Swartz' Son
ELLENBURG DEPOT	Chilton Bros.
DANSVILLE	K. G. Richmond
DARIEN CENTER	C. V. Ortner & Son
DUNKIRK	B. F.Goodrich, 423 Central Ave.
E. BLOOMFIELD	Bob's Garage
ELLICOTTVILLE	R. B. Moore Supply Co.
FAIRPORT	Arrow Farm Equipment, Inc.
FILLMORE	Pye Tractor & Implement Co.
FISHKILL	Ketcham's Garage
FORT ANN	Fort Ann Sales, Inc.
FRANKLINVILLE	Martiny Brothers
FREDONIA	West Sheridan Supply Co.
FULTON	Oswego County Farm Supply
GASPORT	Lisle & Ricker
GENEVA	C. M. Neilson & Son
GILBERTSVILLE	Musson & Faber
GOWANDA	Ernie's Radio
GOUVERNEUR	W. J. Scott, Inc.
GREENVILLE	Stevens Farm Store, Inc.
HAMBURG	MacDonald Brothers, 27 Main St.
HAMILTON	C. J. Betts
HAMMOND	George O'Leary
HERKIMER	S. C. Legg
HEUVELTON	H. M. Friot & Son
HOLLAND	Lee Joyce & Son
HOMER	J. W. Schenck & Son
HORNELL	Olson Truck & Implement Co.
HORSEHEADS	Wilsan Farm Machinery
ITHACA	Ladislav Mazourek
JAMESTOWN	Haggerty & Anderson
KING FERRY	Gilling & Nedraw, Inc.
KNOWLESVILLE	R. B. Achilles Sales & Service
LAKEWOOD	The Trading Post
LANCASTER	Lancaster Stove & Appliance
LIVONIA CENTER	Day Tractor & Impl. Co.
LOCKPORT	Henry Butz
LOCKPORT	B. F. Goodrich, 32 Main St.
LOWVILLE	Schantz Brothers
LYONS	Schleede Farm Supply
MALONE	Elliott & Hutchins
MARGARETVILLE	Douglas Kelly
MASSENA	T. A. Rickard
MELROSE	Calhoun Equipment Company
MENDON	Saxby Implement Corp.
MIDDLEBURG	River Implement Co., Inc.
MIDDLETOWN	H. L. Ayres
MILLBROOK	Readon Briggs Co., Inc.
MILLERSPORT	Harvey H. Pfennig
MOOERS	Floyd Dragoon
MORAVIA	Kilborne Brothers, Inc.
MORRISVILLE	Geo. Fitzsimmons & Son
MT. MORRIS	Bush Sales & Service
NEWBURGH	Ward, King & Lawrence, Inc.
NEWFANE	Stockwell & Blacklock
NEWPORT	Sanford & Teal Supply
NORTH CREEK	Hewitt Garage Co.
NORTH HOOSICK	Delurey Farm Equipment
NORTH JAVA	Edward J. George
NORTH LAWRENCE	J. A. Wilber & Son
NORWICH	Farm & Garden Supply
NUNDA	Piper & Paine
OLEAN	Chiavetta Brothers
ONEONTA	West End Implement Co.
ORCHARD PARK	Orchard Park Impl. Co., Inc.
PALMYRA	J. S. Blazey
PENN YAN	Smith's Farm Store
PERRY	Walkley Farm Equipment Co.
PHILADELPHIA	E. L. Mosher & Son
PINE PLAINS	Hutchings Farm Equipment
PLATTSBURG	Sullivan Equipment Co.
POTSDAM	Barstow Motors
POUGHKEEPSIE	Lane Farm Supply, Inc.
PULASKI	Butler Brothers
RANDOLPH	Farm & Home Store, Inc.
RANSOMVILLE	R. C. Courter, Inc.
RED HOOK	Keil Farm Supply
ROCHESTER	HW Parts & Equipment Co.
ROME	Rome Supply Co.
ST. JOHNSVILLE	Shelp & Warner General Corp.
SALEM	Salem Farm Supply
SARANAC	J. T. Ryan
SAVANNAH	Carlson Sales
SCHENECTADY	Vogel Bros.
SCHUYLER LAKE	Cushman's Company, Inc.
SCHUYLERVILLE	Nelson S. Pratt
SELKIRK	Mortensen Farm Eq. Co., Inc.
SENECA FALLS	Glanville & Werner
SHERBURNE	R. R. JONES
SILVER CREEK,	Charlie's Gulf Service, 343 Central Ave.
SKANEATELES	M & M Farm Store
SOUTH DAYTON	South Dayton Farm Supply
SPRINGVILLE	Bond & Spittler
STAMFORD	A. W. Demarest & Sons, Inc.
SYRACUSE	Reliable Farm Supply
UTICA	Goodman Motor Sales Co.
UTICA	Horrocks-Ibbotson Company
VERNON	Vernon Farm Supply
WADDINGTON	Hanes & Hanson
WALTON	E. W. Ives & Son, Inc.
WARSAW	Valley Implement, Inc.
WARWICK	Walter Equipment Co.
WATERTOWN	Taylor Implement Co.
WATERVILLE	F. W. Cornelius
WAVERLY	George Coleman
WAYLAND	Morsch Truck & Implement, Inc.
WEBSTER	Russell B. Mason Co., Inc.
WESTFIELD	Meads Farm Store, Inc.
W. HENRIETTA	GS Parts & Equipment Co.
WHITNEY POINT	H. A. Penningroth & Son
WOLCOTT	Jim's Farm Equipment, Inc.
WOODRIDGE	Elliott Motor Sales
YORKSHIRE	Yorkshire Equip. Co., Inc.

MASSACHUSETTS

GREAT BARRINGTON	Pell-Dickinson, Inc.
PITTSFIELD	Goyette Bros.

PENNSYLVANIA

BURTVILLE	R. E. Mundy
CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS	Cambridge Farm Equip.
COCHRANTON	W. L. Dunn
CORRY	Johnson Brothers
ELKLAND	Gleason & Baker
EMPORIUM	Crasby's Servicenter
ERIE	Erie County Implement
GALETON	Gilbert Wenzel
GENESEE	Chapman Burrous
GIRARD	J. Jacobsen & Son
KANE	Gausman's Garage
LIBERTY	Plank & Repard Farm Equipment
MANSFIELD	Stevenson & Hutchinson
MEADVILLE	W. L. Dunn
NORTH EAST	Niklaus Brothers
SPRINGBORO	Staub's Farm Machinery & Supply
SUGAR GROVE	Sugar Grove Farm Sup. Co., Inc.
TITUSVILLE	Ellis R. Day
UNION CITY	Bisbee Implement Co.
WARREN	Hummerick Radio Shop
WELLSBORO	C. H. Dillman & Sons

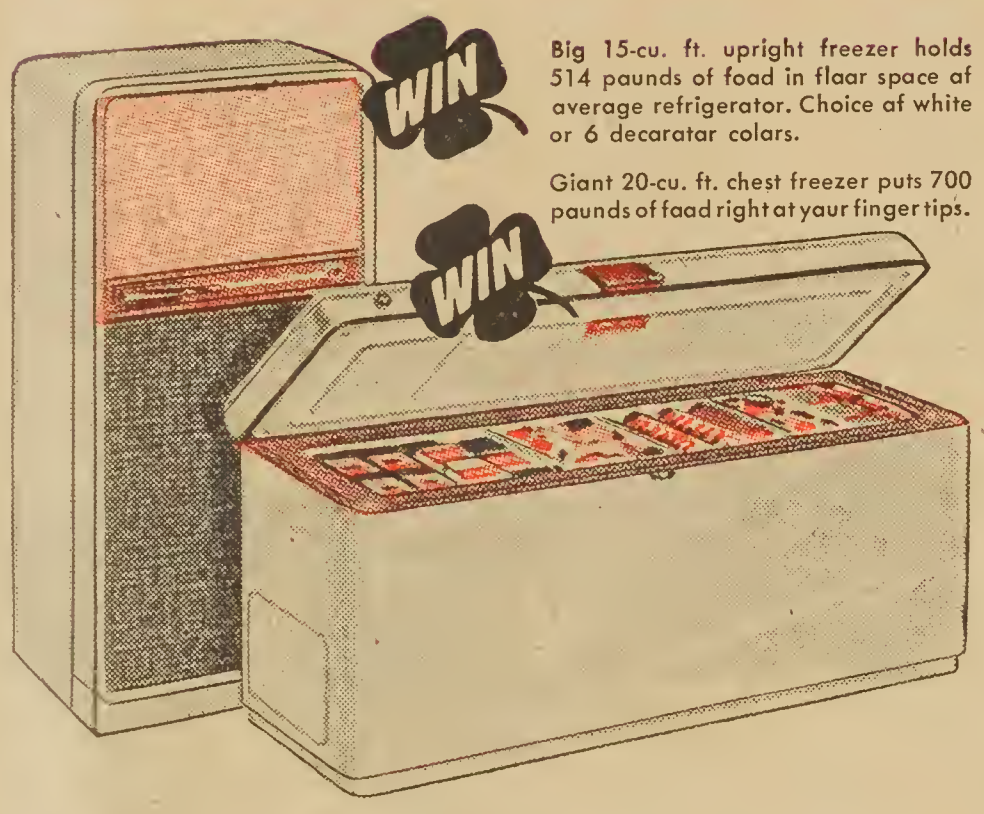
VERMONT

BELLOWS FALLS	Hardy A. Merrill
BRADFORD	Eureka Oil & Hardware Co.
BRATTLEBORO	Furgat Tractor & Equip. Co.
CAMBRIDGE	Estate of T. J. McGovern
DANBY	E. C. Crosby & Sons
ENOSBURG FALLS	H. B. Jones Store
ESSEX JUNCTION	C. E. Brown
GRAND ISLE	Rousseau Bros., Inc.
GROTON	Farm Machine Exchange
HARDWICK	F. J. Houghton
ISLAND POND	A. Laliberty
LYNDONVILLE	E. S. Neville
NEWPORT	W. S. Mitchell
NORTH FERRISBURG	Claflin Brothers
PLAINFIELD	Harley A. Holt
POULTNEY	Williams Machine Co., Inc.
RANDOLPH	A. H. Magalsky
RUTLAND	Seward's Sales & Service
ST. ALBANS	Schibi Farm Supply
WILDER	Roy Lamphere

DEPOSIT YOUR IH SWEEPSTAKES TICKET WITH ANY IH DEALER!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER'S

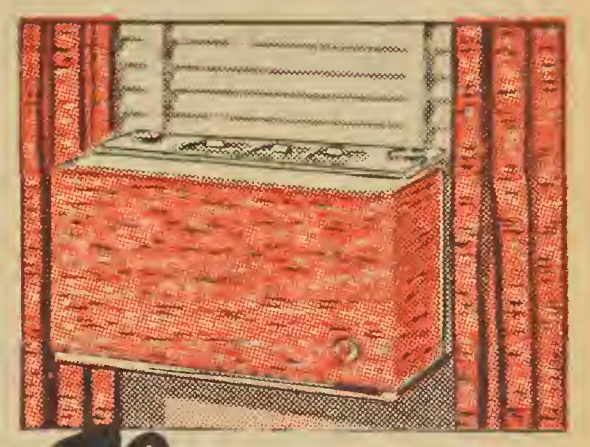
$200,000 SWEEPSTAKES



Big 15-cu. ft. upright freezer holds 514 pounds of food in flaar space af average refrigerator. Choice af white or 6 decaratar colars.

Giant 20-cu. ft. chest freezer puts 700 paunds of faad right at yaur finger tips.





All-Seasans 1 h.p. air conditianer with na-draft cooling, autamatic thermastat. Heats as well as coals.

Big 12-faot refrigerotar fits small kitchens! Decoroted ta match yaur awn calar scheme, ar in gleaming white.

500 WINNERS! 500 FIRST PRIZES!

Win your choice of a New IH Refrigerator, Freezer, or Air Conditioner

NOTHING TO BUY! NO JINGLES TO WRITE!

JUST DEPOSIT YOUR SWEEPSTAKES TICKET WITH ANY IH DEALER!

Five hundred lucky people are going to win first prize in International Harvester's $200,000 Sweepstakes — and one of them might as well be you!

And when you win, you can take your choice of a brand-new 1955 IH refrigerator, upright or chest freezer, or room air conditioner . . . the finest refrigeration products made, each with a retail value of $400 to $500.

All you do is fill in your Sweepstakes Ticket and deposit it with any IH dealer. Drop it in his "Sweepstakes Ballot Box." That's all. No obligation. Simply visit the store — nothing more.

Two drawings — August 15 and September 15. Get your Sweepstakes Ticket in right away!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

See Internatianol Harvester products an "The Holls af Ivy," starring Ronald Colman, CBS-TV. See yaur newspaper far stotion ond time.

250 prizes will be aworded in Sweepstokes clasing August 15, 1955, and 250 prizes will be awarded in Sweepstakes closing September 15, 1955. Winners will be chasen by blindfald drowings by Reuben H. Dannelley Corparatian, Chicaga, whase selections are final. Any resident of cantinentol U. S. A. eligible, except emplayees of Internatianol Harvester Compony, their deolers and dealer salesmen, their odvertising agencies, ond their immediate families. This pramotion subject to federol, stote and locol regulations. Sweepstokes entries connat be occepted in any area in which this type of promatian is prohibited. Na entries occepted fram persans under 16 yeors of age. Winners will be natified by mail. List af winners available at IH dealers' stores fallawing selectian of winners.

COPYRIGHT 1955, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

DEPOSIT YOUR IH SWEEPSTAKES TICKET WITH ANY IH DEALER!

START ENJOYING THEM NOW!

For the best refrigeration products see your IH dealer now. And *remember,* if you are one of 500 Sweepstakes winners you have *your choice of any* of the IH products shown above.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER SWEEPSTAKES TICKET

Print nome and address clearly. Depasit with any IH dealer.

Nome_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

My chaice af the prizes is: M

- ☐ IH Refrigeratar Madel A-120-D
- ☐ IH Upright Freezer Madel AV-15
- ☐ IH Chest Freezer Madel A-20
- ☐ IH Air Canditioner Madel A-1100-D

Use this ticket or a reosanoble facsimile, ar abtoin a free ticket at yaur IH deoler's.



1.
FIVE STAR DOLLY
17234M-1077F-5 yrs.
HIR-365C-2X

2.
OLD HOMESTEAD COUNTESS
14525M-875F-SR3
HIR-305C-2X



3.
POND ACRE FARM'S IRENE
16030M-946F-JR3
HIR-365C-2X

4.
POND ACRE FARM'S STARDUST
12727M-774F-JR2
HIR-365C-2X

At Pond Acre Farm . . .

4 FIRST PLACE National Class Leaders On WIRTHMORE 14 FITTING RATION

The Pond Acre Farm herd of registered Guernseys, owned by Miss Helen S. Hyland, of Craryville, New York, has moved fast since its start six years ago.

In addition to the four recent world records mentioned above, the herd has distinguished itself by consistent high production.

In the 1954-1955 D.H.I.A. year just completed, the farm's 57.6 cows averaged 12,900 lbs. milk, 692 lbs. fat on 2X.

The world record cows, like the others in the herd, received no special care in making their great records. They ran with the herd and were machine milked all the way.

The entire Pond Acre Farm herd is fed Wirthmore 14 Fitting Ration as a grain supplement to high quality roughage.

WIRTHMORE POULTRY · DAIRY · STOCK FEEDS

WIRTHMORE FEEDS

505 Washington St. **MALDEN 48, MASS.**

NYABC Technicians Average Better Than 5 Years' Experience

During its fifteenth year just completed, NYABC maintained a conception rate of 72%, based on 60-90 day non-returns, on a record high of 367,630 first services. Contributing to this outstanding record are NYABC's 189 technicians, with an average of better than five years' experience in artificial breeding.

If you live in New York or Western Vermont, you can get information on how experienced NYABC technicians can help your herd breeding program. See your technician, or write:

BOX 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. **ITHACA, N. Y.**



Roger Forgues and Vo-Ag instructor Bruce Gaylord discuss plans for the farm.

A. A. Foundation Sets Sights for 6,000 Rural Youth

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE American Agriculturist Foundation made Aehievement Awards this year to 648 boys and girls in vocational agrieulture and homemaking in high schools of the northeastern states. A total of nearly 6000 have received this Award in recent years. The Award is made for high seholarship, achievement, and all-around good citizenship. This project has for its goal the encouragement of young men and women in agriculture and homemaking to set their sights high and to make the most of their talents and opportunities.

To me nothing is more inspiring than to see these young folks comc forward at commencement time, or at some other latc school year event, and receive this Foundation Award.

A typieal Ameriean Agriculturist Foundation winner is Sandra MeCasland of Moriah High School, Essex County, New York. Sandra's teacher and prineipal nominated her for the American Agriculturist Foundation Award in homcmaking because she has

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

You can't make dollars with your quarters on an easy chair.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

aceomplished mueh with little in the way of opportunity. Sandra's mother died and her home was broken up. Hcr love for ehildren is shown by the faet that for two years she has helped with the first grade luneh period. Outside of school she has found time to help with the PTA programs for children's reading and hobbies, and she takes eare of the little ones in the church nursery.

Sandra had not expeeted any prize, so the announeement of her winning the Foundation Award was a complete and exhilarating surprise to her. In speaking of Sandra's affeetion for children, her teacher, Mrs. Elizabcth P. Cornwall, commented: "No one had bctter be mean to a child when Sandra is around!"

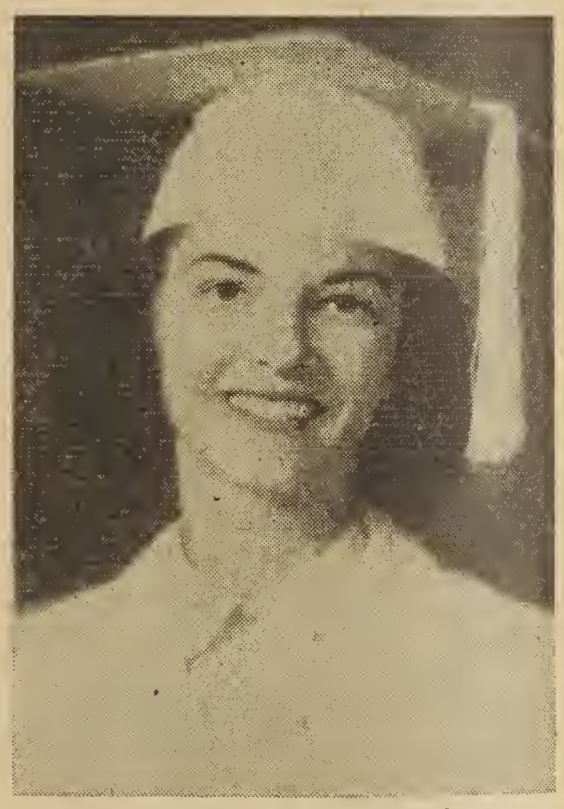
Sandra plans to continue her work with children by taking teaeher training at the New York State College for Teachers at Plattsburg.

Violet W. Chatfield sends us the following story of anothcr American Agriculturist Foundation Award winner:

"Presentation of the American Agriculturist annual farm youth award at Middlebury High School in Vermont this year revealed an inspiring and unusual story of perseverance, courage, and hard work.

"Young Roger Forgues was a freshman in high school baek in 1953 when a sudden heart attaek took the life of his father, Lucien Forgues, and left the boy to be the man of a family which included his mother, Emma, and two younger brothers and a sister. Leaving a much larger farm, the family had just moved to the Cornwall village farm of 110 aeres so that Roger could attend Middlebury High School, and thc other children go to parochial school.

"With characteristic decision, the boy immediately offered to quit school and take over the farm. But through the help and interest of his mother and the high school faculty and the wise guidance of his Vo-Ag teacher, Bruce Gaylord, a plan was drawn up to keep



Miss Sandra McCasland

Roger in school and still let him operate the farm.

"Since modern Vo-Ag education plaees great stress on practical field application of class-learned teehniques, the program was ideally suited to serve both thc Forgues family and the students.

"Through the eooperation of Otter Creek Distriet of the Soil Conservation Service, a large pond has been dug just back of thc barn whieh furnishes water for stock and excellent fire protection. These and other modern developments arc welcomed by the young man, who is eager and enthusiastic to rceeive the newer and more efficient methods of farm management.

"Mrs. Forgucs is proud of her 16-year-old son, and takes a real interest in the farm affairs. Though all major decisions are made only after a family round-table discussion, she allows the boy a free hand in managing the farm and arranging the work schedule.

"Far from showing neglect of his other school subjeets, Roger has made

(Continued on Opposite Page)

A.A. FOUNDATION SETS SIGHTS FOR 6,000 RURAL YOUTH

(Continued from Opposite Page)

an enviable, better-than-average record for class attendance. Early responsibility has made him mature for his age, and he has voluntarily passed up such previously anticipated pleasures as sports and many social events in order to keep up his work.

"Yet the boy has many friends among his fellows, for he has served this past year as treasurer of the Junior Class, and president of the Middlebury Chapter of Future Farmers of America. He has been elected to the yearbook staff for next year. In 1954, he was one of Vermont's youth delegates to the American Institute of Cooperation at Ithaca, New York. Fishing is his chief hobby, and he occasionally finds a few hours to spend with rod and reel accompanied by his small shadow, four-year-old Henry, who adores his big brother.

"Undaunted fortitude and industry such as has been shown repeatedly by this Vermont lad and others of the Future Farmers throughout the nation, are an encouraging and optimistic omen for the future of grass roots America."

— A. A. —

Caribbean Cruise — January 5-20

IF YOU have ever traveled with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, then you can't possibly know what a wonderful experience it is! And even if you have had the fun of traveling with us before, you cannot picture the perfection of the Caribbean Cruise we have planned for you in cooperation with the Travel Service Bureau of Brookline, Massachusetts, the folks who do such a marvelous job of directing our European tours.

Aboard the new modern transatlantic liner, the S.S. Homeric, we will leave New York City on January 5 and sail away into a real fairyland of luxurious living, relaxation, wonderful fun, good friends, and fascinating sightseeing in six famous Caribbean ports. We'll visit Havana, Kingston, Port au-Prince, Panama Canal, Curacao, and Cartegena on the coast of South America. Most Caribbean cruises charge the passengers extra for shore excursions and tips, but on this cruise the all-expense ticket covers everything — even your steamer chair.

We really can't begin to tell you all the delights and advantages of this AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Caribbean Cruise. You will have to send for the illustrated itinerary and read about it in detail. The itinerary is free, and you can get a copy by writing today to E. R. Eastman, editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y. In the itinerary is a plan of our boat. You can pick out just the stateroom you want, at the price you wish to pay. But don't delay! Reservations are coming in fast, and the carly ones are getting their choice of staterooms.

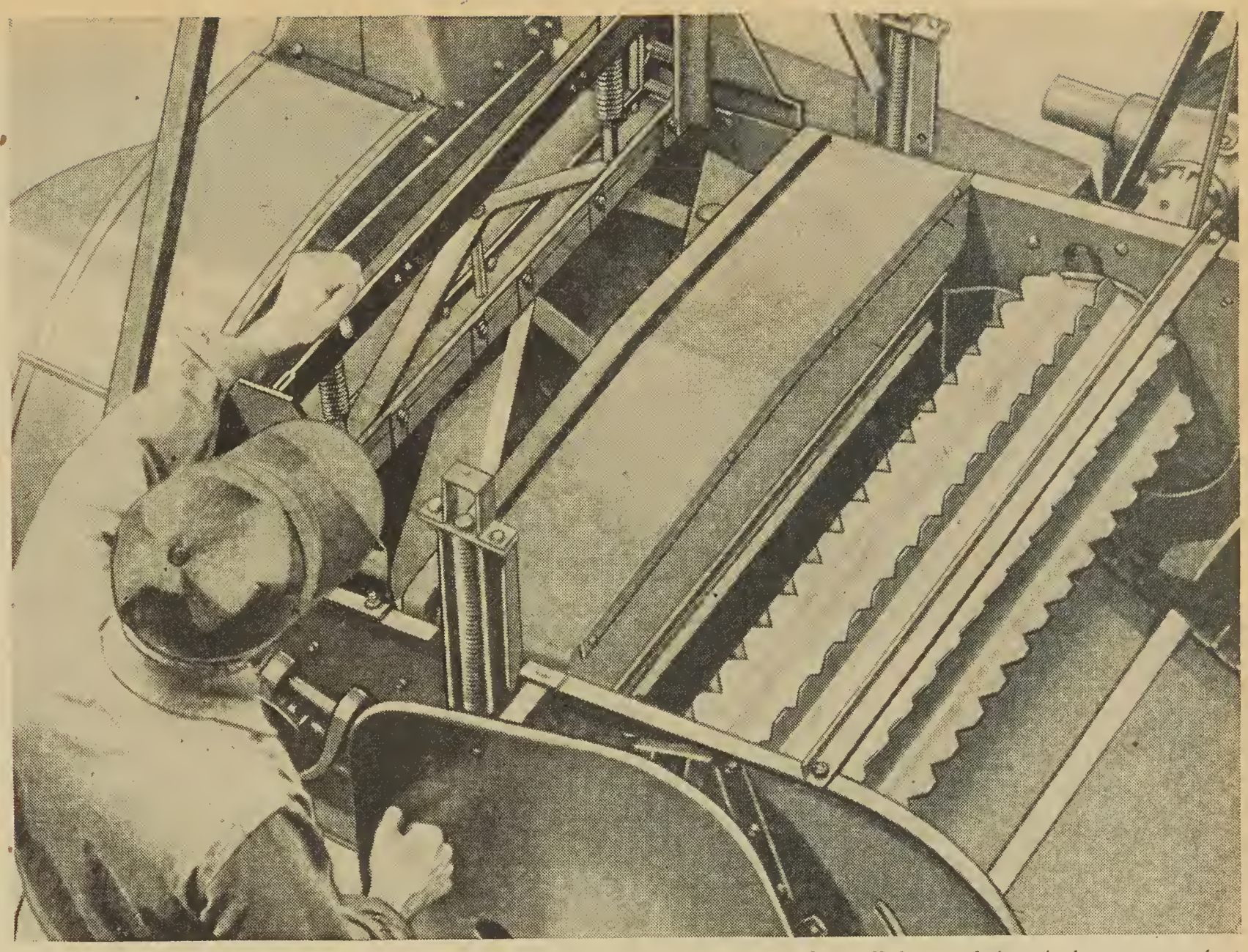
E. R. EASTMAN, *Editor*
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Caribbean Cruise, January 5—January 20, 1956.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print name and address



The Forage Clipper cuts clean all day . . . brings in forage crops fast

Sharpens in minutes . . . cuts cleaner all day

Massey-Harris Forage Clipper

MASSEY-HARRIS chopper knives sharpen with the cylinder right in place. No heavy lifting. No trips to town. No readjustments. It's easy, simple, fast . . . a matter of minutes. Just attach the hone and a few whirls of the P.T.O. or engine and your Forage Clipper has keen-cutting knives.

And you know what a difference sharp knives mean in heavy growth, tough hybrid corn. No choking, fewer slugs, less power, bigger capacity — clean cuts, the length you want for feeding or curing.

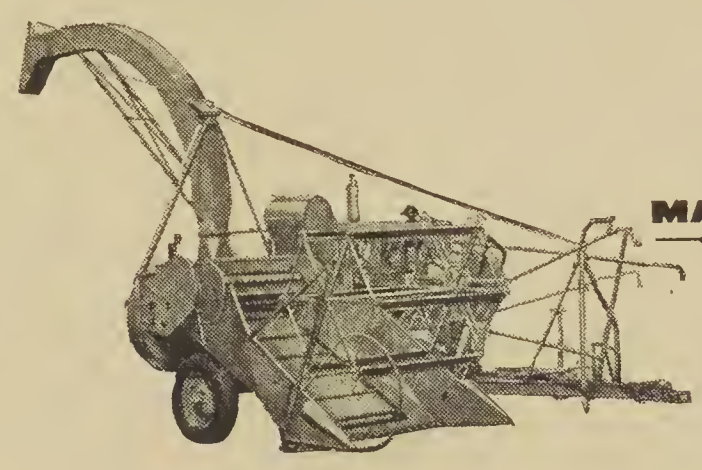
This is why a Massey-Harris cleans a field so fast . . . let's you move right along getting more of your crop in the early or pre-bloom stage.

The Forage Clipper suits *your* way of putting up forage. It cuts, chops, loads a standing crop, picks up windrows, takes off corn, maize and other row crops for forage . . . chopped or unchopped.

There is economy in the work you save. You and the Forage Clipper take the place of a whole crew. One man, one simple field operation and the crop is ready for the feed bunk, mow, or silo.

You get to know its capacity the minute you see it work. It takes a controlled flow through the 36-inch cylinder, cuts it to selected lengths and delivers it to the wagon with less milling in the fan.

Your Massey-Harris dealer has complete details. See him soon — he'll show you why the Massey-Harris Forage Clipper is outstanding for performance, capacity. For folder write Massey-Harris, Dept. H-85, Racine, Wisconsin.



Available with cutter-bar and reel, 5-ft. pickup, and with 1-row corn table.

MAKE IT A **Massey-Harris**

Take a Better Look... at a Better Buy

SEE YOUR NEARBY MASSEY-HARRIS DEALER FOR ALL YOUR FARM EQUIPMENT NEEDS

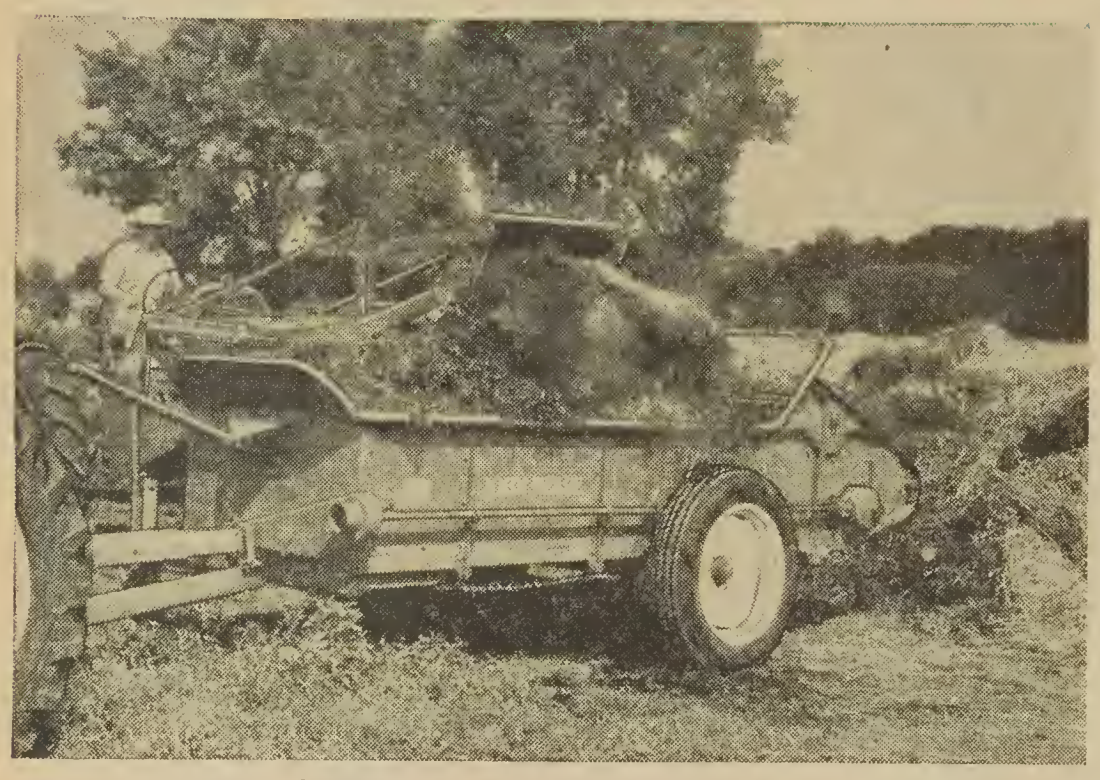
NEW YORK

ALEXANDER.....Wiktor's Garage
ANDOVER....Leon's Sales & Service
BELMONT.....Belvidere Auto Parts
BILLINGS.....Francis Ryan, Inc.
BOSTON ..... M. J. Emerling
CANANDAIGUA.....Donald Howard
CHAMPLAIN.....Raymond Bedard
CHEEKTOWAGA..... Fronckowiak Motor Sales
CLINTON.....George Marsh
COHOES....Emerick Farm Equip. Co.
DAVENPORT..Durward MacCracken
EARLVILLE.....Earlville Farm Sales
EAST AURORA.....Circle Motors
ELLENBURG DEPOT.....S. L. Drown & Son
FILLMORE.....L. L. Babbitt
FRANKLINVILLE.....C. A. Phillips & Son, Inc.
GREIGSVILLE..Parnell S & S (Piffard)
HAMMONDSPORT....Kolo's Sales & Service
HEMLOCK.....John Dooley & Son
HOMER.....W. J. Price & Sons
HORNELL.....Thacher Brothers
ITHACA, Rt. 1.....Moravec Garage
JEFFERSONVILLE ..... Jeffersonville Garage
JOHNSON CITY, Rt. 2..Lloyd Mason
KEESEVILLE.....Thompson's Mach. & Welding
KIRKVILLE..... Mabie Bros.
LEROY.....F. W. Bickford
MILLERTON....Sco-Land Farm Mach.
NAPLES.....C. W. Guile
NEW HAMPTON....Sosler Bros. Gar.
NORTH JAVA....Java Farm Supply
PORT JERVIS.....Runal's Garage & Son
PULASKI....Bouvier's Farm Supplies
RANSOMVILLE..Walter R. Peterson
RIVERHEAD, L. I.....Rolle Brothers
STERLING.....Matson Lumber Co.
STONE RIDGE....George Von Bargen
TROUPSBURG.....Elbert Potter
VALATIE.....Heins Equipment Co.
VERONA..Halder's Farm Equip. Co.
WALLKILL....Wallkill Farm Supplies
WATERLOO Finger Lakes Equip. Co.
WATERTOWN....Northern Impl. Co.
WEEDSPORT....O. Jorolemon & Sons

NEW JERSEY

BLAIRSTOWN.....Rusweiler's Gar.
BRIDGEBORO.....Fortnum Motor Co.
DEERFIELD STREET.....Ackley's Gar.
HIGHTSTOWN.....Hight's Farm Equip. Co.
MONROEVILLE..Rudolph J. Franzen
MONTAGUE, N. J., P.O. Port Jervis, N. Y.....William Reinhardt & Son
NESHANIC STATION .... J. S. Covert
PEMBERTON.....J. G. Montgomery
STEWARTSVILLE.....Esposito Farm Machinery
WICKATUNK.....Conover Brothers
WOODSTOWN.....Rudolph Franzen

BUILT FOR
Heavy LOADING
AND
High-Speed UNLOADING



Rugged JOHN DEERE
Manure Spreaders

JOHN DEERE Manure Spreaders are built to stand up under modern loading and spreading conditions. They can really take the pounding that is dished out from heavy mechanical loading. They give you a wide, even spread—heavy or light—at speeds up to 6 mph.

King-Size Model "N" for Large Operations

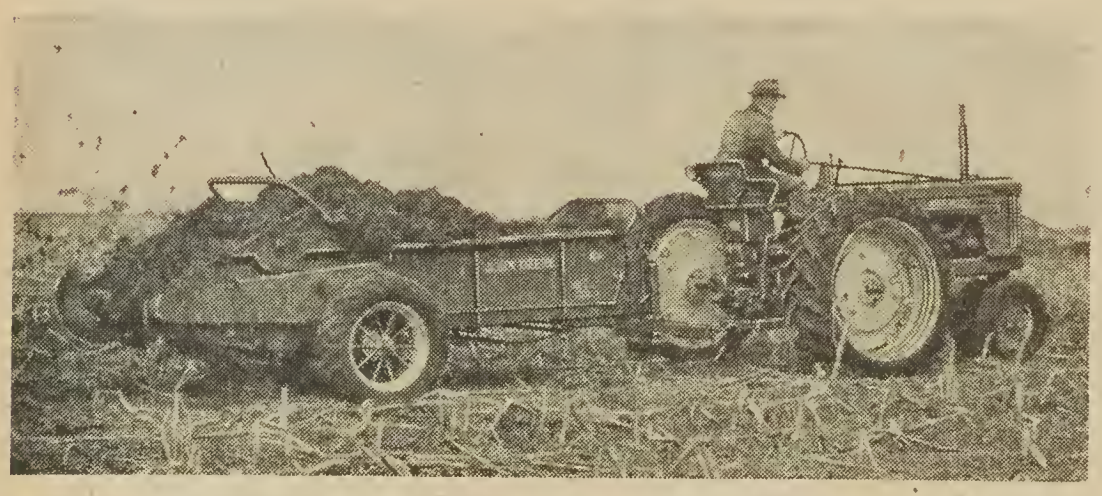
The 120-bushel, PTO-driven John Deere Model "N," shown above, is designed for large feeders and dairymen who haul a lot of manure and want to do the job quickly and efficiently.

Wood sides and bottom to resist manure and phosphate acids . . . heavy-duty hitch frame . . . side frames, cross frames, and side braces of heavy angle iron . . . armored steel side-flares and arch-pipe to protect sides and beaters while loading . . . heavy-duty steel axle . . . beaters that run on high quality draft- and wear-reducing roller bearings—these and many other extra-value features add up to make the John Deere Model "N" a durable, long-lived spreader that cuts spreading costs to the very minimum.

Rugged Model "L" for Low-Cost, Dependable Spreading

The regular ground-driven John Deere Model "L" Spreader, shown below, is ideal for the average size farm. It's a quality spreader giving you all the long-life and good-work features of the Model "N," with the exception of PTO drive.

See your John Deere dealer for the spreader that best fits your needs.



SEE YOUR JOHN DEERE DEALER

JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Send for FREE Literature

JOHN DEERE ● Moline, Ill. ● Dept M-34

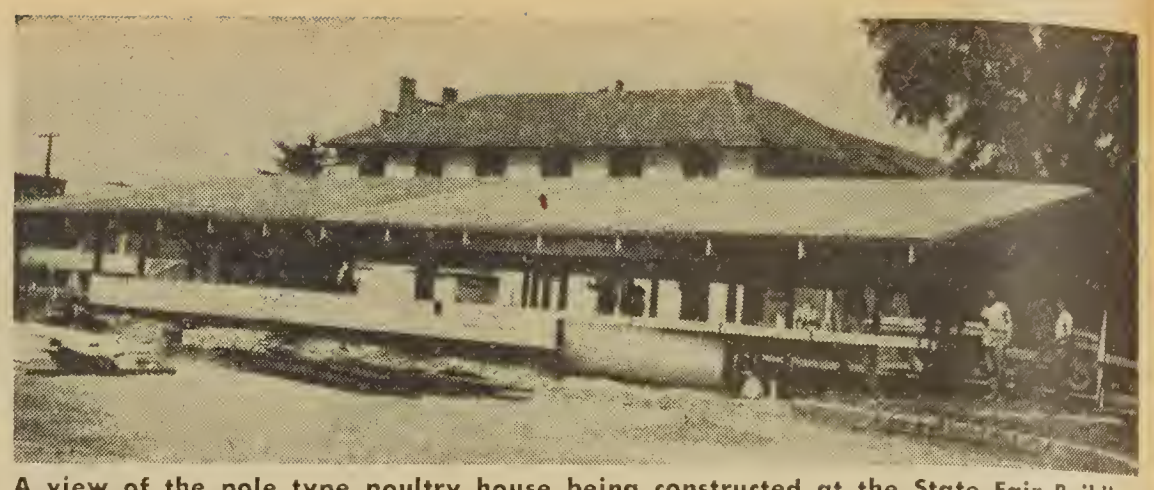
Please send me your free illustrated folder on the John Deere Model "N" ☐; the Model "L" ☐ Spreader.

*Name*_____

*R.R.*_____ *Box*_____

*Town*_____

*State*_____



A view of the pole type poultry house being constructed at the State Fair Building at Syracuse. It will be completed before fair date.

The Poultry House of the Future

ANOTHER unit of the farmstead at the New York State Fair Grounds will be completed for this year's Fair. It is a modern one-story, pole-constructed poultry house, insulated and furnished with Thermopane windows for solar heating.

The 84' x 36' building has a pen 36' x 60' which will be furnished with the latest in poultry equipment. A pit 2' deep and 8' wide lengthwise through the center of the house will have a mechanical cleaner which will load droppings onto a spreader outside the building. Over this pit will be the mechanical mash feeder, waterer, and the roosts. The biggest percentage of droppings will fall into this 8' pit.

The modern roll-away nests will be on the north side of the pen. If possible, a mechanical belt may be installed to carry eggs into the egg room, although changes that this mechanical device can be built before fair time are slim. The latest word in egg rooms, 24' x 36', will be on the east end of the building. It will include egg-grader, egg washer, mechanical egg cooler, and storage of grain for the automatic mash feeder.

The pen stable unit, built last year, will be in operation, along with the poultry house which is being built this year. There will be about 30 cows in the pen barn and approximately 800 hens in the poultry house.

Next year's plans include an up-to-the-minute farm home as the third unit of the farmstead. The farmstead is being made possible by the contributions of materials and money by various industries, and by the cooperation of the New York State Fair which supplies labor for the building.

Defoliating Red Kidney Beans

(The Miller Act which became effective July 22 does not have a section on defoliants. However, under the Act, the Food and Drug Administration may seize most food crops appearing on the market containing deleterious materials above permitted tolerances. Colleges and manufacturers have asked the Food and Drug Administration for a ruling on defoliants and farmers will be advised as soon as that ruling is received. Some scientists believe that the possibility of finding deleterious substances on bean seed is very remote.)

ACCORDING to Alvin R. Hamson, extension specialist in Vegetable Crops, College of Agriculture at Cornell, Endothal, Shed-A-Leaf, Magron and Potassium Cyanate can be used as recommended by the manufacturers for defoliating dry beans but may be subject to the Food and Drug decision.

Professor Hamson says there are prospects for wide use of the defoliants to:

1. Hasten maturity time for planting a late or cover crop.
2. To dry beans to 18% moisture or less to reduce dockage and storage problems.
3. Eliminate drying of beans in windrows. After proper defoliation, beans may be threshed directly after pulling.
4. Reduce "pick" of immature beans by defoliating before frost. He says this is particularly important if beans are well fertilized with nitrogen or were planted late.
5. Hasten maturity of late areas in the field so that threshing can be done at one time.

Of the following materials which are all on the recommended list for Red Kidney beans, Shed-A-Leaf is the only one cleared for White beans.

Endothal at 2 to 4 quarts per acre. (2 quarts when temperature is over 80°, 3 quarts at 70 to 80°, 4 quarts at 60 to 70°. Do not spray when the temperature is under 60°.

Shed-A-Leaf, 1½ to 2 gallons per acre, or Shed-A-Leaf dry powder, 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

Potassium Cyanate, 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

Magron, 3 quarts to the acre.

Endothal causes the leaves to fall from the plant, leaving stems and pods, especially at the lower rates of application recommended by the manufacturer, such as 2 quarts per acre. Some drying of the leaves which remain attached to the plant results from higher rates of application of Endothal, however, dessieation is not anywhere near so complete with this material as the Shed-A-Leaf or Potassium Cyanate. Endothal works best on leaves which are starting to turn yellow or on fields which are nearly mature. If it is used on more immature fields, the higher rate should be recommended. Because of the gradual action of Endothal, it is the least likely of the three materials to reduce yield if applied too early.

Shed-A-Leaf, also a true defoliant, at the lower rates of application is more effective on green foliage and becomes a rather effective dessicant at rates of about two gallons per acre. It generally works better on foliage which is somewhat greener than when the foliage has become yellow. It acts somewhat faster than Endothal, but should not be applied until the plants are fairly mature to prevent the possibility of reducing yield.

Potassium Cyanate dries the leaves leaving them attached to the plant. They drop after being dessicated, so in this sense it is a defoliant. Potassium Cyanate is faster than Endothal or Shed-A-Leaf, and should not be recommended on immature beans. It works somewhat better on green foliage and is also quite active as foliage starts to yellow.

Magron—This material works a little faster than Shed-A-Leaf, and 3 quarts of it to the acre has about the same results as two gallons of Shed-A-Leaf. It also should be applied when the plants are fairly mature to prevent the possibility of yield reduction.

Professor Hamson says any row crop sprayer may be used to apply recommended quantities of the materials in 30 gallons of water per acre.

15 Million Additional Milk Dollars!

FROM WHERE?

The Pockets of New Jersey Producers?

IS THIS WHAT YOU WANT?

Open Letter to New York Producers from New Jersey Producers

Dear Fellow Dairymen:

It appears to us that you are being filled with propaganda about a fantastic 15 million dollars waiting for you at the end of the rainbow and all that is necessary for you to do to get it is to follow certain New York Cooperatives down the road to a Comprehensive Order designed to confiscate part of North Jersey into New York Order 27. It seems extremely necessary, since hearings are under way to settle, or at least, try to settle some of our mutual milk problems, that all producers, whether living in New York, Pennsylvania or New Jersey, take a realistic look at a proposed solution that has been widely circulated.

There is only one way milk producers can survive and live with any degree of prosperity comparable with other occupational enterprisers and that is to insist that our cooperative leaders work for prices to be returned to producers according to the use made of our milk. If milk is sold as fluid, it should return the Class I price to dairymen wherever they live and regardless of where the milk is sold. The widespread sales of I-C and unregulated milk are the crux of the problem for all dairymen whether they live in the New York area, or the New Jersey area. A Comprehensive Order joining parts of North Jersey with Order 27 will not correct this situation.

It is only good common sense for farmers, who pay the cost of operating our organizations, to demand that they bargain for improved milk prices on the basis of economic fairness and integrity wherever the farmer resides rather than upon selfish interests which might better the welfare of one group at the expense of another. A Comprehensive Order including Northern New Jersey can only improve the lot of the New York farmer at the expense of the New Jersey farmer.

There is no question that any Federal regulation in New Jersey will improve the welfare of New York producers. There is no question that a Comprehensive Order will lower prices to New Jersey producers for their milk. The question is: How can both producers receive prices which will return adequate and commensurate repayment for the investment and labor?

It can be done by a separate State-Federal Order covering the entire state of New Jersey, leaving no part of the market open for the devastating effects of I-C or unregulated milk, and by well planned amendments to the New York Order which with producer insistence can compel co-operatives to promote the interests of dairymen rather than the interests of milk handlers.

From the point of view of all producers in the area, the following facts merit consideration: Any State-Federal regulation in New Jersey must —

1. Provide a realistic marketing area for New Jersey in which all milk in the entire State would be regulated.

2. Equalize product cost to handlers according to the use made of the milk.

3. Provide, in the market setup, regulation of all dealers selling milk in the market.

4. Protect all milk produced for all New Jersey markets from the unfair competition of 1-C and unregulated milk.

5. Improve the price return to all producers for the New Jersey market by raising the price of cheap milk now being sold in New Jersey by Dairymen's League and others to its full Class I price and not by drastically lowering the price of some producers in order to increase the low New York Order uniform price.

Give these things some serious thought and study. The UMP program is designed to accomplish all of these things with a minimum of complexity.

A Separate Order for the entire State of New Jersey operating under the handler pool method of paying producers will gain YOU more than a comprehensive order, and without taking the money from the pockets of other farmers who produce milk for the New Jersey market.

UNITED MILK PRODUCERS OF NEW JERSEY

(PAID ADVERTISEMENT)

The Man Who Didn't Listen



Sometimes he cuts his last row of hay as the first drops of a hard rain begin to fall. Or else, he loses many dollars in fruit damage by picking too late.

To avoid being this man, and get accurate weather reports and forecasts that take some of the gamble out of farming, tune in

Rural Radio Network's

WEATHER ROUNDUP

From observation points throughout the state, local weather conditions are broadcast. Following this, a forecast for the entire area is made direct from the U.S. Weather Bureau by one of its expert meteorologists.

WEATHER ROUNDUP is brought to you

MONDAY ● WEDNESDAY ● FRIDAY
MORNINGS BY

ATLANTIC
ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

On Your AM Radio		On Your FM Radio	
Binghamton	WNBF	Bristol Center	WRRE
Buffalo	WKBW (7:30 a.m.)	Cherry Valley	WRRC
Elmira	WELM	DeRuyter	WRRD
Ithaca	WHCU	Ithaca	WRRA
Jamestown	WJTN	Massena	WMSA-FM
Massena	WMSA	Niagara Falls	WHLD-FM
Niagara Falls	WHLD	Olean	WHLD-FM
Olean	WHDL	Scranton	WEJL
Plattsburg	WEAV (7:25 a.m.)	Troy	WFLY
Rochester	WHAM (7:45 a.m.)	Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM
Schenectady	WGY (8:05 a.m.)	Watertown	WWNY-FM
Poughkeepsie	WKIP	Wethersfield	WRRL
Newburgh	WGNY		
Syracuse	WHEN		
Utica-Rome	WRUN (7:30 a.m.)		
Walton	WDLA		
Watertown	WWNY (7:35 a.m.)		
Scranton	WQAN		

Air Time Is 7:15 a.m. Unless Otherwise Noted

New York State Soil Conservation Winners

FIRST place winner in the competition for annual New York State soil conservation awards is the Yates County Soil Conservation District. Elmer F. Grow, R. D. 1, Middlesex, is chairman of the board of directors.

Harry Green of Dundee was selected as the outstanding farmer-cooperator in the grand award winning district.

Second place honors for the state were won by the Madison County Soil Conservation District, Burton Hall, R. D. 3, Canastota, chairman. Named as outstanding farmer-cooperators were E. W. and W. L. Durfee of Chittenango.

Grow and Green, the two New York representatives of the first place district, along with 98 winners from the other 47 states, will be guests of the sponsor, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., on a vacation trip to Litchfield Park, Ariz., next fall.

The first and second place districts each will receive a bronze plaque as a permanent symbol of their achievement at a state meeting of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts later this year. All members of the governing bodies and the outstanding farmer-cooperators of the two districts will be presented framed certificates of achievement.

The national program entered its third year on May 1, with the beginning of a new competition that will run until March 31, 1956.

— A. A. —

POULTRYMEN'S GET-TOGETHER

Nearly 500 poultrymen and turkeymen heard the experts point to new methods for their industry at the July 12-13 Poultrymen's Get-together at Cornell University.

Hatcherymen, attending the most crucial meeting of their 20-year-old Poultry Improvement Board of N. Y., Inc., voted three to one to continue the breeding program of the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plan. Newly elected directors were Robert Marshall of Ithaca, renamed chairman after a year's absence; Henry Fryer of Greenwich, N. Y.; and Russell Ryor of Calcium, N. Y. Gail Perryman, Saratoga Springs, was named vice chairman.

The New York State Turkey Association plans a Sept. 17 meeting at Roseland Park, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Family groups brought attendance at the Big Chicken Fry to almost 1,000 who filled up on chicken fried from the world's largest frying pan, which holds 1,000 broiler halves at once.

Picked to reign as poultry queen at the State Fair was a tall brunette 4-H'er, 18-year-old Betty Jane Comar of Glens Falls. John Huttar, Ithaca G.L.F. poultry specialist was named "Outstanding Poultryman of the Year," and Duncan Hines, Ithaca, was appointed Honorary Head Rooster of the National Chicken Club.

— A. A. —

"READ THE LABEL" CONTEST

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR has a new prize contest this year, open to all residents of New York State. It's called READ THE LABEL, and the rules are simple. You just collect 15 labels taken from things you buy—foods, clothing, household supplies, etc. — which give information helpful in buying or using the product (labels other than brand names or trademarks). Underline words or phrases which you think are helpful and mark with an X any information required by law. Mount the labels singly or together and send them to: Consumer Counsel, Harriet May Mills Bldg., New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

All entries must be received by August 20, 1955. First, second and third prizes in amounts of $10, $5, and $3, respectively, will be awarded to winners on basis of variety and range covered by the labels, ease with which they can be read, case with which information can be understood and directions followed, and accuracy and appearance of the entry.

Why not enter this interesting contest, and when you visit State Fair next month stop at the Consumer Counsel exhibits in the Women's Building where the winning labels will be displayed, and where you'll get expert advice on "How to Know Your Products" and "Get Your Money's Worth."

— A. A. —

SAWMILL OPERATORS' SCHOOL

Two conferences for sawmill operators are scheduled for August. One is at the Richland Lumber Co., Richland, N. Y., August 25 and 26, 1955, and the other at the Northern Pine Lumber Co., Ft. Edward, N. Y., August 29 and 30, 1955. The fee for a two-day course is $15.00 and registration is restricted to 25 at each school. If you are interested, write for details and registration blanks to Professor Kenneth C. Compton, Dept. of Forest Utilization, State University of New York, College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.

— A. A. —

PROMOTION FOR JOHN BABCOCK

John Babcock, who for some years was co-author of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff, has been appointed to the executive staff of the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation as Director of the newly formed Town & Country Division. Our congratulations go to John and we are sure that we will be joined by thousands of readers of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff.

John will be responsible for the development of programs, promotion and sales of Crosley's activities as they pertain to rural communities and small towns. From 1949 to 1951 John was Associate Farm Program Director of WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio, and from then until his present appointment he has been Public Relations Manager and later Sales Promotion Manager for the New Idea Equipment Company.

— A. A. —

STATE FAIR ADVISORY BOARD

COMMISSIONER Daniel J. Carey of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets recently appointed the State Fair Advisory Board which will assist in making plans for the 1955 exposition at Syracuse September 3-10.

The nine members are: Lewis S. Bell, Interlaken; Harry Ehle, Sr., Liverpool; Edmund J. Keane, Syracuse; James M. Beirmeister, Troy; Robert G. Soule, Syracuse; Paul Williams, Walton; Seymour K. Rodenhurst, Theresa; Warren W. Hawley, Batavia, and Dr. Helen G. Canoyer, Ithaca.

Exofficio members of the State Fair Advisory Board are: Dr. Persia Campbell, Albany, Consumer Counsel; Dr. Frederica Carleton of Syracuse University and Paul Smith of Newark Valley, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

Dr. Canoyer, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Soule and Mr. Beirmeister served on the Advisory Board last year. All of the others are new appointments.

A Look at the POULTRY SITUATION

By L. M. HURD

SINCE our last look about a month ago, there has not been very much of a change in the poultry situation. During June, egg production was 7 per cent higher than a year ago and 12 per cent more than the 1944-53 average. Rate of egg production in June was 17.5 eggs per layer compared with 16.8 last year, and the average of 16.1 eggs. There were increases in rate of lay in all sections of the country. In the North Atlantic area it was 4 per cent.

Layers on Farms. The number of layers on farms during June was still 3 per cent more than last year and 4 per cent more in the North Atlantic States. Eighteen per cent fewer young chicks are now being raised for replacements.

A reduction in the size of the country's laying flock should begin during August when early-hatched pullets begin to lay. The greatest reduction is likely to occur during the last 3 months of the year, but considerable reduction will probably take place by October 1. Summer heat and the large number of 2-year-old hens is likely to increase the number of birds culled.

Some of the effect of reduced number of layers on production may be partly offset by higher rates of lay as the season advances.

Eggs in Storage. On July 1 the holdings of shell eggs in storage was 2.3 million cases or 650 thousand cases more than last year on this date. This larger amount of eggs in storage will probably offset somewhat the reduced number of layers on farms later in the year. According to Dr. Earle of Cornell's Department of Farm Management and Marketing, the storage holdings of shell eggs at present is equivalent to 2 per cent of the production of August, September and October of 1954. He predicts that during the last 2 of these 3 months egg production is likely to be below 1954. The total of all eggs in storage, which includes shell eggs, frozen and dried eggs, is 7,800,000, case equivalent. This is about 940 thousand cases more than last year on July 1. This increase in storage eggs of all kinds is less than 1 per cent of the country's production.

Price of Fowl. The price of fowl declined 2 to 3 cents during the first two weeks in July. The season of heavy marketing of cull fowl is near at hand. As suggested last month, poultrymen will do well to consider moving cull layers ahead this time as much as possible.

Broilers. Although the number of broiler chicks on farms has been unusually high, still prices have been maintained very well. It looks like the placement of broiler chicks has leveled off and that the present favorable market will hold for the next few weeks.

Turkeys. Figures for the season up to July 1 show the hatch of heavy birds to be 3 per cent less than last year; light breeds was down 27 per cent. There was some demand for poults during June so the above differences may be less later.

Feed. Prices of feed. Prices (mash and grain combined) are down as much as $8.00 per ton as compared with last year at this time. The carryovers are large and the prospects for good crops country-wide are excellent. This may result in a slightly further decline in prices.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

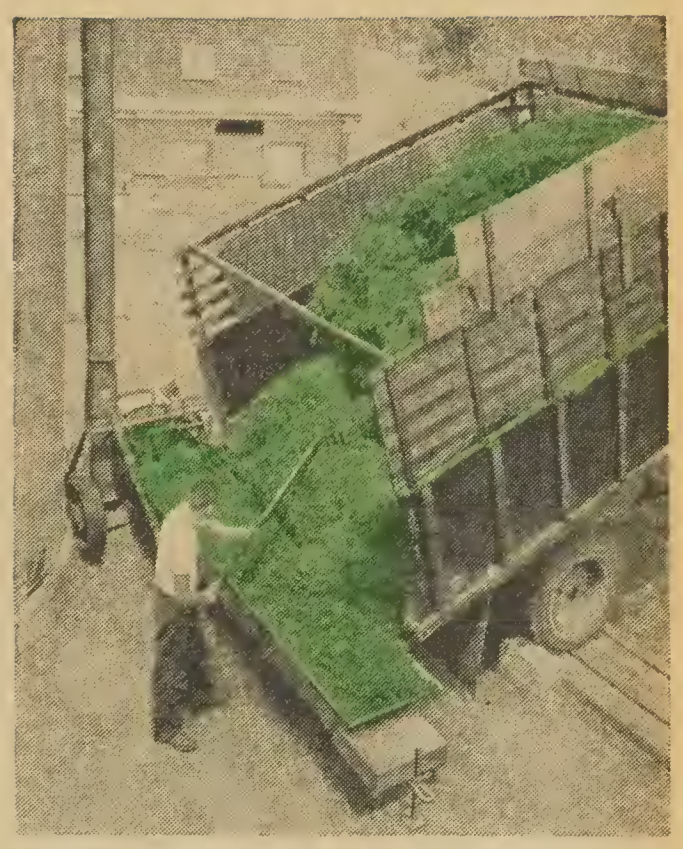
Oh, the gallant fisher's life!
It is the best of any;
'Tis full of pleasure, void of strife,
And 'tis beloved by many.
—Isaak Walton

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Talk about TONNAGE!

Nothing beats this smooth-running outfit!

- WD-45 Tractor with 2-clutch power control.
- Forage Harvester for high-capacity field chopping.
- Forage Blower for fast silo filling.



Match your Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester with this Big-Capacity Blower. Handles grass or row-crop silage, chopped hay or grain. Rubberized belt conveyor.



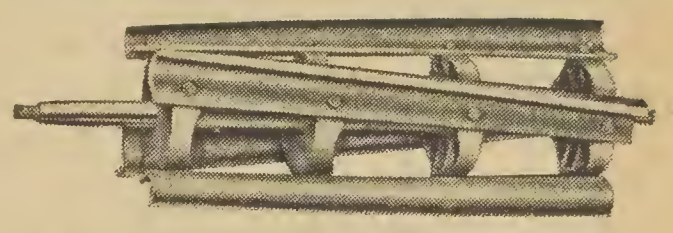
When your crop is at its maximum tonnage for good silage, your own Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester outfit can make money for you every minute.

You can put more loads safe in your silo before sundown than ever before. It's done economically with tractor *power take-off* . . . and 'way less labor.

This Forage Harvester walks right through rank crops. The WD-45 Tractor's dynamic engine delivers power to spare with the fuel of your choice — gasoline, L-P gas, diesel . . . drives the Forage Harvester with tonnage-eating steadiness.

At the silo — load after load delivered in a heavy stream by the curved, power-saving blades and big 9-inch pipe of your Allis-Chalmers Blower will give you a new conception of how fast silage can move.

Before you buy, get the money-saving facts about this low-cost, big-capacity forage team from your Allis-Chalmers dealer.



Shear-and-Throw . . . in one motion!
That's how the spiraled and cupped blades of the 3-foot-wide Forage Harvester cylinder cut and deliver heaviest tonnages with less power.



Pull . . . Push . . . they're sharp!
Wide, scientifically curved and cupped knives need only a few pull-and-push movements of the built-in knife sharpener and they're razor keen. Right in the machine!

SLIDE-LOCK ATTACHMENTS let you quickly interchange from row to grass crops. Windrow pickup is quickly mounted on the grass attachment. One machine chops hay, silage and bedding. Side or rear delivery available.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

FORAGE HARVESTERS AND BLOWERS

Therm-O-Lass* helps you

INCREASE MILK PRODUCTION PROFITS!



Edward J. Addis, Havendale Farm, Sussex, N. J. feeds his registered herd with THERM-O-LASS.

Therm-O-Lass* LIVESTOCK MOLASSES FEEDER

assures you of higher roughage intake.

As every dairyman knows, the higher the intake of home-grown roughage, the greater the income will be over cost of milk production. This has been proved time and again by State Agriculture Experimental Stations.

And every dairyman knows too, that molasses increases roughage intake. Now—with the new, Therm-O-Lass molasses feeder you can spray molasses under a high, constant, penetrating pressure . . . assuring you a complete roughage clean-up. It's perfect, too, for preserving grass silage.

Compact, easy-to-handle Therm-O-Lass eliminates messy buckets and dangerous drums, and saves you additional money by providing direct-to-your-farm delivery of molasses at bulk prices that are considerably lower. Get all the facts today. Send the coupon below for complete information on the advantages of using Therm-O-Lass.

*Patents Pending

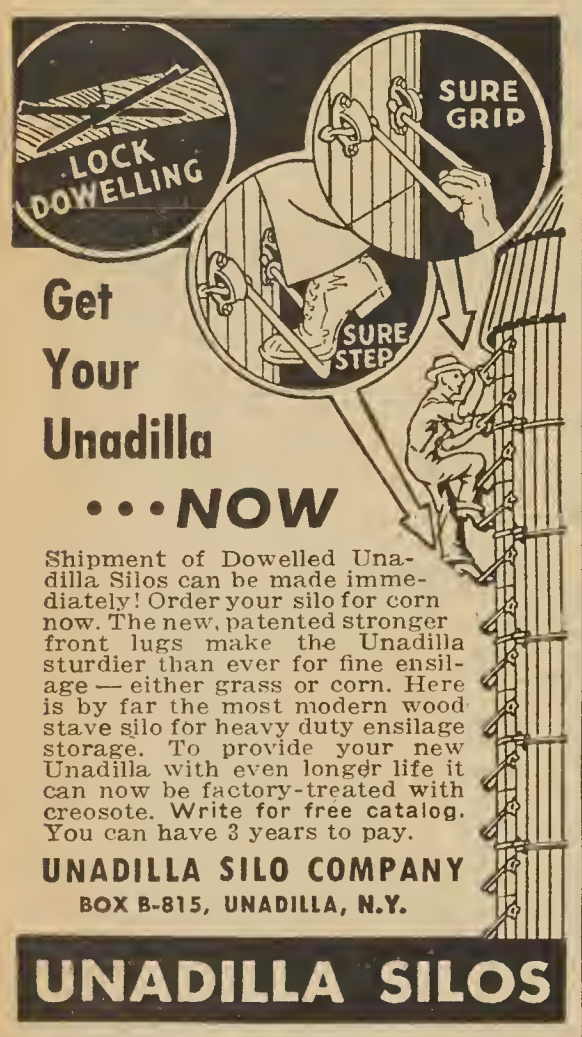
INDUSTRIAL MOLASSES CORPORATION
Leonia, N. J.

Please send me, free of charge, your folder completely describing time and money saving Therm-O-Lass. A

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

SIZE OF HERD_____



Get Your Unadilla ...NOW

Shipment of Dowelled Unadilla Silos can be made immediately! Order your silo for corn now. The new, patented stronger front lugs make the Unadilla sturdier than ever for fine ensilage — either grass or corn. Here is by far the most modern wood stave silo for heavy duty ensilage storage. To provide your new Unadilla with even longer life it can now be factory-treated with creosote. Write for free catalog. You can have 3 years to pay.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-815, UNADILLA, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

Low Priced! Versatile!
SHAWNEE REAR BLADES



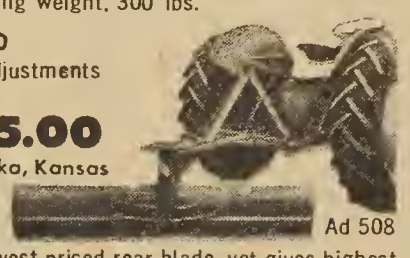
MODEL 150
- 9 Angle Adjustments
- Reversible
- Tilts and Offsets
- Heavy Moldboard

$120.00 F.O.B. Topeka, Kansas

This model has a 6-ft. wide sliding moldboard, 15 inches high. Fits all 3-point linkage. It offers a great number of adjustments. Replaceable cutting edge. Shipping weight, 300 lbs.

MODEL 100
- 9 Angle Adjustments
- Reversible

$105.00
F.O.B. Topeka, Kansas



Ad 508

This is the lowest priced rear blade, yet gives highest quality service. It has a moldboard length of 6 feet with a height of 15 inches. All-welded construction, with standard replaceable cutting edge. Shipping weight, 205 lbs.

OTHER FINE PRODUCTS OF SHAWNEE ENGINEERING...Rear Blade Model 200...Shawnee Digger...Bulldozer...Cyclone Auger...Scout Digger...Hydro-Clam.

National Distribution—Contact

SHAWNEE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
1947-11 Topeka Ave. Topeka, Kansas

!! WORK CLOTHES — UNUSUAL VALUES !!



Save 75% of Original Cost

Coveralls	$1.50
Matching pants and shirts	1.50
Pants only $1.00 Shirts only	.50
Matching gabardine-like pants & shirts	2.00
Gabardine-Like pants only	1.25
Gabardine-Like shirts only	.75

Add $.50 for postage. No COD

All sizes. Colors — Tan, Grey, Blue, Green, used professionally laundered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Save more by extra discount—Deduct 10% on orders of $5.00 or more.

PLYMOUTH SURPLUS SALES
P. O. Box 385 — Gloversville, N. Y.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Picketing Ties Up Harvesting

(Continued from Page 1)

strike. The men in the plants who do the sorting, grading, loading, etc., do not belong to any union and, as far as I could find out, are not interested in joining one. However, the men who drive the trucks which haul the packaged spuds off to market are union members and will not drive their trucks across the picket line.

If the spuds can't go out, there's no sense bringing any in to sit there and rot, so the dealers can't buy any. If the farmer can't deliver them to the dealer, he can't dig them because he has no place to store such quantities.

Right now there are 10,000 acres of Cobblers ready to be dug. On 4,000 of these acres, farmers had planned the usual second crops of brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cucumbers, lima beans, etc., for the fall fresh vegetable market. They can't replant with spuds still in the ground. When I was there it was already too late to plant cukes or limas. This second crop was especially important this year due to very low potato prices. Growers had hoped to gain enough to offset some of the loss they knew they'd take on spuds. Now their loss will be greater than ever.

And farmers thought they were exempt from laws involving labor!

Grower Raymond McKay of the John McKay and Sons farm at Riverhead told me, "These union organizers are taking the bread right out of farmers' mouths."

And what about the old European-born gentleman near Mattituck who, when he learned that he couldn't market his crop, held his head in his hands and said, "I came to this great country as a boy to get away from such things. We helped build great railroads, we helped get electricity out here to the farms. We could buy land, grow crops. Can it be true that we—free American people—are no longer free to sell our crops?"

The union picketing is not confined to the professional buyer-dealers. Many farmers have graders set up in the potato houses and handle several of their neighbors' crops as well as their own. Some buy from the neighbors and some do it on a custom basis. In other cases growers follow the age-old practice of swapping work and equipment. The unions are treating men in these situations just as they are the regular dealers—picketing their buildings to prevent the spuds being trucked away.

Stopping Trucks

One grower, George H. Stelzer of Peconic, who is also president of Eastern Suffolk Cooperative, Inc. (a grower co-op set up to house and schedule the work of migrant labor) asked a union representative, "Under what circumstances will the union permit drivers to deliver farmers' potatoes to market?" He was told, as others were, that if a farmer graded, sorted and bagged his own crop, put it in his own bags; and shipped it under his own bill of lading, all he had to do was call a trucker and union drivers would handle the shipment.

On Tuesday, July 19, Mr. Stelzer (better known as 'Brick' in Suffolk County) prepared a shipment of his own potatoes in his own bags and under his own manifest. As promised, a union driver accepted the trucking job and drove out with the load, bound for New York. The truck only went a few miles when it was stopped. Brick told me that when he tried to get a signed statement from the driver about who stopped him and so forth, a union delegate ordered the driver to sign nothing and say nothing. I was told just before I left Riverhead that the load was still sitting at the trucker's terminal.

How would you like that to happen to you? It may if the Long Island boys lose this fight.

When I was up at the Alex Zanieski farm near Mattituck, I talked to the driver of a truck from Springfield, Massachusetts. He was getting ready to start with a police escort to Orient, a few miles down the road, where huge trucks are ferried across Long Island Sound to Connecticut. The driver told me that the day before, hauling a similar load, a car had swerved in front of him, forcing him to halt the big semi-trailer with a 35,000-pound load of Zanieski's own potatoes. They stopped him near East Marion on an isolated strip of causeway. He told me they didn't lay a hand on him but you can imagine how he must have felt on that lonely spot when one man stood on each side while a third stuck a finger up in his face and said, "We told you not to come back for another load. Do it again and there is the bay for the truck and we have a cemetery for you."

Normally, Zanieski buys and handles potatoes for about 25 neighbors in addition to his own 105 acres but, due to the picketing, he's handling only his own this year.

Promised A Beating

Perhaps it was bluff. Perhaps it was bluff, too, when another man, a driver-owner of a truck was stopped by eight men and told, "Take 'em back where you got 'em or we'll beat th' hell out of you." It may be bluff but, knowing that the growers' tempers are wearing thin under such tactics, the police of most towns in Suffolk are convoying trucks to the ferry or county line. Another truckload, "legal" in the union's eyes as far as ownership, bags, etc., were concerned, and driven by a union man, was delayed more than three hours in getting to New York. During those 3 hours the price dropped 20c a 50-lb. bag!

How would you like that to happen to you?

I could cite many more such incidents and many rumors I hadn't time to check on—enough to make you wonder why farmers and dealers are bothering to resist unionization. Here's why: If they agreed to bargain with the union for labor, the organizers would undoubtedly try to justify the dues they collect by making all sorts of demands for more money, shorter hours, better housing, etc. What the worker would end up with above his union dues is a big question but whatever the extra cost, it would have to come out of what the Suffolk farmer gets for his potatoes. The dealers couldn't absorb it because they are competing in a very weak market with dealers from other areas who would not have the burden of carrying extra costs due to unionization.

It's the opinion of most men I talked to that unions apparently want to organize grading warehouses and then tell the union workers not to handle any spuds from farms whose workers, immigrant or otherwise, do not belong to the union. The more members they control and the more dues they collect, the stronger the unions become. It's no easy job for farmers to fight legal battles with an opponent with almost unlimited resources.

Seek Election

Confident that their own employees will vote against unionizing, 16 of the dealers have petitioned the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to conduct elections at their warehouses. The growers feel the unions are trying to stall off an election in the hope the dealers will give in first.

I talked to Charles T. Douds, regional director of the NLRB at New York City on July 22, the day after the dealers met with him. Here's the way things stood at that time:

Sixteen dealers, representing most of

(Continued on Opposite Page)

UNION PICKETING TIES UP HARVESTING

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the picketed warehouses, had filed petitions for an election. Four of these presented information that Local 424, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, A.F.L., had requested bargaining. These dealers and the union were notified of a formal hearing to have been held last week to determine whether the NLRB would conduct an election.

One of the dealers had only one employee so does not come under the jurisdiction of NLRB. He will have to appeal to state courts for relief from the picketing.

Eleven of the petitions said Local 202 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, A.F.L., had requested bargaining. The union denies this. However, Mr. Douds told me this Local was not in compliance with the Labor Laws in that they had not filed the union financial statement for last year; and neither had they filed the required statement indicating whether or not their officers were members of the Communist Party.

Any union not "in compliance" is not allowed the privileges of bargaining through the NLRB. Number 202 was notified by NLRB that they had to 5 p.m. Monday, July 25, to "comply" or the 11 cases would be dismissed. In that event, the dealers would be free to go to the state courts for relief.

If compliance is made, a hearing will be called and Washington NLRB will, from testimony presented, decide on conducting an election.

Second Crop Lost

Mr. Douds is interested in getting the situation straightened out quickly but, no matter how fast the legal wheels turn, there's little hope of getting several thousand acres of cobblers dug in time for second crops. Not even cauliflower can be planted after August 20. Not even governmental red tape can delay early frosts!

Yes, in just a few days on Long Island, I learned that, despite the "agricultural exemption," unions can tie up farm crops just as tight as they can industrial products. For the most part, it is done legally. They are trying to organize farm labor indirectly — by attrition. That is, they keep trying to wear down resistance in the hope that the friction will fray nerves (or finances) to a point where, somewhere along the line, someone will finally say, "OK., I'll deal for my help through your union." That opening wedge is all it will take to give organizers a beachhead from which they can divide farmers and eventually control agriculture by controlling farm labor.

We have no argument with unionization as such. Our very country became independent, prospered and grew because our states united. Our present standard of living can be traced, in part, to labor unions which helped stamp out the sweat shop. We are proud that in our country individuals could unite and by bargaining together get a just return for their personal labor. But the pendulum is swinging too far. Labor today has a tighter monopolistic grasp on the country than the old "robber barons" and financial magnates of the last century ever had. **Unions, through closed shops, have and are taking away a man's right to work.**

Now they are on the verge of taking away man's right to grow and sell food!

We believe that present labor laws, that permit situations like that on Long Island, lean too far in favoring unions at the expense of farmers. If you feel the same way, why not write your assemblyman, representative and state and U. S. Senators and call their attention to what's happening?

FORD gives you more tractor for the money...

lowest priced power IN THE 2-PLOW CLASS! *



*Lowest cost per horsepower of tractors equipped with hydraulic systems! Based on suggested list prices f.o.b. factory at time this advertisement was written.

New FORD 630 TRACTOR

If you want to *drive a bargain,* see your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer!

Have him show you the new low-priced Ford 630 Tractor. You'll find it gives you *more tractor for the money* than any other general utility tractor in its power class.

But low-priced power is only one advantage. You'll find dozens of other unique Ford Tractor features that help make farming far easier and more profitable than ever before.

No wonder more and more dollar-wise farmers are saying, "It *pays* to farm with Ford!" We believe you'll agree, too. So check with your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer for high performing, low-cost tractor power. Ask him, too, about all the other new Ford Tractors—both 4-wheel and Tricycle. You'll find he offers all kinds of powerful buys! Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Michigan.

...and LOOK WHAT YOU GET!

- Ford's low-friction "Red-Tiger" engine —more power with less wear
- Live-action hydraulic system with both implement position and constant draft control
- 3-point hitch for quick attached implements
- Weatherproof ignition system
- Safety starter and ignition lock
- Reserve fuel tank
- Oversize 14-inch brakes
- Adjustable wheel spacings

...and much more!

LOW DOWN PAYMENT Easy Terms

SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER

Ford Farming

GETS MORE DONE...AT LOWER COST



CRACK OPEN SUBSOIL . . . DEEPEN YOUR PROFIT ZONE

This WD or WD-45 Subsoiler —

- Mounts with the SNAP-COUPLER Hitch
- Uses the tractor's hydraulic Traction Booster
- Is free-swing from a forward hitchpoint

During late summer and early fall . . . when soil is dry . . . is the time to subsoil. Crack open tight soils up to 18 inches deep or more. Do it with your present Allis-Chalmers B, CA, WD or WD-45 Tractor.

- Subsoil around hillsides on the contour to help hold runoff and reduce erosion.
- Subsoil above each terrace and in drainage areas. Work between crop rows where hardpan or compacted soil limits root growth.
- Subsoil around sink holes and low areas to divert drainage into the subsoil.

With your own low-priced Allis-Chalmers subsoiler and tractor, you can time subsoiling for best results. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer and be ready to go when the time is right.

FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

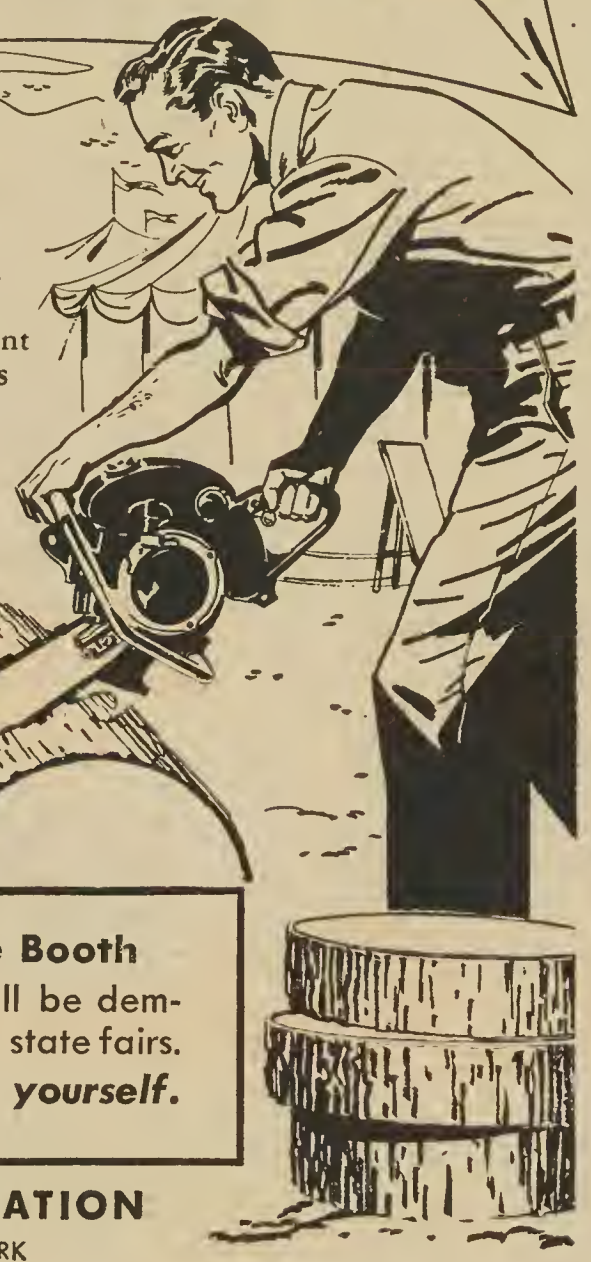
ALLIS-CHALMERS SNAP-COUPLER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.

See it at the Fair

NEW CONVERTIBLE

(MODEL 17)

HOMELITE CHAIN SAW



With standard guide bar cuts down trees up to 4 feet in diameter.

With new Clearing Attachment fells, bucks, limbs small trees and saplings without bending or stooping.

With new Brush Cutter Attachment quickly and economically clears land of brush and saplings.

Look for The Homelite Booth

The Model 17 Chain Saw will be demonstrated at many county and state fairs.

See it in action . . . Try it yourself.

HOMELITE CORPORATION

PORT CHESTER, NEW YORK

THE QUESTION BOX

When is the best time to harvest birdsfoot trefoil seed in order to prevent as much loss as possible?

The difficulty is that birdsfoot trefoil blossoms over a long period and when fully ripe, the pods shatter very easily.

The time usually recommended for harvesting seed is when the majority of the pods are light brown, which usually is 25 to 30 days after blooming. You can also prevent loss by harvesting on a day when the humidity is high. If necessary, seed can be spread on a canvas after it is harvested and stirred with a garden rake twice a day for several days in order to dry it.

Something is boring in the branches on a couple of peach trees in our backyard garden. The sap is running out of several spots. Can you tell me what is wrong?

This sounds like damage from an insect called the lesser peach tree borer. It is a different insect than the one which bores in the trunks of the trees.

For the home orchard, malathion will control both insects if trees are sprayed four times two weeks apart beginning June 15th.

How much copper sulfate should be used to control scum in a farm pond?

Copper sulfate is used at the rate of one-half part per million by weight; that is, one-half pound of copper sulfate for each million pounds of water.

Estimate as carefully and as close as you can the number of cubic feet in the pond. If it is square or rectangular, multiply the width, the length and the average depth to give you the cubic feet. If it is circular, you multiply the radius of the pond by itself, then by three and then by the average depth.

To determine the amount of chemical needed, multiply the volume of water in your pond, expressed in cubic feet by 62.5 pounds, the weight of a cubic foot of water. The product is the weight of water in the pond. Use one-half pound of copper sulfate for each million pounds of water.

Buy a granulated form of copper sulfate called copper sulfate snow, dissolve it in water and spray or sprinkle it on the surface. Usually this amount of chemical will not harm the fish. However, it's a good idea to treat part of the pond, say, one fourth the surface, then wait 7 to 10 days and treat another section.

We recently purchased a nearby farm with some old barns. Before putting cows in, we whitewashed it. Yet, most of the animals developed ringworm. What can we do to treat this or prevent it?

Since ringworm is a fungus disease, it will be necessary to use some kind of germicide that is capable of killing spores in the building you describe. Whitewash is not generally regarded as effective for this purpose, but any of the coal tar disinfectants can be used in recommended dilutions.

Such a disinfectant is best applied with a pressure sprayer that will quickly reach all cracks and crevices where spores may have lodged. Otherwise, ringworm will probably continue to be an annual winter problem in these barns, especially where young stock are concerned.

Installation of a good ventilating system and provision of plenty of windows will also help with your problem, since ringworm is like other fungus diseases in being favored by darkness and dampness.

A preventive program will prove more practical than treatment in handling this discouraging disease.

—Dr. J. W. Bailey, Veterinarian

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



Don't you wish you'd bought more pullets this year, what with all the experts predicting good egg prices. Well, it's too late to add layers to the flock, but I can tell you how to get the most out of the birds you've got!

First off, don't forget there's two sides to an egg . . . what it costs, and what it sells for. You could sell a million eggs this year but if they cost you too much you'll lose money. The other side is that it won't do you any good to cut costs if you don't get the production.

There's a happy medium though, where you can get high egg production for very little cash outlay. I guess that's the kind of talk you like to hear. This is what Watkins has been preaching for years and we've got hundreds of thousands of happy hens to prove it works.

First **Feed a GOOD ration . . . one that supplies all the egg-making and body-holding nutrients. If there's any serious nutritional deficiency your birds'll lay themselves right into a moult faster'n you can say "Old Cy is a jolly old coot." You gotta keep 'em going at peak production by putting in all the "makings."**

Second Don't put too much cash in those makings. Truth is, you can feed the best layer ration that can be built for very little cash outlay. The trick is to mix your own from home-grown grain and inexpensive "local" proteins such as soybean oil meal, meat scraps etc. You get the essential MINerals and VITamins from Watkins MIN-VITE for Layers, a concentrated MINeral VITamin pre-mix.

Figure it out for yourself . . . how much are you paying for ORDINARY CORN in that fancy ration you may be thinking about . . . then figure what your own corn is worth or what you can buy it for locally. Just do that once and I think you'll start mixing your own layer ration. Same with protein.

Now what about this MIN-VITE for Layers I've been talking about? For those of you who've been using Watkins MIN-VITE for Poultry I want to mention that these are two different products. The MIN-VITE for Poultry has a powerful lot of growth nutrients which you don't need for laying birds. On the other hand laying birds need a whale of a lot more Vitamin A which you get in MIN-VITE for Layers.

The missus just read this over my shoulder and said I had her all confused. All I can say is, "I done my durndest" . . . and if I got you confused too, I hope you'll ask your Watkins Dealer what the heck Cy was talking about.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

Reflections of a Country Pastor



By Floyd W. Morris

THOSE WHO WRITE POETRY

I HAVE tried to write poetry. A mood comes when beauty must find expression. Here is something of eternal significance that must be shared.

One sets about it. He starts with sublime phrasing, and immediately bumps into the need of a word to rhyme. While he racks his brain, all consciousness of that first fine rapture fades and he feels that the mechanics of composition have somehow stolen his mood. A swift boredom carries away his treasure. He is forced to admit with some chagrin that poets are born not made.

But, forsaking poetic ambition and giving myself freely to an appreciation of that beauty or joyfulness caught out of the whole of things, what will he do? He may cock his feet one upon the other before the fire and lean back in perfect peace of soul to gaze with satisfaction at the outer world of sight and sound. Nothing more? A failure you think—having expressed nothing but a smile. He should put his mood to work

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

God gives his peace in simple, common things.—Butler

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

so that others might share it. If so, there is much satisfaction going to waste. So many persons can appreciate beauty without being able to interpret it.

It is better to do the thing that is natural to oneself. Plumbers, of course, will be poets and poor ones. A good cook will tackle the piano according to the musical recipe, but let her not be discouraged if from those fingers so nimble with dough and cup cakes comes anything but the harmony of Paderewski. Browning may say that it is better to 'strive through acts uncouth, yet there is another saying that advises sticking to your last.

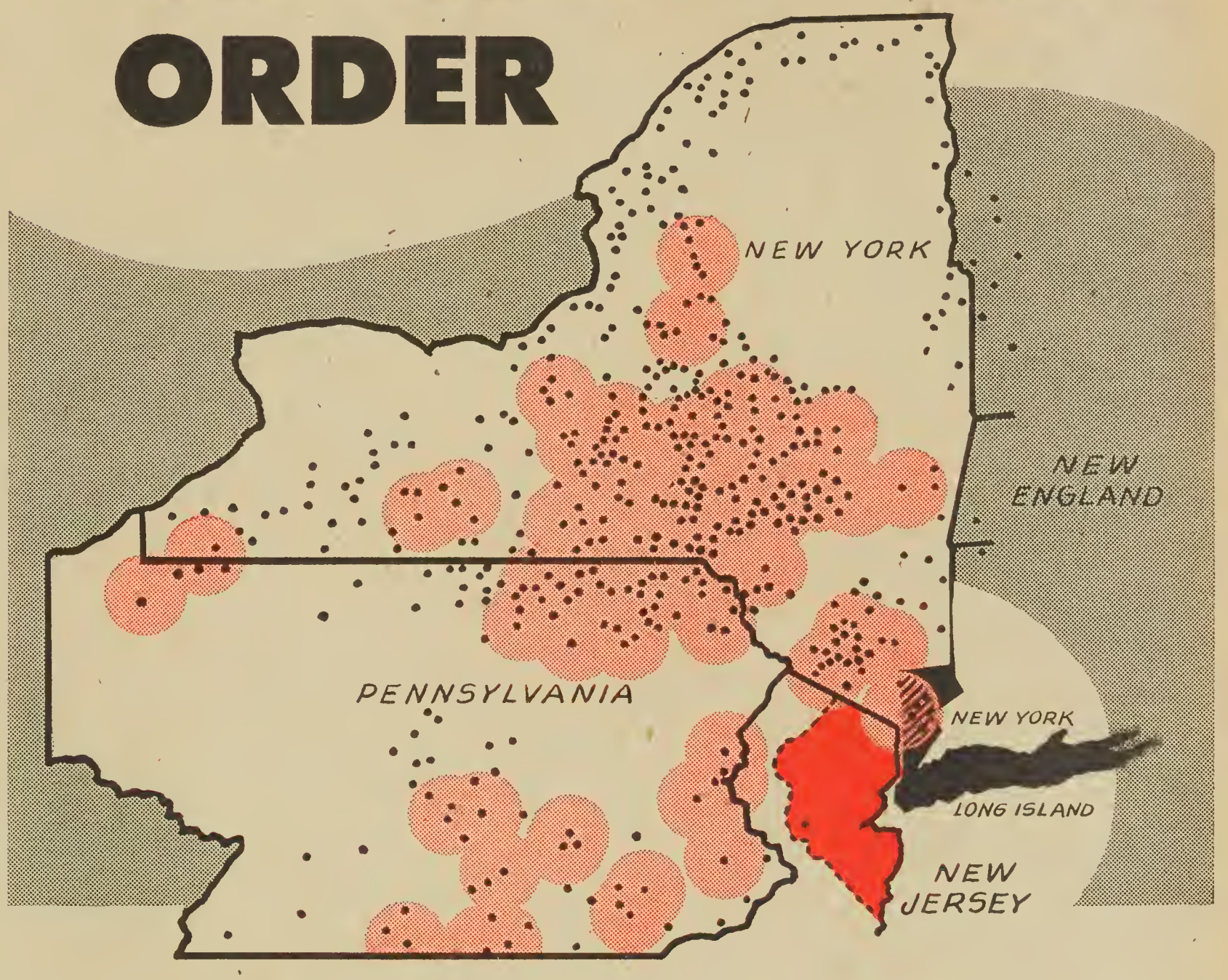
More discouragement is caused by attempts at doing what one is obviously unfitted to do, than by any other one thing. Little children are hindered real accomplishment many times by parents who foolishly try to make artists of their white-washing Penrods or lawyers of their storekeeping Williams. To be true and honest with oneself is not to think more highly of one's ability than one ought to think, and to give oneself completely to the thing one can do best, even if it is something as common as carpentry or merchandising.

On the other hand, one ought to be true to his highest aspirations. It were a shame for some poet to spend his whole time over a bake oven, no matter how appetizing the biscuits may be. Many a soul is suffocating in the heat of the practical. He never dares try eagles' wings to some cooler clime for fear of falling at the feet of a scoffer. So, drearily he humdrums through life making biscuits, and probably poor ones, because he has not the nerve or has not received the social encouragement that would take him out into a creative task commensurate with his real interests and abilities.

To dare to follow the gleam to the real, to think of myself as highly as God thinks, not haughtily, but humbly, in view of the marvelous whole of things—a mere iota of which is comprehensible to me—this suits me each new morning.

One Milkshed, One Market

ONE MARKETING ORDER



Pictured here is the milkshed that produces all milk sold in the Northern New Jersey-New York metropolitan area. Black dots indicate approved milk plants. Light red circles outline a 10-mile radius around plants approved for shipment to New Jersey. The solid red area is the Northern New Jersey metropolitan segment—home of 3½ million people who depend in large measure on out-of-state milk. The solid black area marks the New York City segment of the market, only segment now federally regulated under Order 27.

Resident New Jersey producers know that the only way out-of-state milk can be regulated is through a federal order. A growing number among them—recognizing that they are dealing with a single milkshed supplying a single metropolitan market—desires a single marketing order. But some of them—unable to supply the market adequately themselves—still want a separate federal order for Northern New Jersey.

To these producers, the Dairymen's League respectfully points out that the gains to be achieved through a single order, and the disunity and antagonisms posed by two separate orders, are too great to be ignored.

League Supports Location Differentials

The Dairymen's League has traditionally supported market order provisions that recognize location distance from the market and other economic factors affecting payments to producers for their milk. The League Board of Directors reaffirmed that stand in a special resolution as late as May 25 of this year.

Moreover, it is the stated intention of the League to consider with an open mind any compromise within the framework of a single order that will protect the rights and interests of all producers in the single milkshed.

● ● ●

One marketing order for one market supplied by one milkshed: That is the single goal! Fifteen million additional milk dollars . . . at least 20c more per hundredweight above present New York Order blend prices. That is what every producer stands to gain. Surely both are worth serious consideration by all producers affected.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE Cooperative Association, Inc.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—1¢ cents per word Initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. P O. Box 514 ITHACA N Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
August 20 Issue.....Closes August 5
Sept. 3 Issue.....Closes August 19
Sept. 17 Issue.....Closes Sept. 2
Oct. 1 Issue.....Closes Sept. 16

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE— T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville New York.

HOLSTEINS

60 CHOICE, Early Freshening, Vaccinated, Holstein Fall heifers Shall bloodtest on request. Kenneth O. Ward, Phone 3Y, Candor, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull born June 1954. Seven nearest dams have records that average 15677-801. Dam has 2 daughters and 6 maternal sisters with good records. Great cow families throughout pedigree. Sire, Coldspring's Romulus Anchor, 42 AR daughters, proven for both type and production. Also a few choice heifers all ages. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Guernsey cows, fresh & nearby. Clarence G. Barber, Middleburgh, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire, calves, yearlings, 1st calf heifers, cows, 50 to choose from. R. Bardeen, Hornell, N. Y., R.D. 3.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: Registered Polled Herefords. Yearling bulls of service age. Also 12 registered heifers with calves at foot. Reasonable prices. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson. N. Y.

FOR SALE: Accredited herd of Herefords. 4 cows, with calves at side; 3 heifers, 1 bull. Extra fine animals. Robert G. Stuck, Mar Bo Jack Farms, Wolcott, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Herefords Domino Breeding. 10 yearling heifers, cows with calves. Sky High Domino Bull, 5 years old. Chillaway Farms, Wyalusing, Pa.

REGISTERED Herefords, Heifers and Cows with Calves. Large selection One outstanding Polled Bull, Watson's Advance Beau, Grandson of famous Beau Perfect 246. Priced right. Bill Costie, Canastota, N. Y. Phone 9161; nights 7798.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

THREE ANGUS yearlings, one bull, two heifers, registered and vaccinated. Phone 7F6, Gordon Davis, Branchport, New York.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY Pigs - 6 weeks $12.50 each—7-8 weeks $13.50. Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & OIC crossed. Kindly remit 10% with order—balance COD. Dailey Stock Farm—Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

NEW YORK State Hampshire Swine Breeders Sale Friday nite, August 12. 1955, Caledonia Fair Grounds, Caledonia, N. Y. Bred gilts and sows, open gilts and boars will be sold. Write for catalog to: Wm. Mapes, Sales Manager, Pavilion, N. Y.

SHEEP

NOW OFFERING choice, well grown, well bred purebred Hampshire yearling rams from same bloodlines that produced champion ewe at 1954 New York Purebred Breeders Sale. Also offering a few outstanding purebred yearling ewes. Stanley Van Vleet, Ovid, N Y. Phone Lodi-29R.

DORSETS: For sale 100 head purebred females. Good ages, excellent health. Selling farms. Frank M. Smith, Springfield Center, N Y.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent blood lines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr John Thurber. Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups. Farm raised. Black & White & tan. Born May 25th. P. E. Spencer, Canandaigua, R. 5, N. Y. Phone 1065-J.

GERMAN Shepherds; best for protection, the dog with beauty and brains. Sunday visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, P. O. Unionville, N. Y., The Foote Hills. Kennels in Greenville, N. Y., off Route 6, below Port Jervis.

ENGLISH Springer Spaniel puppies. Registered. Excellent hunting stock, reasonable. A. Luettgens, R.D. 1, Freehold, N. J.

FOX TERRIER — Smooth—Brood bitch due to whelp in August. Taydor Terriers, 108 Comstock Road, Ithaca, New York.

LITTER registered Smooth Fox Terrier puppies. Kleenegg Kennel. Reg., Sauquoit, New York.

PUG PUPPIES eight weeks old, A.K.C. registered from English imported stock. Blue Star Kennels, Reg., Medina, N. Y.

SAINT Bernard Puppies—massive Swiss, priced reasonably—Dr. Stewart Gay, 22 Summit Ave., Monticello, N. Y. Telephone 2099.

REGISTERED Dachshund puppies. Small type. Rudolph Anger, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Purebred short haired Border Collie pups. Six weeks old. Sold only to farms with stock. $20.00. Herbert Ogden, RFD. 1, Windsor, Vermont, Tel. Hartland 33-3.

PUREBRED English bulldog pups for sale. Mrs. Wm. Hill, Hedges Lake, Cambridge, N. Y. Phone Cambridge 2753.

GERMAN Shepherd puppies. Beautiful silver and gray. A.K.C. Neal Rea, Cambridge, New York. R.F.D. Phone Salem 7897.

POULTRY

DON'T SACRIFICE Yearling hens! Free bulletin. "Keep layers 5 years." Sine, AA7, Quakertown, Pa.

POULTRY

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks. Barred Rocks. Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. Box 106. Hudson. N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

VANCREST New Hampshire and Sex Link Chicks mature rapidly into excellent layers of large eggs. And they live. Contest proven. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

GET OFF The Fence—Prepare for profits! White Crosses for broilers, Sex-Links for production and Hamps for both. Ebenwood Farm, Box 14. West Bridgewater, Mass.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected brecders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm. Maine, N. Y.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54 You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

SENSATIONAL Values: U. S. Approved, pullorum, typhoid clean. Low as $8.95-100. Many matings sired by R.O.P males. Day old or started chicks to four weeks. Ducklings weekly. Write for price list. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dept. AA.

BUY THE BEST — They cost less in the end. Only top strains. Marshall Leghorns are same bloodlines that hold World's Laying Test record and last year won N. Y. Random Sample Test with profit of $3.47 per bird. Customers' records prove they are high speed layers and high-efficiency feed converters. Official Test reports show egg production for as little as 4½ lbs. feed per dozen. You get benefit of best breeders' work on egg and meat quality which command premium prices Babcock strain and new-and-better Strain-Cross Leghorns. Contest winning R. I. Reds. Red-Rock cross and White Rocks. Conditions demand Business Bird for Best Profits. Write or phone for new low summer prices. Marshall Bros., R.D. 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock—Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for Immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar Box 106. Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611

CAPONS

BUY YOUR Sunnybrook Started Capons Now—this very week— so they will be fully grown and just right for that great money making Christmas and New Year Holiday Season. We have some dandies 4-6-8 weeks of age ready for immediate delivery. Write, wire or phone for our low prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106. Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

DUCKS

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings, $24.50—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm. Richfield 2, Pa.

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings, $26.95—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

MALLARD & ROUEN ducks crossed, half grown. Also ducklings. Reasonably priced. Fred Voigt, Rt. 3, Oswego, N. Y

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader, Beltsvilles. Poults, Penna. pullorum clean. $58.50-100 Meadowbrook Richfield 2, Pa.

HAY

TIMOTHY and Alfalfa mixed hay, straw, delivered by truck load, Guaranteed as represented. Kenneth Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

30 TON this year first grade Alfalfa and Timothy. $20.00 ton. 5 ton last year's $15.00. At barn, string baled. Sell in one lot only. J. H. Tracy, Marietta, N. Y. Phone Marcellus 680983.

TOP QUALITY Canadiar Hay Clover—Clover Mix (light or heavy) — Timothy. Delivered by ton or carload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc., R.F.D. #1, South Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass. EMerson 9-2937

BULBS

IRIS—garden thrills. New colors, large blooms. 6-$1.00. A Luettgens, RD1, Freehold, N. J.

BEARDED IRIS: All different. Ten unlabeled, $1.00. Ten labeled, $2.50 (better). Ten labeled (highly recommended) $5.00. Eight Fall blooming Iris, labeled. $2.50. Tulips, mixed $4.75 per 100. Jonquils, mixed, including pink also red cup varieties, $5.00 per 100. Jonquils and Narcissus mixed, $2.50 per 100. Hyacinths, mixed, bedding size, 8 for $1.00. Dutch Iris, mixed, 1st size 20 for $1.00. Dutch Iris, mixed, 1st size 20 for $1.00; 2nd size, 33 for $1.00. Crocus, 24 for $1.00. Grape Hyacinths, 24 for $1.00. All postpaid. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

NURSERY STOCK

BLUE SPRUCE. 6 for $2.00, Northern Evergreens Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

GINSENG

GINSENG WANTED. Dry Roots—Price list & information free. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

PLANTS

POT GROWN Strawberry Plants and Transplanted plants set in August, Sept., Oct. will bear next Spring. Send for catalogue. Pleasant Valley Farms, Millbury, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Realty Catalog Mailed Free! Farms, homes, businesses, 35 states. Coast-to-coast, 3,036 bargains described. World's Largest, 55 years service. Strout Realty. 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10. N Y.

VERMONT, 400 acres, 9 room house, bath, new furnace. Large barn, 53 stanchions. Silo, 170 tons. Good buildings. Certified herd Holsteins. Tractors, modern machinery. Sugar orchard, lumber, pulp, hardwood. Price $25,000.00. Part cash, easy terms. Owner desires retirement. G. Cahoon, Walden, Vt. Tel. Cabot 7-22.

WOODLOT for sale; 271 acres hard and softwood. Martin Griffin, Gansevoort, New York.

POULTRY farm and Hatchery. Ideal location. In business 24 years. Fully equipped. Possession in 30 days. Reason for selling ill health. Will Sacrifice. Shirk's Hatchery H. C. Shirk, R. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

MODERN 218 acre dairy farm, all new equipment. Ready for business. With or without tractors, trucks, etc. Eight room house, shower bath, running water. Never failing springs. Barn built in 1944—Creamery in 1954. Located on main road, twelve miles from Bangor, Maine. Ill health reason for selling. If interested contact: Box 26, Kenduskeag, Maine. Telephone Levant, Maine 6-31.

DAIRY farm, 205 acres, good buildings, cattle, machinery. Henry Moulton, Essex Junction, Vt.

DIRECT from owner, village farm on route 7. 41 stanchions, river flats 2 family house, new silo. Terms. Box 514-OE, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca. New York.

CENTRAL Vermont, 50 acres, grand mountain view. 9 room house 2 barns, 2 hen houses, cornbarn, 2 brooks, all year road, R.F.D. telephone, electricity, lots of woods. $4,500.00 cash, owner. Box 514-UE, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

TRACTOR PARTS — Large growing stock new and used parts for all type tractors. Also new rollers, sprockets, rails, pins & bushings, etc. for crawlers. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo. N. D.

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn shop storage, garage or dormitory Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on-Hudson. N. Y. 1-4357.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave. Norwich. N. Y.

CANVAS Covers—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8. $5.04; 7-9x11-8, $7.68; 11-8x13-8 $13.44 Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

NEW John Deere Machines. Motor Combine-Motor Chopper, $1,600.00. M20 mower, $175.00. Tractor rake, $295.00. Crop Blower, $200.00. Used J. D. Baler, wire, motor, $300.00. M. C. Dozer Blade, $150.00. Marshall Tractor Co., Middlebury, Vt. Phone 568.

USED wood silos for sale. Contact Universal Steel Silo Co., Box 528AW, Weedsport, N. Y.

GRAIN and corn storage problems solved with Buckeye steel bins. Rugged construction means long life, lower cost over the years. Easily erected, low maintenance cost. Easy to fill, with no waste space. Steel durability makes Buckeye storage bins rodent-proof, weather-proof, lightning-proof. Wide range of sizes. For full information and prices, write Universal Steel Silo Co., Box 528X, Weedsport, N. Y.

BALER TWINE $6.85 per bale or lower New Balers: New Holland 66 $1439.00; with motor $1669.00. John Deere 14T $1671.00. Allis Chalmers $1189.00. McCormick 45 $1526.00. McCormick 55 $2495.00. Many other makes desired at discounts. Used Balers: John Deere with motor $795.00. New Holland $595.00. Oliver $295.00. Used Roto-oaler $595.00. Several new and used combines, tractors, rakes. Lowbed trailers, dozers, loaders, cranes—bought and sold. Visit us. Write, phone, Phil Gardiner — 10 acres of machinery. Mullica Hill, New Jersey, Gridley 8-6291, 8-4831, 8-4444. Order by mail—we deliver—stock limited. Prompt orders urged.

COMBINES - Largest selection used—reconditioned Combines in N Y. State. 40 to choose from. IHC 12 Ft. SP $1,195.00. Massey Harris 26-10 ft. $2,495.00. Massey Harris 6 ft. motor $495.00 Allis-Chalmers PTO $250.00. — Motor $485.00. Case PTO $125.00. Case 1950 motor $525.00. Case A bean attachment $600.00. IHC 62 with motor $495.00. IHC PTO $295.00. 62 used 2 seasons $695.00. 25 used balers $125.00 up. Used elevators $95.00 up Moline Combine 69, used 2 seasons $895.00. Bean—grain threshers. 12 acres covered with new—used equipment. Our trucks deliver. We trade and finance. Don Howard, Canandaigua.

DEPRESSION Prices—We Sell Cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used Tractor Parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, N. Dakota.

FOR SALE or Exchange for Hereford cattle, new S. D. 3 Sheppard Diesel Tractor, full Dyd. system. Line P.T.O. Chas. Thetga, Nichols, N.Y.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

GOOD USED Equipment at Down to Earth Prices at Casellini-Venable Corp., "Your Caterpillar Dealer" Caterpillar D4-60" gauge Tractor with model 4S Bulldozer, very good, $6,000.00. International T-40 Gas Tractor, $600.00. Sheppard Diesel 5 KW Electric Set, 120-240 V Single Phase, $950.00. Cletrac BD Tractor with winch and boom, $2,000.00. Continental Red Seal Gasoline Power Unit with clutch and stub shaft, good running, $850.00 Allis Chalmers HD7W Tractor with Baker Hydraulic Angledozer, very good condition, $5,500.00. International TD18A Tractor with Bucyrus-Erie rear cable control unit, in very good condition, $3,500.00. Caterpillar No. 112 Motor Grader with Cab, starter, large front tires, excellent condition, $8,500.00. Caterpillar D7 Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Bulldozer, $6,950.00. Much other equipment on hand. Contact us for your needs. Casellini Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

TRACTOR: Four wheel Farmall F20, good rubber, belt work, $150.00. Gilbert P. Rogers, Sagaponack, N. Y.

USED BALERS: 45 T McCormick, $695.00. John Deere, $550.00. Allis Roto Baler, $495.00. New Holland & Motor, $475.00. Baler Twine, $6.85. Used Corn Binders: John Deere like new on rubber, $450.00. McCormick, $350.00. Case, $275.00. John Deere on iron, $225.00. International on iron, $165.00. Used Combines: Allis Chalmers with motor, $495.00. Minneapolis Moline, $385.00. McCormick, $275.00. Massey Harris, self-propelled, $1,295.00. Corn Pickers: International one row, $295.00. International two row mounted, $395.00. Belle City, $39[illegible].00. G. I. two row — never used, $795.00. Allis Chalmers two row mounted, $285.00. Oliver picker & cutter, $325.00. Case two row on rubber $365.00. Tractors: Farmall H, $595.00. Case LA & hydraulic brakes, $1,495.00. Case SC never used, $1,395.00. John Deere M used 2 days, $995.00. Farmall A, $495.00. John Deere B, $395.00. 10 Acres New & Used Balers-Combines-Pickers-Binders-Tractors-Machinery. Taking orders for any make or model new or used. Visit or write: Phil Gardiner, Rte. 322 at 45, Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Phone Gridley 8-6291—We deliver any state.

LOOKING for a Real Bargain in Used Equipment? If so, check these Values from Houghton-Arnold "Your Caterpillar Dealer"—International TD6 Tractor, reconditioned and in excellent condition, $2,800.00. Caterpillar D4-44" Tractor with 4A Angledozer and #44 control, in excellent condition, $6,000.00. John Deere Model MC Tractor with Hydraulic Angledozer, good condition, $2,100.00. Caterpillar D8800Y Engine, very good, $2,475.00. Cletrac DG Tractor, cleaned and painted, $2,200.00. GT30 Terratrac with Hydraulic Angleblade, good condition, $2,000.00. International TD9 wide gauge tractor with hydraulic angledozer, reconditioned, a Certified Buy at $5,600.00. Caterpillar D6-60" Tractor with LaPlante Choate Hydraulic Angledozer and D6N winch, good machine, $6,700.00. Many other good buys. Send a Postcard For Our Complete List. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 26 Warren Ave., Portland, Maine. Phone 3-8165.

BOARDERS WANTED

ROOM and board, retired gentleman, references, private home. Care if needed. Box 514-IL, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

HELP WANTED

DAIRY FARMER—Good milker, good on equipment, modern cottage, wife can board two or three hands at $75.00 each per month. State age, height, weight, experience. Wages $200.00; a son could work hourly; house, light, heat and milk. Reply P. O. Box 1041, Trenton, N. J.

EXTRA CASH Spare Time! Sell exclusive magic cushion shoes. 133 styles. No investment. No experience. Steady repeats. Commissions to $4.00 pair, plus bonus, paid vacations. Free outfit. Paragon Shoes, 79-U Sudbury, Boston.

WANTED—Middle-aged, single, experienced man for mechanized dairy farm, year round job. Good home and pay. References required. James Keller, Marathon, N. Y.

A DRESS Shop in your home. No investment. Liberal sales commissions. Write Bellecraft Fashions, 111-WG Eighth Ave., N. Y.

RUN Spare-time Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1955 Christmas and All-Occasion Greeting Cards and Gifts. Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval. Regal Greetings, Dept. 7 Ferndale, Michigan.

WORKING manager for 400-acre dairy farm. Registered Holsteins. Finger Lakes Area. Modern house, good wages and privileges. Box 514-AY, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

SALESMAN Wanted—For old established line, Mineral Supplements, Dairy Detergent Sanitizer, Mastitis and Udder Ointments, Cattle Sprays, etc. Liberal Profits W. D. Carpenter Co., 111 Irving Ave., Syracuse 3, N. Y

RESPONSIBLE married men, steady work, no experience. Write: White Lake Mink Ranch, P.O. Box 53, White Lake, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

USED AND UNUSED—Postage Stamps of the world For full information write to: Hull Stamps, Box 1327, GCS, New York 17, N. Y.

SMALL Dairy farm located in vicinity of Rensselaer, Columbia counties. Box 514-JR, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED Used fire truck or pumper Model T Ford preferred. Will consider any make if possible to operate with minor repairs. J. S. Schoff, Elmore Mountain Road, Morrisville, Vermont.

MAPLE SYRUP

FOR SALE—Frost-Elf Pure Maple Syrup, Maple Cream and Maple Sugar. Write for price list. Maple Producers Cooperative Association. Gouverneur, New York.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School Mason City 11, Iowa.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Join the SWING to

LEAN MEAT BERKSHIRES

USE BERK BOARS

For the MEATIEST, most UNIFORM, BEST DOING hogs you've ever raisgd.

Hold national feeding records, excellent grazers, average litter 9.91 pigs, best disposition.

For nearby breeders and literature, write

SEND $1 FOR 1 YR. SUB. TO THE BERKSHIRE NEWS
Tele. 3-2123

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOC.

Berkshire Bldg. Dept. 18 Springfield, Ill.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

ADIRONDACK AYRSHIRE CLUB SALE
Fair Grounds, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
SAT., AUG. 20, at 12:30 P.M., D.S.T.
40 COWS and BRED HEIFERS

All will be fresh or due within a few days of sale date. These cattle are calving right to help you make Bigger Profits by producing a lot of 4% MILK. Ayrshires have superior udders and these cattle are bred to do a money-making job for you.
HEALTH: All are from Bang Certified herds or herds under Bangs Supervision.-Calf. Vacc., T.B. and Blood Tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days of sale date.

For Catalog Write
Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

PECANS

PECANS in shell. Stuarts, five pounds, $2.50; regular mix, five pounds, $2.00. Raw peanuts, in shell. Five pounds, $2.00 To insure freshness, will bring from storage when this ad appears. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Our famous choice clover, New York's finest; 5 lbs. $1.65; case 6-5s $7.98; postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. $9.00; 2-60s $17.50. Also Delicious Wildflower 60 lbs. $8.50. 60s F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, N. Y.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER – Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97. New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100. Elkins Park, Pa.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quailty, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR POSTS and poles all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15 cents at yard. Penta treated poles for pole barns Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road. Marcellus, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE — Name Brand Gift, Appliance catalog with S & H Green Stamps. Send $1.00, refundable. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

CHURCH or Grange Suppers—Use Brisko Embossed Table Paper and save. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from Manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. Dept. 735, Merribee, 22 West 21st Street, New York 10, N. Y.

EVERLASTING perfumed necklace - earrings. Available red, white, black, green, blue, yellow. Set $2.00. Samples 25c (no stamps, COD's). Guaranteed. Jir Specialties, RD3, Kingston, N.Y.

SWEDISH hand-crocheted bedspread, 82 by 92 inches. Write: L. Petterson, Callicoon, N. Y.

RIBBON Remnants—assortment colors—lengths —widths. 100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange. Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

TAKE Larkin Orders. Generous rewards. Free gifts. Write for catalog. Larkin Co., Dept. P, Buffalo 10, New York.

BEFORE you marry, get folder Modern Wedding Invitations. Cassel, R. 4, Middletown, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

PAINT, Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, special factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint. Toledo, Ohio.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt. 64, Freeport New York.

CHAMOIS-CLOTH: Size 18x18". Cleans—polishes autos, windows — all smooth surfaces. Oils greases wash out; dries soft; lint free; strong long lasting. Now 59c each—2 for $1.00 prepaid Libby Co., 4 King St. Danbury, Conn.

CLOGGED Cesspools, septic tanks, grease traps cleaned by new miracle Enzyme featured in Reader's Digest. Free literature. Dept. 25, Suburban Products Company, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38, Penna.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, samples, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Vaccinate Those Heifers

WE RECENTLY tested a small dairy herd as part of our regular work in the Bang's disease control program. The owner was badly discouraged, for the test showed 10 reactors, 7 suspects, and only 7 negative animals. The reactors were promptly eliminated and the barn disinfected thoroughly. However, a retest 60 days later revealed 3 reactors, 6 suspects, and 5 negatives in the remainder of the herd. Continued testing and elimination of reactors finally brought the original herd down to 4 negatives before the infection was finally controlled on the farm.

At about the same time we tested another herd and the result showed 7 reactors, 8 suspects, and 6 negative animals. Here, too, the reactors were promptly eliminated and the barn cleaned up. In this case, though, a retest two months later showed no reactors, 5 suspects, and 9 negatives in this herd. There has never been another reactor in the herd since.

We mention these two cases in order to show the difference that calfhood vaccination can make in a Bang's eradication program. No calves had ever been vaccinated in the first herd, so heifers grew up with no resistance to Bang's disease at the same time that they were continually being exposed to infected cows. Removal of reactors didn't help the suspects that had already been infected, so they eventually became reactors, too.

In the second herd calfhood vaccination had been followed over a period of about the last three years. All of the 7 reactors were older cows that had never been vaccinated, and all of the others had been vaccinated so they had considerable resistance to the disease. Removal of the reactors ended further exposure and gave the suspects a chance to decrease in titer so they could finally pass the blood test.

Cases like these aren't unusual and we actually expect similar results when vaccinated and non-vaccinated herds are compared. However, there are two points we'd like to make clear in regard to calfhood vaccination.

First, it won't always protect animals against Bang's disease. For one thing, it won't give protection against massive doses of Bang's germs, so you can't safely run vaccinated heifers with infected animals. Danger from this source increases in direct proportion to the number of infected cows in a herd.

Second, the protection given by vaccination has a tendency to "run out" with time. No one knows exactly how long it does last, but it isn't fair to expect it to be effective for more than two or three years, especially if there are several reactor cows in a herd.

Neither of these points are too important, since an owner that is really trying to eradicate Bang's disease isn't likely to keep reactor cows around for very long. Just the same, they represent the two main reasons why complaints are sometimes made that calfhood vaccination is no good.

The biggest objection concerns the fact that calfhood vaccination produces reactors to the blood test, which may then affect the ring test of milk after the animals freshen. However, many of those vaccinates have cleared up after vaccination and then showed up as suspects again because of exposure to actual Bang's infection. If they don't get worse, we figure that vaccination has given them enough protection so they will eventually clear up again instead of going on to become reactors.

For our money those vaccinated suspects that don't get worse are the most highly resistant of all cattle. We only wish that more herd owners were raising this kind in order to speed the eradication of Bang's disease on a national scale. Better start vaccinating those heifers now instead of waiting until you've lost most of your herd with Bang's disease.

— A. A. —

EMPIRE SCHEDULES ANOTHER DAIRY REPLACEMENT SALE AT BULLVILLE

SOME 40 August and September freshening cows, consigned by individual St. Lawrence and Jefferson County farmers will be sold at a special dairy replacement sale on Tuesday, August 16 starting at 8 p.m. at the Bullville Stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, it was announced this week.

As in the successful Bullville dairy replacement sale held on June 6, the same strict animal health requirements will be observed, with all cattle blood tested and TB tested, almost all calfhood vaccinated and from certified herds, and many of them eligible to meet New Jersey entrance requirements. The majority of the animals are registered.

Also, as in the June 6 sale, the names of the individual North Country consignors will be announced at time of sale, and a veterinarian will be on the premises on sale day to make a final health inspection.

The conditions under which these special dairy replacement sales are being held were set last February 10 by members of the Bullville Stockyards Advisory Committee, a group of local farm leaders. The conditions include:

1. Consignor identified by public announcement.

2. Cow bloodtested and TB tested within 30 days of sale date.

3. Cows vaccinated for shipping fever at least five days before sale date.

4. Cows examined by a licensed veterinarian on Empire's premises on sale day.

5. Cattle consigned from northern New York to be eligible to meet conditions for entry into New Jersey.

Clifford Lloyd, Manager of Empire's Bullville Stockyards, said, "We are looking forward to this August 16 sale as one more means of serving the livestock needs of farmers in this area." Those needing detailed information about the August 16 dairy replacement sale are invited to call Mr. Lloyd at Middletown, 96-3451.

COMPLETE DISPERSAL: HILLY LAND FARM

80—REGISTERED HEREFORDS—80

Saturday. August 27, 11:00 A.M. D.S.T.

Location: Coy Hill R.D. Just off Mass. Rt. 67, Warren, Mass., at the Sunset Ledge Farm.

Morlunda—Hillcrest—Portage—WHR

Best in Hereford Bloodlines. Cattle Tested for T.B. and Bangs 30 days prior to sale.

Write for your catalog today.

A. V. ZOGG, Jr., Auctioneer and Sale Manager
Cortland, New York

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL

For JOSEPH M. SCANLON, R.D. 2, Altamont, N. Y. Farm is 8 Mi. W. of Albany City line along Rt. 20.

SAT., AUG. 13th. at 12:00 P.M., D.S.T.

30 COWS — 9 BRED HEIFERS — 9 YEARLINGS — 2 BULLS. This is a good farmer-bred herd of dehorned cattle. Many are by Approved sires. Four fresh in April, 2 in May, 2 in June and 2 in July. Four are due in Aug., 5 in Sept., 5 in Oct. Herd is headed by 2 sons of V.G. King, App. an 'Ex' Century sire. HEALTH: Herd is T.B. Accred., Bangs Negative. Calf. Vacc. and soon due for Certification. Herd T.B. and blood tested within 30 days prior to sale. Equipment Sale Promptly at 12:00 Noon.

FOR CATALOG WRITE
TOM P. WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr. BRANDON, VT.

LIVESTOCK AUCTION Now!

Cows You Intend To Cull This Fall WILL BRING MORE MONEY Now!

At Your EMPIRE Livestock Market.

We sincerely believe supply, demand and prices now should encourage the sale of cull cows now, rather than waiting till later.

Of course, whenever you sell, it pays to market *all* your livestock through

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Regular weekly auction sales at

Bath • Greene • Oneonta
Bullville • Gouverneur
Caledonia • West Winfield

Ask your neighbor about EMPIRE.
It's a good place to do business.

WHY STEEL FOR A SILO?



The long life of steel, its adaptability to silo use, its strength, ruggedness, uniform quality and dependability, make it the best material for silo construction. Steel has been used for silos for over 40 years—many of the original silos are still in use.

The modern SILVER SHIELD Steel Silo is stronger than ever. Designed and constructed to give you the best silage possible from your crop. In all sizes. Airtight. Moisture Proof. Wind and Fire Proof. Little maintenance. Easy to fill and empty.

Order now for prompt delivery. Our trained crews erect.

ALL STEEL C&L SILVER SHIELD SILO

Send For Your Folder Today

UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.

BOX 528AS WEEDSPORT, N. Y.

• Please send me free folder on Universal Silos.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE REGISTRY

Registry For Crossbred Cattle having grade or purebred ancestry.
More Production, More Profit, Rugged, Healthy Animals with Crossbreds.

AMERICAN CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE CLUB
INTERLAKEN 1 — — — NEW YORK



2388. Off to class or job with a flare! A versatile jumper with gay circle skirt springing from its hip cuff, new high-rise notch collar blouse. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Jumper, 3⅞ yd. 39-in. Blouse, 2 yd. 39-in.



2195. Braid-etched party or school dress with button front for easy wearing, a separate petticoat to prop the bouffant skirt. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8: Dress, 3 yds. 39-in. Petticoat, 1⅛ yd. 35-or 39-in.



2180. A school-timer's button-fronter, high fashion with midriff-inset half belt, crisply contrasting collar. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4: 2⅛ yds. 39-in.

3017. Smart new diagonal treatment on bodice and half moon pockets, pert collar on blouse. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8: Jumper, 2⅝ yds. 39-in., 1¾ yds. 54-in. Blouse, 1⅛ yds. 35-in.



2396. A smooth classic with pertly tied collar, softly gored skirt falling from its new drop waistline. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: 3⅛ yds. 54-in.



2674. Swing skirt and vests to mix and match. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Skirt, 2 yds. 54-in. Collared vest, 1¼ yds. 54-in. Sweetheart neck vest, 1⅛ yds. 54-in.

2970. Blouse has fashion-wise V-yoke pockets. Gently flared skirt. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: Cap sleeve blouse, 1½ yds. 39-in., long sleeve version, 2⅛ yds. 39-in. Skirt, 1⅝ yds. 54-in.

Back To School!



2385. Fashioned for a winning scholar or career girl. Sleekly styled long-line two-piecer with a new notch-hemline overblouse, fully flared skirt. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: Dress, 4½ yds. 39-in.



2715. Easy-to-sew with sleeves cut in one with blouse. Princess jumper. Matching jacket. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4: Jacket and Jumper, 2½ yds. 39-in. Blouse, 1⅛ yds. 35-in.



2155. Princess style jumper with whirling skirt, baby doll sleeve blouse. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: Jumper, 4 yds. 39-in. Blouse, 1¾ yds. 39-in.





TO ORDER PATTERNS: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our new FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

How to Have A FLY-FREE Home

By H. H. SCHWARDT

Professor of Entomology, Cornell University

DON'T swat that fly. There are better, cleaner, surer, and more wholesale methods of liquidating our commonest and, probably, most dangerous insect pest. There are aerosols, space sprays, baits and residuals—but more about these later.

Time was when the housefly was considered an interesting little animal, a kind of pet about the house. He was extolled by at least one uninformed poet who recommended not only clemency but humane treatment. Then a group of cold-blooded scientists began looking into the housefly's real character and found him a villain of the first water.

Their data showed that he bred and raised his family in the most unspeakable filth, that he made frequent excursions from his favorite manure pile to our homes. They examined his fect and found, first, hundreds and finally millions of bacteria — many of them organisms that cause severe or fatal human discases. They learned of his disgusting habit of fouling everything he touched by regurgitation or by leaving contaminated droppings. During the Spanish American War they found that he was the principal transmitter of the Typhoid fever that killed many more men than Spanish bullets did.

Grandma Used Her Apron

I remember how my beloved grandmother (a ponderous woman of 275 pounds) used to start in the far bedroom waving her apron to drive out the flies. She progressed systematically

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It takes a heap o'livin' in a house to make it home.—Guest

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

through the musty, seldom used parlor, living room, dining room and finally the kitchen waving the apron up and down rhythmically. Arriving at the kitchen she had a considerable cloud of flies in front of her whereupon she kicked open the kitchen screen and shooed them out into the yard. Of course, they all returned to the house at their leisure, and after one of these all-out drives there always were many flies left in the house. Some of them inevitably got drowned in the soup, or milk, or gravy. Spooning them out right after the blessing was routine at mealtime.

Flies Like Garbage

Like other kinds of warfare, fly control has come a long way since grandmother's day. We have learned that elimination of breeding sites is the first and most important step in getting rid of the small villains. Someone has calculated that one pair of flies beginning operations in April could produce sufficient offspring to cover the earth completely by September, if none of the progeny died. In the city, garbage probably is the principal breeding medium for flies. Your garbage can probably is emptied at least once a week if you live in a moderately civilized community. But what about the dump where it is deposited? Is it covered at least weekly?

Are the restaurants, and groceries, and abbatoirs, and kennels, and canneries in your town adequately supervised, or do they produce flies enough to populate every home in the community? Are there farms at the edge of town where fly control is neglected? Flies can travel a mile on their wings —and a lot farther with a good tail wind. Control of breeding sites must be a community effort to be successful.

There's Nothing Better

Some flies will get in the house in spite of the best clean-up campaign and for them we must have at hand a quick and effective weapon. There is nothing better than the little aerosol bomb. The bomb should contain pyrethrins and piperonyl butoxide primarily, but some of them now contain other ingredients to broaden their usefulness.

In the time required to hunt up the fly swatter and run down a pair of flies in the dining room you can aerosol the whole house. You needn't aim the aerosol at the flies. Just hold it above your head in the center of each room and let it squirt for about six seconds. If you have a six-room home, the whole eradication campaign will require only three quarters of a minute. Do this a half hour before meal time and you won't have to leave the table to hunt the swatter. Space sprays used in the little atomizing pumps are just as effective but slightly less convenient.

Spray That Porch

If you have a large porch where flies congregate awaiting a chance to dart in the house you can use a residual spray effectively. The residuals stay on the wall or ceiling for several days and kill all flies that alight on them. Malathion is a good one. Use it according to instructions on the label. It's safe on the wall **but keep the bottle well out of reach of children.**

Several fly baits are on the market and most of them are effective. But most are based on gritty materials such as oyster shell, sugar, or ground cereal. You won't want them in the house or on the porch floor. You can put them on window sills or around the dog kennel, or chicken house. They're fine in the dairy barn. Of course, they shouldn't be spread around where small children will get into them.

Your Other Fly Problems

Your fly problem may not be caused entirely by houseflies. Blow flies and cluster flies have troubled many a housewife. Blow flies breed in dead animals, and cluster flies in earthworms. One lady of my acquaintance found a handful of maggots in the center of her guest room bed one evening. She removed them in disgust but found a second handful in the same location next morning. Investigation revealed a defunct sparrow in her attic. He had the bad judgment to die near a small ceiling crack directly over the bed.

Fortunately blow flies and cluster flies can be killed with the same chemicals recommended for housefly control. But cluster flies are a special problem since they develop in earthworms and come in the house only to overwinter. We'll tell you more about them soon when their season opens.

— A. A. —

THE WIND IS GOLD

By Elaine V. Emans

The wind is white in winter, blowing
Across a valley when it's snowing.

In springtime when the wind is seen
To blow through willows, it is green.

But oh, this morning it is plain
The wind that nods the ripened grain,

Ready for harvesting, is gold
And in its blowing seems to hold

The hint of other wealth in trust:
Many a loaf with golden crust!

WHEN IRONING RICKRACK

If you have trouble in ironing rickrack that is sewn flat on material, just turn it over and iron on the wrong side—then it will lie smooth and straight.—*B. C.*

CAN YOU GO TO

ALASKA

Aug. 31 to Sept. 20?

HAWAII

Sept. 7 to Oct. 5?

If so, you have a bargain. And you will be on a cruise of highest quality, escorted, with friendly companions.

Most travelers to Alaska, you know, insist on July or August, when ships are crowded. They don't realize that early fall, too, is a wonderful season in the Northwest, the Inside Passage, Alaska and Canadian Rockies. And, for Hawaii, most travelers ask for January and February, but our cruise in September is equally good, with ideal weather and temperatures from 70 to 78.



So we offer you choice of departures: August 31 to Alaska; or for Hawaii, September 7.

Each trip requires about three weeks, costs less than most high quality cruises, and represents a bargain for a restful, luxurious vacation. The trips are under the trustworthy auspices of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Please send for free folders, "Alaska" or "Hawaii", or both. Address: M.M. Goodsill, Room 858, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Work, Sleep, Play In Comfort

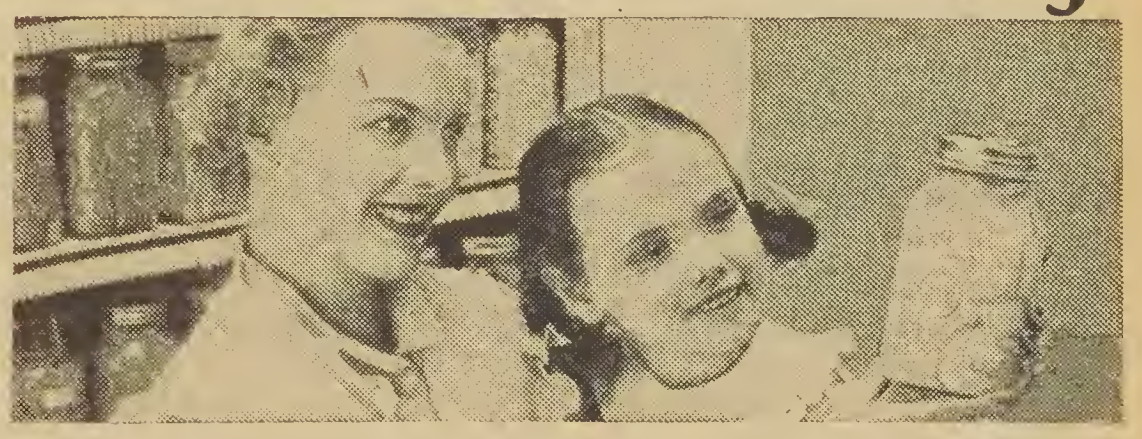
Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable... with restless, sleepless nights... don't wait... try Doan's Pills... get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

Ideal for Home Canning



Ideal for Home Freezing



University Tests Prove ATLAS Double -Tested Glass Jars Ideal For Both!



ATLAS

jars and caps

•

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

How to

Protect your Income

- **For Your Family**
- **For You — Now**
- **For Your Old Age**

If you *earn* the money you live on — the money you expect to retire on — the money that supports your family, then you will be interested in seeing what Farmers and Traders have done to help people like you *make sure* the money keeps coming in — regardless of what happens.

Your Grange-Sponsored Life Insurance Company

Mail the coupon today.

FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Syracuse 2, N. Y.

Please send, without obligation, details of your

☐ Family Protection Plan

☐ Retirement Income Plan

☐ Health and Accident Insurance Plan

Name_____

_____ Age_____

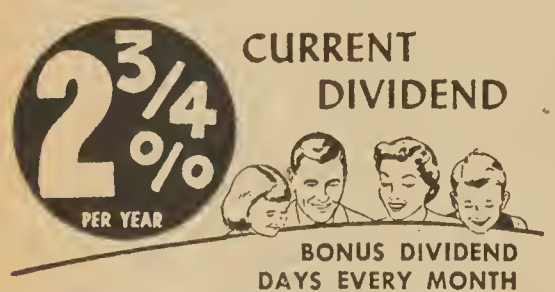
St. or RD_____

City_____

State_____

A-22

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED



CURRENT DIVIDEND

BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, *by Mail*

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with $1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

Serving the Thrifty Since 1850

ASSETS OVER $70,000,000

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank

MAIN OFFICE
100 State St.
Albany 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

Name_____

Address_____

Town_____ State_____ 26

'Round The Kitchen

Prize Foods, August Treats

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

ARE you planning to exhibit your prize dishes and food products at a fair this summer? If you are, chances are that you are right now perfecting your methods and recipes so that you will be proud of the products you take to the judging table. Check your products with the following standards which are the basis of the score cards used in judging food exhibits at fairs. Even if you do not plan to exhibit, these suggestions will help you to produce good products any time —for your family, for church suppers, or for any "dish to share" affair!

Yeast and quick breads, pies, cakes, cookies, jams, jellies, preserves, pickles, puddings, canned and frozen fruits and vegetables will be on exhibit at fairs. Of course, you will want to be sure to follow carefully all the general rules and regulations set by the fair at which you plan to exhibit as to size and type of product, type of container, packaging, labeling, and mailing if necessary. Otherwise your product, even if it is perfect in itself, will not be considered.

Yeast Breads

Bread is judged first on size and shape of loaf. It should be baked in a pan approximately 9x4x4 inches for judging. It should be well proportioned, with an evenly rounded top and uniformly brown — perhaps a little darker on top. Crust should be tender and smooth, about ⅛-inch thick, and show no splitting or bulging. The crumb (inside of loaf) should be light in weight in proportion to size of loaf and should be tender, moist, and elastic (not dry and doughy), with small, evenly distributed cells with thin walls. The color and flavor will depend upon the ingredients, but dark streaks, sourness, and bitterness should be absent.

Quick Breads

Quick bread should be regular and uniform in shape, equally light throughout, even or slightly rounded on top without cracks, and with a thin, golden-brown, tender crust which may be slightly rough. Good quick breads are characterized by a slightly moist, tender, fine, even grain crumb (not crumbly), with small, fairly uniform holes (no tunnels) and elastic when pressed lightly with the fingers. The color should be uniform and the flavor should be that of the ingredients without sour taste or taste of soda or baking powder. If the bread contains fruits or nuts or both, they should be evenly distributed.

Baking powder biscuits, muffins, and popovers are probably not good foods to exhibit at fairs unless it is possible to judge them right from the oven. When cool, they lose some of the qualities on which they are judged.

Pies

Crust and filling are bases for judging pies. 8 to 10-inch pie tins should be used for baking pies for judging. The shape should be uniformly round and even across top. The color of the crust should be light to golden-brown with the edge of the pie only slightly browner than the rest and crust having a slightly blistered appearance. (Burned edges eliminate pies from contest.)

Both upper and under crusts should be crisp, flaky, and tender and should cut easily with a fork. The bottom crust should be crisp no matter what the filling, and the flavor of the crust should have no unpleasant, raw, or burned fat flavor and should be adequate in salt. In depth, the filling should not be too thin and the consistency should be neither too juicy nor thick. If a thickening agent is used, there should be no uncooked taste. Flavor of filling should be as natural as possible.

Cakes

For exhibit, butter cakes should be baked in loaf pans and without frosting or filling. (Layer, undersize, very small cakes, or cupcakes are not usually eligible.) Cakes should be wrapped top side up in cellophane (not presented in pans or refrigerator bags). They should be uniform in shape, of even thickness, level or slightly rounded on top, evenly and lightly browned with a tender crust. The texture should be fine, with even grain and velvety, tender crumb. Flavor should be delicate, sweet, and well blended.

Sponge cakes should be light, tender, and moist. They should have uniform texture with medium size cells and be easy to pull apart into pieces with fork or fingers.

Cookies

Cookies should not measure over 4 inches in diameter. About 10 are usually furnished for judging, and they should be of uniform shape, delicately browned, and taste like their ingredients. If they are thin rolled or ice box cookies, they should be crisp; others should be slightly moist and have a fine even grain.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Men often fear a woman's tears. Nonsense. There is nothing in them to be afraid of. Start crying when a woman does. She'll stop pronto. Try it, and you'll be surprised."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Fruits and Vegetables

Canned Fruits and Vegetables are judged on general appearance, so should be exhibited in pint or quart glass jars with glass lids. They should show good color, clear liquid, and no loss of space in the jar. Careful but not fancy packs are essential.

Frozen Fruits and Vegetables. Packaging of these items should be suitable for the product and for freezing, should be well sealed and neatly labeled with the necessary information. The package should be well filled with no air pockets, and fruits should be covered with sirup when sirup is used. The product should be uniform in size and shape and be at the right stage of maturity, of good color, with no foreign matter present, and should show care in preparation. The method of preparation for freezing should be suitable for the product.

Pickles should be exhibited in pint glass jars with glass covers and packed without loss of space. They should be of uniform size and shape and at the right stage of maturity.

Jams and Preserves are judged on color, which should be that of the natural fruit. Darkened color shows overcooking. They should be thick but not stiff, and the flavor should be the natural fruit flavor (not destroyed by overcooking).



There's a lot of satisfaction in making a prize-and-praise winning product. Read Mrs. Shackelton's timely tips to home cooks on this page.

Jellies are turned out for judging, so should be exhibited in straight-sided containers which make removal easy. The color should be natural and the jelly clear and free of cloudiness from foam or bits of fruit. It should be firm enough to hold its shape when turned out and also to retain cut angles, but at the same time be tender and quivery. Flavor should be natural and not overcooked.

Iced Chocolate Milk

For a refreshing summer drink keep this sirup on hand in your refrigerator: Combine ½ cup cocoa, 1¼ cups sugar, and 2 cups water. Bring to a boil and boil 5 to 7 minutes, stirring constantly. Cool, add 2 tablespoons vanilla, and store in covered jar in refrigerator. Add 2 to 3 tablespoons sirup to each glass of milk. Add an ice cube, if desired. For fancy drink, top with whipped cream or a scoop of ice cream. This sirup is handy to keep on hand for hot cocoa too. Just add desired amount to cup of hot milk.

Enjoy Blueberries

Can anything beat **Blueberry** Pie in the summer? Combine 4 cups washed and drained blueberries, 1¼ cups sugar, 3 tablespoons flour, and place in a 9-inch pastry-lined pie tin. Top with regular round of dough cut with vents to allow escape of steam or with pastry strips, sealing edge. Bake in a hot oven (400° to 425°) for 40 to 50 minutes. Some people like to use part white and part brown sugar in blueberry pie.

Blueberry Sauce over cottage pudding, ice cream, pancakes, or baked blueberry pudding is a winner. To make the sauce, combine ⅔ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch, dash salt, 1 tablespoon lemon juice and 2 cups mashed blueberries. Cook until clear and slightly thickened and cool.

For fresh **Blueberry Pancakes**, beat 2 eggs and add 1½ cups milk and 2 to 4 tablespoons melted shortening and combine lightly, until just well blended, with 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons baking powder, and 3 tablespoons sugar which have been sifted together. Fold in 1 cup blueberries and bake on a lightly greased, hot griddle. Serve with blueberry sauce or sirup.



You and your HOME

by Kay Eichelberger

Housing and Design Specialist, Cornell University

Long Narrow Kitchen

How can I make a long, narrow kitchen look wider? It is 7 by 20 feet with a high ceiling and one window at the end of the room. I want to paint it and curtain the window. It has two doors on the long side entering into a large living room which is painted yellow.

A very light value of a grayed blue-green (Williamsburg green), a yellow-green or a yellow painted on the two long walls and the short wall, where the window is located, will make the room appear wider and larger. A darker shade of the same color painted on the solid, short wall and ceiling will make the room appear shorter and the ceiling lower. A table placed in front of the window across the width of the room will also make the room appear wider. A valance board painted the same color as the wall, placed at the top of the window with bamboo curtains, will also make the room appear wider.

The light value of blue-green or yellow would be used on the woodwork because it is the largest proportion used on the walls and will produce a continued effect of the light value.

Kitchen Cupboard Color

What color should I paint the inside of a kitchen cupboard which has glass doors; also the pantry? My kitchen is a light shade of blue-green, and opens into a living room that has yellow walls.

Since the kitchen opens into the living room which is painted yellow, the same yellow can be used to paint the inside of the kitchen cupboard and the pantry. When the kitchen door is open, the yellow in the kitchen cupboard will balance the yellow in the living room. If you prefer a warmer color, you can mix a little orange in the yellow and paint it an orange-yellow instead of yellow.

NEW FASHION BOOK



OUR new Fall-Winter Fashion Book is just out. It is filled with scores of easy-to-make pattern designs, new and smart. You'll find in it stunning dresses, the all-important costume dress with its own jacket; pretty party frocks; separates; jumpers with both daytime and evening possibilities; smart matron styles in larger sizes, half-sizes for the hard-to-fit, and more back-to-school fashions, many with the new lowered waistline. You'll also find good gift ideas for the coming holidays. Send now for this inspirational fashion guide. It's only 25 cents!

To order: Write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y., and enclose 25 cents (in coin). Please write name and address plainly.

My living room is yellow with white woodwork that needs to be painted. I don't want to paint the whole living room—just paint the woodwork. Can I paint it like the walls?

Yes, if you can match the yellow paint, but since that is very difficult, you had better paint the woodwork cream color, which is a gradual transition to yellow.

Small, Dark Hall

The entrance hall leading to my living room is small and dark. What color shall I paint it? The living room is yellow with cream-colored woodwork.

Since the hall is dark, it can be painted a light cream similar to the cream woodwork in the living room which will make it appear as one. If you prefer a little decoration and color, you can use a small figured paper with a light-colored background, as cream or yellow.

Odd Shaped Bedroom

My bedroom opens off the living room and is an odd shape with a tiled fireplace and bay window. The room measures 6 by 20 feet. The bay window is opposite the fireplace on the long side of the room. What color should I paint the walls? The living room is yellow.

You can use a light color of grayed yellow-green for the bedroom. You can paint the two long walls a light yellow-green, and the two short walls and ceiling a darker shade of the same color, which will make the room appear wider and less long. You may paint the woodwork and the tiles in the fireplace the same value green as the light walls or a darker shade.

High Ceilings

Our house has a small hall with linen closet leading into an L-shaped bathroom. Both have high ceilings. What color should I paint the corridor and the bathroom?

Both corridor and bathroom walls should be painted the same color. You could use a light yellow on walls and woodwork. The high ceilings will seem lower if you paint them a darker shade of the same color.

Windows Not Alike

I have a bathroom that has a very high and narrow (10-inch) window, and also an average size window. What type of curtains should I use? The bathroom is daffodil yellow and high-ceilinged.

Cafe curtains in a small figured cotton at both windows will make the narrow window appear wider and make both windows appear lower. The curtain may be a light or white background with a touch of yellow, green and orange in the pattern.

Picture Mats

What is a picture mat and when do you use one? — Mrs. T. L. Plason, Brighton, Michigan.

A picture mat is a piece of mat board placed between the picture and the outside frame. It is cut from a white, black, cream or colored mat board which can be purchased in any art shop. Mat board has a pebbly surface and is usually white on one side and cream on the other. This plain board can be tinted any color to harmonize with the painting. Use poster, water color paints, or interior wall paint.

The edge of the mat closest to the picture is cut with a sharp penknife or linoleum knife with a strong handle which you can firmly grip. This edge is cut on a diagonal slant toward the picture and is called a beveled edge.

The width of the mat depends on the size of the picture. A picture 18 by 22 inches may have a mat which is 3 inches at the top, 4 inches at the side, and 4½ or 5 inches at the bottom. The bottom margin should always be the widest and the side margin may be the same as the top or ½ inch or so wider.

Water colors, pastels, pencil drawings, and etchings usually require mats, as they are more delicate than oil paintings, which usually do not require mats. Pictures hung on a figured wallpaper also require mats, so there is a plain space between the picture and the pattern of the wall. It is best to hang pictures on plain walls rather than on figured wallpaper.

Personally Escorted Tour

AROUND—THE—WORLD

via

Pan American World Airways

October 8th to November 20th, 1955

France, Italy, Greece, Egypt, India

Thailand, Hong Kong, Japan, Hawaii

For Folder and full information write:

Travel Service Bureau, Inc.

318 Harvard Street

Brookline 46, Massachusetts



Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXXVI

A PROBLEM faced by the New York State Board of Regents and others concerned with education, and by the people, is that of securing enough well-trained teachers to take care of the increased school population. Our children spend more of their waking hours in the presence of their teachers than they do with their mothers. We demand that a doctor shall have from seven to eight years of training beyond high school before we let him do anything with the physical bodies of our children. Yet in the past we have allowed mostly untrained teachers to have control their minds and souls. Some of those teachers were excellent. Those are the ones you remember.

Fortunately, we are awakening to the fact that, next to father and mother, a teacher is the most important person in a child's life. So we are demanding college graduates, with special training in teaching methods. Unfortunately, we cannot get enough trained teachers at the present time. Unfortunately also, as in every other profession, there are a few persons, no matter what their training, who are unfit for the job of training children.

One of the great needs—and this is where fathers and mothers, and people themselves, come in—is a changed attitude on the part of the public toward teachers. Everybody in the school district thinks he knows more about teaching than the teachers do. How critical too many people are of the school teacher. When there is disagreement, they usually hear but one side of the story—and that is the child's side.

If we wish to get the most from our schools, it is imperative to have a closer cooperation, for which both teachers and parents are responsible, between the two groups. This includes thinking of teaching as it is, a profession, and granting to teachers the respect and cooperation that their important job deserves.

Another modern problem in education is the necessity of getting the people themselves to take more interest in their schools. Take school meetings, for example. The small attendance at the average school meeting is tragic. It is a disheartening job to attempt to get local people to take responsibility for running their schools and other citizenship duties. The school meeting is one

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Love's best habit is a soothing tongue.—Shakespeare

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

of the most democratic institutions we have left. It has power not only to elect trustees or members of the board of education, but it determines the amount of money that shall be spent, and has many other powers. Yet, with the number of voters in the central school district ranging anywhere up to 600 or more, perhaps only 25 or 30 will attend the meeting.

I maintain that any person who does not care enough to go to the school meeting and take part in it, has no right to criticize anything about the schools afterwards.

How often one hears someone say: "It's no use to go to the school meeting, because everything is cut and dried." Who is to blame if it is? The people themselves. If they don't like what is done, let them stand up on their hind legs at their meetings and change it.

Further on this subject of grass roots control, how many of the people who are criticizing schools have stuck their heads inside a classroom since they quit school? Very few indeed. Yet, is I have indicated, they feel perfectly competent to criticize what is going on there. So often I hear criticism of the school curriculum, of what the teacher does or does not teach. How do these critics know what goes on if they haven't made any effort to find out?

Now, don't misunderstand me. **The schools belong to the people.** The Regents constantly emphasize this point. Constructive criticism is healthy. My only point is that in order to be constructive, to be helpful, the critic must first learn the facts. Let's think about the curriculum for a moment. What are the absolute essentials that should be taught to every child?

Well, I think we will agree that these, of course, include "the three R's." Much is said about the neglect of reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling in the schools. Such critics don't know that some of the best minds in the country are constantly at work on how better to teach children these great fundamentals in education, and that more emphasis is being placed on these basic subjects than ever before.

In my business I have had occasion over the years to watch the work of hundreds of office workers. Often you hear business men blame the schools because so many of their employees can't spell. Some of them can't. They were just born that way, and all the teaching in the world won't help them much. But I'll tell you one thing, I'll bet you dollars to doughnuts that we could have a big spelling match of young people from high school as against any class of adults that you want to pick out, and the youngsters would win that match every time.

Sometimes those who are so critical of the failure of others to spell cannot do so well themselves. There is the story of the business man dictating to his secretary:

"Dear Mr. Morris: I'll meet you at the Van Curler in Schenectady on Friday, September 14, at 3 p.m."

"How do you spell Schenectady?" asked the secretary.

To which the boss replied: "Sch—Sch—Scha—No, that isn't right—S-c-Oh, to heck with it! Tell him I'll meet him at the Ten Eyck in Albany."

I wonder if he could spell Ten Eyck? If not, perhaps his secretary could.

In addition to the 3 R's, including spelling, all of us would include in the curriculum, I think without argument, plenty of instruction in our mother tongue. I don't care how much one knows, if he cannot express himself either in writing or orally, he will not get very far in most of life's occupations.

History, particularly American history, is another essential, of course. During the last five years the Regents have been placing particular attention on working out a new program to get the schools of the state to put more emphasis upon history, and on the principles that made this country great.

Mathematics well taught, particularly arithmetic, is another "must" in every child's education.

Now, from here on in the curriculum there is room for argument. For example, faster and faster the world is growing smaller. Should there be teaching of foreign languages?

What about music? The principles of healthful living? The teaching of moral and spiritual values? Helping boys and girls to find themselves and a place to occupy in the world by guidance? What place should athletics play in the school program, drivers' education, and all forms of vocational work, including agriculture, homemaking, and shop work? Many people call subjects like these I have mentioned unnecessary folderol. A friend who read this manuscript made this comment: "For my money give economics a place."

But you cannot find any three people who agree on just which subjects they would eliminate. Do you want your child to know something about the **art** of living as well as about the **technique** of living? In my opinion nearly all of these subjects that have been added to the school curriculum since I went to school help the child to lead a fuller and better life.

But they cost money. And that brings us to the tax situation. In all of my public life I have done everything I could to fight increasing taxes, and have written dozens of editorials on the subject. But I like to think that the money we spend for the educational opportunities of our boys and girls is an **investment** rather than an expense, just so long—and of course this is important—as the money for education is spent wisely. I am sure that we just have to make up our minds that with the increased number of children to educate and the increased need to give them every possible educational opportunity, our school taxes will be high.

In this, one of the concluding chapters of "Walking the Broad Highway", Mr. Eastman continues to discuss some of the policies and editorial problems with which American Agriculturist has been closely concerned. You will be interested, too, in his discussion of the problems of education and the difficulties of continuing to give boys and girls the educational opportunity that will enable them to play their part in the difficult days that lie ahead.

Interesting also are the author's comments in the last part of the chapter on men who are great because of the contribution they have made to their fellow men.

How then shall we raise the necessary money? I have always been an advocate of high state aid to the localities. Of course, state aid comes from taxes, but the cities pay far more of this state aid than do the smaller localities. And they should, for most of our children eventually go to the cities.

I am proud of the fact that New York State ranks first or second among all of the states in the Union in the quality of education that we are furnishing to our children. I am proud of the fact, too, that the biggest and best enterprise in most of our communities is the school business. I am proud of the fact that we Americans, and particularly we rural people, have always been willing to make sacrifices to give our young people an education, better to prepare them to meet the problems that each generation has to face in increasing numbers.

And, lastly, I am proud of the fact that helping to increase educational opportunity has been one of the chief projects and campaigns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for over thirty years.

* * *

One of the other basic editorial goals or ideals of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is to emphasize the principles of good citizenship. America has been rightly called the land of the free. But our freedoms didn't just happen. They came through the tremendous sacrifices of those who preceded us on this continent. When I hear someone complaining about modern conditions, I often think of the privations endured and the wars fought by the American colonists to make the United States the most desirable place in the world in which to live.

Because of those priceless liberties, and because of our free enterprise system, America has given each succeeding generation of young people more opportunity to show their stuff than has been enjoyed by the people of any other country in any other time. Our people are rich compared to those of any other country in any other time.

But during the past 25 years too many of our people have been turning to socialism, and to many other "isms", away from true Americanism. The constant demands for a false security and for government handouts have resulted in big government, with all of its inefficient, bureaucratic regulations, and high taxes. The do-gooders, the government bureaucrats, the socialists, all have been very active indeed in recent years gnawing away at America's fundamental principles, until I sometimes wonder what our fathers would think of our government were they to return to earth.

It isn't the communists we have to fear so much as it is the socialists, who by constantly emphasizing and building the power of government and lessening the power of the individual, will surely in time, unless they are stopped, open the door to actual communism, or some other form of dictatorial government.

The situation is all the more dangerous because of the ideas of the people themselves, even of those who are mostly concerned and who ought to know better. Business leaders have been so active in building their own enterprises that they have given little or no time to maintaining the free enterprise system which makes their own business possible. Too many farm leaders have been so busy trying to get government to do something that they and their organizations should do for themselves that they, too, are losing sight of and losing out on the basic American principle **that the state exists for the individual, never the individual for the state.**

Try to get a good man to stand for local office and see how far you get with him. Attend a caucus of either the Democratic or Republican Party and note how few citizens take any interest. Or go to a school meeting and find 25 to 50 voters present operating your business of educating your children, when there ought to be 500 to 600 there. Only about 50% of the qualified voters vote at general elections. Believe me, if suddenly you should lose the right to vote, then you would go underground and fight to the death to get it back. How much better to do something to save the privilege now before it is too late.

Much has been said in this narrative about the need of local or grass roots control or management of our affairs. One of the reasons why the rights of the people are slipping, and why centralized government grows larger and more unwieldy all of the time, is the fact that the people themselves have neglected to exercise local control. Instead of doing the job themselves, too many of us have been all too willing to ask the state or federal government to do it. We should not blame government for where we are today in this respect. We have no one to blame but ourselves.

That is why the men and women who do a good job on boards of education and in other city, town, village and county positions are to be highly commended. Few of them are paid adequately for their time and work, and for the responsibility they have to assume. I would like to pay tribute to hundreds of such good local leaders who are helping to maintain grass roots government by personal mention of my friend Charles Downey, who for

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

many years was supervisor of the township of Dryden in which I live. Charles is one of the most conscientious and painstaking men in public office whom I have known, and also one of the most efficient.

The people owe more than they know or appreciate to local leaders like Charles Downey and William H. Stimming, who for many years has been president of the Board of Education at Newark Valley, New York. Bill is a grand example of the hundreds of other members of school boards who, week in and week out, have given their evenings and their energy to help extend educational opportunity to the boys and girls of their communities. Such service is truly a labor of love, for too often the only pay they get are the kicks and criticisms of those they are trying to serve.

Bill Stimming is another example of a man who started with little or nothing and built a successful business with the opportunities offered by our free enterprise system. Bill is a florist. When my mother was living at Newark Valley, time and again when she went to the door in the morning to bring in her bottle of milk there on the porch would be a bouquet of beautiful flowers, delivered personally before Mother was up by her friend Bill. Whenever there is need for flowers for any occasion up and down the valley of northern Tioga, and when, maybe there isn't money to buy them, the flowers are there just the same, thanks to Bill's generosity. In fact, I wonder if there isn't something about working with flowers that makes nearly all florists want to share them with their friends. I have a little greenhouse, from which Belle, Margaret and I get much happiness. I wouldn't have had it were it not for the encouragement and generosity of Bill, of Harold Pratt of the Pratt's Flower Shop in Ithaca, and of Fred F. Horton, superintendent of the Cornell greenhouses. It's a fine characteristic of human nature if we have something lovely to want to share it with our friends.

While on the subject of local control, I would like to comment upon the national attempt to prohibit drinking by law. There were many reasons why prohibition failed, but I think the chief one was the fact that you cannot legislate evil out of existence, particularly by national or state laws. In hundreds of communities, before national prohibition, a good start was being made in preventing drinking by local option, in other words, by grass roots control. There were many counties throughout the United States that were entirely dry.

But when we tried prohibition on a national scale, including the great cities, we just bit off more than we could chew. Right and wrong are a matter of education, starting with percept and example in the home.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST seldom goes to press without emphasizing great American principles, and each year for eight years in our Forum Issues we have devoted the largest issue of our year to articles, letters and statements from men and women in every walk of life, telling why America became great, and suggesting ways and means for keeping her so.

Some years ago I was having lunch with my friend F. M. Simpson, an executive of Swift & Company, in the big cafeteria which the company maintains for its employees. Mr. Simpson pointed out several other officers and executives of the company at adjoining tables, and gave me a few biographical facts about each. Every one of those successful business men had started as a poor boy, and with only a few exceptions all had been reared on farms. It was the best example I remember of the opportunities that American boys and girls have had under our free enterprise system to make a success of their work and lives.

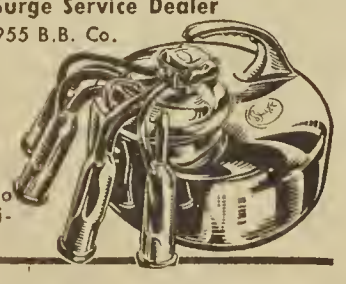
The business, professional, and political leadership of America is full of such examples. One of the best I know is the life and work of William H. Danforth, who built Purina Mills at St. Louis, the largest feed manufacturing business in the world. Mr. Danforth started his career by sweeping out a grocery store and running errands, for a dollar or so a week. There was a woman in that neighborhood who always bought a bolt of red and white checked cloth to make shirts for her husband and sons, and for her own dresses and aprons. When Mr. Danforth finally climbed the ladder to the beginning of his feed business, it occurred to him that those red and white checks would make a good trademark. As a result, he has plastered America and many other parts of the world with that red and white Purina trademark.

Mr. Danforth has made it a point to give young people in his business every opportunity to show their stuff. That is one of the chief reasons why Purina Mills has been such a great commercial success. For many years Mr. Danforth has conducted a summer training camp for young people, called Camp Miniwanca, on the shores of Lake Michigan. Here a total of many thousands of young men and women from all parts of America have been given short, intensive leadership training courses in economics, business methods, and particularly in the spiritual principles that have helped them to live fine lives and make a contribution to their fellow men. For years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST paid the expenses of an outstanding boy each year to this camp.

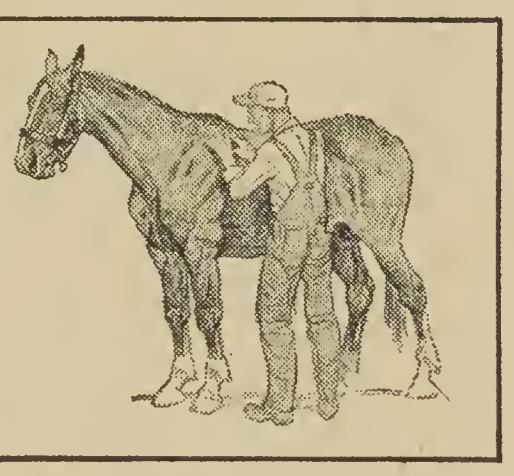
It has indeed been a privilege, Mr. Danforth, to have had your friendship all these years, and to have walked the Road of Life with you.

(To be continued)

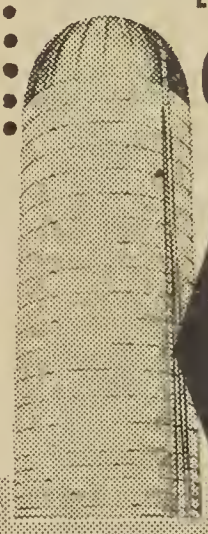
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIBBLE'S FARM SEEDS
SEND TODAY FOR
→ FALL PRICE LIST ←
WINTER WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY
Featuring Higher Yielding
GENESEE Wheat, HUDSON Winter Barley,
and all other farm seeds for August and September Sowing.
Write or phone today!
EDWARD F. DIBBLE
SEEDGROWER
Box C, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

$5 DOWN
EASY TERMS* on SURGE
Surge Units $5.00 down and up to 24 months to pay balance. EASY TERMS on Surge Stalls, Pipe Lines and All Surge Milking Equipment. See Your Surge Service Dealer
© 1955 B.B. Co.

*Right is reserved to withdraw this proposition at any time.
BABSON BROS. CO. of New York
842 West Belden Avenue, Syracuse 1, N.Y.

BEAN GROWERS!
(DRY EDIBLE BEANS)
SHED-A-LEAF
PLANT Defoliation
Can Add $25 Per Acre to Your Profit*
Removal of bean leaves with Shed-A-Leaf at harvest time offers you these important advantages:
*1. Reduces percentage of immature, discolored and moldy beans.
*2. Increases net return through higher yields, better quality and less dockage.
3. Assures quicker bean drying while on standing plants; eliminates drying in windrows.
4. Hastens bean drying for early planting of fall crops.
5. Reduces delay in harvesting because of unfavorable weather or late season.
6. Permits threshing right after pulling.
7. Cuts harvesting costs by reducing time and labor.
8. Treatment costs less per acre than a bushel of beans!
Shed-A-Leaf was tested and approved for bean defoliation in New York last year. Results were outstanding. Shed-A-Leaf is applied with ground or airplane sprayer . . . 10 to 14 days before harvesting. NOW is the time to order your supply! Shed-A-Leaf is available through...
YOUR NEAREST G.L.F. SERVICE AGENCY
BAUGH & SONS CO. NEWARK, N. Y.
GEO. W. HAXTON & SONS, OAKFIELD, N. Y.
A Product of Chipman Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J.


How to keep your horse at work
● A rubdown with Absarbine Wash right after work helps prevent galled shaulders, sore necks, stiffness acrass the back, shaulders and lains Absarbine applied to a blemish ar at the first sign af puffiness helps stap a more seriaus canditian like ringbane ar spavin. Daes not remave hair nar blister skin. Harse can be treated an the jab. Only $2.50 far a large battle at all druggists.
W. F. Yaung, Inc., Springfield, Mass.
ABSORBINE

LIGHTNING RODS
SPECIAL PRICES & TERMS NOW
Why wait until lightning strikes PROTECT NOW—SAVE NOW—Electra Lightning Rod Systems, properly installed, definitely prevent Lightning Loss.
127 N. LAKE AVE. ALBANY, N.Y. TEL. 4-4149
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY—Dpt. EAA
Other Departments: Automatic Fire Alarms and Extinguishers, Escapes, Steeple Jack Service— also vanes and markers.
Electra Protection Company, Inc.
Openings for Dealers—Salesmen Now

BRAND NEW
Exclusive Features Make
GRANGE
SILO YOUR BEST INVESTMENT

"A Tower of Efficiency"
Heavy plaster coat
Interlocking staves
Larger doors
New Safety features
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Advanced Grange engineering tested, proven and perfected back GRANGE SILOS as YOUR long-term money savers and profit makers.
Grange Concrete Stave Silos prove that modern construction pays BIG dividends in long life and dependability.
BE SURE with GRANGE!
MAIL COUPON NOW FOR FREE FOLDER

GRANGE SILO CO., INC.
Dept. A8,
RED CREEK, N. Y.
Send me new Grange picture folder showing new exclusive features.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
Easy Terms Available

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT Hayfields - - - By TOM MILLIMAN

PASTURES STOOD UP

AROUND Rochester, up South, on to Batavia and beyond, marks the region of least rainfall in Spring and Summer of 1955. Hayfields is about in the middle, or so it seems. Our luck really ran out this season, and early peas for freezing were a poor crop. Good wheat and winter barley had small kernels, and oats are a bad loser. Yet we have fine stands of legumes on all 38 acres of new seedings. Band seeding with grain drill, which places grass seed exactly over and 2 inches above the fertilizer, has helped the legumes root themselves before drought blasted them. A wonderfully good practice—band seeding—and inexpensive to provide.

Drought-resistant pastures enable cows to withstand part of the expected summer slump. When a cow can fill her great paunch with grass fresh enough to eat, she also holds her flesh better. But drought-resistant pastures do not come into being suddenly. They are the product of systematic rotation, fertilization and management.

94 FOR 106

These figures mean that, in spite of almost no rainfall, 94 acres of pasture supported 106 head from late April to July 20. The 94 acres did better than that. Up to this writing, July 19, 39 acres of pasture on the home farm supported an average of 46 cows and provided 110 tons or more of grass silage in addition, from 11 of the 39 acres. Included in the 39 acres are 8 acres of orchard grass-ladino-alfalfa in 3rd crop year. This yielded poorly, in spite of fertilization and frequent clippings each year. Legumes were run out by the orchard grass.

It should be said that in line with our standard practice, dry hay was fed daily to the milking herd in a barnyard rack. Last year's hay was used up first. It wasn't until July 10, with the old hay gone and pastures getting dryer, that the cows consumed much new hay. At this writing, the cows are on a 6 acre piece of 2nd crop pasture after grass silage was removed in June. Here the alfalfa is good, the bromegrass scanty, and the ladino almost invisible. We know that this same 39 acres will provide good pasture to August 1st, and longer if rain comes. Silage will not be needed until August 1st. It is there waiting.

At the rented farm, 40 acres of Empire birdsfoot, 15 of it poor, supported 50 head, mostly bred heifers and dry cows, until June 25 when they were let into 10 acres of rather poor European birdsfoot in first crop year, as a measure of drought relief to the good Empire birdsfoot.

As to the 15 acres of poor Empire, we have exactly what we deserve. The money we saved in putting it in cheaply has been lost twice over in comparatively poor stands. The 25 acres we established as it should be is wonderful, and has yellow blossoms all over it. It has yielded bountifully.

No hay was fed the dry herd until July 11. These bred cattle, plus two steers and a bull are with two exceptions in fine flesh, some of them actually fat. The exceptions are two heifers barely old enough to breed and turned out with big cattle too soon.

The 3rd set of grazing cattle consists of 10 calves in the calf pasture of 5 to 7 acres, to which we've added at times a few close up cows and heifers. No grain is fed this year to grazing calves on good pasture, but drought drove us to feeding a little dry hay in mid July.

NO SECRETS

Some who read this may report a better story on pasture yields, especially if rainfall in the growing season has added its blessing. This story, probably not a record even in a dry year, was nonetheless a long time in the making. It is simply told—

1. Plow up pastures after 3 crop years, or 4, counting year of seeding, except Empire birdsfoot, which leave indefinitely.

2. Attend to lime requirement to pH 6.5 level.

3. After a row crop, seed down with fertilizer of kinds and at amounts recommended by County Agent or College, with or without a nurse crop as case may be.

4. Fertilize annually after seeding year. If high in legumes use something like 0-20-20 at 300-400 lbs. annually, otherwise 10-10-10. Some use more. Manure the year ahead of plowing, early if possible, and also the year of plowing, this time as late as possible.

5. Clip in May (Empire birdsfoot in June) but clip early and at any cost of effort or neglect of other things. Rotary clipper is much the fastest and most reliable, but mower will do. Clip again where weeds or tall grass require it. Certain fields may require 3rd clipping but not usually, except orchard grass which may demand 4 jobs, or even 5 in the usually losing effort to retain legumes.

6. Rotate the cattle, and when taken off, keep them off until the crop is lush again, usually 3 to 5 weeks, but all signs fail in a drought.

7. Legumes and grasses grubbed into the ground make for poor pasture later the same year and also the next year. Pasture must have tops as well as roots.

STACKED WHEAT?

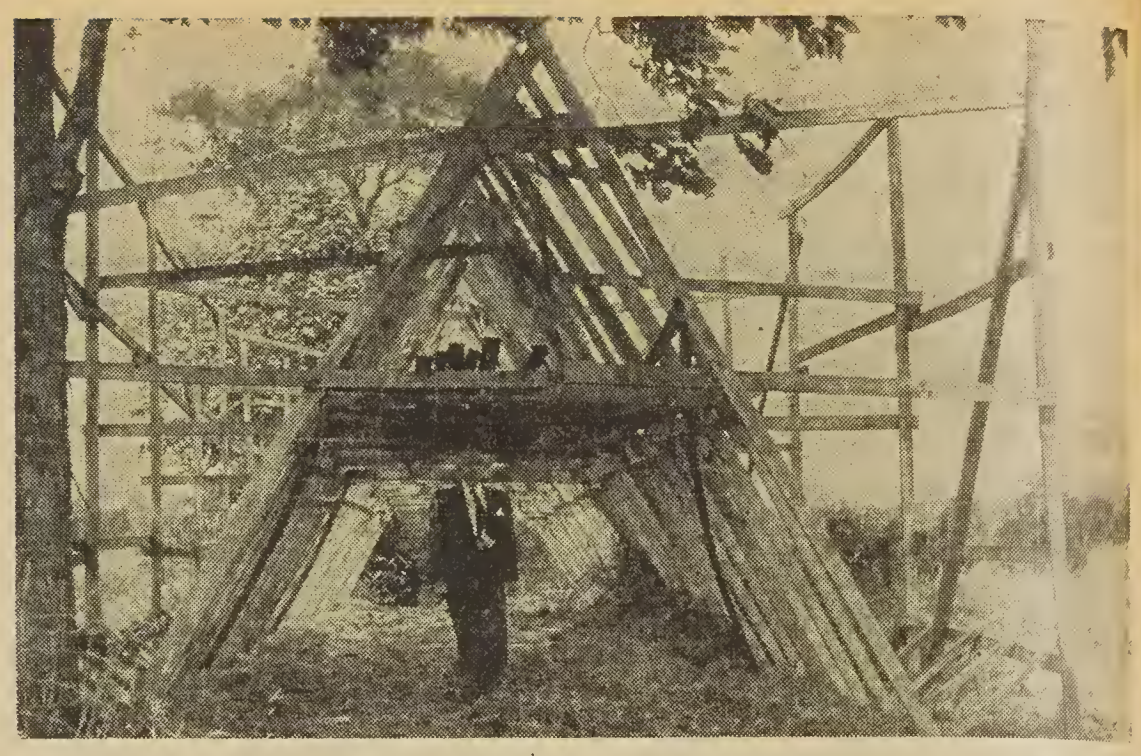
IT WAS Wheat Vote Day—June 25. Few New York wheat growers bothered to vote. Not so with me, and in order to cast my ballot against wheat quotas at Churchville, it became necessary to cancel an engagement 100 miles away.

After voting "NO", I stood around briefly to see if others came. They did, but in a very thin trickle. Came an elderly man like myself, short, stocky and grey. When he paused, although he was a stranger to me, I moved in on him with remarks on what the vote meant to Northeastern farmers. I told him an affirmative vote only stacked the cards against us in the feed deficient Northeast, and anyhow it was better to remain free as a general principle. "Who are you to talk that way?," was his rejoinder. "You sound like a booster for Benson". I told him he had nailed me, that I was indeed a supporter of Benson and proud of it. Not bothering to go in the booth, he voted "YES" and stalked out, without another glance at me.

The County of Monroe and the State of New York went against wheat quotas. Monroe, in which Rochester and Churchville are located, is the leading wheat County, and New York grows 13 million bushels of wheat, about 1¼% of the Nation's crop. Pennsylvania grows more, and there farmers balloted to kill wheat quotas, thus reversing their attitude of a year ago. But the National vote favored quotas.

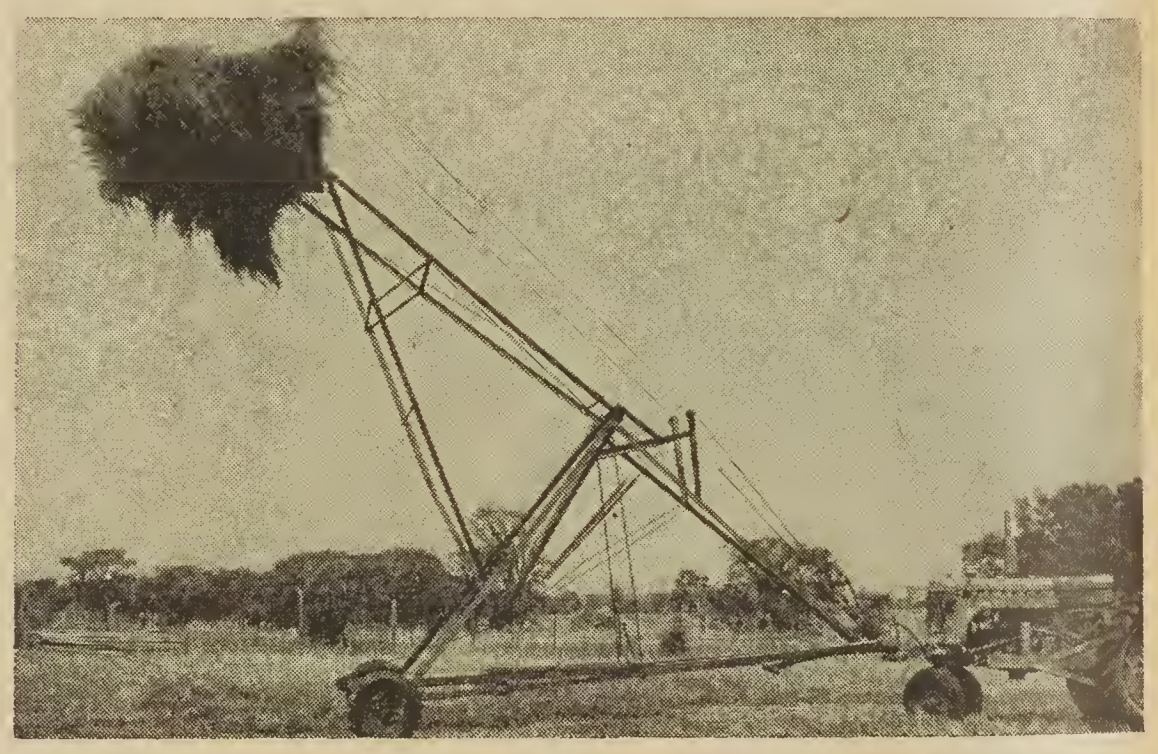
When Northeastern farmers place their affairs in the hands of Government, they can be sure that legislation by Congress will favor the West and South, where farm votes determine who will be Senators and who will be Congressmen. Moreover, the principles of free enterprise are weakened when Government takes over.

If the farmer who told me off is either a dairyman or poultryman, the chances are that the extra money he will get from his wheat crop through price supports, will not equal by half the extra money he will pay for feed made from the by-products of price supported corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, flax and peanuts. I liked the man's frankness and hope for the opportunity to sit down with him and reason it out. Maybe he'll read this.



HAY STORAGE—CATTLE SHELTER

MR. CHARLES Z. CASE on routes 5 and 20 near Avon, N. Y., spent $150 for the material in this structure, to house 10-12 heifers through the winter and hold 30 tons or more of loose hay to self feed them. His own farm men erected it. Here I am standing in the lower part of the "A" shaped interior. Lumber is all rough 2 x 4 green white oak. Sides have woven wire fence to hold hay inside. Length 80', overall width 20', width of cattle space about 16'. All 2 x 4's are 16'. Long hay is elevated by a 2 wheeled hoist hydraulically operated from tractor as shown in the picture below. Buck rake brings hay to side of structure, where hoist takes over. Two men fill it in a day or two. For chopped hay to be blown in, or elevated by farm conveyor, only change needed is woven wire with smaller mesh. If chopped hay is used, structure could be built higher, also buck rake and hoist could be eliminated. If interested write to me, and I'll see if a working plan can be made up to scale.



SCREENINGS

Twice before I've mentioned Zucchini squash on this page. It is a high yielding summer squash easy to grow, with more body, less water and a much more pronounced flavor. Here's a preferred method of cooking. Pick 'em young, peel 'em lightly, split 'em lengthwise, and in the middle of each half make a lengthwise cut half way through. Place a little butter in a heavy frying pan, no water, and when melted, add the Zucchini halves lightly salted and face up. Then place thin pieces of old store cheese on the Zucchini quite close together, cover with a tin lid and cook slowly. Be sure there's enough.

* * *

Never have nearby strawberries tasted better than in the dry June of 1955. Heat and lack of rain reduced the crop while heightening the quality. Charley Flagg told me that mulching strawberries with any cheap roughage might increase the yield and size of berry on non-irrigated land sufficiently to pay off in commercial production. Charley is a former County Agent now in charge of raw material for Bedford Products, Inc., processors of quality fruits at Dunkirk, N. Y., on the Lake Erie shore.

* * *

Rubber tubs for salting cattle in pastures have worked out very well. The main things are their convenience in moving from field to field and the fact they are practically indestructible. Surprisingly, they seldom become dirtied by cattle droppings when tubs are in the open. Their flexibility is almost a guarantee that cattle will not succeed in tipping them over. Rubber salt tubs (work well for feed too) are now on the market throughout New Jersey, Northern Pennsylvania and New York. This is a follow up to a little piece I had here 2 or 3 years ago.



A new booklet reveals how LP-Gas brings better living and easier, more profitable farming to millions of households all across the nation. Best known for automatic cooking, house heating and water heating, LP-Gas is fast becoming a popular fuel for refrigeration, clothes drying, incineration and air conditioning as well. Its farm chores include tractor operation, chick brooding, stock tank heating, crop drying, irrigation pumping, flame weeding, milk can sterilization, poultry scalding and waxing, pig brooding and barn heating.

A copy of "LP-Gas . . . Modern Fuel for Millions" may be obtained without charge from the LP-GAS INFORMATION SERVICE, 185 N. WABASH AV., CHICAGO 1, ILL.

If you are dressing poultry for retail, you will find an excellent booklet on the subject which is published by the BEACON MILLING CO. OF CAYUGA, NEW YORK. It is called, "Beacon Quality Poultry Merchandise". For a copy see your Beacon dealer or write to the address above.

ARPS CORPORATION, New Holstein, Wisconsin, have announced recent additions to their line of tractor half-tracks and rear-mounted terracing blades. The Arps Half-Tracks are now offered for the International 300 Utility Tractor. The rear-mounted ARPS Utility Blades are offered in two types—Standard Duty and Heavy Duty—for 1, 2 and 3 plow tractors with 3 point lift systems. The blades are heavily constructed and feature a multitude of quick, easy adjustments which can be made without wrenches. Both products are distributed by J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY, 34 Thirty-Fourth Street, Brooklyn 32, New York.

Two distinctive designs make up the M6 model ORIGINAL half/CABS which are current with the ORIGINAL TRACTOR CAB CO., INC. These designs consist of the two door models for side mount tractors and the Patented LAY-DOWN windshield with folding side wing model for the rear mounted tractors. Each has been designed for the fullest utilization of the tractor, offering maximum weather protection during any type weather. Distributors for the ORIGINAL half/CAB in the eastern and New England States is J. S. WOODHOUSE CO.

Farmers can shell corn right in the field, in the same one-man operation as picking, with the new field model of the Haban Husker-Sheller recently announced by the HABAN MFG. CO. of Racine, Wis. The Haban Field Sheller is distributed in the Northeast by J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY, 34 Thirty-Fourth Street, Brooklyn 32, New York.



GEHL "Chop-All" Harvester with New 6-Foot Mower Bar, manufactured by Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., West Bend, Wisconsin, "walking through" mixture of man-high sorghum and soybeans. It is developed around the currently popular idea of "Bringing the pasture to the cows," often referred to as "zero pasture."

Service Bureau

ADMITS CHARGE IN 'SEPTIC-TANK RACKET'*

DISTRICT Attorney George Boldman today issued a warning to area residents on a septic-tank cleaning racket allegedly being operated in Tioga County.

The warning came after an arrest last night by the Sheriff's Department of Northaniel Henry Broadway, 40, who gave his home address as Albany, Ga., on a charge of larceny by false pretenses.

Sheriff's deputies said Broadway yesterday afternoon went to the home of James Calvin Walsh, Endicott RD 1, located on Route 17C just east of Campville and contracted with Mrs. Walsh to clean a septic tank in the yard.

After digging a hole in the yard, Broadway told Mrs. Walsh and her children to go into the house because he did not want any of them to suffer ill effects from possible sewer gas, deputies said.

A few minutes later, according to the sheriff's office, Broadway came to the house and said the job was completed. He was paid $60.

After he had left, Mr. Walsh, an IBM employe, came home and became suspicious when his wife told him Broadway had used no water for cleaning the tank.

Mr. Walsh dug up the hole, which had been refilled, and found that the excavation was only three feet deep and about two and one-half feet wide and that there were no pipes, no equipment and no septic tank.

Mr. Walsh informed the Sheriff's Department. Undersheriff Paul Taylor and Deputy Philip Davis, acting on a description furnished by Mrs. Walsh, went to the 42-trailer camp in the Town of Tioga where the man lived and demanded that Broadway appear.

The campers disclaimed any knowledge of Broadway at first but later said he was "overtown." They were told to have Broadway report at the sheriff's office.

He reported and was arrested.

He was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Lane Huntington of Apalachin and paid a fine of $25 on pleading guilty of larceny. Restitution of $60 was made to the Walshes.

Broadway had cashed the check at the Hilltop Garage in Campville.

In issuing warning to area residents, Mr. Boldman also praised the work of the Sheriff's Department.

*Reprinted from a late June issue of the Endicott, N. Y., *Daily Bulletin.*

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK	
Mr. Everett Allen, Scipio Center (refund on order)	$2.00
Mrs. G. D. Eidman, Macedon (refund on strawberries)	2.50
Mrs. Burton G. Rennie, Glenfield (settlement of claim)	1.98
Mr. Ralph Carver, West Leyden (refund on pig)	15.00
Mr. Warren Liddle, Delanson (refund on dog)	10.25
Mr Kenneth Koch, Franklinville (refund on seat cover)	1.98
Mrs. Arnold Rechsteiner, Clinton (refund on ducklings)	4.50
Mr. Alfred P. LaRue, Jr., Heuvelton (refund on axe)	6.00
Mrs. Verna R. Clark, Cornwallville (insurance settlement)	107.20
Mr. Lawrence R. Reynolds, Acushnet (refund on C.O.D.)	7.68
Mr. Nelson G. Cleveland, Elmira (refund on order)	162.92
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. Herbert N. Bosley, Keene (refund on TV equipment)	4.95
Mrs. Forrest J. Hall, Keene (refund on order)	7.27
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mr. Yeo C. Bailey, Wellsboro (insurance settlement)	25.00
Mr. Seth Storch, Troy (insurance settlement)	59.92
VERMONT	
Mrs. W. C. Remick, Concord (refund on order)	5.95
Mrs. Mary MacGregor, Alburgh (refund on order)	2.25



PLENTY OF ACRES PER DAY with well-known NEW IDEA Pull-Type Pickers. Up to 12 acres with one-row model shown above; up to 18 acres with similar two-row model. Each assures a most workman-like job of picking, husking and loading.



EXCLUSIVE TRAILING HUSKING UNIT of the NEW IDEA mounted picker frees the tractor of roughly ⅓ of picker's total weight. Quickly detached, it allows tractor to be used for other work. Big, 10-roll husking bed gives mounted NEW IDEA picker greater husking capacity.

New Idea Corn Pickers

famed for more ears, fewer husks . . . in less time

Year after year, more farmers pick corn with NEW IDEA machines than with those of any other make. This confidence has been merited ever since NEW IDEA produced the world's first successful tractor-powered picker. Today, NEW IDEA's corn picker leadership in efficient performance and reliable construction is most thoroughly established.

Whether you manage large acreage or run a family size farm, there's a NEW IDEA Corn Picker model that will assure you many years of clean, fast harvesting at lowest possible cost per acre.

TWO-ROW MOUNTED PICKER

A revolutionary concept in design, which provides all the mobility of mounted picker operation, yet requires the tractor to carry only the weight of the snapping unit. The separate husking bed gives it the greatest capacity of any mounted picker . . . rides on its own stout trailer wheels. Fits 26 models of popular row-crop tractors. Makes available right now the improved picker that will be needed to handle the high acre yields you hope to be growing soon.

ONE-ROW AND TWO-ROW PULL-TYPE PICKERS

Models that established the NEW IDEA reputation for clean picking, thorough husking and sturdy dependability. Let your near-by NEW IDEA dealer explain their many superior features.

Corn picker demonstrations willingly arranged

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.

Dept. 1573, Coldwater, Ohio

Please send free illustrated literature as checked.

☐ Mounted Picker
☐ One-Row Pull-Type Picker
☐ Two-Row Pull-Type Picker
☐ Elevators
☐ Stalk Shredder
☐ Wagon & Wagon Box

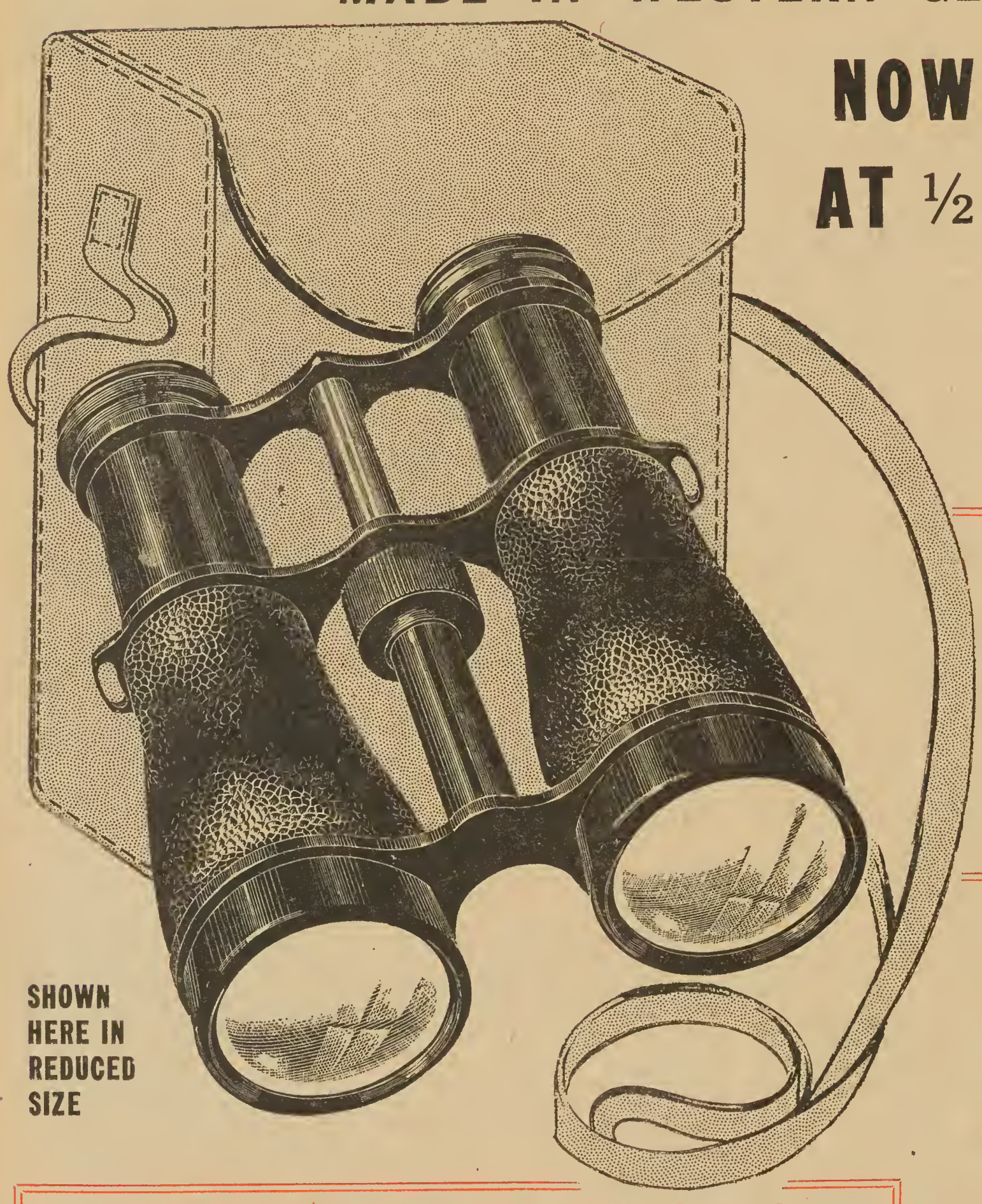
NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

REGULAR $7.95

MARK III HI-POWER BINOCULARS

MADE IN WESTERN GERMANY

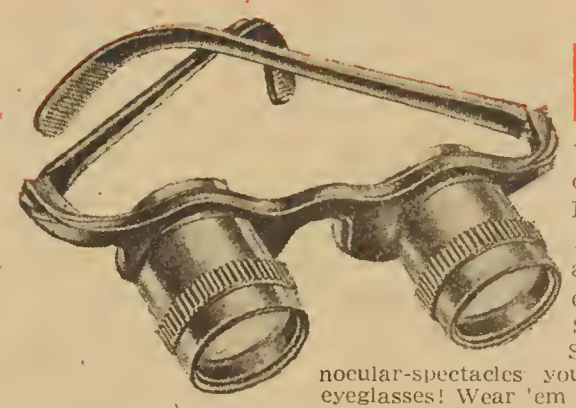


SHOWN HERE IN REDUCED SIZE

NOW YOURS AT ½ PRICE!

3.99

WATERPROOF CASE GIVEN!



FREE!

With the purchase of a MARK III Binocular you are GIVEN one pair of SPECTO-SCOPES—the binocular-spectacles you wear just like eyeglasses! Wear 'em all day long without fatigue! Use them at the theatre, at football games, races, enjoy TV, movies and Nature via their magnified, close-up viewing! Nationally advertised at $1.98, this West German import is a precision glass that gives you a New OUTLOOK on the world ar·und you!

See up to 18 MILES!

- Balanced Center Focusing
- Water Protected Case
- Genuine Optical Lenses
- No Eye Strain Ever!
- Lightweight Steel
- Changeable Sun Lenses

The ONLY Binocular with Changeable Lenses!

IMAGINE! The same GENUINE MARK III German Binocular now being advertised in the U. S. at 7.95—yours at 50% discount! The reason: WE ARE OVERSTOCKED and need cash quick; Our misfortune is your gain! You can get your MARK III at only 3.99 tax paid! And remember; this is the LATEST model equipped with REMOVABLE sun lenses at no extra cost! This is a wonderful protection for your eyes in brilliant sunshine as well as nighttime sports events played under lights. Regular lenses as well as sun lenses are easily removed for cleaning. This is a feature not found in cheap binoculars.

THEY MELT AWAY DISTANCE! MARK III LENSES ARE DIFFERENT!

Never—but never before—have we been able to offer such magnificent binoculars for this low price! A ruggedly constructed ALL METAL binocular that seems to melt away distance! Mind you—this is no cheap toy with crude plastic lenses. Each one of the Mark III lenses is ground and polished to give you superb viewing at 100 feet or 18 miles—or even more—depending on weather and vantage point. The objective lenses catch more light, give you clear, SHARP pictures—and no wonder—because they are made by German optical artisans, according to accepted standards by the MARK III process. None of the annoying aberrations caused by carbon particles, bubbles, serrations and maladjustments. Viewing is a constant pleasure . . . you can use them for hours at a time without strain. Besides the MARK III lenses, you enjoy balanced CENTER focusing that adjusts to your eye strength whether you use glasses or not. Remember! MARK III binoculars have a rugged ALL-METAL body to withstand years of hard usage! Yet we ask you less money than for cheap plastic binoculars—because we are forced to raise cash quickly! MARK III binoculars give you new thrills and enjoyment in all sports. You've always wanted an "upright" view! Just the thing for bird watching, for more travel fun! Carry them with you to the theatre . . . to the races . . . fights . . . rodeos! Yes, all this is yours with a MARK III—and you don't need to spend $10 or $15 either!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK

You must SEE these MARK III binoculars. You must have them in your hands . . . examine the fine German craftsmanship, the artistic rich Nubian Finish covering . . . to appreciate their real worth! Then look thru them—just ONCE—for the thrill you'll never forget! If you don't agree this is an honest-to-goodness value that's hard to beat, return them for a full refund of your 3.99.

Yes—all you need is ONE look to convince you! Why not get several NOW for yourself—your friends—your family! This is the gift that lasts and gives thrills year after year! Our stocks are BIG now . . . but millions of people are reading this ad and we expect an avalanche of orders. Please rush coupon today and avoid disappointment.

THORESEN'S Dept. 342-H-174

352 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH NOW FOR FREE HOME TRIAL

THORESEN'S Dept. 342-H-174
352 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Send me . . . MARK III Binoculars with case at the special price of 3.99 on 5-Day FREE HOME TRIAL.

Also include ABSOLUTELY FREE a pair of Specto-scopes, mine to keep in any case. If not satisfied, I will return for refund of 3.99.

☐ Payment of 3.99 enclosed. Send postage free.

☐ Send C.O.D. plus all postage.

Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... Zone..... State.....

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

AUGUST 20, 1955

IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Let's Stick Together	6
New at the Fair	8
Reroofing Buildings	10
A Green Lawn	22
Corn & Tomatoes	32

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Summer Time Is

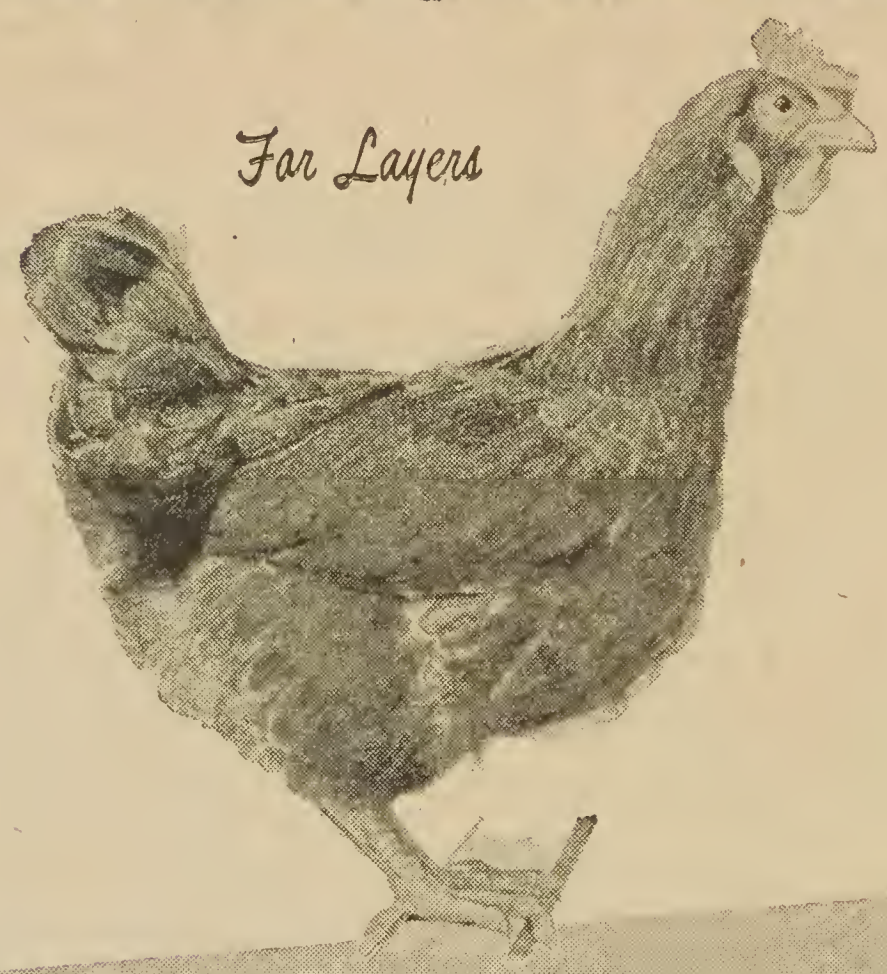
FAIR TIME

WHEN you go to the State Fair during the week of September 3rd to 10th, be sure to see the exhibits and activities of the young rural people of this great Empire State.

New York State is especially fortunate in having an entire building devoted to the activities and projects of boys and girls. More and more fair officials, both state and local, are emphasizing the importance of young people's farm and home exhibits. That is good, for America's future is in the hands of its coming generation.

BEST WAY

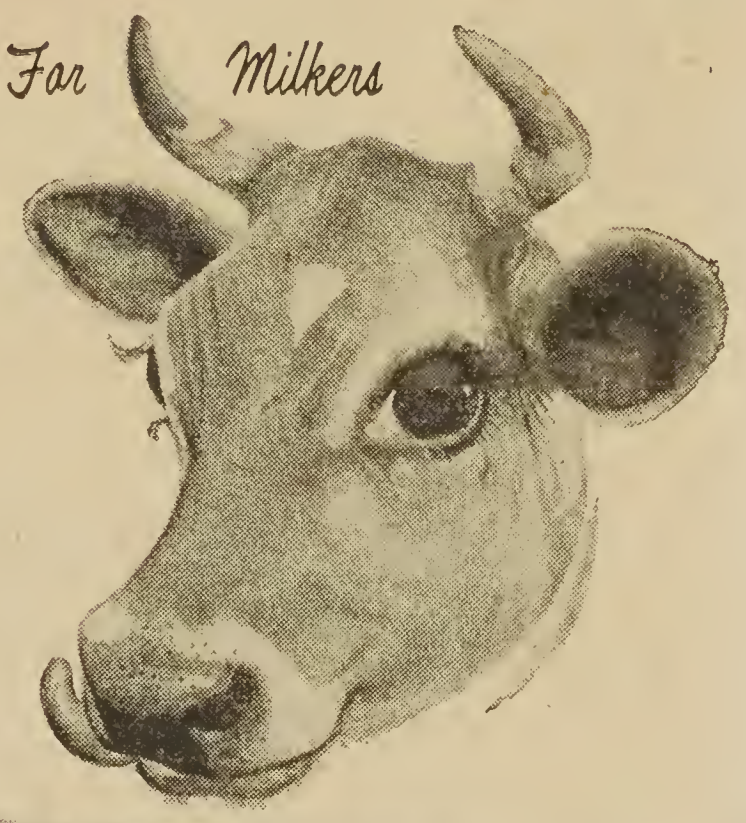
to use your home-grown grains



For Layers

Mix with G.L.F.

LAYER MIXING MASH



For Milkers

Mix with G.L.F.

HI-PRO CONCENTRATES

THERE's no better way to eut feed bills right now and this winter than by using your own home-grown grains. By mixing them with Layer Mixing Mash or a Hi-Pro Dairy Coneentrate, your G.L.F. man ean make those grains into a profitable poultry mash or dairy feed for you—at a very reasonable price.

High Production Dairy Feeds

Your G.L.F. man will give you any level of protein that you may want in a dairy feed by mixing Hi-Pro Coneentrates with your own grains. He has the know-how and experienee, and he ean help you get the best use from your grain. For instanee, if you have plenty of grain, then either G.L.F. 40% or 30% Hi-Pro Coneentrate will make real produetion feeds of them. If you have a limited amount of grains, then 24% Hi-Pro Concentrate will help make them go further.

These coneentrates eontain high quality protein and all the neeessary minerals to make a well balaneed dairy feed . . . a feed that will keep milk production high and keep eows in good flesh. Of eourse, extra molasses ean be blended in with your grist and these eoneentrates if you want it.

In addition to being easy to mix, G.L.F. Hi-Pro Coneentrates are very reasonable in priee. Their flexible formulas allow G.L.F. to take advantage of good market buys on quality ingredients. The savings that result are passed on as lower feed priees.

Balanced Poultry Mashes

You would be surprised how reasonable in priee a top laying mash can be when made with G.L.F. Layer Mixing Mash and your own wheat, barley, corn or oats. Layer Mixing Mash is "spiked" with extra protein, extra vitamins, and the right amount of minerals to make those grains into a mash very similar to G.L.F. Super Laying Mash.

In addition, Layer Mixing Mash ean be used to make a topnoteh growing mash, a breeder mash, or all mash ration from your own grains. Every bit of G.L.F.'s attention to eareful formulation and quality ingredients is present in this Mixing Mash.

Remember—you can seldom sell your grains for as mueh as they will eost in feeds that you buy. And if you run short of grains, your own G.L.F. may have some loeally grown grains that can be used to help keep down your feed bills. Talk feed with your G.L.F. man soon, and get the best possible results from your home grown grains. Get more milk, more eggs for your feed dollar.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

Your G.L.F. man can suggest a formula to make the most profitable use of your grain. Here are three possible formulas for a 16% dairy feed, and one for laying mash.

800 lbs. 30% Hi-Pro Concentrate 300 lbs. oats 900 lbs. corn and cob meal	1000 lbs. 24% Hi-Pro Concentrate 1000 lbs. oats	400 lbs. 40% Hi-Pro Concentrate 1000 lbs. oats or barley 600 lbs. corn	800 lbs. Layer Mixing Mash 600 lbs. corn 200 lbs. wheat 200 lbs. oats 200 lbs. barley

When it's **G.L.F.** *it has*

QUALITY THAT PAYS OFF ON THE FARM

GLF Quality

$119,889 in Awards, Premiums at the 1955

New York State Fair, Sept. 3-10

WITH all sights set for the opening of the New York State Fair at Syracuse September 3, full scale preparations are well under way at the Fairgrounds for the 109th annual State agricultural and industrial exposition.

"This Year Saluting the Consumer," has been selected as general theme of the 1955 State Fair. With this in mind, the consumer and his interests will hold the spotlight from the opening of the gates Saturday morning, September 3, to the final events on Saturday, September 10.

The State Fair affords to all the challenges of competing with fellow citizens for honors and cash prizes in judging contests which encompass nearly every phase of agriculture, homemaking and hobbies.

At the State Fair, farmer and city dweller alike have the opportunity to see and learn about new developments in agriculture and industry; to discuss their problems with experts from state departments and with people in their own field.

Women will find the most comprehensive program ever offered the homemakers of the State centered in the newly expanded Women's Building.

New educational and entertainment features will appeal to every member of the family.

State Fair Director William F. Baker expressed confidence that new and expanded features of the Fair, coupled with the completion of the State Thruway across the state and down the Hudson Valley, is certain to expand the area from which the Fair will draw.

The Thruway brings new thousands of state residents within short, safe and easy driving. Motorists can leave the Thruway from either direction at the interchange to Route 48, just two miles north of the Fair Grounds.

At the Fair motorists will be accommodated in two large parking areas which can hold an estimated 20,000 cars. This year for the convenience of motorists, shuttle bus service will be available between the upper parking area and the gates.

Director Baker said expanding statewide interest in the Fair is clearly indicated by the increasing pressure to expand judging competition in nearly all departments and to add new divisions. Wherever possible these demands have been met this year. Others will be included in the planning for next year.

Cash premiums offered in the various departments at the 1955 Fair total $119,889, an increase of $5,641 over the 1954 premium total.

A comparison list of the department premium totals follows:

Department	1955	1954
Draft Horse	$ 9,215	$ 7,535
Cattle	26,315	23,995
Sheep	6,040	6,041
Swine	3,401	3,401
Poultry	10,459.50	10,428
N.Y.S. Foods	650	600
Dairy Products	1,900	1,900
Fruit	3,700	3,700
Flowers	6,000	6,000
Farm Products	3,999	3,999
Home Arts	1,818	1,767
Boys and Girls	18.710	17,200
Indian Village	1,100.50	1,100.50
Goats	956	956
Horse Show	10,250	10,250
State Fair Theater	1,800	1,800
Grange	5,000	5,000
Home Bureau	4,300	4,300
Farm Bureau	3,000	3,000
Photo News	675	675
Community Service	600	600
Totals	$119,889	$114,247.50

From the formal opening of the gates September 3, by the State Fair Queen and the Indian Princess, in the presence of Commissioner Daniel J. Carey of the Department of Agriculture & Markets and other State officials, a full program of judging, exhibitions competitions and entertainment will be launched.

Opening day has been designated as Youth Day with a special program in front of the grandstand. Other events scheduled for opening day include three sessions of the Horse Show in the Coliseum, morning, afternoon and evening; ceremonial dances in the Indian Village at 11 a.m. and 4.p.m.; free concerts by Phil Spitalny and his all-girl orchestra, afternoon and evening, in Empire Court; the nerve tingling show of the Hell Drivers in front of the grandstand both afternoon and evening and the dazzling fireworks display.

Spitalny's orchestra, famous for its "Hour of Charm" on radio, will be heard each afternoon and evening of the Fair.

The thrill show by the Hell Drivers will be combined with the Cherokee Ranch rodeo show for performances Sunday afternoon and evening, Monday evening, and twice on Tuesday and Wednesday.

On Sunday afternoon, the State Fair will present its traditional religious service in the Coliseum. Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths cooperate in this service which features singing by combined choirs of churches from all parts of the state under the direction of John T. Clough.

Judging in the Horse Show will resume in the Coliseum following the religious service for late afternoon and evening sessions and the final events Monday evening.

Starting Monday morning the Coliseum will be given over to judging of cattle in 4-H and F.F.A. classes and the start of draft horse judging. Cattle and draft horse judging will continue in the Coliseum with morning and afternoon sessions Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Pony judging will be Thursday.

Doing its share in saluting the consumer, the Dairy Building this year will center its display and activities on the marketing of fluid milk.

In the Industrial and Home Exposition in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, special attention will be given to displays for home hobbyists and to the promotion of New York State as Vacationland.

Reservations of space for display of farm machinery have already surpassed the capacity of the Farm Machinery Building and as in former years, several acres of exhibits under canvas will attract farmers seeking the latest in equipment.

The state's best in livestock, fruits and vegetables, flowers, and dairy and home products will be on display throughout the Fair. In addition to the judging there will be daily demonstrations and special events in nearly all departments.

Upstaters will have opportunity to see and hear favorite television artists in evening presentations in the Coliseum. Dorothy Collins, star of the TV Hit Parade, will head a stage revue Tuesday and Wednesday nights. A second revue, headed by the Mariners, formerly featured on the Godfrey Show, will be presented Thursday evening and both afternoon and evening on Friday. Saturday night Fair visitors can dance in the Coliseum to the music of Stan Kenton's Band.

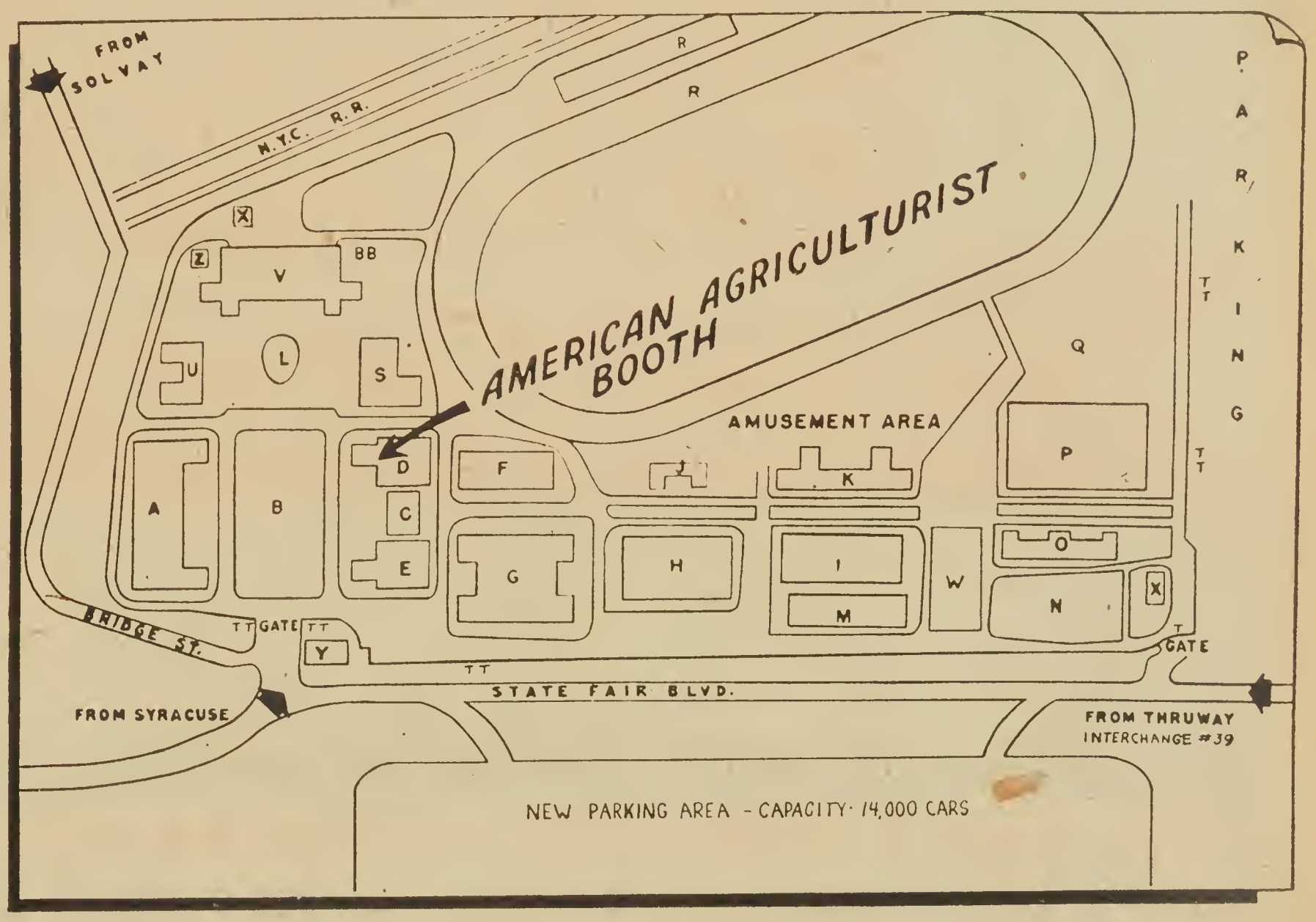
There will be three big days during the Fair for the followers of automobile racing. On Monday, Labor Day, the New York State championships for modified stock cars will be run off during the afternoon. Thursday afternoon there will be the 100-mile championship race for new stock cars and Saturday afternoon the 100-mile A.A.A. National Championship Race will be run.

On Thursday, Governor's Day, the state's chief executive will tour the grounds. Special events that day will include the International Horse Pulling Contest morning and afternoon in front of the grandstand, special ceremonies at the Indian Village at 4 p.m. and a demonstration of greyhound racing in the evening.

Friday, Indian Day, Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan will be adopted by the Iroquois in a colorful ceremony at 3 p.m. The Six Nations Indian Band will give a concert in the Indian Village at 1 o'clock, followed by tribal dances. There will be greyhound racing both Friday afternoon and evening and again Saturday evening before the grandstand.

Reviewing the wide variety of competitions and attractions and the plans for improvement of exhibits, Director Baker said he has no hesitancy in predicting some half million visitors and new records in participation by exhibitors.

A. Manufacturers and Better Homes Building.
B. Empire Court.
BB. Basketball foul-shooting Court.
C. Conservation Department Exhibit.
D. Dairy Building. (Visit your American Agriculturist booth. The arrow shows the location.)
E. State Institutes Building.
F. Poultry Building.
G. Cattle Barn.
H. Coliseum.
I. Horse Building.
J. Agricultural Museum.
K. Sheep, Swine, and Goat Building.
L. Lagoon.
M. 4-H Livestock Building.
N. Indian Village.
O. Boys' and Girls' Building.
P. Farm Machinery Building.
Q. Outdoor Machinery Exhibit.
R. Grandstand and Track.
S. Pure Food and Health Building.
T. T. Turnstiles.
U. Harriet May Mills Memorial Building.
V. Horticulture Building.
W. Modern permanent Pole-type Barn and Poultry House.
X. State Police Barracks.
Y. Administration Building.
Z. Hospital.



J. S. WOODHOUSE | J. S. WOODHOUSE | J. S. WOODHOUSE | J. S. WOODHOUSE

Serving the NORTHEAST FARMERS through recognized farm Machinery Dealers has been the job of the . . .

J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY FOR 112 YEARS

AEROQUIP Hydraulic Accessories
BELT Harvest Handlers
BULLER Tractor & Stationary Saws
BLACKHAWK Half Tracks
CHAR LYNN Hydraulic Pumps
COBEY PTO Manure Spreaders; Running Gears; 2 & 4 Wheel Wagons; Hydraulic Dump Wagons; Self Unloading Wagons; Tillage Tools
COOPER Power Lawn Mowers
EASYWAY Tractor Post Hole Diggers

BELT · Glencoe · HALLOWELL · LILLISTON ROTO-SPEED · Char-Lynn · SPS Jenkintown Pennsylvania · Super Six! · MORRISON · GEHL Since 1859 Pronounce it "Gale" · Haban · Buller Racine · ELECTRIC Cooper · TURNER Manufacturing Co. Statesville, N. C., U. S. A. · GILSON · MOUNT VERNON · MAYRATH · Aeroquip

LILLISTON Roto-speed cutters
LLOYD Tractor Tire Chains
MAYRATH Baled Hay Elevators; Auger Elevators
MICROSOL Fog Guns
MORRILL Hay Master Rakes
MORRISON Tractor Snow Plows
MT. VERNON Fertilizer Distributor
MT. VERNON 2 Wheel Running Gear
NATIONAL Sickle Bar Mower
NORTHERN WISCONSIN Smoothing & Spike Harrows

J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY, DISTRIBUTORS

ELECTRIC WHEEL Running Gears; Grain & Forage Wagons; Wagon Unloaders
GARBER Power Seeders
GEHL Forage Harvesters; Forage Blowers; Silo Fillers; Hammer Mills; Wagon Unloaders
GILSON Concrete Mixers
GLENCOE Sub Tiller Plows
HABAN Corn Shellers
HALLOWELL Farm Utility Bench
HOWARD ROTAVATOR

Garber Power Seeders · Planet Jr. · HOWARD ROTAVATOR · ARPS CORPORATION · MORRILL HAY MASTER · BLACKHAWK · Pittsburgh Farm Implements · "Easy-Way" · STOCKLAND · NORTHERN WISCONSIN · SNOWCO · LLOYD'S Double-Grip CHAIN · The ORIGINAL Cab The Original Tractor Cab Co., Inc. Arlington, Indiana Since 1939 First in Weather-protection · Cobey Hi-Speed Wagon

ORIGINAL HALF CAB
PITTSBURGH Farm Implements
PLANET JR., Garden Tractors
RUSSELL Grass Seeding Attachments
SCOTCH Chain Harrows
SNOWCO Bale Loaders; Augers; Feed-O-Mat
STOCKLAND Tractor Scoops
SUPER SIX Manure Loaders; Low Gallonage Sprayer
TURNER Tractor Wood Saws; Saw Mills; Gang Edgers

See the advertisements of many of these products on the following pages

J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY, DISTRIBUTORS

ESTABLISHED 1843

Brooklyn, N. Y. · Downingtown, Pa. · Springfield, Mass. · Syracuse, N. Y.
New Kensington, Pa. · Waterville, Me.

See the N. Y. STATE FAIR · J. S. WOODHOUSE CO. EXHIBIT

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

LABOR UNIONS IN MILK MARKETING

ON THE first page of the last issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Jim Hall told you about the interference of labor unions which is costing Long Island growers thousands of dollars. To bring you up-to-date on the Long Island situation, See Jim's story on page 37 of this issue.

Both Jim and I pointed out that what is happening to potato growers on Long Island could happen to you. Since writing that, the same disastrous situation has nearly happened to every dairyman in the New York milk shed and to seventeen million milk consumers. Milk truck drivers of the AFL Teamsters Joint Council, a labor union, have been threatening to strike and the issue is not settled as we go to press.

Said Martin Lacey, President of the Union, "We will call the strike on the day and at the hour that will make it most effective." That means, Mr. Citizen, that this labor union will strike in the interests of possibly a thousand tank truck drivers which will affect the interests of all the dairymen in the milk shed and of seventeen million consumers. Such a strike could reduce to a trickle milk supplies from the entire state of New York, and parts of New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont and Pennsylvania.

Way back in 1890, Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act which prevents monopoly of all business but this Anti-Trust Law has no application to labor unions, although these unions now are the worst monopoly the world has ever seen. They have you and me and all the rest of us by our throats. A labor union has just as much reason and excuse for operating as does any other business but, like every other business, it should never be allowed and wouldn't be were it not for cowardly politicians, to do the un-American things that many of the union leaders are doing.

HOTTEST, DRIEST SUMMER

MOST of us have had the experience of standing in one field and seeing it rain just over the fence in a neighboring lot. Time and again this summer I have watched showers go around us when our own garden and fields were burning up from the drouth.

In general, this has been the hottest, driest summer I can remember. Pastures in most of the Northeast are dried up, second cutting of hay is light, oats were short. In fact most crops show ill effects from the dry weather. In spite of this, however, reports so far indicate that in the nation as a whole, a bumper crop will again be harvested.

The drouth again emphasizes the importance of water and many farmers are giving thought to the possibilities of irrigation and to building more and more farm ponds.

WHEN BABIES BURP

SHOULD a healthy baby burp? "Yes," says the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, "in every infant's stomach and intestines some gas is formed so the infants should belch during and after feeding. "Also, the baby sometimes sucks too much air through the bottle nipple because it is not kept full of liquid. It is advised that the baby should be held over the shoulder for a moment when the feeding is half over and again at the end of the feeding to allow gas bubbles to come up or gas will keep infants awake. Patting and rubbing the baby's back will often help.

Babies are not the only ones who develop gas in the digestive tract. Adults do too as a result of eating too fast or too much, especially if food is not chewed thoroughly. Pain in the chest or abdomen can be relieved by swallowing air and belching. If you have to do it regularly, you should see your doctor.

FARMERS ALSO SHOULD SHARE

THOSE who have studied the situation say that it requires on the average about $14,000 of capital per worker to farm, and that this is twice as much as the average for any other industry.

Americans as a whole are now enjoying more prosperity than they have in almost any other period. Many farmers who are operating wisely are making some money. But they are fully justified in maintaining that with all of the capital and skill required, and with everybody else enjoying prosperity, farmers certainly should also share in the good times.

MIX LOVE WITH STRAP OIL

ONE of the most sensible statements that I have seen in a long time, reported in The *Ithaca Journal,* was made by Jersey Joe Wolcott, one-time heavyweight boxing champion. Joe said:

"What this country needs is more old-fashioned fathers and mothers."

His definition of the right kind of old-fashioned parents is: "Love mixed with a little strap oil.

"Mother taught me that punishment follows crime," Joe said, testifying before a Senate Committee considering bills on juvenile delinquency.

That philosophy makes sense to me. We have had altogether too much foolishness in past years about giving children complete leeway, or as it has been called, the "right to express themselves." Children—and as a matter of fact all the rest of us—need discipline, strict, rightly and fairly administered, with plenty of love.

GIVE US A REST

CONGRESS has wound up its business, or part of it, and gone home. There let it stay, the longer, the better.

Maybe I'm a rebel but I'm tired of so much government; tired of Republicans saying one thing and Democrats another; tired of politicians mixing more and more in your business and mine; tired of so many laws.

States requiring their legislatures to meet only once in two years have the right idea.

ELECTRIC POWER IN THE FIELDS

FOR many years I have been wondering why some inventor wasn't smart enough to make it possible to take electric power to the fields cheaply. I have thought that the answer might be in a different kind of a storage battery with enough electric energy to run a machine possibly for days.

Now the General Electric Company of Schenectady, working in close cooperation with International Harvester Company and other equipment manufacturers, has come up with a new mobile power generator which can be easily attached to a tractor to provide the power with electric motors for trailing equipment like hay balers, combines, corn pickers, power saws, welders, sprayers, shredders and mowing machines. Such a generator should bring new safety, convenience, and economy to dozens of farm operations, even though they may be far from a power line.

The General Electric Company bulletin entitled, "Electricity on Wheels" describes this generator and is worth reading.

I AM SCARED OF FIRE

IN SPITE of the fact that the buildings are well protected with lightning rods, I worry every time there is an electric storm. I am always wondering if there is any danger of a short circuit in the electric wiring, and I watch people around the buildings all the time to prevent smoking or the building of fires nearby.

What I have been careless about and am remedying now is a lack of a sufficient number of fire extinguishers. From now on out I am going to have fire extinguishers within easy reach in the different buildings and near the tractor and automobile.

EIGHTY-TWO YEARS YOUNG

"I am 82 years old and a vietim for thirty years of arthritis. The last 10 years I have been unable to move without help. In spite of this I get several seed catalogs and take farm papers to observe the new things and use them each year to build a beautiful garden in my imagination. I ereate flower beds that bloom like they do in the eatalogs, with nary a weed nor a bug.

"I like your 'Walking the Broad Highway' and your editorials."—Mrs. O. K., Mass.

ONE would have to hunt far and wide indeed to find a better example of adjusting to physical handicap or of creating a philosophy of life than is done by the lady who wrote the above letter.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY FRIEND, Fran Underwood, writing in The *Ithaca Rotary News* says: "Fall is the season when the farmers let the summer theater actors out of the barn and the cows back in."

To Fran's profound remark, Chuck Miller, Secretary of the Utica Rotary Club takes exception. "No cow," says Chuck "will back in anywhere."

Ralph Wheeler of Ithaca Rotary then takes up the argument by stating: "Before entering into an argument with Chuck, will someone enlighten us? Will a forward looking cow go backwards, or a sidehill cow move sideways, or a discontented cow move at all?"

Still further to confound the issue, I'm prepared to say after considerable firsthand experience with cows that I am sure that no cow will go ANYWHERE nor in ANY WAY unless she darn well pleases!

All ladies will cease reading this at this point and will turn this page over to read further only at their peril.

Referring to the above comments about cows, I rise to ask:

"Are cows any different from any other female who ever walked this earth?"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 16. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



MAYRATH

World's Largest Selling

NEW GALVANIZED Junior Augers

10 Bu. per Min.

11 Ft. $16.50

16 Ft. $19.50

21 Ft. $22.50

COMPLETE with *belt, pulleys, ball bearing head, spout, mounting brackets, adjustable motor mount* for gas engine, electric motor, or drill.

at DODGE CITY, KANS or MONMOUTH ILL.

NEW 20¼" MAYRATH GALVANIZED Elevators

16 Ft. $138 24 Ft. $178 24 Ft. $235

32 Ft. $290 40 Ft. $340

48 Ft. $389.50



Prices with carriage & winch

at DODGE CITY, KANS. or MONMOUTH, ILL.



MAYRATH

World's Largest Selling

NEW ALL-PURPOSE GALVANIZED Augers

6" Tubes! 30 Bu. per Min.!

11 Ft. ... $29

16 Ft. ... $39

21 Ft. ... $49

27 Ft. ... $59

34 Ft. ... $69

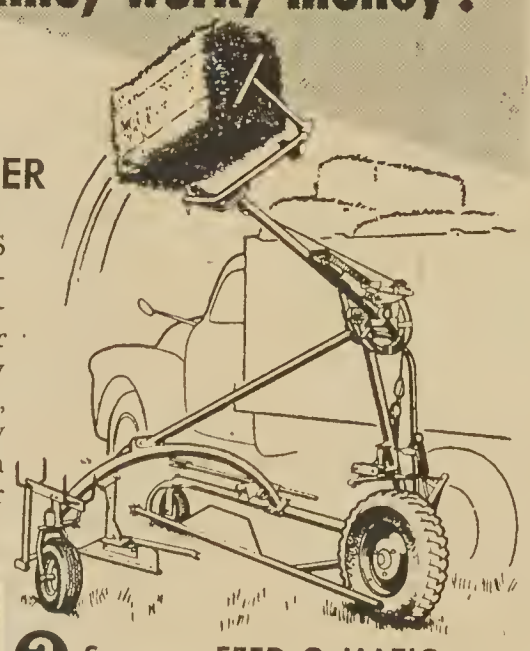
41 Ft. ... $79

COMPLETE with *belt, pulleys, ball bearing head, spout, mounting brackets, adjustable motor mount.*

at DODGE CITY, KANS. or MONMOUTH, ILL.

See Mayrath Equipment at J. S. Woodhouse Co. Machinery Exhibit

Three SNOWCO ways to save time, work, money!

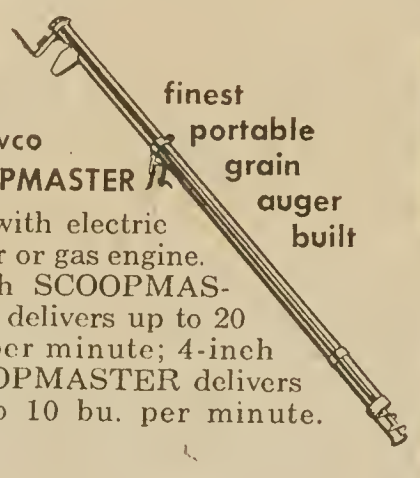


1 Revolutionary New Snowco BALE LOADER

PICKS UP AND LOADS BALES AUTOMATICALLY—Makes loading bales an easy, one-man operation. Picks up all bales, round or square, any weight, placed at any angle, and drops them in truck, wagon or hayrack. Operates on any terrain. Attaches to truck in just ten seconds. Engineered and built for years of rugged service.

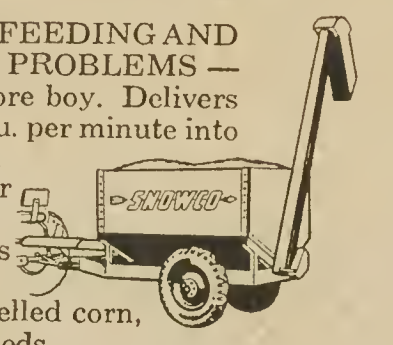
2 Snowco SCOOPMASTER finest portable grain auger built

Use with electric motor or gas engine. 6-inch SCOOPMASTER delivers up to 20 bu. per minute; 4-inch SCOOPMASTER delivers up to 10 bu. per minute.



3 Snowco FEED-O-MATIC

SOLVES FEEDING AND MIXING PROBLEMS — A real chore boy. Delivers up to 20 bu. per minute into bin, bunk, elevator or granary. Also mixes small grains, shelled corn, ground feeds.



On Display at
J. S. WOODHOUSE CO.
EXHIBIT N. Y. STATE FAIR

manufactured by THE SNOW COMPANY
No. 30th St.—Omaha, Nebraska

Let's Stick Together

By E. R. EASTMAN

ON 1898 my father sold milk for 1¢ a quart. As a boy, there were times when we barely had enough to eat.

Moved by the desperate situation of starvation prices for milk near the turn of the century, dairymen in the New York Milk Shed formed an organization known as the Five States Association. My father joined. The Association declared a milk strike in June of all months. Dairymen were completely licked and were told by dealers to go home and "slop your hogs." Never again would father have anything to do with cooperation.

Later, I ran a dairy farm of 40 cows. I signed contracts with a dealer about which I didn't have a single word to say but I signed those contracts or I had no market for my milk. How well I remember taking the milk to the station and being told frequently and emphatically by the local manager to take it back home. Although I got only about 2c a quart for it, the loss of a whole day's milk was ruinous.

Didn't Stick Together

When I went to the great dairy county of Delaware as a County Agent in 1916 I was determined, as I have been ever since, to help dairymen organize for better milk marketing conditions. Delaware County and the whole dairy country was strewn with the wrecks of farmers' small cooperative creameries. Farmers would organize a cooperative around a local creamery. For a time they would get better prices and then independent dealers would offer better prices. Farmers would desert until the local cooperative went busted. Then, dealers' prices would go back to the old starvation level. It was said rightly that farmers could not stick together.

Finally the situation became so bad that the farmers of the Dairymen's League, then a small organization, declared a milk strike in 1916. I worked almost night and day to help dairymen win that battle. They did, and as a result obtained much better milk prices.

Now, today, we have over 90 dairy co-ops in the New York State Milk Shed. Most of these co-operatives are doing as good a job as it is possible to do for their members. Almost all of them are federated in the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency or the Mutual Federation of Independent Co-operatives. For the first time in history, almost all of these co-operatives are working together to help the farmers get more dollars for their milk.

Don't Lose 50 Years Progress

Now I want to plead with you with all the force at my command not to bypass these organizations that it has taken you 50 years to build, not to wreck the only hope we have for getting dairymen a better deal. There are forces at work, some of them led by sincere dairymen themselves, others by utterly selfish interests that would like nothing better and have no other interests except to destroy your cooperative organizations.

Some of these same interests have attempted it time and time again. They have campaigned against your organizations, against the New York Order, against your leaders. So far, they have completely failed but now we have come into some hard times for dairymen. That is the time that your enemies always rise up to destroy what you have built, knowing that you are dissatisfied and unhappy. They are always "agin" everything that *is* and always for something different. But when you get that "something different" what proof have you that it will be any better or as good as something that you have?

Now, to be sure, you are facing hard times. To be sure, your co-operatives and their leaders have not done all that you wish they could do. To be sure, they make mistakes too. Personally, I recognize, from time to time what seems to me to be mistakes but instead of destroying your confidence in your organizations by breaking into print, I talk with the leaders personally. I find that, when my suggestions are any good, they are accepted. Why can't you do the same?

Your Responsibility

One reason why co-operatives don't succeed is the dairymen's own lack of interest. Be honest now, how many of you have regularly attended your local cooperative meetings? How many of you have taken the trouble to talk to your directors and the officers of your organizations? I don't mean to get up in a meeting and quarrel with the speaker or do a lot of rabble rousing. I mean to talk calmly and constructively, making sure your leaders know how you feel and what you want. Then if enough of you, a majority (for that is the American way) are dissatisfied with your leaders, why don't you change them? In other words, instead of throwing your good machine, that you have been a long time building, into the discard, why don't you do more to make constructive repairs?

Now I can look back, as many of you old-timers can, across many years of co-operative marketing. With all of their faults, your co-operatives have secured:

1. **Better Prices for Your Milk**

   No longer ago than last winter, because there was cooperation between the 4 major co-operatives in the milk shed, they were able to secure a super pool price for some of the winter months. It was not enough, of course, but it was more than you ever would have gotten without organization.

2. **Your Co-operatives Have Secured Better Marketing Conditions**

   No longer do you sign the kind of milk marketing contracts that I did when I was selling milk. The price is too low sometimes but the co-operatives have made it possible for you to have a milk market the year around no matter what the situation is.

3. **Much Favorable Legislation for Dairymen Has Been Secured. Many Unfair Bills Have Been Killed**

   You do have something to say about milk marketing. Maybe that's too little. Maybe you are to blame because you don't say enough or take part enough, but it is certainly different from what it was when I was selling milk.

It is mighty easy for somebody without responsibility, or from selfish motives, to break out into print or to get up in a meeting and promise you six or seven dollars a hundred for your milk. "Just join this new organization," they say, "Just do as I say, sign your name on the dotted line, pay your good money for membership and all will be well and we'll live happily ever afterward."

Unfortunately, life is just not that way and certainly the milk business is not. It's a tough, complicated game. Gains have to be made, results have to be obtained the slow, hard way. But some progress has been made. Let's stick to what we have, and improve it!

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARM PROGRAMS: The Senate Committee of Agriculture, whose Chairman is Senator Ellender of Louisiana, will hold hearings in 16 states to learn what farmers think about national agricultural programs. Two hearings will be held in the Northeast—one at Montpelier, Vermont, November 18, the other at Utica, New York on November 19.

Meanwhile "snipers" are attempting to create dissatisfaction with the present farm program. Some say "We'll always have a farm program, so why not stop fighting it?" However, changes in it are certain, and **farmers should insist that changes be in the direction of lower supports, fewer regulations, and less red tape, rather than in the other direction!**

Other "snipers" claim that the flexible support program isn't working. **The truth is that it is not yet in effect on most products!** The program is blamed for slipping farm prices when the truth is that the old rigid 90% program is largely responsible! The rabid "90% supporters" obviously want to go back to the system largely responsible for getting us into the present mess.

Figures show quite definitely that growers of farm products without supports have been as prosperous (or more so) than growers of those with high supports.

Organized poultrymen have argued constantly against any supports. Northeastern dairymen felt that it was unfair to drop supports on manufactured products from 90% to 75% while feed grains continued to have high supports, but the figures indicate that dairymen are better off today than they would be had those supports been held at 90%.

The purpose of all this talk about the ineffectiveness of the present program is, of course, to discredit the program, especially Secretary Benson. Those who hope to see agriculture socialized and under government control would be happy indeed if Benson could be forced out and replaced by someone who believes in more and more government in agriculture.

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS: Some progress is being made in getting the armed forces out of businesses which competes with private enterprise. **Coffee roasting may be the first on the list.** Congress attempted to hamper progress by requiring that each proposal to get the Army out of business be approved by a congressional committee. President Eisenhower stated that he would not let legislative disapproval interfere with disposal plans, on the ground that such a requirement encroached on executive authority.

LEGISLATION: Congress boosted the loan authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation from $10 billion to $12 billion. It also increased minimum wages from 75 cents an hour to $1 an hour. This increase does not apply directly to farmers, **but will affect price of supplies and equipment and will indirectly affect labor costs.**

The bill **to exempt farmers from wheat quota penalties when the wheat is fed on the farm where it is grown failed to pass in spite of a last-minute appeal by Secretary Benson. It will be up again at the next session.**

It is reported that government will prosecute violators of wheat marketing quotas. We are told that in all states they number about 1500, about half of which may possibly go to court. There are a few such cases in the Northeast, but it is reported that there are 300 in Ohio, many of whom have forbidden government agencies to measure acreage. Missouri has some 150 violators. Kansas and Indiana 100 each. Nebraska 86.

A bill to permit farmers' cooperatives eventually to own the Bank for Cooperatives by paying back the capital advanced by the government passed Congress and will probably be signed by the President before you read this.

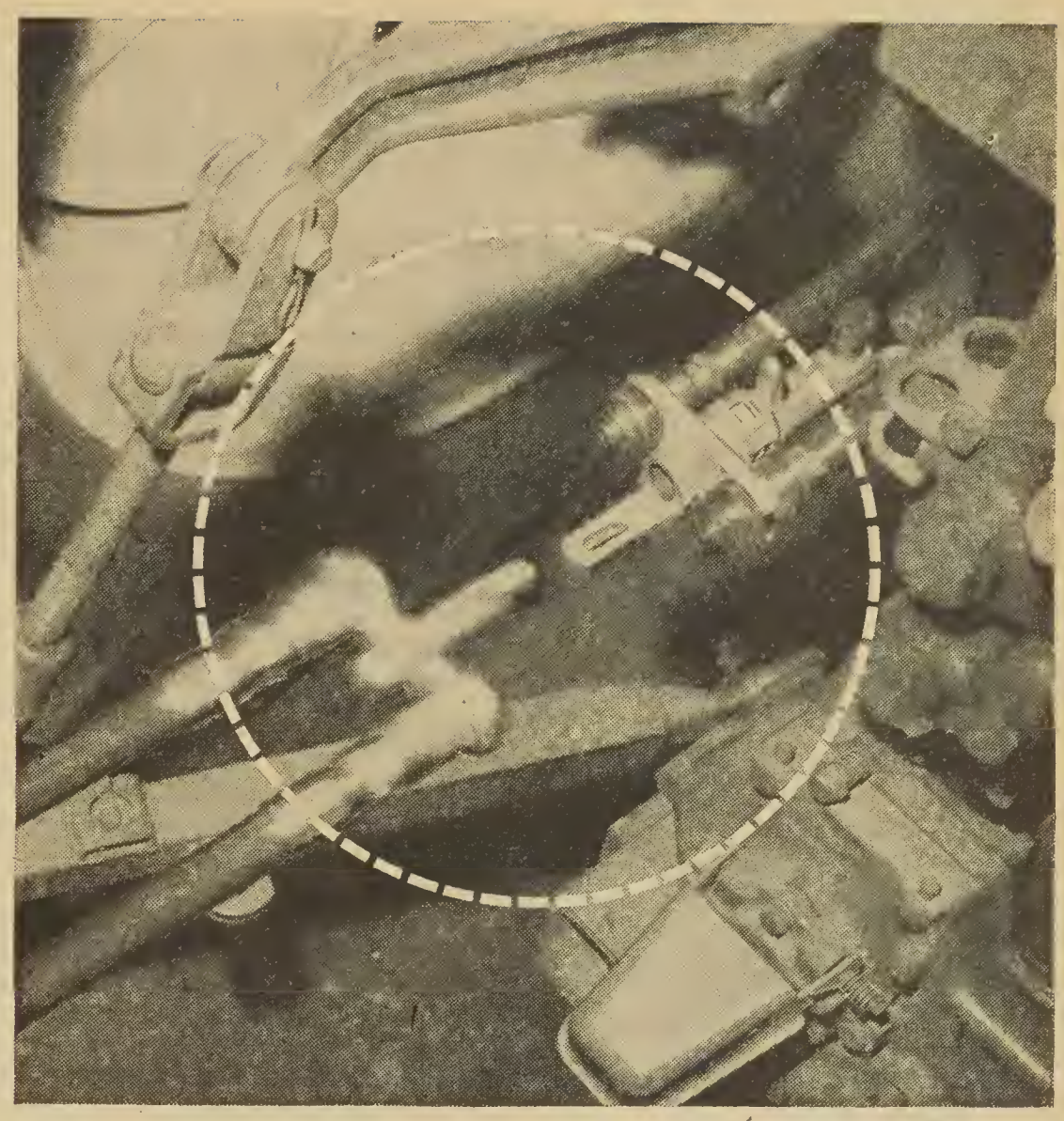
Also passed by Congress and signed by the President is the foreign aid bill providing $2,765,875,000 to be spent for foreign military and economic aid. The bill provides $560 million less than requested by the administration and many believe it should have been still smaller. The belief is based on the fact that aid was originally considered as "emergency" but has been going on for years, plus the fact that such aid seems to be losing rather than making friends in foreign countries.—*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE VERY sight of pesky flies brings angry red into my eyes; of all the critters on this earth, there ain't a one with lesser worth than dirty, biting flies, by gee, nobody hates 'em worse than me. A lizard is a slimy thing, but it don't buzz around and bring a lot of filth into the house; you may not think much of a mouse but you can trap one easily and it's no trick to make it flee. A panther is an ugly beast but there's none in my barn at least; some say a snake's the worst they've seen, but snakes don't cluster on your screen.

Inside the house it ain't no trick to keep the flies from getting thick; these fancy new insecticides will burn big holes in their insides. Sometimes a little dust or spray will chase the dev'lish things away so you can open up a door and not let in a million more. But outside in a barn or lot, they breed too fast for you to swat; oh, sure, we're told we'll be fly-free if things are cleaned up spotlessly, but so far I ain't found a way to organize Mirandy's day to make her normal farm jobs fewer so she'll have time to haul manure.



This Coupling Saves Hose Lines and Hydraulic Fluid



The valve faces on the Aeroquip breakaway coupling are flat and smooth . . . easy to wipe clean.



Aeroquip self-sealing couplings, for single line power feed, mate perfectly with the Aeroquip breakaway . . . ask about them.

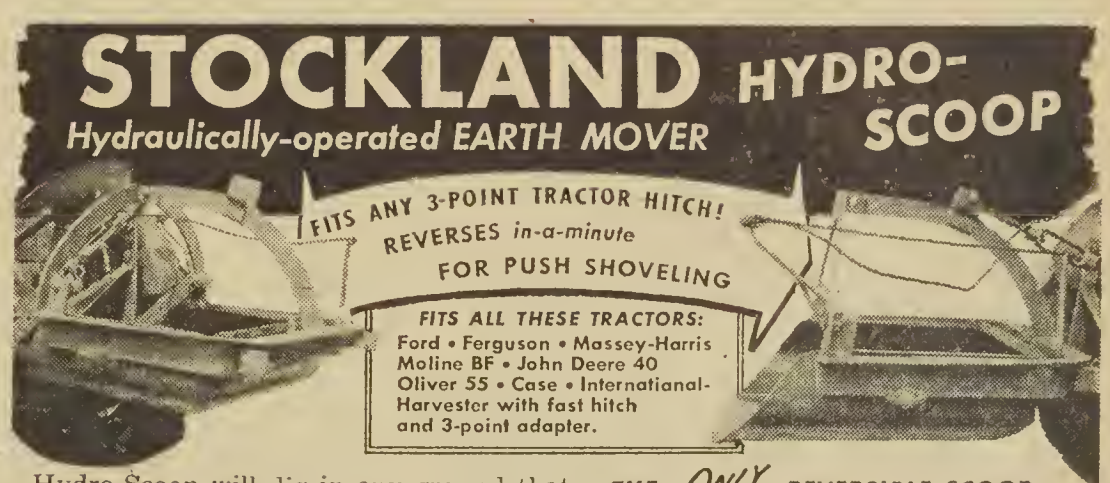
You'll never tear hose lines and spill fluid if hydraulic lines between tractor and implement are connected with an Aeroquip breakaway coupling. When your implement hits an obstruction, the Aeroquip breakaway disconnects automatically and seals the hydraulic lines. Not a drop of fluid is lost, even when pressure is as high as 1250 p. s. i.

Use the Aeroquip breakaway coupling to connect and disconnect hydraulic systems at will . . . to make interchange of implements quick and easy.

Your farm equipment dealer can install an Aeroquip breakaway on your tractor. Ask him about it now.

Aeroquip
REG. TRADEMARK
BREAKAWAY COUPLINGS
AEROQUIP CORPORATION, JACKSON, MICHIGAN
AEROQUIP PRODUCTS ARE FULLY PROTECTED BY PATENTS IN U.S.A. AND ABROAD

STOCKLAND HYDRO-SCOOP
Hydraulically-operated EARTH MOVER



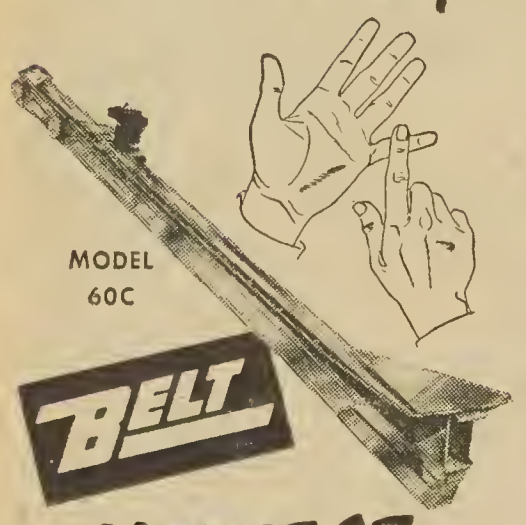
Hydro-Scoop will dig in any ground that you can plow. Hydro-Scoop quickly equips your tractor for *hydraulic* digging, shoveling, lifting, carrying, dumping, leveling, all controlled from the driver's seat. Speeds up your earth moving jobs. Keeps costs down. Built of tough steel with rugged ball and socket bearings to take terrific punishment.

THE *ONLY* REVERSIBLE SCOOP
Hydro-Scoop's exclusive "swing around" design gives you a stable push shovel in a jiffy. Just remove 3 pins, turn scoop around, replace pins and you can back your Hydro-Scoop right up next to buildings, corners, holes, piles, etc., for digging and dumping. Write today for complete information!

Address local distributor or Dept. 2667

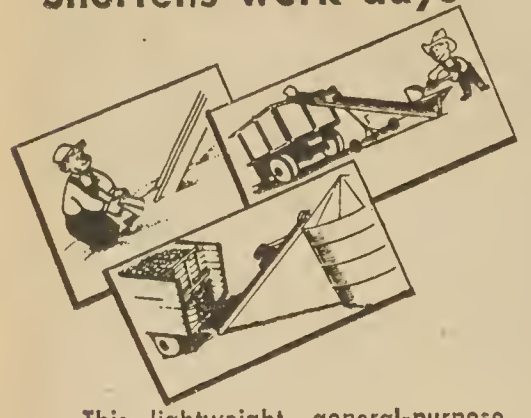
STOCKLAND ROAD MACHINERY CO.
2667 34th Ave. So., Minneapolis 6, Minn.

Count the ways



HARVEST-HANDLER

Shortens work days

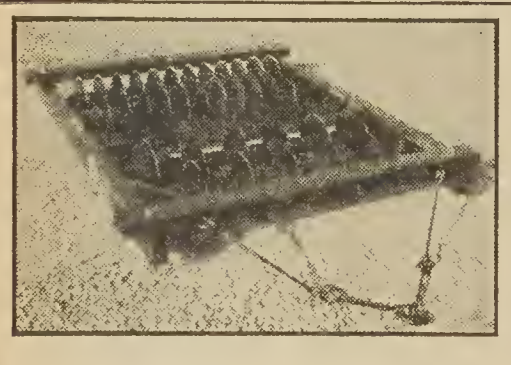


This lightweight, general-purpose farm elevator cuts costs, saves time, makes many hard jobs easy: 1. Elevates grain, feed, ear corn, cotton seed, nuts, vegetables and many other farm products. 2. Feeds hammermills. 3. Handles bales. 4. Cleans your poultryhouse. 5. Loads your trucks. 6. Empties bins, cribs, trench silos. Ask your dealer or write direct for complete details and free literature.

THE BELT CORPORATION

51 Stahl Road Orient, Ohio

Demonstrated at Syracuse Fair by
J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY
Syracuse, New York



More and more, the farmer looks for this SMOOTHING HARROW.

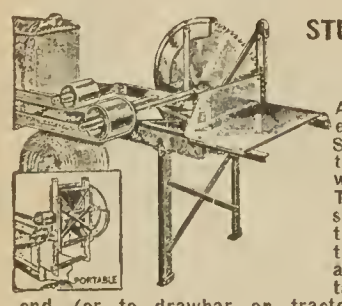
Clods thoroughly pulverized, the field completely levelled, every inch of ground a perfect mulch.

This is the seed bed you can expect with the

NORTHERN WISCONSIN SMOOTHING HARROW

NORTHERN WISCONSIN MFG. CO., Pepin, Wisconsin

BULLER SAW FRAME



STURDY-SIMPLE SAFE

A hard job made easy. The Buller Saw Frame takes the labor out of wood sawing. Thousands of satisfied users say the BULLER is the best. Quickly and easily attached to front end (or to drawbar on tractors having rear pulleys) by means of special fittings, individually designed for each model. Folds up for transporting. Three tractor models and three stationary models. Tilting and rolling table types.

See the BULLER Saw Frame at the J. S. Woodhouse Company Outdoor Machinery Exhibit.

BULLER MFG. Co., Hillsboro, Kansas

Industry Shows What's New And Improved at the Fair

IF YOU are like most of us, you'll spend a lot of time looking at commercial exhibits when you go to the State Fair at Syracuse September 3 through 10. You'll want to know what manufacturers have to offer this year that will make or save you money and speed up operations enough to save on labor.

Believe me, they have plenty. Scarcities are a thing of the past. Competition for your business has had engineers burning the midnight oil for three years and they have come up with new ideas or improvements on old ones that mean dollars in farmers' pockets. You can change one implement for another without leaving your tractor seat; you can clean out the barn and feed out silage without lifting a fork; milk a string of cows without lifting or dumping a can or pail—and then wash the equipment without dismantling it. Hay can be mowed, raked, baled, loaded and put in the mow without lifting.

These are some of the ways today's farmers are making money despite the cost-price squeeze. As one man told me, "I'll gladly part with hard-earned cash for new equipment provided it will make or save me more than its cost."

In one day at the fair you can see more brand new equipment and get more ideas than you could in a year traveling around. In the following paragraphs, we have compiled what many of the manufacturers intend to feature in their big exhibits. Look them up when you visit the fair. We know of no easier way to cash in on new ideas and methods.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The evils produced by the growth of knowledge can only be cured by the further growth of knowledge.

—Confucius

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Allis-Chalmers: Jim Havens tells me new items at the Fair will be their WD-45 Diesel tractor; the "Big Bin" All-Crop harvester; and the new "Gleaner" self-propelled combine. Also in their big exhibit will be: the G, B, CA, and WD-45 gasoline tractors; self-propelled 100 All-Crop harvester; forage harvesters and blowers; rotobaler and bale loaders; rakes, drills, corn pickers, Quick-Hitch implements; and diesel power units.

J. I. Case: Particular emphasis in the big display of Case Tractors will be put on the new Case 400 Series Tractors and their new implements. The 400 has engines for all four fuels—diesel, gasoline, LP gas and distillate; and has the speedy convenience of Eagle Hitch 3-point hook-up up to implements of 4-plow, 4-row capacity.

John Deere: This display will occupy even more space at the fair than it did last year. One of the features will be the new "14T" baler. The display will demonstrate the John Deere statement that "Whatever your needs or the size of your farm, there's a John Deere tractor to fit your needs." You'll also be able to see the whole line of matched working equipment.

Ferguson: To be featured along with the Ferguson "35" tractors, says Martin Frasch of **Hub Motor Sales** (which distributes Ferguson in our area), will be three special implements: Ferguson harvester, baler, and side-mounted field and industrial mower. In the "Hub" equipment exhibit you'll be able to look over: American crawler tractor, Davis and Wagner loaders, Pippin ditchers, Roanoke balers and O-K field choppers.

Ford: There's really been a change in Ford tractor offerings since last fair-time. Now, instead of the one model, you'll see eleven models of Ford tractors in four series at the **Triad Tractor and Implement** exhibit. They'll have tricycle and four-wheelers in the various sizes, the Fordson Major Diesel and all the Ford implements, including the new corn pickers.

International Harvester: Ben Franklin, Syracuse Branch manager, says a whole battery of the new International "300" tractors with all the equipment available for them will be on display at their big tent. This, of course, will include all their Fast-Hitch implements such as plows, mowers and harrows. You'll also see the "300" operating post-drivers and hole-diggers, scrapers, loaders and ditch diggers. If they have it on display, be sure to see the new "Electral" portable electric generator mounted right on an International "400."

Massey-Harris: Here's another manufacturer who will present a full line of tractors and implements. Among the items they have introduced recently — and which will be on display—are: a new corn combine, grain drill, a pull type combine and the No. 33 Diesel tractor. The combine corn-snapper front is adaptable to all Massey-Harris self-propelled combines which means one combine handles harvesting of grain, beans, seeds, grasses and shelled corn!

Minneapolis-Moline: The M-M line of tractors, equipment, Uni-harvesters, etc., will be displayed by the distributors in this area, **Frick and Company.** They'll also show Fox Forage Harvesters and the Templeton spreaders.

Oliver: Sales Manager Harry Uffelman of New York Mills, says they're going to show the whole "Super" line of 55, 66, 77, 88 and 99 tractors and the new 99 with the General Motors diesel motor. Along with other Oliver equipment will be the Easy-Change drive in tractor Cultivator, the semi-mounted corn picker for the 55 tractor and the new 2 to 5 bottom Spring Trip Base plows.

Cockshutt: Elmer Caum, branch manager, says they'll show their entire line: tractors, self-propelled and pull-type combines, rakes, mowers, forage harvesters, plows, deep tillers, harrows, cultivators, grain drills, planters, and fertilizer spreaders.

Silos

Craine: Bruce Craine is pretty enthusiastic about their new Vibra-Therm concrete stave silo, and you'll see a miniature 10-foot one, 12 feet high in the machinery building. They'll also show samples of their tile block and tile or wood stave jobs, and the one that got the Craine family started in the silo business—the Triple-Wall invented by Bruce's grandfather 54 years ago.

Unadilla: Over at the "Model Dairy Farm" which attracted so much attention last year, Unadilla has a completely erected Factory-Creosote-Treated Silo with a gambrel roof and extra large galvanized steel chute. You'll find more about this exhibit elsewhere in this issue.

Universal: Frank Estelle tells me they're going to display the Silver Shield silo and Buckeye corn crib as in the past, but will also show this year their new Corostone concrete silo and a new type dome building for machine and hay storage.

Barn Equipment

Babson Bros.: Side and top-opening milk coolers; and milkers for all the Surge systems will be on display—for parlor, pipeline or bucket milking. Featured will be the Surge "Electrobrain". This automatic push-button system for pipeline washing cycles the rinses at correct temperature and even meters out the correct amount of detergent.

DeLaval Separator: A full-size display showing their pipeline "Combine" milker with its "in-place" cleaning will be featured by DeLaval. They'll also display all other DeLaval products including their bulk milk tank.

Starline: Down at the loose housing exhibit you'll see a 4-stall Lane Type Milking Parlor set-up by Starline with automatic feeding. The meter for measuring feed can handle two mangers.

Universal: Milking parlor and pipeline

(Continued on Opposite Page)



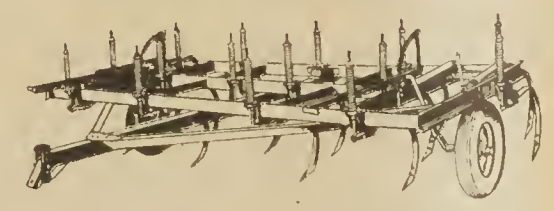
At Greenport, Long Island, Burt's Dairy has installed this automatic milk vendor. The company also has four others in adjoining towns. At first only milk in quart containers was offered but it was planned also to offer chocolate flavored milk drink.

Automatic milk vendors throughout the country are increasing, and are helping to stimulate milk consumption. However, the number of automatic machines is still very small compared to automatic vendors of soft drinks and other products.



GLENCOE SUB-TILLERS

TO PLOW DEEP AND FAST! TO SAVE SOIL MOISTURE!



Famous GLENCOE SUB-TILLERS go down DEEP thru the hardpan, open the subsoil to absorb and keep moisture, leave a protective trash cover. They adjust in depth for added use in fallowing or cultivating. Teeth don't snag, frames don't warp. 7 heavy-duty sizes, including 3-point hitch.

GLENCOE Mfg. Co. GLENCOE MINN.

See the great GLENCOE LINE in the J.-S. Woodhouse Exhibit.

Industry Shows What's New

(Continued from Opposite Page)

equipment will be shown by this manufacturer in their Walk-Thru Stall exhibit. Also prominent in their display will be the new suspension type or 'short tube' milker built to be used with either single or two point suspension hanger.

Jamesway: Practically their complete line of barn equipment will be shown with particular emphasis on Jamesway's new shuttle stroke barn cleaner and their newest model silo unloader with "twin turbo agitators." This is the first public display of this unloader in the East.

Clay: This equipment company is also going to exhibit time and worksavers for the barn, including their barn cleaner, silo unloader, "Pasture Comfort" stall, and their new walk-through parlor stall. This, too, features a measured feeding device.

Field Implements

Tractor companies, of course, will have all their own implements and attachments on display. Other manufacturers of equipment and implements will also have big displays.

Papec: This New York State manufacturer will display two models of their well known forage harvesters: the 62 and 92 with row crop and direct cut. Also on exhibit will be their Model X hammermill with PTO drive, ½-ton feed mixer, crop blower with apron table and their automatic knife grinder.

New Holland: New models of this company's well-known pick-up hay-balers will occupy a prominent spot in their exhibit in the Farm Machinery building but the rest of their line, including forage harvesters, will be there for you to look over.

New Idea: A new model manure spreader will headline the New Idea show which will include fertilizer spreaders, mowers, high and low wheel rakes, corn pickers, portable elevators, wagon, wagon boxes and stalk shredders.

Distributors

Many manufacturers, large and small, will be represented at the big fair through their area distributors. It's in the distributors' exhibits where you'll see many of the smaller accessories and specialized equipment.

J. S. Woodhouse: Most of the equipment to be shown under the "Woodhouse Banner" is more fully described in advertisements occupying several pages in this issue. But this will give you an idea of what's to be seen in their tent: Gehl forage harvesters (with their new 6-foot mower bar attachment), blowers, silo fillers, hammermills, wagon unloaders; Cobey PTO manure spreaders, wagons and tillage tools; running gears by Cobey, Electric Wheel and Mt. Vernon; Aeroquip hydraulic accessories and Char Lynn hydraulic pumps; Belt harvest handlers: Buller tractor and stationary saws; Cooper power lawn mowers; Easyway tractor post-hole diggers; Planet, Jr. garden tractors; Super Six manure loader; Haban corn sheller; Turner baler, saw mills, tiller plow; and such other things as half tracks, mowers, smoothing, chain and spike harrows; Rotavators; Roto-speed cutters; hay and auger elevators, power seeders and even a farm utility bench.

Tudor and Jones: Included in this Weedsport distributor's exhibit will be wire corn cribs, wheel rakes, Winchester PTO wagon unloaders; Mulkey elevators and Roper post-hole diggers.

Eastern Machinery: Here you'll find another display of accessories and equipment so essential to present-day farming, including: grain bins, trail type shellers, Habco and Delco drying equipment; elevators; Helix auger-boxes and dry-lot bunk-feeding needs; Shawnee backhoes, loaders, etc.

John Reiner and Co.: This big display will include: wagon unloaders, tilt-body trailers, forage boxes, side-dressing equipment, elevators, sprayers, seeders, spreaders, tractor heaters, hole-diggers and post-drivers, backhoes, loaders, wagon hoists, blowers, shredders, hay choppers, chain saws, pumps, lawn mowers, springtooth and disc harrows, generators, rotary tillers and cutters, aircooled engines and powered hand-tools for trimming, clipping, etc.

Feeds, Seeds, Supplies

In addition to those for tractors and machinery, you'll find displays of many other essentials to farming. Sellers of seed, feed, fertilizer, fuel, pressure-treated poles, roofing, siding, ventilation, poultry equipment such as waterers, automatic feeders, egg washers and graders, are all planning to be at the Fair—and all will be anxious to answer questions about their products.

Beacon: A cooking demonstration of the preparation of broilers will be given at Beacon Milling Company's booth in Eggland but their main feed exhibit will be in the dairy building. There will be Beacon men on hand to answer questions about their new all-pelleted dairy ration—Pel-Ets; and their brand new feed, Be-Co-D which was formulated for milk fever prevention. They'll also be glad to tell you about the Beacon Sodium Propionate Mixture they introduced last year for the control of Ketosis (Acetonemia).

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

What would our world be if there were no dreamers—
How many wonders would we die unknowing?
How much of beauty would our hearts have missed?—E. P. Rainey

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

G.L.F.: Most of G.L.F.'s activities at the fair this year will be down at the model pole dairy barn. The cooperative will supply its feeds from a bulk feed truck for the herd which will be housed and milked there all week; and has also installed the bulk milk tank in the modern milk room. Hens in the new pole poultry house at the State Fair Farm will also get G.L.F. mash and grain. They're also providing the egg-washer and grader. Over in Eggland, they will sponsor a booth pointing up the food value of eggs.

DeKalb: This old firm, best known for its hybrid seed corn, will have on display not only the DeKalb varieties for the Northeast but will devote at least half of its exhibit space to show live DeKalb Hybrid Chix, egg samples, etc.

Ralston-Purina: The familiar checkerboard design will be much in evidence at the Purina feed display, but the center of attraction, if early plans are carried out, will be the demonstration of deep-fat-fried-chicken because they are going to hand out samples every little while!

Maritime Milling: Unless they've changed their minds since I heard from them several weeks ago, the B-B Feeds exhibit will be in a barnyard setting, including a live-animal display.

Atlantic Refining: Service to rural homes and to farms will be the theme of Atlantic Refining's display this year but they are going to tell their story through antics of the great hero of the moment—Davy Crockett. This lively entertainment will be handled by a group of professional puppeteers.

—A.J.H.

— A. A. —

One of the finest bulletins on potatoes that has ever been put out is Cornell Extension Bulletin 890 POTATO PRODUCTION IN NEW YORK STATE. Any potato grower will find it handy for reference.



★ GEHL ★
THE PACE SETTER...
Farmers proved it in '54

FLASH!
GEHL now offers a NEW, big capacity 6-foot MOWER BAR attachment.

GEHL "Chop-All" Harvester. 4 Attachments with "Quick-Switch" — Windrow Pick-up, Mower Bar, 1 and 2-Row.

WHY I LIKE GEHL

"We've been waiting 20 years for a chopper like the Gehl 2-Row. I cut 500 tons of ensilage in 59 hours from 160 acres of corn—10 ft. tall down to 1 ft." —Harold W. Ellis, Coldwater, Kan.

"We cut two rows just as fast with our GEHL "Chop-All" PTO as we did with our 1-Row motor-mounted chopper. We recommend it to anyone with any amount of chopping to do." —J. P. Grahl, R. 1, Eden, Wis.

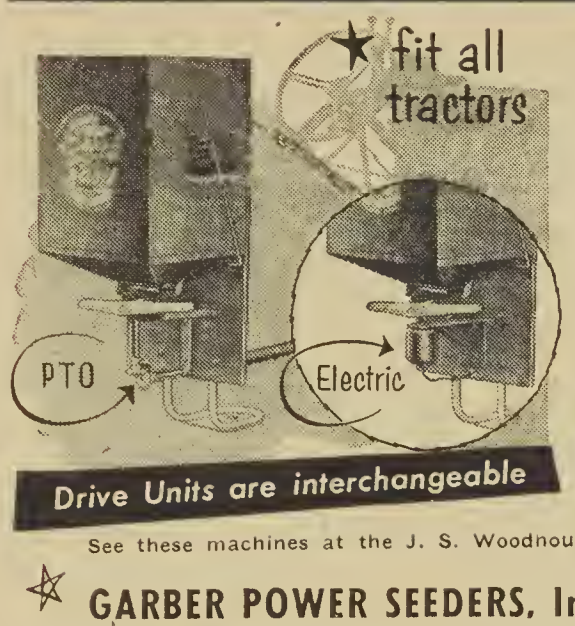
GEHL® Chop-All T. M. Reg. HARVESTER

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
Dept. MH-214, West Bend, Wisconsin

Tell me how to save money with the Low-Cost GEHL PTO 2-Raw "Chop-All" ☐
I want to save money making my own forage wagons and all-purpose Bunk Feeder with GEHL Parts. ☐
Send me your Grassland Farming Books. ☐

Name.....Acres Farmed.....
Address.....State.....

Seed Easy PTO and Electric Seeders



Drive Units are interchangeable

Uniformly broadcast clover, small grain . . . and *all* types of grass

Seed Easy's positive application control, vibrating gate and agitator assure free flow and even distribution. Gives you faster, easier broadcasting . . . does a better job. Covers 10 to 25 acres per hour.

PTO models easily attach to drawbar and connect direct to PTO . . . are also ideal for spreading nitrates and granular fertilizers. Electric models attach to front or rear of tractor, truck or jeep . . . operate off battery. Both PTO and Electric units are interchangeable on any Seed Easy purchased since 1949. 26 qt., 3 and 5 bu. capacities available from $38.50 up.

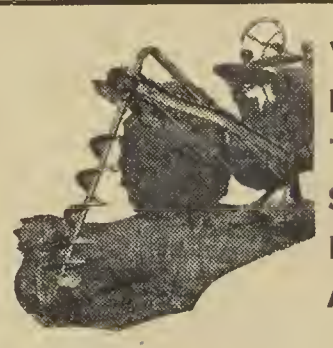
See these machines at the J. S. Woodnouse Exhibit at the New York State Fair.

★ **GARBER POWER SEEDERS, Inc.,** Dept. 500, St. Paris, Ohio

SEE US



STATE FAIR



WORKS FROM TRACTOR SEAT— FULLY AUTOMATIC

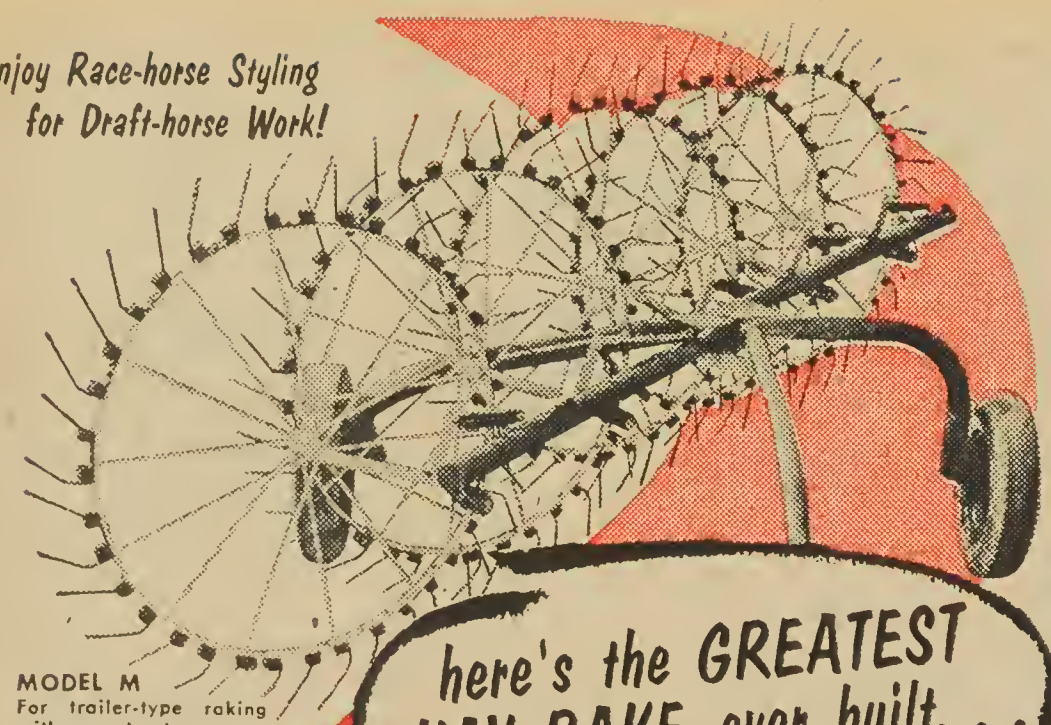
E-Z POST-HOLE DIGGER

SPECIALLY DESIGNED for John Deere A, B, G, 50, 60 — Case "VAC", Allis Chalmers "WD" — Ford — Ferguson — International Harvester H & M and other tractors. Easy to mount—fully automatic, no ropes, no winches—list price $131.00 to $145.00 F.O.B. Factory. Write for details.

J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y. Syracuse, N. Y.
Downington, Pa. Springfield, Mass.
Waterville, Maine

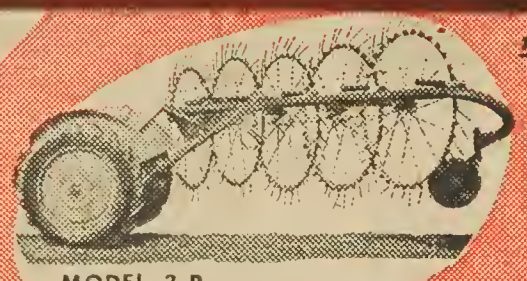
Enjoy Race-horse Styling for Draft-horse Work!



MODEL M
For trailer-type raking with any tractor

here's the GREATEST HAY RAKE ever built. . .

the all-new
MORRILL HAY MASTER
Automatic Side Delivery Rake



MODEL 3-P
The only wheel rake with a 3-point hitch

Now Morrill breaks the barrier in design . . in balance . . in price!

Only the Hay Master combines these features: Independent floating action for rough or smooth terrain . . gadget-free hi-speed raking . . no slipping or sliding . . right and left turns . . no gears or chains to wear out.

Best of all, the Hay Master costs less to buy . . less to maintain!

And a demonstration will prove it rakes anything you can mow.



MODEL LR
For trailer-type raking in adjustable swaths (4 - 8 ft.)

See the Morrill Hay Master at the J. S. Woodhouse Exhibit.

WEST COAST SALES & SERVICE CO.
239 NORTH J STREET TULARE, CALIFORNIA

LLOYD
double-grip
CHAIN

Gives More Pull in Mud and Snow!

Lloyd Double-Grip Tractor Tire Chains give more pull and increased traction in mud or snow. Ideal for feedlots, on stubble-covered fields or in hauling heavy loads. The special LLOYD fastener makes chains easy to put on and take off. The patented LLOYD Double-Grip Cross Chain arrangement holds chains on top of tires—chain, not tire, carries the weight. Cross Chains are self-cleaning. Available in all regular sizes to fit largest size treads.

See the LLOYD double-grip
FARM TRACTOR TIRE CHAINS
at the
J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY
OUTDOOR MACHINERY EXHIBIT

LLOYD CHAIN MANUFACTURING CO.
MARYVILLE, MISSOURI

See us at the N. Y. STATE FAIR
J. S. Woodhouse Co. Exhibit

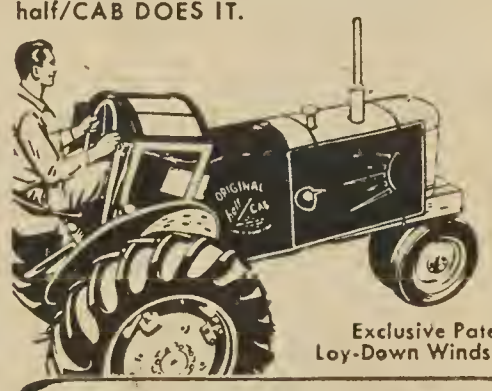


See it at
J. S. WOODHOUSE CO.



FIRST AND BEST IN WEATHER PROTECTION

Why freeze in the winter? Specify ORIGINAL half/CABS! You get full vision where you need it with the PATENTED LAY-DOWN WINDSHIELD equipped with large Windshield Wings and collapsible Side Wings. Easily installed with complete instructions enclosed. Buy the ORIGINAL half/CAB—a *complete deluxe* unit at the lowest cost! ONE PRICE DOES IT—THE ORIGINAL half/CAB DOES IT.



Exclusive Patented Loy-Down Windshield

J. S. WOODHOUSE CO.
Brooklyn, N. Y. — New Kensington, Pa.
Syracuse, N. Y. — Springfield, Mass.
Downingtown, Pa. — Waterville, Maine



When aspholt shingles are put on over on old roof, noils must be long enough to go through the old roofing ond the roof boords underneath. Here, Sonford and John Miller of Donby, Tompkins County, N. Y., are opplying thick butt asphalt shingles.

Reroofing Farm Buildings

By E. W. FOSS

Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, Cornell

DID HURRICANES "Edna" and "Hazel" give you roof trouble? If that roof or another one needs attention, perhaps these points will help you repair your roof or lay a new one this summer. Now is the best time before the heavy fall rains.

What type of roofing should I purchase?

Many kinds of roofing are available—each designed for a particular type of structure and service. The length of service desired, the amount of slope or "pitch" of a roof, the ease of application, the weight per "square" (100 square feet), and the insulation qualities, appearance, and cost will determine which roofing you should select.

Are metal roofs a good buy?

Both aluminum and galvanized steel roofing are being used in increasing quantities. Galvanized steel will provide a lifetime of protection if painted whenever rust streaks become obvious—with a 2 oz. zinc coating per square foot providing 10 to 20 years of rust free service before painting is needed. Metallic zinc dust paints are a good material to apply to galvanized steel sheets.

Aluminum roofing may be used in about any locality—with the possible exception of areas exposed to salt ocean spray. Aluminum nails with neoprene washers are necessary for application. Lightning rods and cables **must** be of aluminum to avoid electrolysis between the aluminum and a dissimilar metal.

Metal roofs may be applied over a slatted roof deck saving considerable expense in the cost of the structure. Metal roofing is recommended for roofs with a pitch or slope of, at least, 4" in 12", particularly, for unheated buildings such as machinery sheds, hay and grain storages, etc. Metal roofs provide some reflective insulation but are in general poor heat insulators. When applied on buildings near the dwelling—consideration should be given to objectionable light reflection from the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

The "Lockdown" type of ospholt shingles ore wind resistont. They stoyed on this roof through o storm heavy enough to topple o good sized tree.





The above picture illustrates the correct way of putting on asphalt shingles at the ridge. It also shows valley flashing.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

sun. The roofing should be applied in a manner prescribed by the manufacturer.

Would you recommend asphalt shingles?

Asphalt shingles have been a recommended roof covering for many years and are still a "good buy". Asphalt 3 in 1 strip shingles will give longer service than the "octagon" pattern, and can be expected to provide good service for 20 years. They must be applied with roofing nails long enough to go through the roof boards. Six nails are usually recommended per strip—and must be placed about one inch above, and each side of the base of the notches in the tab. Many shingles blow off due to a failure of nail placement. In areas of high winds, the lock-down type of strip shingle is preferred. Asphalt shingles must be applied to a roof slope no flatter than 4" in 12". Good strip shingles will weigh about 200 lbs. per square.

What about roll roofing?

One of the most popular roofings — due to its low cost and ability to be placed on all slopes down to 1" in 12" —is the "19 selvedge roll roofing". It is standard for poultry houses and other "nearly-flat" roofs. This material (like any asphalt roofing) should be applied on a warm or hot day. The upper half of the material is nailed according to recommendations, the tar or adhesive applied, and the next layer —"half lapped" over the nailed portion.

Are not other types of roofing good?

Yes—wood shingles, slate, tile, and asbestos cement shingles will all provide a serviceable tight roof if properly applied. Wood shingles require more labor than either asphalt or metal roofs to apply and have the disadvantage of being a fire hazard—reflected in higher insurance premiums (usually) Slate, tile, and asbestos cement shingles are somewhat more expensive initially, require more labor to apply, and are heavy—often requiring stronger roof framing.

Where and what is "flashing"?

Roof troubles are more common at changes in the roof line and at ridges, valleys, and particularly around chimneys and walls that adjoin the roof such as around dormers.

At all such points particular attention is given to securing a tight joint. Sheet metal is frequently used in valleys, around chimneys, and at the joint between wall and roof to secure a tight joint—the material for this application is called "flashing." The most common materials used are "valley-tin", aluminum, galvanized iron, zinc, copper, and lead. Follow the plans available at your building materials dealer for the installation of all flashings.

* * *

Don't wait until your roof leaks before reroofing or repainting. An "ounce of prevention" here is well worth the "pound of cure" in terms of spoiled hay or grain, damaged framing, and other results of roof failure. The summer is the time to do this work.

Cornell Bulletin No. 741 "Foundations and Roofs" by A. M. Goodman will help to answer further questions on this subject.

When rust streaks begin to show on galvanized roofing, it is time to paint it.



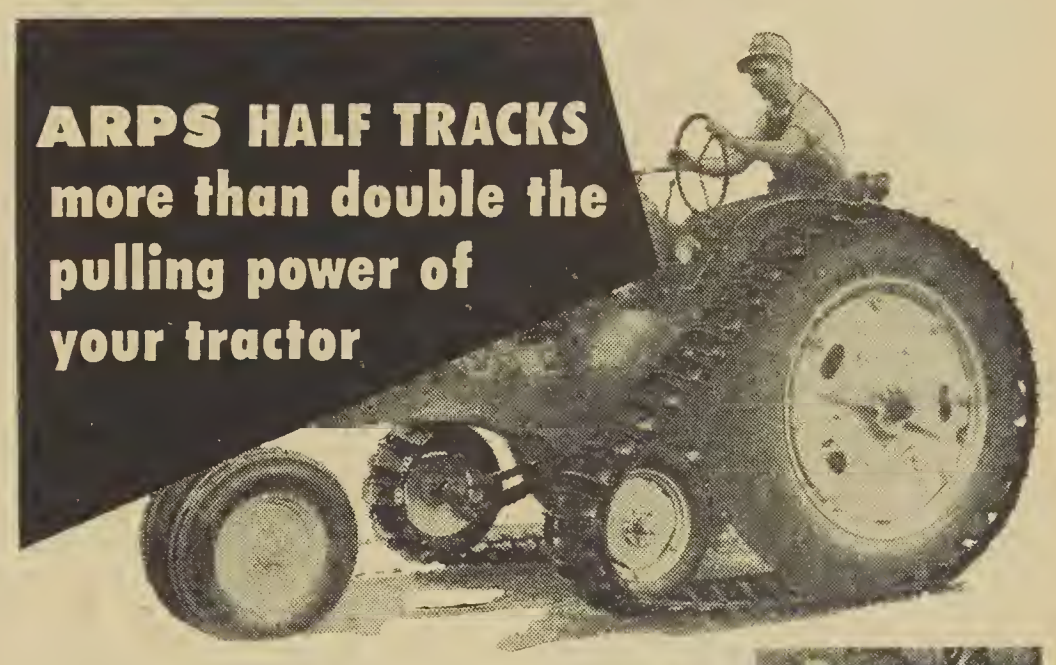


Your stalks, your pastures, your unused land—Roto-Speed can cut and clear them easily, swiftly. Massive blades shred the tallest stalks, shear their way through the densest brush, the toughest vines—leaving only a fine mulch,rich humus for your soil. Rugged? So tough that maintenance costs over the years are unbelievably low. Try it yourself. Your dealer will be glad to show you why the Lilliston Roto-Speed is the finest name in rotary cutters.

Write us for the name of your nearest ROTO-SPEED DEALER

LILLISTON IMPLEMENT CO.
ALBANY, GEORGIA

See the Roto-Speed at the
J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY EXHIBIT SPACES



MORE POWER—Assure full use of all available drawbar power on *all* jobs, in *all* soils. You get crawler tractor power at a cost less than a year's depreciation on a full crawler of comparable horsepower.

MORE TRACTION—Up to 488% more in some soils. Sure-grip traction in mud, snow, ice, sand, swampland, dry hard soil. Make Winter logging, snow plowing, hauling equipment easy.

MORE FLOTATION—Stay-on-top flotation in light soils, wet, loose ground and snow means jobs can be completed any time, on time. No bogging down when harvesting, spraying in wet seasons or spreading manure in Winter.

MORE STABILITY—Better stability on hillsides, rough terrain, rocky soils.



ARPS UTILITY BLADES

For tractors with 3-point hitch. 2 Models—Heavy Duty, Standard Duty.

Here's the do-all tool for scores of jobs. Keeps tractor busy the year 'round. Tilts up to 35°—rotates fully 360°. Sturdy, rugged—easy to adjust.

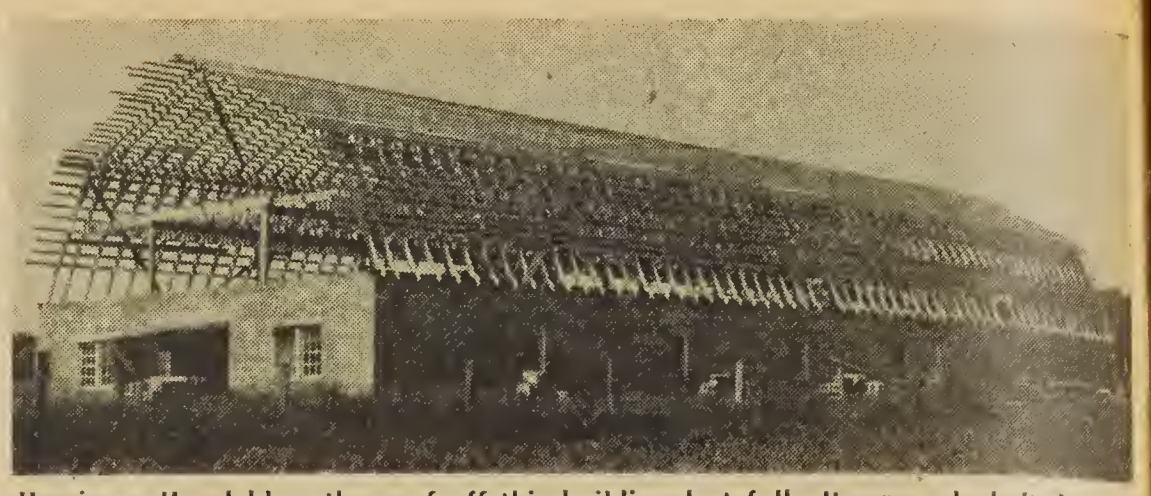
AVAILABLE FOR:
- Allis-Chalmers
- International
- Massey-Harris
- John Deere
- Fordson Major
- Ferguson
- Case
- Oliver
- Co-op
- Cockshutt
- Ford

ON DISPLAY AT:
J. S. WOODHOUSE CO.
EXHIBIT
N. Y. STATE FAIR

ARPS CORPORATION
Dept. AA NEW HOLSTEIN, WIS.
PRODUCTS FOR BETTER FARMS, BETTER INDUSTRIES SINCE 1920



Pullet range on the Bassett farm. Note the sun shades and nests on the shelter. Mr. Bassett says the shades are well patronized during the heat of the day.



Hurricane Hazel blew the roof off this building last fall. It was only bolted to the first layer of blocks. The present roof has bolts four feet long. Harkonen & Hill Farm.

How Seneca Co. N. Y., Poultrymen

MAKE MONEY WITH HENS

By L. M. HURD

I RECENTLY visited four commercial poultrymen in southern Seneca County in Central New York to see what was happening on their farms, and to sound them out on the poultry situation. All four farms were raising the usual number of replacements and, although they complained a good deal about egg prices, they were going along about the same as usual.

Probably these poultrymen are in a more favorable position than most poultrymen in New York State as they are in a section where grain growing is the principal farm enterprise. They are all well established in the poultry business. Poultry keeping fits into this type of farming very well. All the farms visited grew at least half the grain fed to their poultry. This, and the fact that they are in a section where grain can often be bought directly from other farmers at a slight saving in price, helps to keep the cost of feed down.

The great majority of the replacement pullets on these farms are fall and winter hatched. In every instance the pullets came from one of our well-known and best breeders. The pullets were finishing their development on range in every instance.

Production of the yearlings and early pullets was very good on all the farms and ran from 65 to 80 per cent. Culling had removed most of the birds that had stopped laying for various reasons, at least I did not see many birds that needed to be taken out.

The eggs on these farms were kept in the house cellar where it was cool and damp. The eggs were graded and, in most cases, dirty eggs were washed in one of the types of egg washers. One farm washed all the eggs. The eggs were picked up at the door, usually at 2 cents under top quotation for large eggs, cases furnished. White Leghorns were kept on all these farms.

Oil and Creosote for Floors

On the Elmer Aho farm, where 11,000 layers are kept, I found that Mr. Aho was getting ready to move his January pullets into winter quarters. Two floors of his main poultry house, a building 48 by 120 feet and three stories high, had been cleaned and covered with crank case oil and creosote at the rate of 75 gallons of oil to 50 gallons of creosote. This mixture not only prevents the litter from sticking to the floor, but disinfects and preserves it as well. Each floor is divided into two pens accommodating 1,000 birds each. There is automatic running water, and feed is elevated to each floor.

The manure and litter on this farm is spread on the corn land at the rate of 25 large spreader loads to the acre. In a good year Mr. Aho gets 120 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. The corn is followed with oats, wheat and clover. The yield of wheat often goes 60 bushels to the acre and the oats 100 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Aho employs one man. Asked how he was able to pack all the eggs and do all the work for the flock with that much help, he said, "I have good help besides myself—my wife. We can pack 10 cases of eggs in an hour."

A New Roof

On the Harkonen and Hill farm we found everyone working on the top section of the new laying house. Last fall Hurricane Hazel took off the roof of this building, leaving 2700 hens on the perches. Strange to say, not many of the birds were killed but, under the circumstances, it was necessary to sell the hens so, at the present time, the farm does not have many old birds on hand. Probably, if the roof had been better anchored, it would not have blown off. As it was, it was only bolted to the top layer of blocks. With the new roof, 4-foot bolts are used which they figure will hold it down.

When the roof blew off their poultry house last fall, the owners considered some other farm enterprise in view of the difficult poultry situation at the time but, after taking everything into consideration, decided that they would take their chances with poultry.

This farm supplies hatching eggs to a nearby hatchery, receiving 16 cents a dozen above the highest New York price, plus a bonus for hatchability. The hatching season usually runs about 6 or 7 months. The breeder hatchery furnishes pedigreed male chicks and helps select the birds used as breeders. They think the hatching-egg business is worthwhile.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The groves were God's first temples . . .
Fit shrine for humble worshipper to hold
Communion with his Maker.—Bryant

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

On the Ferrand farm Mrs. Ferrand told me her husband was busy cultivating corn, but she would be glad to show me around. They keep 2800 layers. One thousand of these birds were in their second year of laying, and laying better than 75 per cent.

Mrs. Ferrand said, "We probably would have sold yearlings last fall if the price had been better". This is probably the situation on many farms and may be part of the answer to the poor price situation last spring.

The Ferrands are just starting in the poultry business and it has been tough going. They haven't been able to provide running water in the pens as yet so, as a result, it takes them about 2 hours each day to do the watering which would only require a few minutes with an automatic supply.

On the Myron Bassett, Jr. farm, 5,000 layers are kept. Water is supplied automatically with Johnson watering cups. Mash is fed with an automatic feeder. Mr. Bassett would have added a second story to his 48 by 120 foot poultry house last year, but things did not look bright in the poultry business, so he postponed it. He will make the addition when the poultry situation improves.

One flock of 1900 pullets, hatched Oct. 10, 1954 has been laying at the rate of 80 per cent for the last 5 weeks. One thousand two-year-old birds were laying 65 per cent.

An interesting feature on this farm was the method of supplying water for 2300 pullets on range a quarter of a mile away. Since the range was down grade from the main poultry buildings, 1400 feet of plastic hose was run from a large watering trough to the range. Two Johnson watering cups were supplied at each of the six shelters.

The water level in the trough was kept constant by means of a small motor attached to a lever on the handle of an ordinary pitcher pump. The motor worked automatically as water was removed from the trough. Outside the hose and motor, this device cost only $1.50. It was surprising what interesting and ingenious devices one will find on a poultry farm to save labor and time.

— A. A. —

ROUGHAGE FOR HEIFERS

Recent experiments at Beltsville, Md., indicate that heifers can be grown on a limited milk and grain feeding system that uses as little as 500 pounds of grain from birth to first calving. In these experiments, high quality alfalfa hay was the roughage and the test showed that the heifers made better gains on this hay than they did on alfalfa silage.

In raising heifers this way, milk was discontinued after 60 days and no grain was fed between the ages of eight to 24 months.

This system of feeding reduces the cost of raising replacements for the dairy herd. Often as much as a ton of grain is fed to heifers before the time of first calving. In these tests, 1,500 pounds of grain were saved by providing more top quality hay.



On the Ferrand farm Mrs. Ferrand shows a straight pull handle on an egg bucket which prevents side pull on the basket and cracking of eggs.



Fenced pullet range on the Ferrand farm. Lower part of fence is placed in a furrow to prevent animals from crawling and burrowing under. —Photos: L. M. Hurd

Here's how your WAYNE FEED DEALER can help you get...

More and Better Eggs!



CASH IN on the fast-growing demand for *quality* eggs . . . the kind that bring *top prices*. Your Wayne Feed Dealer can help you . . . with high-efficiency Wayne Egg Feeds and the valuable "Aids to Higher Egg Quality" shown below. Also, he has for you the *egg quality practices as recommended by the Institute of American Poultry Industries*, contained in this–

FREE
EGG QUALITY HANDBOOK

Pictures and explains *approved methods* of gathering, storing and grading your eggs for *best prices* . . . as well as 4 easy ways to boost your egg *production*.



SEE YOUR WAYNE DEALER NOW FOR VALUABLE

"Aids to Higher Egg Quality"*

*AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES WITH PURCHASE OF ANY WAYNE EGG FEED

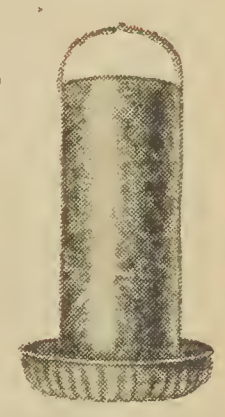


Plastic Coated Wire Basket

$3.00 Value! Heavy wire, with thick, tough plastic coating. Won't mark eggs. Helps you gather and cool eggs quickly, correctly to protect quality. Holds 15 dozen.

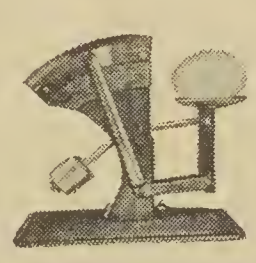
Hanging Flock Feeder

$3.95 Value! Newest idea in feeders! Rugged galvanized steel construction. 24" high. Holds 50 lbs. Saves floor space. Simple, easy to move, adjust and clean.



Accurate Egg Scale-Grader

$2.60 Value! Easy-to-read colored dial shows accurate weight of individual eggs as well as weight per dozen. Also a handy grader. Used by thousands of producers.





Egg Room Thermometer

Designed specifically for egg storage rooms by Inst. of Amer. Pltry. Industries. Egg handling directions printed on face. Signals correct temperature limits.

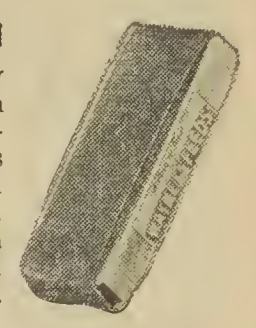


Attractive Egg Cartons

Specially designed by leading U.S. carton mfr. Strong, sturdy, protects against egg breakage. Easy to set-up and close. Positive locking. Packs 30 dozen to standard egg case.

Handy Egg Cleaning Brush

60¢ Value! New plastic design with sponge rubber cushion for less egg breakage and faster cleaning. Whisks dirt from eggs to avoid price discounts.



FOR SPECIAL LOW PRICES ON THESE AIDS . . . MENTION OR TAKE THIS AD TO YOUR WAYNE DEALER

YOUR CHOICE OF

7 High Efficiency Egg Feeds!

MASH-SCRATCH: Feed *Wayne Egg Mash* 50/50 with farm grains. Nutritionally balanced. No mixing or grinding necessary.

ALL-MASH: Feed *Wayne Universal Egg* straight from bag. Complete. Every bite balanced. No scratch grains needed.

NOON FEED: Feed *Wayne 26% Egg & Breeder* on top regular feed. No moist mash needed. Boosts feed intake, holds body wt.

CAGED LAYERS: Feed *Wayne Cage Layer*. Special formula meets needs of high producing hens under exacting conditions.

BREEDERS: Feed *Wayne Breeder Mash* to flocks held for producing hatching eggs. Start feeding 30 days before saving eggs.

TROUBLE SHOOTER: Feed *Wayne H-A-D Krums* (High Antibiotic Diet) Boosts appetites & feed intake at times of stress.

CONCENTRATES: Let your Wayne Feed Dealer tell you how to use *Wayne Poultry Mixer* if you have abundant grain.

WAYNE FEEDS

ALLIED MILLS, INC., Executive Offices: Chicago 4, Ill. Service Offices: Ft. Wayne 1, Ind.

Tested and Proved by Wayne Research Farm Division and Thousands of Users

© 1955, ALLIED MILLS, INC.

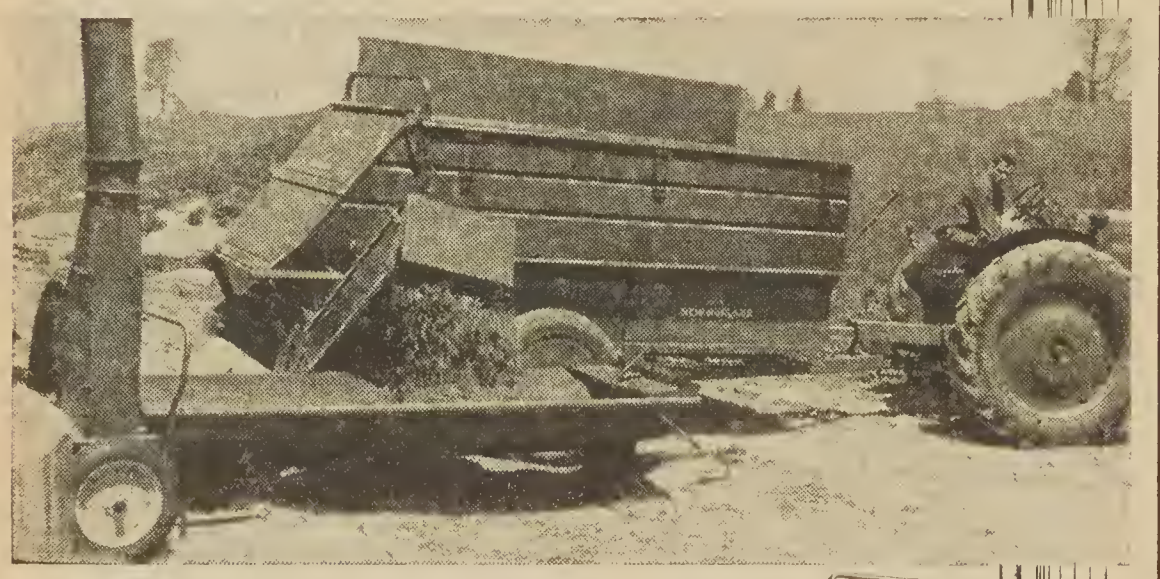


Eliminate all hand labor with New Holland's forage harvesting team.

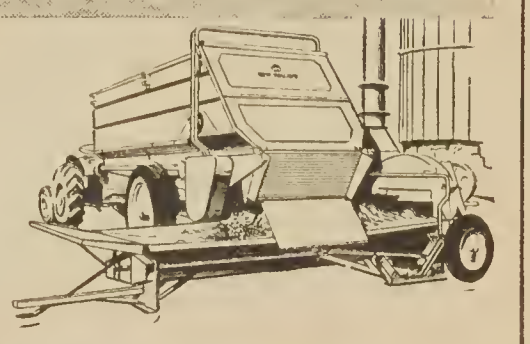
3½ tons out of the field into the silo *in 15 minutes!*

You're in complete, mechanized control. No heavy lifting, carrying, forking. All controls are at your hand as you chop your crop with the top-capacity New Holland forage harvester and fill the combination Forage Wagon-Manure Spreader . . . up to 3½ tons in about 10 minutes time. Then at the silo you unload *automatically* in less than 5 minutes with this economical double-duty wagon.

You get easier, steadier harvesting at a speed you can't match with other methods. Make a date with your New Holland dealer to see these remarkable machines in action today! The New Holland Machine Co., New Holland, Pa.



Bunk feed attachment on New Holland Spreader converted to forage box fills feed bunks or unloads into blower as above. There's also a new tailgate attachment (see illustration at right).



NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

From the Editor's MAILBAG

CULTIVATION KILLS QUACK

WHILE reading your paper, I saw the article about how to kill "Witch Grass." I would like to tell you how I used to get rid of it on my farm in Northern Vermont. I used to raise ensilage corn on the same ground for three years in succession and do a good job of cultivating it every week until it got so tall I couldn't do it any longer.

The corn rows not being in the same place each year, all the ground got a thorough cultivation during the three years; also by doing a good job of cultivating I got a bigger crop of corn that shaded the ground better and helped kill out the quack grass and weeds.

At the end of three years there were scarcely any quack grass roots or weeds. The fourth year I was able to have a garden patch or strawberry patch on some of that corn ground without being bothered with quack grass or weeds to amount to anything.

I had to give up my farm and come down here to live on doctor's orders, but am still interested in farming and still interested in reading AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—*Geo. W. Pierce*

* * *

I USED to be bothered with quack grass, but not any more. Instead of plowing—by the way, I haven't used a plow for years—I use the cultivator (with 4 teeth on it, "hooking" a little more than usual) and the disc harrow on the tractor. The cultivator digs and stirs up the soil in either new or old land, enough to tear the roots out so they are left on top of the ground to dry up and die. Neither the cultivator nor the harrow is enough by itself, but the two together do a wonderful job. The plow seemed only to turn the grass under, giving it a chance to grow up through again.

It has been years since I have had any witch grass in my garden and last year I prepared two acres this way for corn and planted it all with a hand planter, no plowing and no witch grass.

This was an original idea and some of my neighbors smile at it, but I find that it works so satisfactorily that I would never do it any other way.

—*W.A.B., N.H.*

* * *

SMOTHER QUACK

AFTER reading in your July 16th issue that you would like to hear from readers how to control quack grass, I would like to say that I do not approve the plan of digging it out; that's too hard work. I have heard of the smothering system and I tried it.

Do not plant the small seeds in quack. You can plant corn, potatoes and tomatoes in quack, but keep on top of the grass. As soon as grass is noticeable, get out the hoe, cut it off at the ground and cover it, and keep covering. No hard work. Even an old person can do it. Quack grass is harder to kill on low or moist ground.

The easy way to get rid of it is by smothering. You won't get rid of all in one year, but will notice a big improvement. To keep it out, cultivate, cultivate and cultivate.

—*P. E. Ryan, Churubusco, N. Y.*

* * *

FOR the last 15 years I have planted beans close together in rows, no more than 15 inches apart, so that the ground is all covered.

I find that the "Bountiful" is best because of the big foliage. The object is to cover the ground so that the quack grass gets no air and cannot get green. —*Mrs. Sophie Feuss, Pine Plains, N. Y.*

* * *

A FEW years ago we laid heavy brown paper bags between the rows of our vegetable garden. These bags were the usual kind fertilizer comes in. They were left on through the season and did a fine job of smothering out quack grass.

—*Mrs. Arthur L. Gaskell, Farmington, Maine.*

PIGS FOR QUACK

IN A recent issue of the A.A. you gave a very good remedy for quack grass. There is nothing like a good, sharp hoe. However, if the garden is outside the village, a few pigs beat the hoe. Fence the garden pig tight and turn in enough to keep the garden well rooted up. Do not feed the pigs so much that all they will do is eat and sleep, but just enough so that they will root and root and keep rooting until they have every root out. This is assuming that the garden owner lives where he can keep pigs and also that the garden can be moved or dispensed with for a year.—*Kirby Lewis, Deansboro, N. Y.*

COWS' TAILS AND QUACK

IN A recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I read about "Fastening of Cows' Tails" by E. G. B. That method of fastening cows' tails looks to me like too much effort when a much simpler, and a very inexpensive method that I have found, is so much better. For several years I used a patent wire clip that springs around the front part of the cow's leg just above the gambrel joint with a wire spring clip attached and bent in such a fashion that the long hairs of the tail can be stuck into the wire clip in a second and with a minimum of effort. The clip I mention can be purchased from some of the large dairy supply dealers at a cost of twenty-five cents or less. I believe I paid fifteen for mine.

I also note from the Question Box that a subscriber wishes to get rid of quack grass. I can guarantee a method that will permanently get rid of this. He would have to give up the garden spot for one season, but he would never be bothered again by it.

I had a plot of ground that I wanted to put strawberries on as it was so conveniently located and an ideal spot but was matted with quack roots when I had plowed and harrowed it. I got some buckwheat seed and sowed on this ground just twice as thick as I would ordinarily for a crop of buckwheat. When it came up and branched out, it completely covered the ground. I left it on the ground and plowed it under the next spring and I have never seen a quack root since and what beautiful strawberries I raised from the hopcless looking plot. Quack is easily smothered.—*Clarence H. Gillies, N. Y.*

CONTEST NAMES

Inadvertently the names of the winning letters in the contest "How I Get My Family To Drink More Milk" were misplaced and therefore we have been unable to send checks to the winners. If you are one of the winners, please drop us a post card and your check will be mailed promptly. We are sorry for the inconvenience and appreciate your cooperation.

YOU GET EXTRA CONVENIENCE in the BIG G-E UPRIGHT FREEZER!



You're looking at the easiest-to-use food freezer ever designed.

This great new 15-cubic-foot G-E Upright Freezer holds 525 pounds of frozen food. Yet it takes less than a three-foot square of floor space. You get famous G-E dependability, too, plus all these other G-E conveniences and advantages:

- All-aluminum liner for fast freezing
- Five freezing surfaces, 3 shelves, plus top and bottom
- Two three-position sliding shelves
- Two easy-reach baskets on nylon rollers
- Eye-level, adjustable temperature control
- Two deep door shelves for small items.
- Package stacking shelf—easy to see, easy to reach
- Frozen juice can dispenser
- Automatic interior light
- Interior color—yellow and blue
- Perfect-Seal cabinet construction
- 2-coat baked enamel finish over bonderized steel
- Hermetically sealed-in refrigeration mechanism
- Freon 12 refrigerant—safe, odor-free
- Wire-type, natural draft condenser
- Laminar glass fiber insulation
- Wrap-around, trigger-action latch with built-in lock
- Fail-safe alarm system

Ask your G-E dealer about easy terms. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.

See this and other G-E Freezer values at your G-E dealer's

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ELECTRA SUPPLY CO., INC.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORP.
Portland, Maine

LANGDON & HUGHES ELEC. CO.
Utica, N. Y.

ORKIL, INC.
Hartford, Conn.

GENERAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORP.
Buffalo, N. Y.

GOULD- FARMER CO., INC.
Syracuse, N. Y.

A. WAYNE MERRIAN
Albany, N. Y.



Quality always attracts customers.

Getting MORE of the CONSUMER'S Food Dollar

By LLOYD H. DAVIS

Associate Professor of Marketing, Cornell

HOW CAN we sell our products for higher prices? This question has become more important to New York farmers during the last two years—a period of declining prices for most farm products. As prices have declined, production costs have remained steady, resulting in a "squeeze" on farm income. Also during this period there has been no decline in marketing services. Farmers receive only about half the money consumers spend for food and the other half goes to pay for costs of marketing. One way some farmers can increase their incomes is by performing more of the marketing services.

Some farmers are selling more of their fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs and other products directly to consumers. They receive a retail price. They also have additional selling costs but many have been able to obtain a higher net return by doing so.

Some fruit and vegetable growers let consumers do the harvesting and they seem to enjoy picking their own. Others sell at roadside, and still others deliver to the home. Some sell along main highways but others, off the beaten path, are able to persuade consumers to come to them, frequently driving many miles for the opportunity to pick a crate of strawberries or buy a half case of eggs. Retail markets have been developed by farmers producing several products as well as by more specialized producers; small scale producers as well as some with sizable operations. You may be one who can profit by this type of marketing.

What makes for successful retail sales? Farmers who have been successful with retail selling have found that whether they sell at the farm on a little-traveled road or at a roadside stand on a main highway most of the sales are to people who come back again and again. Repeat sales are generally the backbone of the business. Therefore, for successful selling care must be taken to be sure that each customer is a satisfied customer.

A study of retail egg sales in New York State showed that most consumers who buy eggs from farmers do so to obtain fresher, higher quality eggs than they obtained from other sources. Many growers of sweet corn, a very perishable product, have developed sizable retail sales because people know their corn is fresh from the garden. High quality products and reliable products at a reasonable price seem to be the desires of most people who buy direct from the farmer. Above all, when consumers buy from the farmer they expect the products to be fresh.

Many techniques have been used to attract customers to the farm. Some farmers have mailing lists of customers from previous years. Others use newspaper, radio and television advertisements to let people know the crop is ready. Roadside signs are commonly used. Ingenuity will help you find a way to attract customers—then keep them satisfied and they are likely to come back.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Genius is 99 per cent perspiration and one per cent inspiration.—Edison

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Studies of roadside stands have indicated a number of factors that contribute to their success. If you operate or plan to operate a roadside stand these points should be kept in mind.

1. Have a good location on a busy road.

Some stands off the beaten path have developed a large volume of sales but it helps to have a large number of potential customers driving past. Good locations are where drivers can see the stand for a long distance as they approach from both directions. Adequate parking space should be available.

2. Well placed signs and other advertisements.

Signs should be neat simple and large enough to be read while traveling at high speeds, well up the road from the stand.

3. Attractive stand and displays.

Stands need not be expensive and elaborate, but neat, well kept, clean. The size and attractiveness of displays has much to do with getting prospective customers to stop and buy.

4. Quality produce at satisfactory prices.

Work for repeat sales. Not all produce must be of highest quality. You may offer several grades at prices consistent with the grade. A reliable pack is most important, the top of basket representative of the produce underneath.

5. Courteous service.

A sincere effort to please the customer will build good will and result in repeat business. The old adage that "the customer is always right" is still a good policy and a friendly smile can be an important asset.

BIG ! COLORFUL ! EXCITING !

1955 NEW YORK STATE FAIR



DON'T MISS IT !

- PHIL SPITALNY & his famous Hour of Charm
- THE MARINERS—Columbia Recording Stars
- DOROTHY COLLINS—Hit Parade Singing Star
- STAN KENTON—Modern America's Man of Music
- BILL LUNDIGAN—Star of Screen & CBS Television

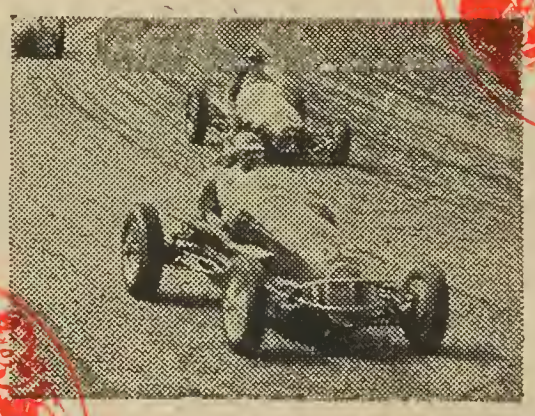


Thrill to the death-defying feats of the Hell Drivers.

HURRY! HALF-PRICE TICKET SALE

$1.00 VALUE --- ONLY 50c

Tickets on sale at banks, all offices of Niagara-Mohawk, New York State Electric and Gas, Rochester Gas and Electric, Rudolph's Jewelry stores, Wilson's Jewelers, Atlantic gas stations, Shell gas stations and from any G.L.F. Petroleum routeman.



The gigantic Cattle Show— one of the largest in the country.



Fun for the whole family at the merry midway.

See champion drivers hurtle around the track in the 100-mile auto race.

- Farm Machinery Show
- New York State Garden Show
- World's Largest Frying Pan—in Eggland



The Spectacular Horse Show 4 BIG DAYS.

CHILDREN ADMITTED FREE ON 3 BIG DAYS— SEPTEMBER 3-4-9.

Fashion Shows daily in the Women's Building.
Fireworks every night.
Fly and Bait Casting.
Two big Stock Car Races.

SYRACUSE - SEPT. 3-10

Dressed for chores–
or children



THE 1955 CHEVROLET DELRAY *features club coupe styling, sedan roominess, and a washable all-vinyl interior that's made for family wear.*

A CHEVROLET DELRAY doesn't mind dusty overalls . . . or the children's feet . . . or a few boxes of tomatoes piled onto the back seat. Its handsome, hardy all-vinyl interior wears like saddle leather . . . and rides about seventeen times softer. It's easy as soapsuds to keep it looking new. This is one car you can take soap and water to *inside*. Like other Motoramic Chevrolet models, the Delray has that nice uncluttered look about its styling. Sweet and simple, and as clean as sunlight. Tie that to one of the new engines (either a six, or the 162-horsepower V8 or the 180-horsepower V8) and you've got a car to be proud of. Many of the things you'll especially like about your Chevrolet—outrigger rear springs, Anti-Dive braking, a big 12-volt electrical system—are features that a lot of other cars wish they had. Your Chevrolet dealer's the man to see. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

Stealing the thunder from the high-priced cars!

The
motoramic
Chevrolet

Don't Put Up with Costly Corn Losses!

Save More Corn

in Every Field Condition

with a

JOHN DEERE Picker



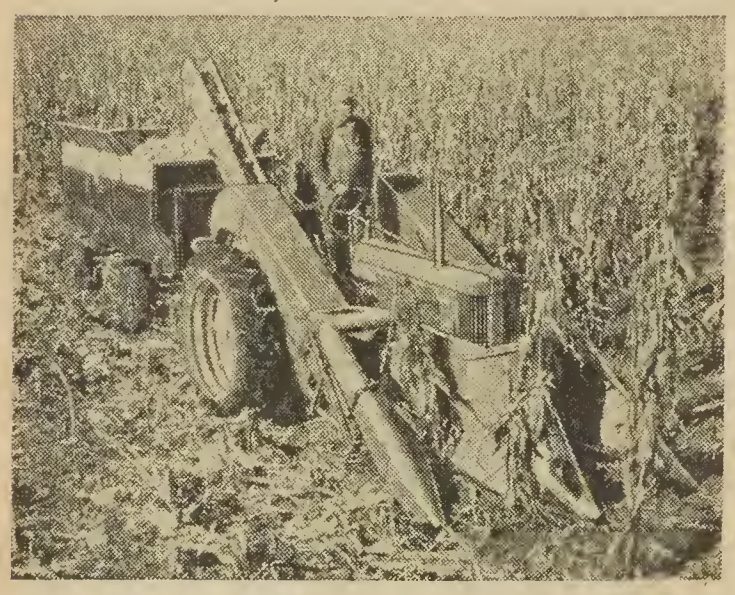
THE average grower loses about one-tenth of his crop at harvest time—that's a lot of corn and money. It's a good reason for choosing a big-capacity John Deere Mounted Corn Picker as harvest insurance. You'll find a John Deere does a thorough, corn-saving picking job in all conditions—in standing or down-and-tangled crops . . . in light or heavy yields . . . in dry, brittle corn . . . and in corn-borer-infested fields.

In their straight-through design, John Deere No. 227 Two-Row Mounted and No. 127 One-Row Mounted Pickers have tremendous capacity in every unit. From gatherers through snapping rolls, husking rolls, cleaning fan and wagon elevator, outstanding capacity pays off in more bushels per acre.

What's more, easy operation adds up to bigger, faster harvests. The operator has a clear view of the work . . . handy levers permit adjusting snapping rolls while on the go, reducing shelling . . . high lift of the gatherers makes turning short and easy.

The rugged construction of John Deere Pickers, with rigid steel row-unit frames . . . enclosed and shielded gear drives . . . fewer chains . . . high-grade bearings . . . and slip-clutch protection, means less down time . . . lower upkeep costs.

See your John Deere dealer. Mail coupon today for free literature.



Shown above is the one-row version of the No. 227—the John Deere No. 127 One-Row Mounted Picker.

Pictured at left is the big-capacity John Deere No. 227 Two-Row Mounted Picker—choice of large-acreage growers and seed-corn growers.

Attaching and detaching either picker is a fast, simple, one-man job—no heavy lifting is required.

JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Send for FREE Literature

JOHN DEERE ● Moline, Ill. ● Dept. P-34

Please send me free literature on the John Deere Corn Picker checked below:

☐ No. 227 Two-Row Mounted
☐ No. 127 One-Row Mounted

Name _____

R.R. _____ *Box* _____

Town _____

State _____



The State Potato Queen and her court of county queens, from left: Glennis Thorsen, Steuben County; Beverley Stocking, Livingston; 1955 Queen Shirley Downs, Suffolk; last year's Queen Marjorie Furman of Wayne County; Patricia Crowell, Wyoming; and Mary Jane Massielye, Wayne.

Potato Club Field Day

By JIM HALL

GROWERS who attended the 22nd annual Empire State Potato Club field day at Bridgewater, New York, August 4, could find answers to every production and management problem except the current disastrously low prices. I didn't hear anyone talking to himself but whenever two or more got together their talk soon was about drouth and market prices.



Machinery manufacturers at Field Day emphasized heavy equipment to get more done in less time. This new 4-bottom Allis-Chalmers plow was just one of many tillage tools demonstrated.

The price situation seemed also to make their interest in labor-saving equipment and efficient management keener than ever. From before nine in the morning until late afternoon, a crowd variously estimated at from 12 to 18 thousand tramped across the farms of Alois (Skip) Wrobel, Art Simmons, Antone Kujawski and Steve Lonchek to see what was new.

The fast-moving program gave visitors a look at College of Agriculture demonstration plots covering up-to-date disease control and seed treatment and a chance to compare the work done by a great variety of commercial field equipment. More than 50 farm equipment exhibitors put their machines through their paces to demonstrate such things as stone-picking, plowing, spraying, dusting, deep-tilling and heavy-duty discing. Giant self-propelled combines and a power-driven harrow that fitted the soil while plowing also attracted much attention.

The effect of the union picketing of Long Island Potato warehouses was felt at the field day, too. I learned that Miss Lola Dudgeon of the College of Home Economics at Cornell, had quite a time getting a supply of early potatoes for the potato peeling contest under her charge. She got them and a record 60 people participated, including more than the usual share of men. Winner was Mrs. Elsie Voorhees, Baldwinsville, who received an electric frying pan. Second was Mrs. John T. Watkins, West Winfield, who won a tea kettle; and third, Mrs. Bert Peffer, Bliss, whose prize was a potato baker.

Last, but certainly the prettiest event on the day-long program, was the selection and crowning of Miss Shirley Downs of Riverhead, Long Island, as 1955 Empire State Potato Queen. Harold J. (Red) Evans, honorary president of the club, and last year's queen, Marjorie Furman of Wayne County, officiated. Last December Miss Downs was chosen as the "Favorite Farmer's Daughter" at the Mid-Atlantic Farm Show at Atlantic City.



A new machine—the Harromatic — attracted much attention. While plowing one bout, a PTO-driven harrow fitted the previous bout.

GOING After the Cows

On looking over some correspondence with my late brother, G. D. Eastman (George Duff) I found a postal card addressed to me with this message:

"'Going After The Cows'—Fine! You have never written anything better."

That aroused my curiosity so I looked up the piece which appeared as an editorial in the June 2, 1923 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 31 years ago which seemed to me good enough to be worth reprinting and so here it is.

—E. R. Eastman

ONE SUNDAY afternoon in early June, Uncle Sam Farmer roused himself from his chair on the sunny side of the porch where he had been cat-napping, to go after the cows. With a walking stick, which served both as a cane and a cow accelerator, he crossed the creek bridge, passed through the lane bordered on both sides by apple trees in blossom, and began the long hill climb to get the cows out of the farthest corner of the back pasture. Closing my eyes I can see him in imagination, swinging his stick and with bowed head slowly climbing the hillside cowpath, turning every now and then to look down across the fertile valley whose productiveness and beauty his own hands had helped to make possible.

As Sam sat a few moments to rest in the June sunshine, was he thinking bitterly of his long spell of sickness? Was he thinking, do you suppose, of the hard times through which farmers had passed and were passing? I believe not. Memory has a nice habit of glossing over past troubles and emphasizing the more pleasant of life's past experiences. Besides, the surroundings did not lend themselves to bitter thoughts. No, I think it more likely that Sam might have been recalling that time when his father as a very little boy had come with grandfather and grandmother on an ox-sled into this valley—that time when the nearest settlement was forty miles away, when timber wolves still ran in a virgin forest which stretched, with few cleared spaces, one hundred and fifty miles to the Hudson Valley. Or maybe Sam was remembering that other spring Sunday back in '61 when he had started after the cows and had come back four years later after doing his part to make Appomattox possible. There had been quite a spell then when someone else had to get the cows and milk them.

Maybe he remembered, too, how uneasy and dissatisfied he had been with the quiet life of the farm after the excitement of the Wilderness fights, Gettysburg and Winchester, and could, therefore, sympathize some now with Young Sam who thought the old farm pretty slow and was considering going off to the city.

As Sam looked down across the pasture which the blossoming dandelions had made into a field of cloth of gold, perhaps the thought came of all the changes that had come into this quiet valley and into the world in the span of only three generations of men. In the place where the forests had once stood not so long ago, he saw with pride the dark green of the young clover seeding, bordered by the bare fields of newly planted corn and potatoes which he and Young Sam had just put into the ground. Next were the acres of oats just beginning to cover the ground, and on farther, near the farmstead, blossomed the orchard where a million bees testified to the goodness of the work of the Sam Farmer the First, who set the trees in their orderly rows.

As Sam looked down across the valley that Sunday afternoon upon his handiwork, and saw that for the most part it was good, I am sure he was thinking that he was glad that his life, even with all its sacrifices and hard work, had been cast among the pleasant fields of this farm valley, and that he could make no better wish for Young Sam than that he would stay with him on the old place and carry on.

COUNTRY STORIES

By RALPH CHAMBERS

"HITTING IT RIGHT"

I ASKED Bob Forbes once why he was such a good farmer. He was. He usually hit everything right. Planting, harvesting, every type of farm job, all done at the right time. So I asked him how he knew when things were to be done.

He laughed goodnaturedly and answered: "Well, you might say that with me 'hitting it right' has a very literal meaning. From the time I was fourteen, old Bent Morse raised me, and you know what a fierce old guy he was. Or do you remember him?"

"Yes," I said, "kind of an old crab."

"Aw, that was all show," Bob scoffed. "Many's the cold winter night he slipped into my room and put an extra blanket over me, when he thought I was asleep. I didn't know him so well, though when I was fourteen and just a fresh air kid from Brooklyn."

He went on, "Ever notice that scar on his forehead?" I remembered the scar.

"I put that there," Bob said. "That first Spring when we were building fence. He was pretty particular about fences, and I wanted to drive posts. He thought the maul was too heavy for me, but he finally showed me how to stand on the wagon, one foot on the hind wheel. He held the posts straight and I drove them, and kid fashion, I got careless. I belted the post a couple of square licks, then one glanced off. The maul took Bent right in the forehead and he went down like a pole-axed steer. Scared, I was about to make a run for it when he groaned and got up. He reached slowly into his pocketbook and got out a piece of the red stuff we used to mark sheep with. He marked a cross in the center of the top of that post, and took hold of it again.

"Hit her thar!", he growled, and the look he gave me with the blood running down through those old bushy eyebrows would have curdled milk.

"I never missed again."

"Handiest tractor I've ever had!"



Ford TRACTORS

4 ADVANCED SERIES
2 POWER SIZES
plus
THE FORDSON MAJOR DIESEL

That's what you'll say when you farm with a Ford! All the way from planting corn to building ponds, you'll find "Ford Farming" faster and easier. Here's why:

Plenty of power for heavy jobs

Ford's "Red Tiger" engines give you lots of power for tough field work. You'll plow at good speeds even in sticky soils . . . you'll cut deeper with discs . . . you'll keep PTO machines humming, even in heavy crop conditions.

Speed and economy for light jobs

like planting, cultivating and mowing. With a Ford you'll get to the field faster, finish your work sooner. Most implements attach in less than a minute . . . lift and lower hydraulically at the touch of a lever.

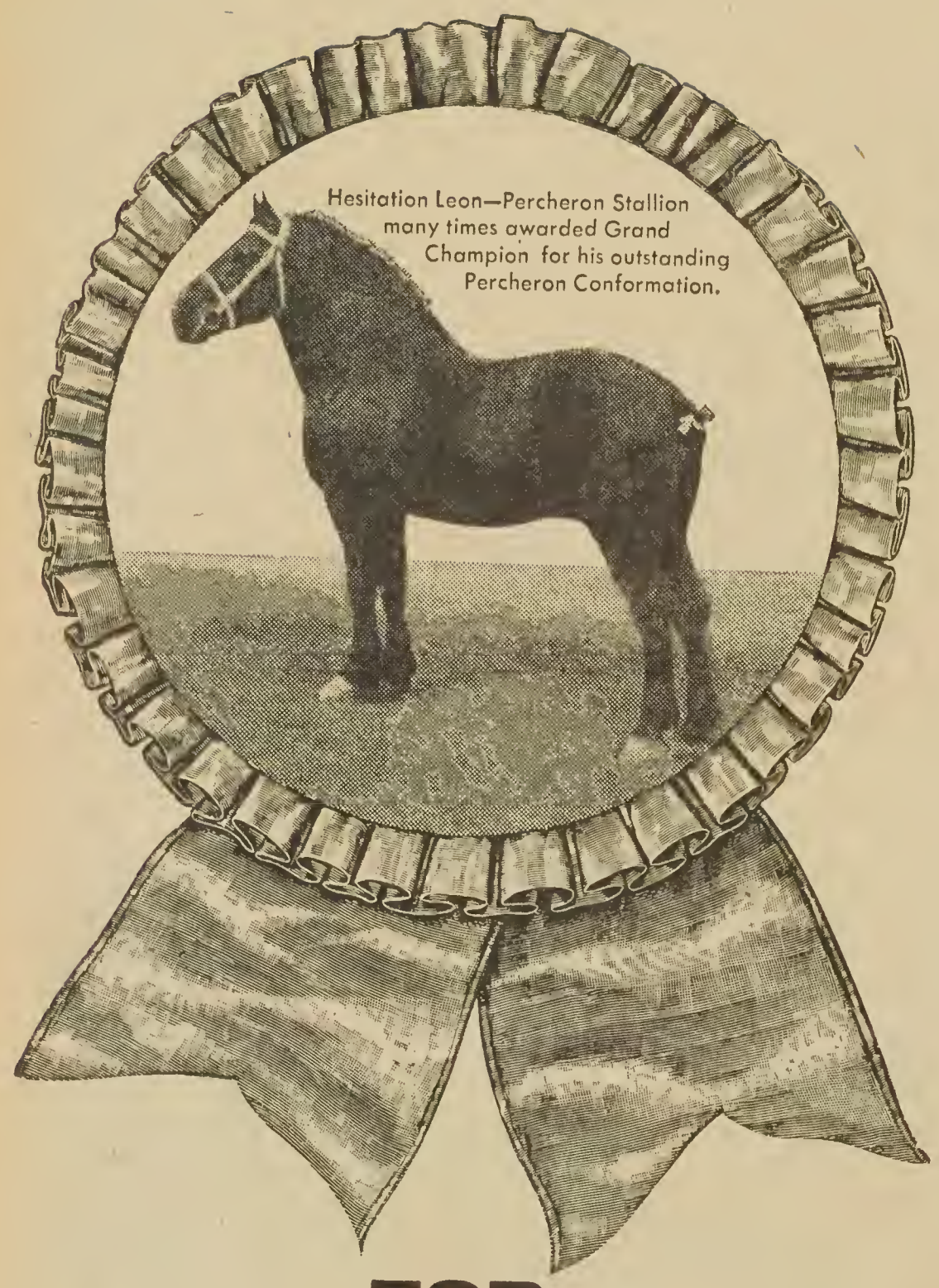
Real versatility for "extra" jobs

With a Ford you can mechanize daily chores like manure-handling, lifting and loading. You can handle maintenance and improvement jobs for yourself, or for neighbors on a custom basis.

Yes, once you try it, you'll agree that a Ford is the handiest tractor you've ever seen. So, try it today—call your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer.

Ask for a free Ford demonstration!

Visit the FORD TRACTOR DISPLAY at the NEW YORK STATE FAIR Sept. 3-10



TOP PERFORMERS!

Highest octane performance . . . greater gasoline mileage . . . that's what you get from VEEDOL 10-30 Motor Oil and TYDOL Flying -A- Ethyl Gasoline – top performers in the petroleum field. So put Flying -A- power in your car, truck and tractor. Prolong tractor life with VEEDOL Tractor Oil. Get a greater margin of safety, longer wear, with FEDERAL FLYING -A- TIRES. Remember, you'll always find everything fine for your car – and equipment – at the sign of the Flying -A-!

TYDOL

TYDOL ETHYL

VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL

VEEDOL 10-30 MOTOR OIL

FEDERAL FLYING TIRES

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY

New York San Francisco Houston Tulsa

How to Get $5.00 for Your $3.88 Milk

By William DeBlois, Dairy Farmer, Durhamville, N. Y.

LET'S all take a good look at the Metropolitan Milk Market. I believe it's one of the best markets in the world. It is so good a market that Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas are spending a lot of money in trying to market their milk here. I would like to suggest a means by which we could obtain $5.00 for our $3.88 milk.

Let's not listen to those "soap box farmers" who go around telling everybody what a terrible job the government is doing and yet do not take the time to vote themselves. They go around telling every farmer they meet how terrible our marketing plan is set up, yet they belong to no advertising or bargaining agency that is trying to market their product. Neither do they read any literature on milk marketing or attend any of the milk hearings. They simply pick up the paper, see the price of milk and then stamp their feet on the floor, hollering for more money.

Do Some Thinking

I think we should all take a long, hard look at the situation. Almost everyone connected with the milk problem of surplus and the resulting low blend milk price has talked about alloting each farmer a quota in regard to production. They also talk of eliminating enough producers to rid us of surplus. I believe this country needs all the farmers it has and I would like to suggest my plan for doing away with the surplus and show you how we could get $5.00 for our $3.88 milk.

We are getting a good price for Class I milk—$5.38, which is about 11½c per quart on the farm. The routeman in the city gets 6c a quart for delivery and that leaves 9c a quart for the handler to transport the milk to his plant, pasteurize it, bottle it, supply crates and bottles, maintain his equipment, supply license and insure the trucks and, above all, pay for the labor. Now take another look and decide whether or not the handler is getting rich. The handler makes about ½c a quart profit.

About 46% of our milk goes into Class I, about 10% into Class II (cream) at $3.66 per cwt., which is near our blend price. Now here is my answer. About 44% of our milk goes into Class III, for which we get only $2.77 per hundred pounds. If each farmer will put 44% of his milk at the Class III price of $2.77 per cwt. against 46% of his milk at the Class I price of $5.38 per cwt., he will see why he is getting a low blend price. Now, if we could put 80% of our milk in Class I at $5.38, about 10% in Class II at $3.55, and the remaining 10% in Class III at $2.77, we would then get $5.00 for the milk we produce.

Sell The Poor Cows

Now, you are probably wondering how we could obtain this $5.00 blend price. Here is what I suggest and every farmer must participate in order to accomplish the objective. Every farmer has to meet the board of health requirements. So let every farmer meet one requirement that will bring him money and a bigger net income—let every farmer put his herd on test.

It will take a 300 pound fat cow to just pay for her feed—that is, hay and grain. Anything over the 300 pound per cow is what the farmer gets for his labor and investment. So if you take the state average of 6,800 pounds of milk and a 3.4% fat average, it takes a cow that produces about 9,000 pounds of milk per year at 3.4% fat to pay for her keep. There must be a lot of cull cows in the Metropolitan Pool. I believe that at that average there must be about 25% of the cows in the pool that are culls.

Let us take a look at it in this way and take a herd of 20 cows as an example. There will be:

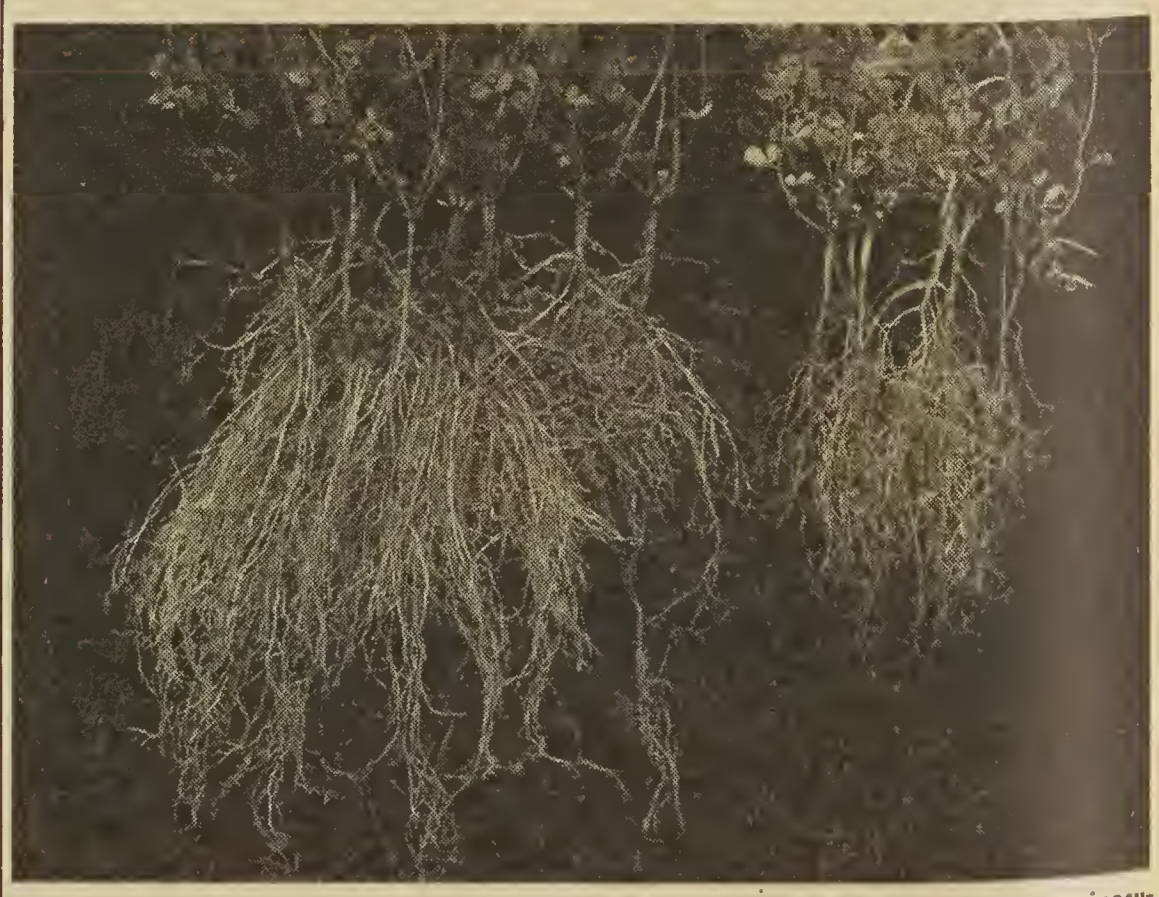
5 cull cows
5 profitable cows to support the culls above.
10 cows are left to produce income for the farmer.

I Tried It!

In the illustration above there are 10 cows producing milk for the pool that are not realizing a profit for their owner, milk which is going into Class III milk and lowering the blend. The dairy described above is far better than the one which I started with. I had 26 cows and 19 were culls. I was planting grain, harvesting hay, using my machinery and putting my labor into the herd for nothing.

I tested my herd of 26 cows and at the end of the year I knew 19 were culls. I had a herd average of 7,717 pounds of milk and 269 pounds of fat. At the end of the year I sold 19 culls for $80.00 each and bought 5 cows at

(Continued on Opposite Page)



It is important to inoculate birdsfoot trefoil seed properly. Plant on left was inoculated and has plenty of nodules. The plant on right was not inoculated. Be sure to get the right culture, check the date on the container and follow the manufacturer's directions.

—Photo: Courtesy of Iowa Farm Science

First 1954 Census Report Shows Fewer Farms, Higher Production, More Value

IT'S TRUE what they say about the number of farms declining.

The first preliminary report on the farm census of 1954 is for the census of Orange County, Vermont, and shows a drop in farms in that county of 26%. In 1950, Orange County had 1,827 farms, in 1954 only 1,355. Actual amount of land in farms only dropped 35,233 acres, from 334,544 to 299,311; and the average size of farms now is 220.9 acres as compared with 183.1 in 1950. This is a 20% increase in the size of farms.

In this rural county (only one village in it has more than 2,500 population — Randolph with about 3,500) 1,325 of the 1,355 farms have electricity. That's 97.78% as compared with 89.15% in 1950. It's also in the census that 1,310 of them have piped, running water, 24% have television and almost exactly half of them have home freezers.

Although there were 472 fewer farms, Orange County farmers have more trucks (1,073 to 988); and 50% more tractors (1,257 vs. 817) than in 1950. They also own more milking machines, corn pickers and pick-up balers. The value of the land and buildings is also up 24% to $9,436.

Spending Money

In 1954 the 1,355 farms spent $313,441 for gasoline and oil which was $75,000 more than 1,827 farms paid out for fuel in 1950. In '54, Orange County men spent $2½ million for feed —almost the same as was spent in 1950 despite lower feed prices.

Figures are not available for 1950 but in 1954, 724 of the county's farmers spent $159,993 for 3,199 tons of commercial fertilizer which was used on 13,647 acres; also, 366 put 5,264 tons of lime on 4,077 acres.

Sales, Stock Up

In 1954, 1,236 farms had 35,634 cattle and calves compared with 32,180 on 1,403 farms in 1950. They had 18,906 cows—1,758 more than in '50; and sold 103,556,651 pounds of milk as compared with 89,673,545 in 1950.

Poultry: Last year, 623 farms had 137,711 chickens over 4-months old. Four years before that, 926 farms (almost 50% more) had only 76,048 chickens.

Crops: In '54, 3,329 acres of corn were grown on 474 farms—400 acres more than on 520 farms in '50. They also threshed 4,000 bushels more oats, and harvested 5,000 tons more alfalfa hay. In the one county, 169 farms put up 14,126 tons of grass silage from 2,366 acres during 1954.

Income and acreages were down for vegetables, berries and tree fruits. It was pointed out in the census tabulation that on 387 of the 1,355 farms in Orange County, the outside income from other employment exceeded the value of farm products sold. In other words, there are slightly less than 1,000 farms in the county that produce more than half of the owner's income. 'Way back in 1880, Orange County had 3,460 farms!—*Jim Hall*

— A. A. —

HOW TO GET $5.00 FOR YOUR $3.88 MILK

(Continued from Opposite Page)

$310.00 each. This gave me a herd of 12 cows instead of 26.

The year I had the 26 cows I produced 151,480 pounds of milk. I have now completed my second year of test and my 12 cow dairy produced 158,540 pounds of milk, and an average of 359 pounds of fat per cow. I had a profit of 59 pounds of fat per cow. I also fed 14 fewer cows, used my machinery less, needed less labor and above all else I made more money.

The only way a farmer can tell whether or not a cow is profitable is to put every cow on test. We know there are quite a number of cull cows in the average dairy herd, so let us get them on the "butcher's block." The only way we can do this is to put every dairy that draws to the Metropolitan Pool on compulsory test. By doing this we could, within one year, cut down the amount of milk going into Class III and thereby increase our blend price from $3.88 to $5.00. If every farmer culls his cow, there wouldn't be enough cows to replace them for five years.

Today we are required to have our herds TB tested, barns whitewashed, milk house ready for inspection, cows clipped, an inside toilet, and many other things in order to ship milk to the pool. So I say let every farmer test and cull his herd and keep the farmers farming. If all the culls were disposed of, it would take 8 to 10 years for every farmer to replace his herd with paying cows.

Cost Would Be Small

If every dairy were placed on test, it would cost about 1½c per cwt. For this 1½c per hundred the farmer would find his culls, the surplus would be climinated by their disposal, we would get a better blend price, and most of all, the farmer would receive a greater farm profit.

The government dropped the support price on manufactured dairy products from 90% to 75%. If we could get compulsory testing, the government could drop supports to zero and it wouldn't hurt us! I say this because the percentage going into Class I would be 80%, Class II would be 10% and Class III would be 10%. The government support on Class III milk would mean only 5 or 6 cents per hundred pounds to the farmer.

I believe in this plan strongly and I know it would be the best thing that ever happened to the farmers. It is a one-year program and at the end of the year we would be getting a better blend price for our milk and a better farm profit.

Now! For Healthier Farm Animals!..



IMPROVED!

ENRICHED!

New STERLING TRACE MINERAL BLUSALT



RICHER than ever!
Supplies salt and 6 trace minerals:
Cobalt Iodine Copper
Manganese Iron Zinc

RICHER . . . and always full strength
More dependable than ever. The trace minerals in the new, enriched Blusalt formula are stable.

RICHER . . . and readily digested
Full utilization of feed makes healthier farm animals. They grow faster, produce more profit.

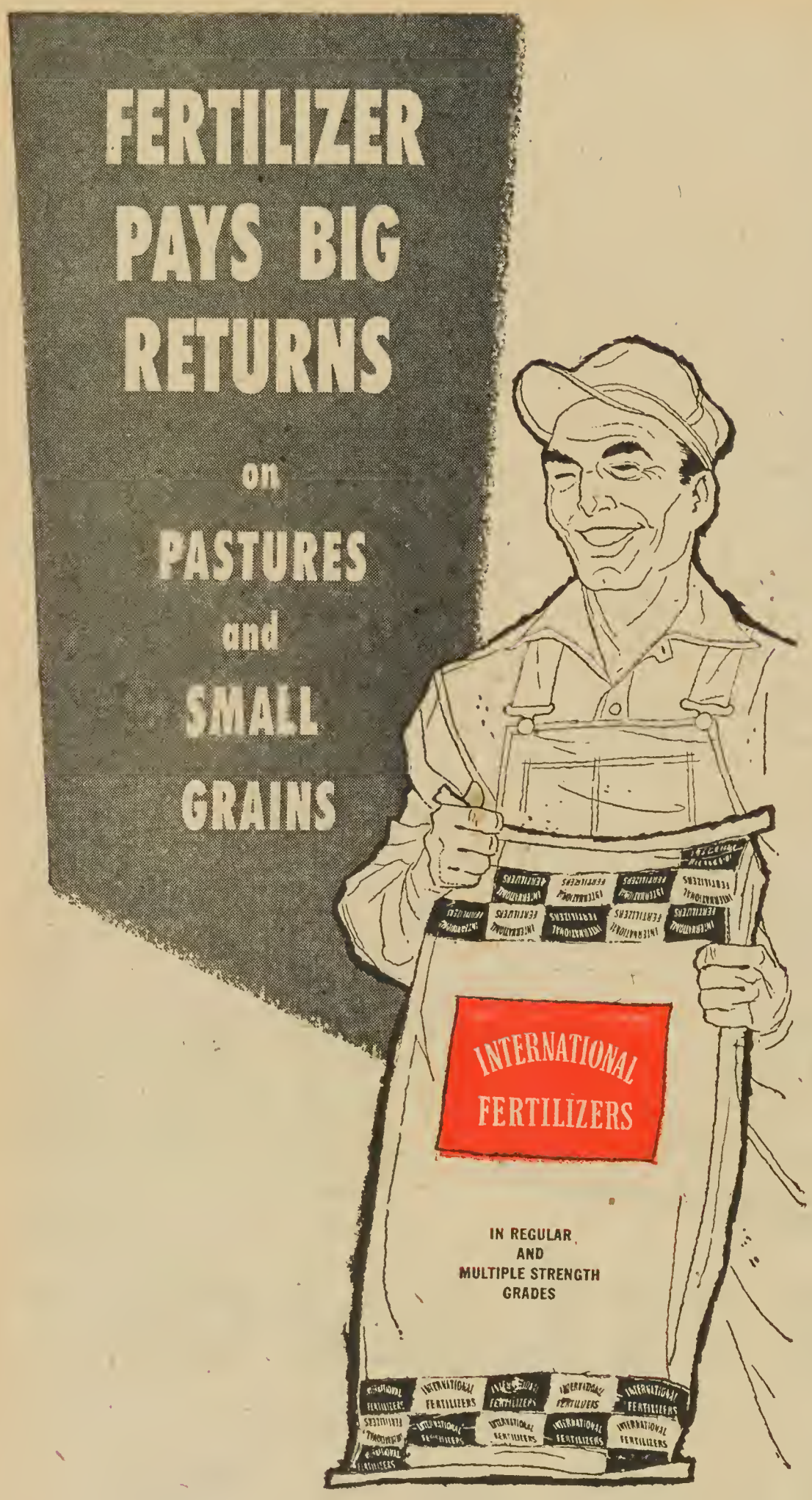
Always a fine, reliable product . . . *now* better than ever! Greater health protection! Feed Blusalt for best results in producing meat, milk and wool.

Keep Blusalt before your animals (except poultry) at all times.

In custom-ground feeds, add Blusalt in the same proportion as salt for all animals, including poultry.

THE NEW, IMPROVED
STERLING Trace Mineral BLUSALT
Packed in 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags—50-lb. blocks—4-lb. liks.
Another famous product of International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton, Pa.

FOR CONTROLLING INTERNAL PARASITES *in sheep, goats, beef cattle and calves . . .* ***feed STERLING GREENSALT.*** *One part* ***phenothiazine,*** *nine parts salt plus trace mincrals.*



Raise your pasture profits by top dressing with complete fertilizers according to state recommendations. This sound farming practice gives you more cow-days of grazing as well as additional silage and hay and cuts down on supplemental feeding. *One dollar's worth of pasture fertilizer, properly used, can bring you five dollars or more additional profit from beef and dairy products.*

Recommended fertilizer applications pay off on small grains, too. Well-fertilized winter wheat and barley make an earlier start and reach a high yielding maturity before the hot weather. They bring you more *net profit* because they cost you *much* less per bushel to grow.

For best results from your recommended program, use dependable, wall-balanced *International Fertilizers* on your pasture lands and small grains. These effective plant foods are expertly formulated for specific crops and soil needs in your area. You can get *International Fertilizers* in crop-producing regular analyses and the super-power multiple strength grades as locally recommended. So call your *International Fertilizer Dealer now,* for *Satisfaction at Harvest Time.*

MINERALS International CHEMICALS

plant food division

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES: 20 N. WACKER DR., CHICAGO 6

District Sales Offices and Fertilizer Manufacturing Plants at Buffalo, New York and Woburn, Massachusetts.



A fertilizer spreader is handy but it is a simple matter to spread it by hand.

How to Maintain a Green Lawn

By HUGH COSLINE

EVERYONE admires a beautiful green lawn, but most people have some difficulty in keeping it that way. The first thought of many backyard gardeners when bare spots or weeds appear is to sprinkle on a little grass seed and hope for the best. In most cases the time and money are wasted.

The number one requirement for a good lawn is plenty of fertilizer. In fact, on many bare spots (except where subsoil has been spread when digging a cellar) fertilizer will encourage grass to start from seed that has lain dormant in the soil.

The amount of fertilizer to use depends to some extent on what has been used on the soil in the past. If nothing has been done for a couple of years, you might want to use as much as three pounds of nitrogen per 1000 sq. feet in which case, I think, you will get better results from putting it on in three applications rather than all at once. The first application can go on early in the spring, the second about July 1st and the third in September while there is still time for it to take effect before winter.

How Much to Use

Let's see how to figure the amount of fertilizer to use. A 5-10-5 fertilizer is a good, all 'round material. The figures mean that it contains 5% of nitrogen, 10% of phosphoric acid and 5% of potash. Incidentally, the best place to buy it is at a farm supply store in an 80-pound bag because it will be much more reasonable in cost than buying the same material in small amounts.

Inasmuch as there is 5% of nitrogen in the fertilizer, there will be four pounds of nitrogen in an 80-pound bag. If you decide to use one pound of nitrogen per 1000 square feet, which is a good general recommendation, you will want to put on 20 pounds of the fertilizer on each 1000 square feet. Mark off an area, say 20x50 feet, and do a little experimenting to see how evenly you can apply the fertilizer. You can buy a small fertilizer distributor which you can pull by hand or you can sow it broadcast as I am doing in the picture above.

As a matter of fact, the rule of one pound per 1000 square feet is very general. If your lawn does not grow to suit you, put on some more fertilizer; if it gets so luxuriant that you have to mow it too often to suit you, you might omit putting on any fertilizer for a year.

Avoid Burning

The only way you might run into trouble is in using some fertilizer which contains nitrogen only, such as nitrate of soda, ammonium sulfate or ammonium nitrate. Especially in the case of the latter, it is just about as soluble as salt or sugar and if you put on too much, it is going to burn the grass. About the only place you will want to use it is if you dislike clover and want a lawn made up entirely of grass, or if you have some spots under trees where the clover will not grow.

Incidentally, if part of your lawn is shaded, you will have more difficulty in maintaining a lawn than you will out in the sun. As already stated, clover will not grow under trees. Clover does not take some nitrogen from the air and make it available to the grass, therefore, you must fertilize a little more heavily under trees, especially with nitrogen. In addition to that, your trees will rob the grass of both plant food and moisture, so if you do water a lawn, you will need to use more water than for the areas in the sun.

As a matter of fact, watering as a lawn maintenance practice is not as

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The most important aspect of freedom of speech is freedom to learn. All education is a continuous dialogue—questions and answers that pursue every problem to the horizon. That is the essence of academic freedom.—William O. Douglas

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

important as many people think. If the season should be so dry that the grass turns brown, watering will help. However, give it a real soaking once a week because a mere sprinkling every day will do more harm than good. Heavy fertilization actually reduces the need for water, and in a normal season an attractive lawn can be maintained without watering with the possible exception of a few weeks in July and August.

Cutting

Many lawns are abused when they are cut. The first requirement is to avoid cutting it too close. That, of course, is a relative term, but I think 2 inches is a good height. In my own case I find it necessary to mow nearly twice a week up to June 1st and usually once a week thereafter until fall rains start in. It is amazing how quickly heavy clippings from a lawn where the grass is too long will smother out the grass during a hot, wet period.

Weeds are always a problem. Here again the first thing to do is to fertilize. In other words, make the conditions so favorable for the grass and clover that the weeds will be pretty much choked out. But even then you will have a few. If you have a grass lawn, you can spray with 2,4-D which kills broad-leaved weeds. However, if you have clover, it will kill that too.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Make Money With Summer Eggs

By L. M. HURD

SUMMER is the time when egg prices go up, especially if the eggs are of good quality. It is a well-known fact that top quality in eggs and top prices go together. In warm weather, however, it is always more difficult to maintain top quality in eggs because of high temperatures and dryness. Furthermore, at this season when many things tend to keep everyone busy, some of the important things have to do with egg quality are often neglected. But don't let anything slip now. You will lose money if you do. Make the care of the eggs the number one job. Here are the essential steps.

First step—Gather the eggs 3 times a day in wire baskets for quick cooling and take the eggs to a cool, damp cellar immediately.

The temperature in the cellar or holding room should be between 50 and 60 degrees, and the humidity between 70 and 80 per cent. Keeping the floor wet will help keep the temperature down and increase the humidity.

If you don't have an egg holding room or good cellar and you have 300 or more layers, better plan to have an egg room so you can have the right holding conditions for your eggs. It will pay you big money in the end. Ask your county agent for plans.

Remember, the quicker the eggs can be cooled after they are laid, the better the quality will be when they go to market.

Frequent gathering of the eggs will result in cleaner eggs, fewer broken eggs and higher quality eggs.

Second Step—Clean the dirty eggs the same day they are gathered. Although it takes a little more time, there is less contamination of the clean eggs if you separate the dirty eggs from the clean ones and wash the dirty eggs in fresh hot water. Take them out of the water as soon as they are clean and dry them immediately with a fan. Change the water frequently.

The number of dirty eggs can be kept to a minimum by keeping the birds confined, by keeping the floor litter dry, by having plenty of fine material in the nests and by frequent gathering. Never send dirty eggs to market.

Third Step—Cool the eggs over night before packing them in cases. It takes time to cool eggs to room temperature unless a fan is used. A check on this was made at the Michigan State College. The results were as follows:

Hours Required for Eggs to Cool from 88° F. to 60° F.

Container	First egg Outside edge of container	Last egg Center of container
Wire basket	1½ hours	8 hours
Galvanized bucket	8 "	25 "
Cardboard cases	21 "	43 "

The empty cases should be stored in the cool, damp egg room so they will be cooled down to room conditions, and will not take moisture from the eggs or heat the eggs after packing. Pack the eggs small end down and leave out the cracked ones. The cracked eggs may break in transit and smear up the case. Broken or not, they will lower the price of the whole case.

Lastly, keeping the hens confined will avoid the very dark yolked eggs which occur when they run on grass and which are objectionable to some consumers. Some dealers also object to these eggs because they look like poor quality eggs when candled.

— A. A. —

Improperly adjusted corn pickers may lose up to 20 per cent of the corn in a field during the harvest operation, but careless driving is probably the greatest single cause of picker losses.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Old-time friends, and twilight plays,
And starry nights, and sunny days,
Come trooping up the misty ways
When the cows come home.

—Agnes Mitchell

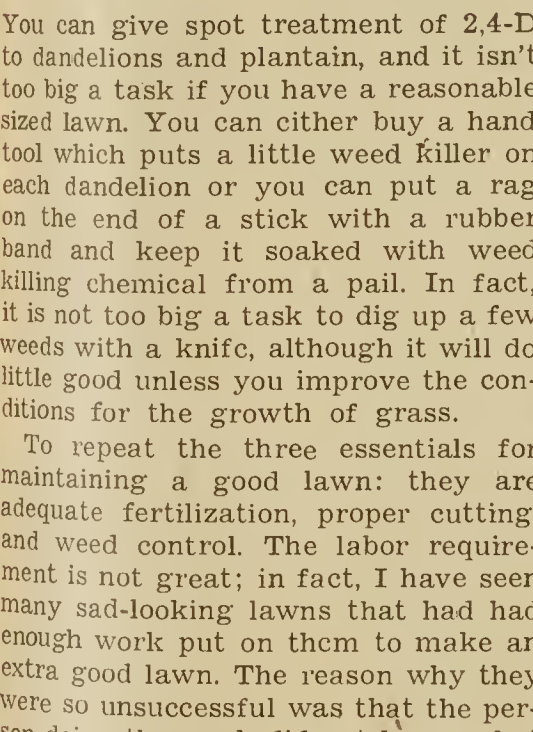
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

HOW TO MAINTAIN A GREEN LAWN

(Continued from Opposite Page)

You can give spot treatment of 2,4-D to dandelions and plantain, and it isn't too big a task if you have a reasonable sized lawn. You can either buy a hand tool which puts a little weed killer on each dandelion or you can put a rag on the end of a stick with a rubber band and keep it soaked with weed killing chemical from a pail. In fact, it is not too big a task to dig up a few weeds with a knife, although it will do little good unless you improve the conditions for the growth of grass.

To repeat the three essentials for maintaining a good lawn: they are adequate fertilization, proper cutting, and weed control. The labor requirement is not great; in fact, I have seen many sad-looking lawns that had had enough work put on them to make an extra good lawn. The reason why they were so unsuccessful was that the person doing the work did not know what to do and when to do it.



"What'sa matter? Can't a young feller smoke his pipe in peace?"



Corn stalks plowed down in fall without CYANAMID—still not rotted by following spring.



Corn stalks plowed down in fall with 300 lbs. per acre of CYANAMID—well rotted, soil rich in humus.

Don't plow up what you plow down

Does your plow turn up—*still unrotted*—the corn and grain stubble you plowed down the year before? It does unless you've helped the soil bacteria change the woody organic matter to soil humus. Without enough nitrogen and calcium, these soil bacteria are starved. They'll even steal nitrogen from your crop when you fertilize at spring planting time. The result is poor rotting *and* a cut in crop production because there isn't enough nitrogen for both jobs.

CYANAMID makes a big difference

But—what a difference when you add CYANAMID at plow down! CYANAMID provides soil bacteria with a balanced diet of nitrogen and calcium. Result—*fast* rotting. The organic matter you plow down with CYANAMID turns into good rich humus that feeds your following crops and improves soil condition.

21% of the *right* nitrogen

The right kind of nitrogen is important in a plow-down fertilizer. CYANAMID'S 21% nitrogen is leach-resistant and slowly available. It feeds soil bacteria until refuse is thoroughly rotted, then gets the succeeding crop off to a good start. For most crops, on most soils, plow down with CYANAMID actually makes side- or top-dressing of the following crop *unnecessary!*

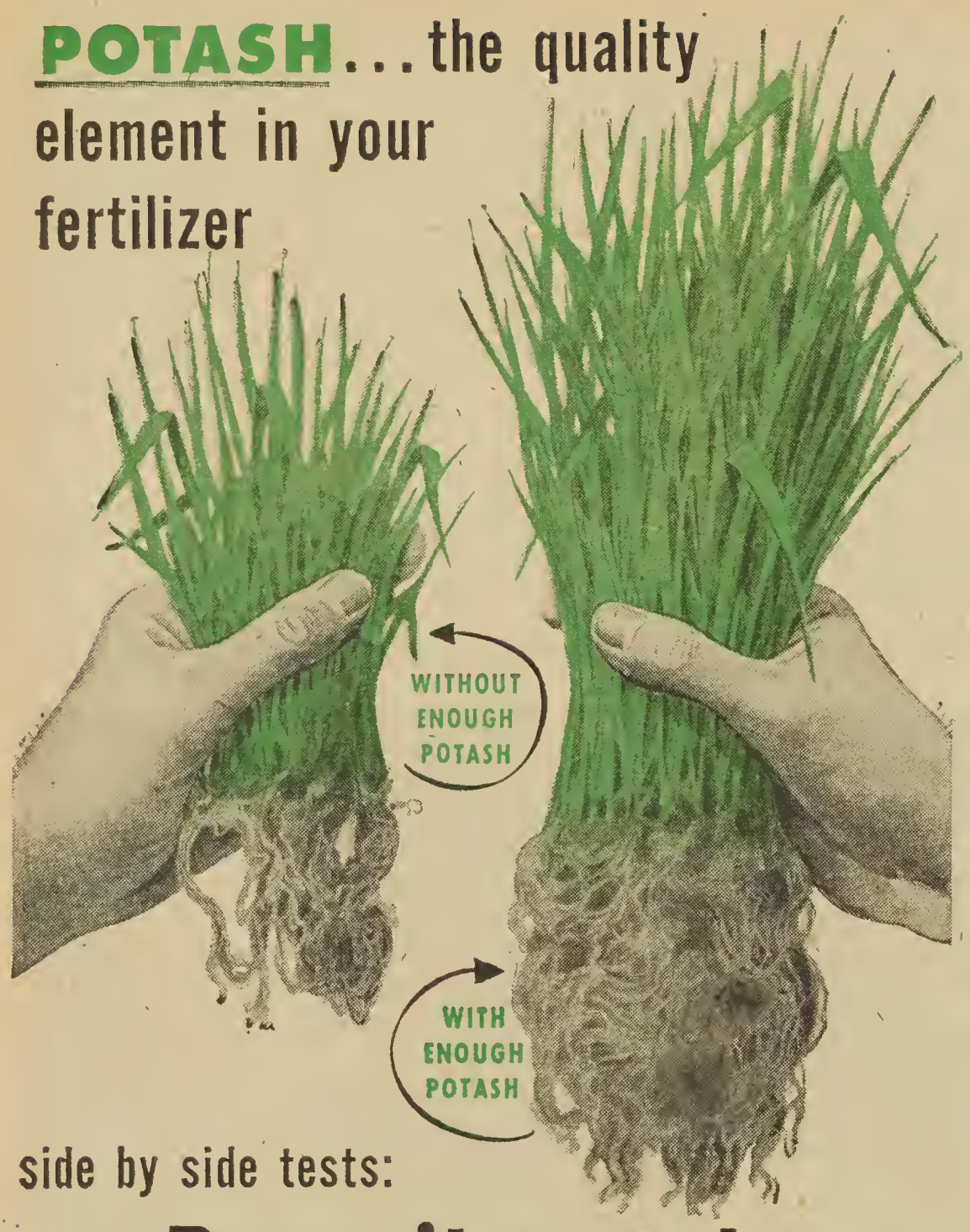
***Plus* calcium**

An important bonus—each ton of CYANAMID supplies as much calcium as a ton of ground limestone. This calcium, in a particularly active form, neutralizes soil acidity, provides an ideal environment for soil bacteria, and helps build better soil structure.

For these reasons, CYANAMID is recognized far and wide as the *best* nitrogen source for plow down. CYANAMID is now readily available from all good fertilizer dealers.

For complete information on the benefits of CYANAMID *for plow down, write to American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. Ask for free Humus leaflet.*

POTASH... the quality element in your fertilizer



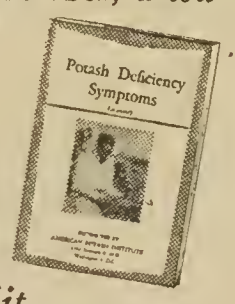
side by side tests:

Prove it pays to go heavy on potash

Small grains—whether seeded down to legumes or used as cover crops—get a big lift from generous fall applications of Potash. Thanks to Potash—roots are hardier, stalks sturdier, stands thicker—reducing the threat of winter-killing. And because Potash also promotes *both* quality and yields, your profits are protected. Be sure your fertilizer supplies *enough* Potash. Consult your local agricultural adviser for correct amounts for each crop. But remember, a *low* Potash level means a *low* income level.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET

It shows in full color potash deficiency symptoms in field, vegetable and fruit crops. For your free copy write to address below.



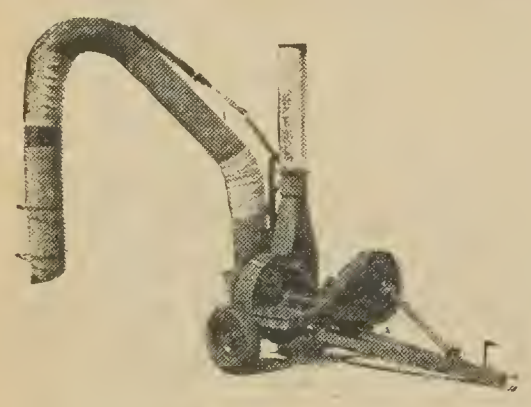
K2O

Symbol for yield... quality... profit

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, INC.

Dept. S-40, 1102 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MEMBER COMPANIES: American Potash & Chemical Corporation • Duval Sulphur & Potash Company • Potash Company of America • Southwest Potash Corporation • United States Potash Company



See the McKee Suction Blower at the State Fair

The McKee Suction Forage Blower acts like a vacuum cleaner. It sucks forage out of the wagon and blows it into the mow, tower or pit silo. You don't need false end gates or other expensive unloading equipment.

★ Low investment
★ Low Maintenance
★ High capacity for unloading grass, silage, dry hay, straw and corn silage

NEW YORK DISTRIBUTOR
McKee Harvesting Systems
Manlius, New York

NORTHERN N. Y. DISTRIBUTOR
Clarence Collins
Malone, New York

"Out Around The BROODER HOUSE"



By Bill Coolidge

QUESTIONABLE "GIFTS"

LET ME get my pipe a'going here. Now, you know folks, out there in the brooder house the other day, a fellow come along here and he got to spluttering about his taxes. Now you folks who have followed this column for the last year or so, know that I have had a lot to say from time to time about taxes. I am going to continue, from time to time to talk about taxes. Well I say's to this fellow, did you ever write to your Senator or Congressman, and kick about how your tax money is spent? His answer to this question was "no."

Well now, right there is something I want to get at here. I don't believe that you or I or anyone else, has got any right to kick about our taxes until we first kick about how that tax money is spent. Now, I wish you would read that last sentence over. Now I am not a writer or an economist, but an old "State Of Maine Yankey" that makes my living on a one-horse poultry farm. I know that a lot of folks won't agree with me. It wouldn't be any fun if they did. But I believe that a lot of us take the wrong approach to this tax problem. And I guess that most of my readers will admit that it is becoming a problem.

Now, folks are always writing their Congressmen demanding a price support or a pension or a harbor dredging

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The heavier eross, the heartier prayer;
The bruised herbs most fragrant are;
If wind and sky were always fair
The sailor would not wateh the star,
And David's Psalms had ne'er been sung
If grief his heart had never rung.

—Benjamin Sehmolke

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

or a new postoffice or government aid for this, that, or the other pet project in their area. But when have you evcr written your Congressman or Senator, refusing such "gifts." Remember the government can't "give" you anything because it has nothing. It first must take it away from you, and then pretend to give it back. A lot is wasted in handling.

Now, I don't particularly care about helping pay, through federal taxes, for a Tennessee Valley project, or a sewage disposal plant for Los Angeles. Neither do I see the logic in expecting the people from those places to help pay for a Quoddy project, or a harbor dredging up here in Maine. Let private enterprise, and our own state government, take care of more of our own problems. And maintain more of our independence, and self respect.

We have talked about taxation before, but there are also many special taxes, enacted to meet some special emergency. But when that emergency, either real or imagined, is cured, the tax is hardly ever repealed. Old taxes never die, nor do they fade away. And during the twenty minutes or so you spend reading this column, the government is spending $3,120,000. and that's "your" money. Tax money. And the year of 1952 the people of the United States spent more for taxes than they did for food and clothing combined. $81 billion for food and clothing, and $84 billion for taxes. And I have some very interesting information on taxes in your food bill that we may take up later.

You know folks, the Roman Empire was once the strongest nation in the world. But in Will Durant's book "Caesar And Christ" he tells us—"The rising cost of armics, doles, public works, an expanding bureaucracy; the depreciation of currency; thc discouragement of ability, and the absorption of investment capital by taxation, all conspired to sap the material bases of life, until at last thc power of Rome was a political ghost surviving it's economic death."

To quote further, "loans were made to farmers, industry and business by the government and by private lending associations. Taxes were laid upon evcry product, process, sale, export and import, even upon graves and burials. And additional taxes were laid from time to time."

Also in a book by Gibbon, "Decline And Fall Of The Roman Empire" he tells us, and again I quote, "Rome was finally conquered not basically by the outside foe that overran much of the Empire, but by her huge army of tax gatherers who sapped the strength of the people."

Now, as anyone knows, the only way we can have less taxes, is to spend less money, so write your Congressmen, yes by all means. But, if we believe in ourselves and in the future of our Country, if we have self respect and want to keep our American independence, I believe that we should write our Congressmen to, STOP SPENDING MONEY ON US.

Well folks my pipe has gone out, so join us again sometime for another visit, "Out Around The Brooder House".

— A. A. —

LAW ON TRAPPING SQUIRRELS

Recently when a number of letters appeared relative to squirrel troubles several subscribers suggested that the squirrels can be trapped. Some of them proposed using traps to take them alive and later to release them at some distance from the house. Then the legality of trapping squirrels was questioned and we passed the question along to the New York State Conservation Department. Following is the answer as it applies to New York State:

"Please be advised that Red Squirrels are not proteeted. Therefore, they eau be taken in any manner. Gray squirrels are proteeted but pursuant to the provisions of Section 156 of the Conservation Law, permission can be granted to a person allowing them to take squirrels that are doing damage, provided that these squirrels are taken alive in box, wire or eage traps, and liberated in woodlands or eovers suitable to their habits and where they will not be a nuisanee. Further providing that traps used to take the squirrels must have the name of the operator thereon at all times.

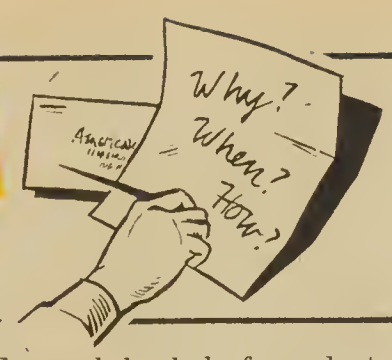
"These permits may be secured from any Game Protector."

Very truly yours,
(Signed)
James Hanville
Distriet Game Protector
Binghamton Division

— A. A. —

About 92.3 per cent of the Nation's 5,382,134 farms had electric service as of June 30, 1954, according to the U. S. Departmcnt of Agriculture. This compares with 90.8 per cent elcctrified on June 30, 1953, land 77.2 per cent clectrified at the timc of the 1950 Census.

The QUESTION BOX



Somewhere I read that someone was interested in buying twin calves. I have a pair.

Some experiment stations are using identical twins for experiments, especially in feeding. The idea is to eliminate the difference in results because of the different inheritance in animals. The Beltsville Station at Beltsville, Maryland, has been using some identical twins, but they buy them as nearby as possible.

How can I check to see how much grain a combine is wasting?

If you will mark off a square foot behind the combine and then very carefully count the kernels of grain, you can get a rough estimate of the amount that is going through the combine. If you find 17 or 18 kernels in a square foot, you are losing at least two bushels per acre.

Is early spring or midsummer best for seeding birdsfoot trefoil?

Generally speaking, early spring is best. However, on poorly drained land it may be necessary to fit the seed bed in the driest part of the summer and in such cases some farmers have had success in seeding very early in the following spring so that the seed will be covered by freezing and thawing of the soil.

There is an area in my garden where all the vegetables seem to be dying. The area is circular. What could cause this?

The most probable explanation, if various kinds of vegetables are dying, is that lightning struck the ground or a tree or post in the garden. Damage to gardens by lightning is more severe when the surface is wet but the subsoil is dry. There is no way that plants damaged by lightning can be saved.

How much sawdust is used as a mulch or to be plowed under? How much nitrogen should be added to help decay?

A rough rule is to use 3 to 4 bushels of sawdust to each 100 square feet of garden. For each bushel of sawdust use a pound of nitrate of soda, .8 of a pound of ammonium nitrate or half a pound of ammonium nitrate.

After reading "Watch Your Hay" in *American Agriculturist* in which you mentioned a hay thermometer, I have tried in vain to locate one and wonder if you could tell me where I might be able to buy one.

There is an easy way of taking temperatures, namely to get a pointed wooden stick of sufficient length and around an inch and a half in diameter, then gouge out an area near the end large enough to hold the thermometer and then hold the thermometer in place by material such as bicycle tape. This can be shoved into the hay mow to the proper depth very easily.

It is my impression that it is so easy to fix something of this sort at home that no one has taken the trouble to make it available commercially, at least I am not familiar with any source of it.

—*H.L.C.*

Is there any rule for the distance apart for hoops on silos which hold grass silage?

For a silo 12 feet in diameter, hoops can run 30 inches apart for a silo 30 feet in height, but if the silo is higher than that, all hoops at the bottom which are more than 30 feet from the top of the silo should be no more than 15 inches apart. In a silo 14 feet in diameter hoops 30 inches apart are all right to a height of 28 feet, then they should be 15 inches apart. On a 16-foot silo a 30-inch distance is all right up to 20 feet, then a 15-inch distance to 32 feet, then a 10-inch distanee.

For an 18-foot silo in diameter, a 30-inch spacing is all right up to 18 feet; 15 inches from 18 to 22 feet, 10 inches from 20 to 35 and 7½" from 35 to 40 feet.

It is understood, of course, that in all cases the hoops closest together are those nearest the ground.



PIPEMOBILE SAVES TIME

AN OLD car chassis and a few dollars worth of lumber and bolts are saving the University of Vermont Farm time and money in their irrigation work.

Dr. Charles H. Blasberg, head of the horticultural department, wanted a device to store sections of irrigation pipe and to transport them from field to field easily and quickly.

The Vermont pipemobile was his answer. Prior to building the four-wheeled device for transporting irrigation pipes, Blasberg found that storing the sections in a pile meant damaged pipes and much lost time in hunting for a particular size or fitting.

The pipemobile, which can be hooked to a tractor or truck, keeps the irrigation pipes from being damaged, has pipe sizes and fittings separated in different racks, and allows one man to set up the irrigation system far faster than ever before. The capacity of the pipemobile is 3,000 feet of 20 foot sections.—*Jack Spaven*



SUMMER SORES* PAINT IT ON

Chafed Udders, Cracked Teats, Wire Cuts, Fly Sores, Cowpox*

*Blu-Kote covers the wound with a penetrating coating to reduce pus formation, dry up secretions, control secondary infection and promote clean, rapid healing. 4 oz. bottle $1 at drug & farm stores or write:

H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's BLU-KOTE

DRAINS cellars, cisterns, wash tubs; **IRRIGATES - CIRCULATES - SPRAYS** $6.95

Pumps 3,000 GPH; 450 GPH 80' high; or 1,800 GPH from 25' well. Use 1/6 to 3/4 HP motor. Coupling included free. 1" inlet; 3/4" outlet. Stainless shaft. Won't rust or clog! Postpaid if cash with order. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

LABAWCO PUMPS, Belle Mead 14A, N. J.

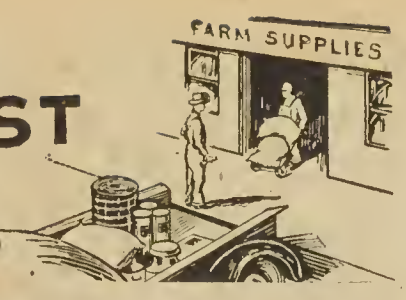
Harder Concrete Stave Silos are designed for 100% efficiency.

Get the facts about Harder before you buy any silo.

HARDER SILOS

Write today for complete descriptive literature. Harder Silo Co., Box A, Cobleskill, N. Y.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



WILLIAM E. HORNE

William E. Horne, 82, President of LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Newton, New Jersey, died at the Newton Memorial Hospital on June 29. Mr. Horne served as the Secretary and Treasurer of the company from the date of its incorporation in 1919 until he was elected President in 1951. Until a few weeks before his death he put in full time at his work.

The STONE WELDING & MACHINE WORKS of Honeoye, N. Y., are manufacturers of a new Produce Harvester Conveyor for cauliflower. Four men work behind a 20 foot conveyor, cutting two rows each and putting the cauliflower heads on a moving belt. The heads are delivered to a wagon where they are packed in crates less than a minute after cutting.

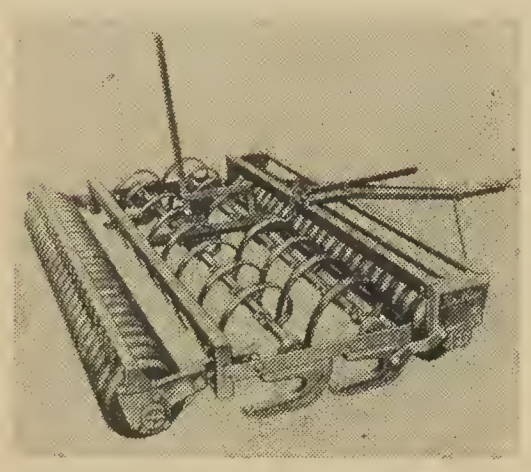
The G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Ithaca, is making a research grant of $8,000 to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station to study the reasons for the rapid aging process in the high producing hens of today.

A newly developed non-toxic insecticide Pyrenone 606 Spray has just been announced by the NIAGARA CHEMICAL DIVISION OF FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION of Middleport, New York. It is an oil-free emulsifiable concentrate containing 60% piperonyl butoxide and 6% pyrethrum. When diluted with water, it can be safely used for the following: A liquid Grain Protectant, A Fruit Fly Spray and as Industrial and Livestock Spray.

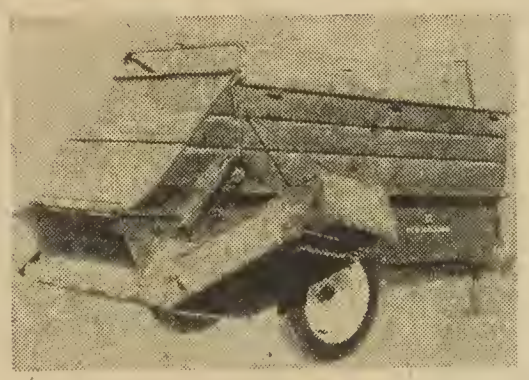
A new hydraulic hose coupler of unusual design puts an end to the struggle of coupling and uncoupling hydraulic lines. It's called the Char-Lynn Hydra-Seal Break-Away Coupler. Distributed by J. S. WOODHOUSE CO., 34 Thirty-Fourth Street, Brooklyn 32, N. Y. For literature, write the CHAR-LYNN COMPANY, Department AA-1, 2843—26th Avenue South, Minneapolis 6, Minnesota.

The Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh 22, Pa., has published a special instruction sheet giving the correct method of cleaning and maintaining stainless steel milk holding tanks. You can get a copy by writing the Advertising Department, ALLEGHENY LUDLUM STEEL CORPORATION, 2020 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Be sure to drop a post card to Public Relations Department of DUPONT, Wilmington 98, Del., and ask for a booklet "The Story of Creative Capital". It is fully illustrated and tells a real story about free enterprise.



The BRILLION IRON WORK, INC., of Brillion, Wisconsin, have improved their line of Pulvi-Mulcher soil preparation tools. They mention increased ground clearance, high alloy tips on spring teeth, and new, longer-lasting spring tooth section skids.



NEW HOLLAND'S combination spreader-forage box takes on another job. The Model 300, 130-bushel spreader can be equipped with extension sides to make a 3½ ton forage box. Now you can also buy this attachment to make the machine an automatic unloader for bunk feeding. Flow of chopped material can be controlled from the tractor seat.

The HOMELITE CORPORATION of Port Chester, New York, has announced a new attachment for the Homelite Model 17 Chain Saw. The attachment changes the saw into an all-purpose Brush Cutter which, according to the manufacturer, does a clean-up job on brush and weeds four times faster than old-fashioned hand clearing methods.

The Mayrath 32-foot corn and hay elevator weighs only 858 pounds yet it supports a load of over two tons without straining, due to its special elastic construction of Tico sheet metal, and its patented interlocking joints. Manufacturer is MAYRATH COMPANY, Monmouth, Illinois, and eastern distributors are J. S. Woodhouse Company, 34 - 34th Street, Brooklyn 32, New York.

To meet an increased demand for a fast forage truck loader, The BRADY MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, Des Moines, Iowa, has developed a new tri-delivery for the Brady Multi-Crop Haymaker and Cornstalk Chopper. The new one-man operated unit works with ease for right and left side as well as rear delivery. It is now available equipment on both the Brady Multi-Crop Haymaker and Cornstalk Chopper and the Brady "Free - Swinging" Chain Knife Forage Harvester. Distributed in the Northeast by Eastern Farm Machinery Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.

In recent years, interest in paved barn yards has increased. A four-page folder called "Pave Your Barnyard with Concrete", and which gives explicit directions is available from PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 1528 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 20 Providence Street, Boston 16, Mass. For a copy drop a post card to the address nearest you.

An 8-page pamphlet entitled "Barrel Number One" gives interesting facts about oil, how it is found, produced, refined, transported and marketed. You can get a copy of the booklet by writing to the Department of Information, AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE, 50 W. 50th Street, New York 20, N. Y.

The HUB EQUIPMENT CO. of Syracuse, N. Y., Ferguson Distributors for New York and New England, will give away one of 26 Ferguson "35" Tractors to be awarded free to farm equipment owners. This new contest started July 1 and closes September 30, 1955. Entry blanks and full information are available at all Ferguson Dealers.

A new 32 page illustrated booklet "How Zinc Controls Corrosion" is yours for the asking from the AMERICAN ZINC INSTITUTE, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.


Mrs. George Mollenhauer
Ulster County


Mrs. Marion Salisbury
Chenango County


Mrs. Everett Garrison
Orange-Rockland


Mrs. Fred Sackett
Monroe County

Grange Baking Contest News

"I'M JUST TICKLED PINK!" said Mrs. Haynes Snyder, R.2, Fulton, N. Y., when told that she had won first place in the Oswego Pomona Grange Oatmeal Cookie Contest. As Oswego County winner, Mrs. Snyder is now eligible to enter the contest finals next fall at State Grange, where valuable equipment, grocery, and cash prizes await the lucky winners. The Snyders live on a 132-acre farm and raise Jersey cows, hay and seed corn. Mrs. Snyder says she loves to cook and is always trying out new recipes. She also loves her flower garden, and runs a little gift shop in her home.

The county elimination matches in this statewide oatmeal cookie contest, sponsored jointly by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and New York State Grange, are being run off at a fast clip. Thirty-three have already been held, with 20 yet to come. In Chautauqua County, 25 Subordinate Granges were represented in the county mateh. Here is a complete list of all county winners to date:

County	Subordinate Grange	Winner
Broome	Upper Lisle	Mrs. Edward Henderson
Cattaraugus	Allegany	Mrs. Margaret Karl
Cayuga	Moravia	Mrs. Charles Huff
Chautauqua	Lombard	Mrs. Calvin Bowen
Chemung	Seely Creek	Mrs. Mildred Peterson
Chenango	Oxford	Mrs. Marion Salisbury
Clinton	Peru	Mrs. Earl Everett
Cortland	Homer	Miss Rhoda Perry
Delaware	Colonel Harper	Mrs. John Johnson
Erie	Collins Center	Mrs. LaVern Buckley
Essex	Whiteface	Mrs. Elsie Hesseltine
Franklin	Chateaugay	Mrs. Glenn R. Chase
Fulton	Perthshire	Mr. Hilton Phillips
Greene	Catskill Valley	Mrs. Edgar Jennings
Livingston	Genesco	Mrs. Elida B. Allen
Madison	Lenox	Mrs. Erwin Hertel
Monroe	Honeoye Falls	Mrs. Fred Sackett
Niagara	Newfane	Mrs. Neva Mayer
Onondaga	East Clay	Mrs. Emma B. Maider
Orango-Rockland	Goshen	Mrs. Everett Garrison
Oswego	Mt. Pleasant	Mrs. Haynes Snyder
Otsego	West Laurens	Mrs. Keith Matteson
Putnam-Westchester	Mahopac	Mrs. Harry McCollum
Saratoga	Wilton	Mrs. Mildred Ellithorpe
Schoharie	State School	Mrs. Cecil Guernsey
Suffolk-Nassau	Southside	Mrs. Vera Mott
Sullivan	Monticello	Mrs. Harry Stewart
Tioga	Halsey Valley	Mrs. Wm. Vaanonen
Tompkins	East Lansing	Mrs. Thelma Luce
Ulster	Rosendale	Mrs. George Mollenhauer
Wayne	Clyde	Mrs. Florence Swanson
Wyoming	Varysburg	Mrs. Grace Merkle
Yates	Guyanoga	Mrs. Ruby Ayres

Here are brief notes about some of the county winners, taken from letters we have received from the Pomona Grange Service & Hospitality Committee chairmen who have charge of the county contests:

Monroe's winner, Mrs. Fred Sackett, Holcomb, N. Y., lives on a dairy farm. She was the No. 3 State Winner in the gingerbread contest last year.

Orange-Rockland's winner, Mrs. Everett Garrison, Middletown, N. Y., is the mother of 4 children and a registered nurse. She lives on a farm and works two days a week in the Horton Memorial Hospital — "and still finds time to bake the best cookies!" She served 1½ years overseas as a nurse in World War II.

More pictures of county winners and facts about them will be published soon.

When Cattle Will Be Judged at Syracuse

EXHIBITORS in the cattle show at the New York State Fair at Syracuse, September 3-10, will take home $23,995 in awards this year. George W. Trimberger is again superintendent of the cattle show and will have as assistant superintendents, S. T. Slack, in charge of dairy animals; and Myron D. Lacy, in charge of beef. All three are in the Department of Animal Husbandry at the College of Agriculture, Cornell.

Judges for the six dairy breeds and two beef breeds will be:

Ayrshire: Maurice E. Mix, Bergen, N. Y.

Brown Swiss: Vernon Hull, Lee's Hill Farm, New Vernon, N. J.

Guernsey: Hilton Boynton, University of New Hampshire, Durham.

Holstein-Friesian: Harvey Swartz, Waukesha, Wis.

Jersey: Dale Dean, Meadowridge Farm, Ridgeway, Mich.

Milking Shorthorn: Stanley M. Powell, Ingleside Farm, Ionia, Mich.

Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford: Don L. Good, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

Judging of the various breed classes will all be done in the Coliseum arena on the following schedule:

DAIRY CATTLE

Monday, Sept. 5

8:30 a. m.: 4-H and FFA Dairy Showmanship. **11 a. m.:** 4-H and FFA Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss classes. **3 p. m.:** Guernsey and Brown Swiss open classes for calves, junior and senior yearlings and junior get-of-sire.

Tuesday, Sept. 6

9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m.: Brown Swiss and Guernsey bull classes, cow classes, 2 years and over and group classes. Holstein bulls and female classes including heifers up to 18 months and under 2 years; junior get-of-sire; and class for cows to be judged on udder alone. **9 to 12 noon;** 4-H and FFA Ayrshire classes. **1 to 5 p. m.:** Ayrshire classes for calves, junior and senior yearling and junior get-of-sire.

Wednesday, Sept. 7

9 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p. m.: Holstein cow classes, 2 years and over, and group classes. Ayrshire bull classes, cow classes, 2 years and over and group classes. **9 to 12 noon and 1 to 2 p. m.:** 4-H and FFA Jersey classes. **2 to 5 p. m.:** Jersey calves, junior and senior yearlings, junior get-of-sire.

Thursday, Sept. 8

9 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p. m.: Jersey bull classes, cow classes, 2 years and over and group classes. Milking Shorthorn classes. 4-H, FFA and open classes.

BEEF CATTLE

Wednesday, Sept. 7

9 to 10 a. m.: 4-H and FFA Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus classes.

10 to 12 noon and 1 to 4 p. m.: Hereford classes.

Thursday, Sept 8

9 to 12 noon and 1 to 3 p. m.: Aberdeen-Angus classes. **3 to 5 p. m.:** All steer classes.

Records Broken at NYABC Meeting and Show

THE Fifteenth Annual Meeting and Fifth Annual Cattle Show of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, held in Ithaca, N. Y. August 5 and 6 was climaxed on Saturday with the awarding of a tractor to Dominic Sgecci, of Watkins Glen. As winner of a drawing in which many NYABC members who had used the service in the past year participated, Sgecci chose a new International Harvester Model 200, one of eight makes on display.

Over ten thousand attended the two-day event, the largest crowd for any NYABC cattle show. Entries, too, marked a new high, with 435 animals entered in the competition. All were daughters of NYABC sires.

Activities began on Friday morning with the presentation of a key to the city of Ithaca, given to J. Stanley Earl, Unadilla, president of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, by Ithaca's Mayor Ivan E. Cook. Friday's show events included the judging of the Junior Showmanship contest, and of the Calf and Yearling classes.

The Junior Showmanship contest, open to boys and girls up to 21 years of age, was judged on ability to prepare and display cattle in a way that would make the animals attractive to a prospective buyer. There were 102 entries in the contest. Grand champion and winner in the Holstein breed was Gerald Coyne, of Avon. The winner was presented with the C. Hadley Smith Junior Showmanship trophy. The Ayrshire breed winner was David Porter of Watertown; Guernsey breed, Nancy Sears of Cazenovia; Brown Swiss, Jerry Harkness of Marcellus; Jersey breed, Paul Brooks of Ithaca.

The Annual Meeting was held on Friday evening in Statler Hall on the Cornell University Campus. Local association delegates representing 47,000 members in New York and Western Vermont, reelected the following directors: District 1, Glenn P. Widger of Ellicottville; District 2, Robert S. Drake, Woodhull; District 3, Harold L. Creal, of Homer; Holstein Breed Director, George Pringle, Nichols; Guernsey Breed Director, Douglas R. Stanton, Greenville. Luther Jennejahn, Hilton, served as chairman of the nominating committee.

In a surprise move, Creal presented the first fifteen-year service pins to Maurice W. Johnson, manager of the cooperative, and to Harold B. Rosa, who has served as assistant manager and superintendent of the annual cattle show.

Daniel J. Carey, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, a special guest at the annual meeting, discussed the drought situation in the state. Donald J. Wickham of Hector, President of the New York Farm Bureau, and main speaker at the meeting, assured members that he was working to make the Farm Bureau an organization that would better serve the needs of the farmers. R. V. Hemming, general manager of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, spoke of the place of cooperative livestock auctions in New York State agriculture. He emphasized the service to dairymen provided by Empire's dairy replacement sales, and pointed out that the next sale was scheduled for the Bullville market on August 16.

After the annual meeting, the directors met, and reelected the following officers: J. Stanley Earl of Unadilla, president; George Pringle, Nichols, vice-president; Glenn Widger, Ellicottville, secretary-treasurer; Maurice W. Johnson, Ithaca, manager and assistant treasurer; A. W. Thompson, Trumansburg, comptroller and assistant secretary.

Saturday's events included judging of the two-year and older classes, as well as the drawing for the tractor.

Grand champions for individual breeds were: Brown Swiss, a daughter of Superman, shown by Charles E. Fox, R.D. 1, Clyde; Guernsey, a Groton

(Continued on Page 31)

CONGRATULATIONS TO NYABC

OVER 10,000 people attended the Annual Meeting and Cattle Show of the New York Artificial Breeders' Co-operative Association on Friday and Saturday, August 5th and 6th.

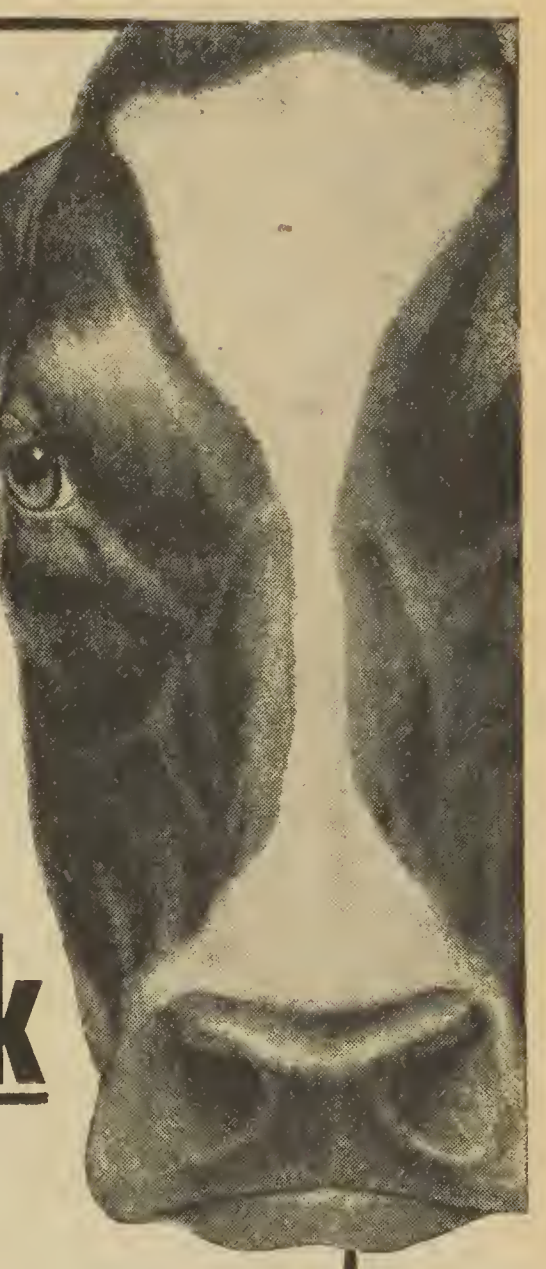
There is good reason for this splendid attendance of dairymen and their families. The Cattle Show was one of the finest I have seen in recent years. The business meeting was organized so that every member of the Association knew just what his organization is doing.

No other farm organization has done more for dairymen in shorter time than NYABC. We of *American Agriculturist* congratulate its officers, directors, and members.

—E. R. Eastman.



C. Hadley Smith (left) of Ithaca presents the C. Hadley Smith Junior Showmanship Trophy to Gerald Coyne, Avon, N. Y., who was top man among 102 entries at the NYABC show. Second place went to Charles McEvoy, R. D. No. 3, Marathon, and third place was taken by Sylvia Patchen, Locke. The winners are shown above, left to right.



For less than 1¢ per week

per cow you can insure a healthier herd and healthier profits!

(Based on the national average salt requirement per cow)

Just that much more is all it costs to feed a cow Morton Trace Mineralized Salt instead of ordinary salt

A healthy cow produces more milk . . . is better able to drop a healthy calf . . . and makes more money for you.

To *insure* good health, you should be feeding your cows Morton Trace Mineralized Salt.

Morton T-M Salt provides the sodium and chlorine your livestock must have, plus adequate amounts of vital trace minerals: iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, and manganese.

Most farm land lacks one or more of these essential trace minerals. Lack of any one can cause poor health . . . unsatisfactory reproduction . . . greatly reduced milk production.

Feeding trace minerals with salt is the surest, most economical way to guarantee an adequate supply. Morton Trace Mineralized Salt is inexpensive. All animals like it, will eat it readily every day. When they do, they get the salt they crave, plus the trace minerals they need.

To assure proper mineral balance, build your mineral feeding program around Morton T-M Salt. It's essential to a sound, economical mineral program—whether or not you feed a major mineral supplement. Its cost is so slight—the protection it offers so valuable—it is the only kind you should use.



Just be sure to feed it to your animals free choice. You know they need it. They know how much.

MORTON T-M SALT
Trace Mineralized Salt

AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S IN BAGS AND BLOCKS

BABCOCK'S
Healthy Chick News

JULY and AUGUST 1955

How to Get More Eggs in Hot Weather

by Monroe C. Babcock



As I write this on Moy 19th, the price of eggs is still down. I hope thot when you reod this it is on the way up. If so, extro care this month and next will make you big profits.

To get the most eggs, I suggest thot you allow your hens three square feet of floor spoce per bird, thot you hove ot leost three six-foot feeders from which the birds can eat on both sides for each hundred birds, thot you hove o water trough thot is at leost five inches wide and three inches deep in all ports of it, and ot least six feet long, for each 300 birds. Keep water level neor the top in your troughs.

I suggest thot you feed all of the good loying mash the birds can eot, ond if you're feeding a twenty percent protein ration, I suggest thot you feed obout eight pounds of scratch grain per hundred birds per day in warm weather. Heovy birds should have even less grain. I suggest that you have the lights come on about one o'clock in the morning right through the summer. This will get the birds off the roosts ond to eating ond drinking when the weather is cool during the night. They can sit around and loaf during the day when the weother is too hot for ombition.

I suggest thot you clean thoroughly, with a scrub brush, every water fountoin every doy. Chickens like cleon water just like you and I. They will lay more eggs for you if you clean the water troughs every day. This also applies to your young chicks and your birds on ronge. Also, I have a hunch thot if you keep the woter troughs clean, you're less likely to hove trouble with blue comb—this is just a hunch.

If the weather becomes extremely hot, it will pay you to put extro pans of water all over the house where the birds can get water easily, and it will probobly pay you to spray woter on the walls of the house to cool it down.

Bobcock's Healthy Chick Speciol.

We are charging less for our chicks this summer because we feel poultrymen need a breok on price, ond olso os an experiment to see if we con increose our soles during the off months of the year. This is on opportunity for you to secure our birds this summer at a low price. Please send for our catalogue ond prices.

Sincerely yours,

Monroe C. Babcock

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.
Route 3G.—Ithaca, N. Y.

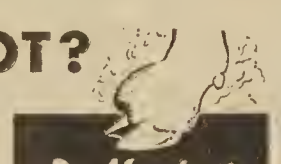


HOOF ROT?

CANKER—THRUSH

A powerful, penetrating antiseptic and absorbing agent for stubborn hoof infections. Easy to apply —pour it on. No bandage required. $1 at drug and farm stores or write.

H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N.Y.





Two Ways to - - Make a Million

By JIM HALL

THERE'S still a quick way to become a millionaire.

In fact, there are two ways of going about it. I'll call the first (a); and the second (b).

(a)—Invent a material that will control all flies under all circumstances.

(b)—House-break cows.

If you figure a way to accomplish (b), then you can forget about (a) because there are already plenty of good materials on the market to control flies in sanitary buildings.

With lindane, malathion, methoxychlor and other modern chemicals, it's no trouble to keep flies under control in a barn that's scrubbed down to the bare cement **provided you lock the animals out.**

But that's not good enough for me. I need something that will keep the flies down under **unsanitary** conditions because I've found it impossible to keep a stable clean of droppings for more than a few hours. That's why I wish someone could tell me how to accomplish (b).

My steers seem to think that as long as they put on weight, I should be glad to haul out their droppings. As a matter of fact, the critters are downright insistent on that kind of an arrangement. I'm even beginning to believe they are quite mean about it. Being an innocent, unsuspecting-type weekend farmer, I thought for a long time the steers came into the barn for feed and water. Now I know better.

I put the feed and water outdoors. I sweat out Saturday afternoons wheeling barrows of manure and scattering clean golden straw over the cleaned-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Truly the earth is the Lord's in the fullness thereof, but responsibility for its stewardship is vested in man.

—Moody

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

up barn. With my remaining strength, I spray the floors, walls and everything I can reach with the best materials science has devised to control flies. When I get through, the place looks fit enough and clean enough for human occupancy; all the flies are dead, and I'm half that way.

And what do the steers do who have been wallowing in alfalfa up to their bellies while I've been doing all this work? They wait only as long as it takes me to drag my weary frame to the house and under a shower and then

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Farmer-Convict Paints The Smiling Christ

By JULIUS STURM

AT THE Florida State Prison, four years ago, an old lifer dreamed, after a long evening of fervent prayer, that Jesus smiled at him. A farmer and farm catalogue illustrator for many years, the inmate decided to paint the smile. Working for many months, it was not until his 27th attempt that he finally succeeded.

Turning down all offers to sell his portraits, many for substantial amounts, he has given more than 150 without cost to rural churches, prayer group, missions, and worthy individuals all over the world. To date he has a backlog of nearly 6,300 requests — more than he can ever possibly paint. But steadfastly he refuses to accept pay for them.

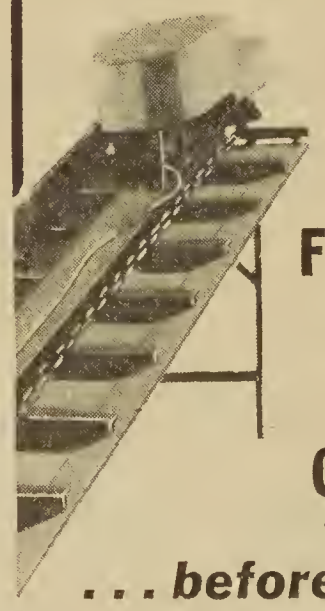
Says Superintendent L. F. Chapman, Florida prison warden, about what prayer has accomplished for this long-time farmer:

"There has never been an inmate who has undergone a more complete transformation with the advent of religion as a motivating force in his life."

Notified recently that he will be released shortly to return to his farm, he plans to continue painting the Smiling Christ portraits and giving them to the most deserving of the many who have requested them. The paintings are unsigned, and he insists on maintaining anonymity to protect his children from further embarrassment.

In the photo Mr. Chapman looks on as the old farmer-inmate puts the finishing touches on his 137th and 138th portrait of Christ smiling.

Save Money . . . INSTALL YOUR FARMWAY BARN CLEANER . . . before Fall!



Right now, while the cows are out, it's easy—costs less—to install your Farmway Barn Cleaner. A Pitless Farmway fits any barn layout — comes complete . . . and at a price you can afford. Pioneers in Pitless Barn Cleaners, FARMWAY is years ahead of others in experience and development.

10 YEAR WARRANTY ON CHAIN

Hi-Test, Heat Treated, long life assurance

Write fo FREE Literature

Distributor Representative

ARNOLD G. SULLIVAN

R.D. I, Box D10, POLAND, N. Y.

Please send FARMWAY BARN CLEANER Literature

Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... State .....

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

DIBBLE'S FARM SEEDS

SEND TODAY FOR
FALL PRICE LIST

WINTER WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY

Featuring *Higher Yielding*

GENESEE Wheat, HUDSON Winter Barley,

and all other farm seeds for August and September Sowing.

Write or phone today!

EDWARD F. DIBBLE
SEEDGROWER
Box C, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

$5 DOWN



EASY TERMS* on SURGE

Surge Units $5.00 down and up to 24 months to pay balance. EASY TERMS on Surge Stalls, Pipe Lines and All Surge Milking Equipment.

© 1955 B.B. Co.

*Right is reserved to withdraw this proposition at any time.

See Your Surge Service Dealer

BABSON BROS. CO. of New York
842 West Belden Avenue, Syracuse 1, N.Y.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

dash to the barn to foul up my whole afternoon's work.

Some day I'm going to kill those steers!

In the meantime, I've gotta kill flies and this is the way I've been doing it:

1st—Get the place as clean as time and strength will allow.

2nd—The modern fly killers have residual killing. qualities that will last from 2 to 6 weeks. Just forget that unless you follow each animal with a shovel every time it comes in the barn. I spray only once a week no matter how much my wife is complaining by the end of the week.

3rd—Double-cross the flies and the animals by using a different material each week.

4th—Follow the directions on the labels. (This is the real joker because many manufacturers seem to think that most barns are a city block long. However, if you are a good mathematician or know an engineer with a slide rule, you can convert their recommendations to a point where you'll get just about enough of the material to the gallon.)

Lindane: This material is very effective, but flies in some places have already built up a resistance to it as they did to DDT. The label on a pound can says "10 lbs. to 100 gallons." Now, that's easily converted to "1 lb. to 10 gallons," but I had to do some head-scratching to figure out the right amount for my 1½-gallon pressure sprayer. It figures out 2.4 ounces but not having a scale, I just guessed at



A picture of me any Saturday afternoon —busy with my $3.95 Armstrong barn cleaner! It's the first step in fly control.

what was one-sixth of the can and dumped it in the water.

Put on plenty. I disregarded the number of square feet a gallon was supposed to cover and had good results by spraying the walls until it started to run off. I probably used twice as much as needed under feed bunks, around the water tank and on the floor, but it did the trick and we were relatively fly-free for several days until the droppings started building up again.

Malathion: I used the liquid mixture of this. It does a great job and so far the flies have not been able to build up immunity to it. Of course it stinks so when you first open the bottle that you can hardly blame a fly for dropping dead after the first sniff! My wife told me she wished I'd do likewise when I tried some of it around the back doorway! Fortunately, the smell dissipates rapidly but the killing effect goes on and on.

The instructions on the **pint** bottle I bought read: "**1 quart** in 12½ gallons." I dropped the ½ gallon and soon figured out to put a half cup in my 1½-gallon sprayer. (You'll find a measuring cup in the kitchen if you'll promise to go to town and get another one just as soon as you're through spraying.)

Malathion is about the best stuff I've tried yet and will go on knocking off flies on the walls, stanchions, etc., for a good three weeks. But, if you have a pen barn or if your cows are in the habit of coming in to get milked a couple of times a day, you'd better spray the floors, gutters and stalls at least once a week.

Marlate 50: I tried this Dupont product for the first time last week. It's a dust containing 50% methoxychlor. It's the stuff you see advertised for giving the cows a massage or dust shampoo. You just sprinkle about a heaping tablespoonful along the back from poll to tail and then work it in and down the sides of the neck and back with your fingers.

I imagine that's easy to do with milch cows in stanchions. It'll keep flies — especially heel flies — off them for a good two weeks. Of course, I had to put it on steers that were loose. I got some on them but I'll bet you I won't have a heel fly on me the rest of the summer!

Marlate has two distinct advantages over the other materials. In the first place, it isn't as toxic as the others so you don't have to worry much about breathing a little or getting it on your skin. (A good thing if you have steers and get it all over yourself as I did!) The other advantage is that, besides using it right on the cattle, you can mix it into a spray that will go on killing flies for up to 6 weeks if the place sprayed doesn't get rained on.

Each loss has its compensation
There is healing for every pain.
—Butterworth

Marlate 50 comes in 4-lb. bags. Instructions are easy: 1 lb. to 2½ gallons of water. A half pound was just right for the 1¼ gallons I put in my little sprayer. Don't make the mistake I did, though. I put the dust in and added water. I had a thick mess of paste on my hands that wouldn't dissolve. Add the dust to the water and it's okay.

One more thing about Marlate—it looks like you've whitewashed after you get it on. You ought to see the white-leaved hollyhocks at our barn door!

Cost: A pound of lindane (enough for 10 gallons of spray) cost me about a dollar. The pint of 50% Malathion (6¼ gallons of spray), cost $2.50 and worth it! Four pounds of Marlate-50 cost $4 and will make 10 gallons, but goes on killing for a longer time than the others. All three of these materials are OK for use in dairy barns.

Fly-Traps: Next weekend I start the cycle over by using lindane again but in the meantime, I've placed several of the smelly-type fly traps in the barn and a couple between the barn and the house. The advertisements about how many flies these things catch are 100% right—especially if you bait them with a chunk of raw fish.

You can buy the fancy gallon jar, complete with the trap-top and the poison bait for a little less than $5; or just the trap and chemical for less than $2 or just the trap for less than 50 cents. These traps fit old Mason or mayonnaise jars. Put a half-inch of water in the bottom; add the poison you get with it (or a teaspoonful of wettable 50% DDT); drop in a piece of fish, liver or raw meat that's been out of the refrigerator for too long and you're in the fly-trapping business!

Well, that's my program so far. If the flies start outsmarting me again, I still have an ace up my sleeve: Baits of Malathion mixed with sugar or the new prepared flakes and chips that come ready to sprinkle here and there in the barn!

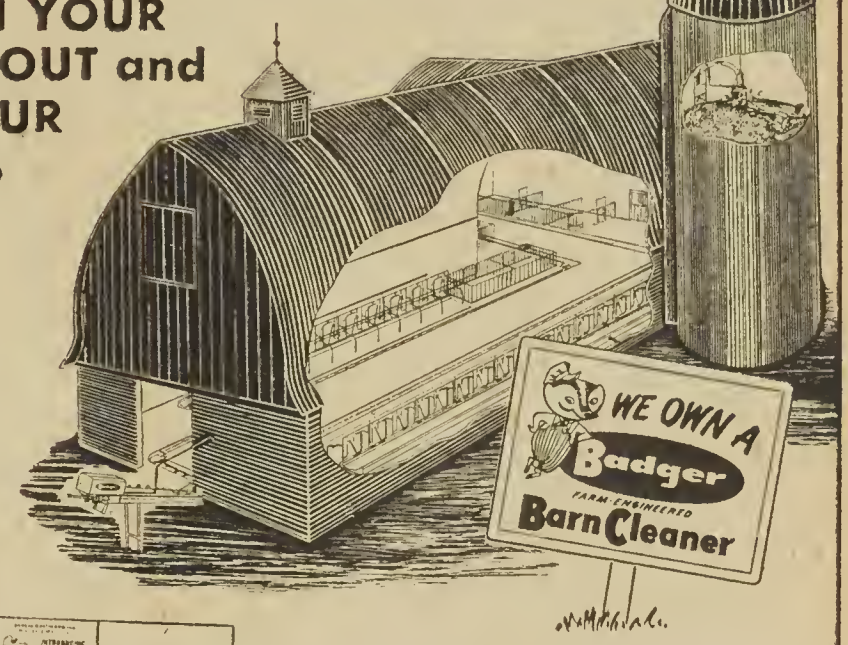
In the meantime, if you have any better way of keeping flies down under unsanitary conditions or have found out how to house-break cattle, will you please let me know . . . . quick!

BADGER SPECIALISTS

ARE EXPERTS ON FARM ENGINEERED BARN CLEANERS, SILO UNLOADERS, BUNK FEEDERS, and BARN EQUIPMENT

THEY WILL BE GLAD TO HELP YOU PLAN YOUR BARN LAYOUT and SOLVE YOUR PROBLEMS

Installation and Service Specialists in All Dairy Sections of U.S.A and Canada.





Please send the following literature
Barn Cleaners ☐ Silo Unloaders ☐
Barn Equipment ☐

Name_____

Address_____

City State

BADGER–NORTHLAND INC.
BOX 31, DEPT. A KAUKAUNA, WIS.

Distributors in this area

JAMES S. BADGER
124 Stroud Street
Canastota, New York

DE LAVAL SALES & SERVICE, Inc.
200 South Water Street
Poughkeepsie, New York

BELLOWS & MAY
7-9 Mills Street
Middletown, New York

JOSEPH SWANTAT
78½ River Street
Oneonta, New York

HOWARD VAN DERLITE
Macedon, New York

LIME • FERTILIZER • SEED
BROADCASTER



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!

SIZES 3-14 FT.

FREIGHT PREPAID

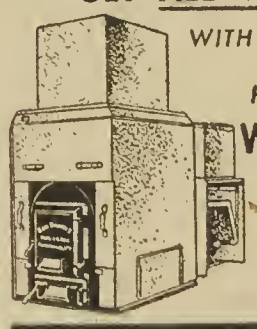
Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality, long lasting construction Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre. Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors. Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now

AS LOW AS $66

Send for FREE Booklet

MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.
SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

Save Money!
GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!



WITH A DANIELS FORCED WARM AIR WOOD BURNING FURNACE

Write To-day for Descriptive Folder!

SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARDWICK, VERMONT



You Can Get a Creosoted Unadilla NOW

The famous lock-dowelled Unadilla can be immediately shipped to your farm. Unadilla has new extra-heavy patented front lugs to hold greater ensilage loads than ever. Each Unadilla is dowelled to really stand up against wind, and now your Unadilla can be factory-creosoted to stand up against time. Of course wood staves are uneffected by ensilage juices. Write for free catalog. You can have 3 years to pay.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-825, UNADILLA, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.91; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—It cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P O. Box 514 ITHACA N Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Sept. 3 Issue.....Closes August 19
Sept. 17 Issue.....Closes Sept. 2
Oct. 1 Issue.....Closes Sept. 16
Oct. 15 Issue.....Closes Sept. 30

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE— T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville New York.

HOLSTEINS

60 CHOICE, Early Freshening, Vaccinated, Holstein Fall heifers Shall bloodtest on request. Kenneth O. Ward, Phone 3Y, Candor, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: Guernsey cows, fresh & nearby. Clarence G. Barber, Middleburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bull born April 1955. Dam made 12232-562 Jr2 305C 2x, 15360-633 305C, 17528-772 7 yrs. 2x. Sire's dam Ex made 11779-636 Jr2C 678TM, 11790-613 Jr 3 305C 2x. Grandson of Foremost Peacemaker. 187 AR daughters and Wyno Beau's Cherub $15,000.00. 6 daughters on test 2x making very good records. Also a few choice heifers all ages. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

JERSEYS

REGISTERED Jerseys, 75 head to select from. D.H.I.A. Records. Young stock by son of June Volunteer Confident. Jerseyholme Farms, Orwell, N. Y. Phone Pulaski 905F2.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE: 5 Registered Ayrshire cows, 4 years old, due September 1 to 10. T.B. and bloodtested. Phone Alfred 3213. Ross Champlin, Alfred Station, N. Y. On Route 21.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: Registered Polled Herefords. Yearling bulls of service age. Also 12 registered heifers with calves at foot. Reasonable prices. The Gage Stock Farms. Delanson N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

THREE Angus heifers. Ready to breed. Top Quality. Vaccinated and registered. Richard Rouse, North Road, Canandaigua, N. Y.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY Pigs 6 weeks $12.50 each—7-8 weeks $13.50. Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & OIC crossed. Kindly remit 10% with order—balance COD Dailey Stock Farm—Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

FOR SALE: 2 boars 3 and 5 years 4 aged sows, 2 unbred gilts. Purebred Spotted Poland China of top bloodlines. 10/12 pigs per litter. Fan Ling Farms, Hamilton, N Y.

SHEEP

NOW OFFERING choice, well grown, well bred purebred Hampshire yearling rams from same bloodlines that produced champion ewe at 1954 New York Purebred Breeders Sale Also offering a few outstanding purebred yearling ewes. Stanley Van Vleet, Ovid, N Y. Phone Lodi-29R.

DORSETS: For sale 100 head purebred females. Good ages, excellent health. Selling farms. Frank M. Smith, Springfield Center, N Y.

REGISTERED Shropshire and Suffolk yearling rams for sale. Excellent breeding. Come see them. Van Vleet Bros., Lodi, N. Y.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr John Thurber. Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

GERMAN Shepherds; best for protection, the dog with beauty and brains. Sunday visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, P. O. Unionville, N. Y.. The Foote Hills. Kennels in Greenville, N. Y.. off Route 6, below Port Jervis.

ENGLISH Springer Spaniel puppies. Registered. Excellent hunting stock, reasonable. A. Luettgens, R.D. 1, Freehold, N. J.

LITTER registered Smooth Fox Terrier puppies. Kleenegg Kennel. Reg., Sauquoit, New York.

PUG PUPPIES eight weeks old, A.K.C. registered from English imported stock. Blue Star Kennels, Reg., Medina, N. Y.

SAINT Bernard Puppies—massive Swiss, priced reasonably—Dr. Stewart Gay, 22 Summit Ave., Monticello, N. Y. Telephone 2099.

ENGLISH Shepherd Puppies, farm raised. Julia Strittmatter, Sewell, N. J.

PUREBRED Collie Puppies. Gentle, herding instincts. Rosy Acres Kennels, New Berlin, N. Y. Ph.—9-2443.

COLLIE Puppies—Sables and tri colors. Fully marked—Intelligent—Friendly. Registered. Carlru Collies, South Vernon, Mass.

AIREDALES — Excellent Puppies — registered. Come—Write—Phone—Alfred Hohreiter, Bainbridge, N. Y.—4263.

REGISTERED Cocker puppies. International Champion Lines. $25.00-$30.00. Harold Ford, Laurel, Maryland.

BORDER Collie pups. Four months. Guaranteed to work cattle. $25.00. B. C. Stearns, Chichester, New Hampshire.

POULTRY

DON'T SACRIFICE Yearling hens! Free bulletin. "Keep layers 5 years." Sine, AA7, Quakertown, Pa.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

POULTRY

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son. Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

VANCREST New Hampshire and Sex Link Chicks mature rapidly into excellent layers of large eggs. And they live. Contest proven. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54 You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

BUY THE BEST — They cost less in the end. Only top strains. Marshall Leghorns are same bloodlines that hold World's Laying Test record and last year won N. Y. Random Sample Test with profit of $3.47 per bird. Customers' records prove they are high speed layers and high-efficiency feed converters. Official Test reports show egg production for as little as 4½ lbs. feed per dozen. You get benefit of best breeders' work on egg and meat quality which command premium prices Babcock strain and new-and-better Strain-Cross Leghorns. Contest winning R. I. Reds. Red-Rock cross and White Rocks. Conditions demand Business Bird for Best Profits. Write or phone for new low summer prices. Marshall Bros., R.D. 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock—Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611

PINE TREE PULLETS. Production bred W. Leghorns, 4 and 5 months old. Range grown, healthy, vaccinated, R.O.P. sired, large type select pullets from the oldest hatchery in the U.S. Low prices. Now ready. Guaranteed delivery. Pine Tree Hatchery and Farm, Box A, Spockton, New Jersey.

DUCKS

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings, $26.95—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader, Beltsville. Poults, Penna. pullorum clean. $58.50-100 Meadowbrook Richfield 2, Pa.

HAY

TIMOTHY and Alfalfa mixed hay, straw, delivered by truck load, Guaranteed as represented. Kenneth Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

TOP QUALITY Canadian Hay Clover—Clover Mix (light or heavy) — Timothy. Delivered by ton or carload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc., R.F.D. #1, South Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass. EMerson 9-2937.

BULBS

IRIS—garden thrills. New colors, large blooms. 6-$1.00. A Luettgens, RD1, Freehold, N. J.

NURSERY STOCK

BLUE SPRUCE. 6 for $2.00, Northern Evergreens Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

GINSENG

GINSENG WANTED. Dry Roots—Price list & information free. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

PLANTS

POT GROWN Strawberry Plants and Transplanted plants set in August, Sept., Oct. will bear next Spring. Send for catalogue. Pleasant Valley Farms, Millbury, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Realty Catalog Mailed Free! Farms, homes, businesses, 35 states. Coast-to-coast, 3,036 bargains described. World's Largest, 55 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

POULTRY farm and Hatchery. Ideal location. In business 24 years. Fully equipped. Possession in 30 days. Reason for selling ill health. Will Sacrifice. Shirk's Hatchery, H. C. Shirk, R. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHORE LOTS on water. 2—$300.00 each, 2—$400.00 each, 1—$1,000.00. A. W. Heath, New London, N. H.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

GOOD Used Equipment at Special Sale Prices from Casellini, "Your Caterpillar Dealer"—Caterpillar D6-74" Tractor with Cat Hydraulic Angledozer, A-1 condition. Like new in every respect, $10,800.00. Caterpillar D4-44" Tractor with Cat Hydraulic Angledozer and Hyster Winch, very good, $5,900.00. Case LAI Wheel Tractor with Lull 4C Shoveloader, 1 yd. bucket, Excellent Condition, $5,200.00. Caterpillar D13000 Electric Set, 75KW, 220 V, 3 ph-60 cycle, complete with base and switchboard, very good, $5,900.00. Allis Chalmers HD5 Tractor with Gar Wood Hydraulic Angledozer, good running condition, $5,000.00. Allis Chalmers HD7W Tractor with Buckeye Cable Control, and cable operated angleblade, good running condition. $1,700 00. International TD6 Std Gauge Tractor, good running condition, $2,500.00. Many other Buys. Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vermont, Phone 90.

TRACTOR PARTS — Large growing stock new and used parts for all type tractors. Also new rollers, sprockets, rails, pins & bushings, etc. for crawlers. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo N. D.

PATZ BARN Cleaners Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, Nev York.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts. 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn shop storage, garage or dormitory Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on-Hudson. N. Y. 1-4357.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Dor Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave. Norwich. N. Y.

QUALITY Used Equipment Buys from Houghton-Arnold. "Your Caterpillar Dealer"!—Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor with LaPlante Choate Hydraulic Angleblade, Buy & Try, $3,000.00. Cletrac Model BG Tractor with Ware B Loader, $4,000.00. International TD9 Tractor with Bucyrus Erie Angleblade and Winch; cleaned, ready to go, $4,000.00. Model 40C John Deere with straight Dozer and Hydraulic control, new 1954, very good. $2,500.00. Cletrac DG Tractor, cleaned, painted, ready to go, $2,200.00. Walters Model Fed. Truck with Ross V Type plow, 2 Ross snow wings, good condition, $2,500.00. Much other equipment. Send a Postcard for Our Complete List. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 26 Warren Ave., Portland, Maine. Phone 3-8165.

CANVAS Covers—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8 $5.04; 7-9x11-8 $7.68; 11-8x13-8 $13 44 Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

USED wood silos for sale. Contact Universal Steel Silo Co., Box 528AW, Weedsport, N. Y.

DEPRESSION Prices—We Sell Cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used Tractor Parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, N. Dakota.

SIMPLICITY Garden Trac — cultivator, Model 87—used twice. M. Snelgrove, Box 253, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

BALER TWINE $6.85. Used Corn Binders: John Deere like new on rubber $450.00. McCormick $350.00. Case $275.00. John Deere on iron $225.00. International on iron $165.00. Used Combines: Allis Chalmers with motor $495.00. Minneapolis Moline, $385.00. McCormick $275.00. Massey Harris self-propelled $1,295.00. Corn Pickers: International one row $295.00. International 2 row mounted $395.00. Belle City $395.00. G. I. two row—never used $795.00. Allis Chalmers 2 row mounted $285.00. Oliver picker & cutter $325.00. Case 2 row on rubber $365.00. Tractors: Farmall H $595.00. Case LA & Hydraulic Brakes $1,495.00. Case SC, never used $1,395.00. John Deere M used 2 days $995.00. Farmall A $495.00 John Deere B $395.00 10 Acres New & Used Balers—Combines—Pickers—Binders—Tractors—Machinery. Taking orders for any make or model new or used Visit or write: Phil Gardiner, Rte. 322, at 45, Mullica Hill, New Jersey—Phone Gridley 8-6291 — We deliver any state.

HELP WANTED

DAIRY FARMER—Good milker, good on equipment, modern cottage, wife can board two or three hands at $75.00 each per month. State age, height, weight, experience. Wages $200.00; a son could work hourly; house, light, heat and milk. Reply P. O. Box 1041, Trenton, N. J.

RUN Spare-time Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1955 Christmas and All-Occasion Greeting Cards and Gifts. Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval. Regal Greetings, Dept. 7 Ferndale, Michigan.

SALESMAN Wanted—For old established line. Mineral Supplements, Dairy Detergent Sanitizer, Mastitis and Udder Ointments, Cattle Sprays, etc. Liberal Profits W. D. Carpenter Co., 111 Irving Ave., Syracuse 3, N. Y

RESPONSIBLE married men, steady work, no experience. Write: White Lake Mink Ranch, P.O. Box 53, White Lake, N. Y.

WOMAN for housework, small family, good home, with pay. Write: Mrs. D. Alport, South Fallsburg, New York.

DEPENDABLE couple for poultry farm in Western New York. Steady work, good pay, modern comfortable four room home. Profit sharing. Box 514-VX, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

USED AND UNUSED—Postage Stamps of the world For full information write to: Hull Stamps, Box 1327, GCS, New York 17, N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP

FOR SALE—Frost-Elf Pure Maple Syrup, Maple Cream and Maple Sugar. Write for price list. Maple Producers Cooperative Association. Gouverneur, New York.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog Reisch Auction School. Mason City 11, Iowa.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Our famous choice clover, New York's finest; 5 lbs. $1.65; case 6-5s $7.98; postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. $9.00; 2-60s $17.50. Also Delicious Wildflower 60 lbs. $8.50. 60s F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C. Schenectady 1, N Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed, 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR POSTS and poles all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15 cents at yard. Penta treated poles for pole barns Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday, Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road. Marcellus, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE — Name Brand Gift, Appliance catalog with S & H Green Stamps. Send $1.00, refundable. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

CHURCH or Grange Suppers—Use Brisko Embossed Table Paper and save. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

EVERLASTING perfumed necklace - earrings. Available red, white, black, green, blue, yellow. Set $2.00. Samples 25c (no stamps, COD's). Guaranteed. Jir Specialties, RD3, Kingston, N.Y.

EXTRA HEAVY Aluminum Waterless Cookware Set. 14 pieces safety grip handles and large Bakelite knobs. Includes 1-Quart, 2-Quart and 4-Quart covered sauce pans. 7½ inch skillet, 11-inch chicken fryer, 4-egg poacher unit fits 4-Quart sauce pan. $25.00 from original price of $49.95 now $24.95. $12.95 down, 4 monthly payments of $3.00 each. No carrying charges. Shipped Postpaid upon receipt of down payment. Send your order in today Dickinson Mfg. Co., 138 Sunderland Rd., No. Amherst Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

PAINT, Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, special factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio.

YOUR leather jaeket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt. 64, Freeport. New York.

CHAMOIS-CLOTH: Size 18x18". Cleans—polishes autos, windows — all smooth surfaces. Oils, greases wash out; dries soft; lint free; strong, long lasting. Now 59c each—2 for $1.00 prepaid Libby Co., 4 King St. Danbury, Conn.

CLOGGED Cesspools, septic tanks, grease traps cleaned by new miracle Enzyme featured in Reader's Digest. Free literature. Dept. 25. Suburban Products Company, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38, Penna.

NEED parentage of Hannah Cobb who married Amos Briggs, 1773, Norton, Mass. She died, Petersham, Mass., 1822, age 68. Correspondence invited. Willis Irish, 1576 Glencoe Street, Denver 20, Colorado.

BUDGET BOOK. Keep payments, balances, etc. correct to date. Send for card explaining. Albert Brownly, Box 45, Woodville, Mass.

BUY WHOLESALE, save 60%-80%. Free Name Brands, Catalog Information, write L. S. Koose, MR #18, Endicott, N. Y.

TWICE EACH MONTH
THIS PAGE
goes to
223,000 READERS
living in the Northeast

It is a market place to which that great family of *American Agriculturist* readers turn for merchandise they need and YOU MAY HAVE FOR SALE. We know it works because advertisers tell us how well pleased they are with returns and it is not costly.

If you have something to sell such as cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, dogs or other pet stock, used farm machinery, seeds, plants; or if you want to sell the whole farm, write out your ad and send it to us before the next closing date listed at the top right of this page. See rates and address top left.

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Long Gestation Periods

THE length of the normal gestation period in cows varies considerably, ranging between 260 and 296 days, with the average usually being figured at about 282 days. Although bull calves are likely to be carried longer than heifers, they are even then generally born fairly close to the 282-day average gestation period.

However, abnormally long gestation periods are sometimes reported, with the calves that are being carried always being extremely large so that they cause serious trouble at freshening time. These calves show evidence of an extra-long period of development by such things as long hair and an advanced stage of dental growth. Cows may be badly injured by attempts to "pull" such calves with a wire-stretcher or tractor, and they can often be successfully delivered only by a caesarean operation.

Practically all of the calves from these over-long pregnancies are either born dead or die shortly after birth.

The cause is not definitely known, but it is generally believed to be an inherited factor. Research indicates that a normal gestation period is dependent on hormonal balance between the cow and her unborn calf. Accordingly, over-long pregnancies are assumed to be caused by some kind of an hormonal upset. A so-called "mutant" gene appears to be the cause of such trouble. When this "mutant" gene is not involved, cows go through normal gestation periods.

Nine calves out of a certain bull were reported as being carried for abnormal periods ranging up to 320 days. A cow that was mated to another bull had a gestation period of 369 days and was slaughtered because she was found to be carrying a dead calf that weighed 217 pounds. A few years ago an investigation of a single herd revealed 30 over-long pregnancies when the 282-day period was used as a base.

These over-long pregnancies usually follow pretty much the same sort of pattern. The first seven or eight months are likely to be perfectly normal, but the changes naturally expected at about the 280th day are absent. There is no udder development, the pelvic ligaments fail to relax, and there is no indication of pregnancy other than increased body size. Cows eat and appear healthy until labor begins.

This may start at almost any time, sometimes as much as three months after the expected calving date. When labor does begin, the cow still won't be relaxed in a normal manner.

A little caution must be used before deciding that a cow is going through one of these over-long pregnancies when she doesn't calve at the expected time, for there may be nothing wrong with her reproductive cycle at all. It frequently happens that a cow's breeding date is recorded, and a much later service then is forgotten. Such an omission naturally leads to expecting a calf at the wrong time.

It is also possible that the breeding date is correct, but that the calf has become mummified. Another possibility concerns a twist in the neck of the uterus which makes it impossible for a calf to be born normally.

The cow may not have settled to the recorded service at all, and for one reason or another hasn't come in heat since so the owner assumes that she is pregnant. Finally, the cow may have actually conceived, but then aborted the calf without being noticed. If she doesn't come in heat again, she may be credited with carrying a calf overtime.

In case trouble really does show up in a herd, an owner will do well to review his breeding program. Certain cow families may be revealed as more susceptible to over-long pregnancies than others, thus indicating they are carriers of the undesirable "mutant" gene. Bulls that sire these giant calves might well be retired from service.

— A. A. —

VITAMIN D FOR MILK FEVER

Recent experiments in Ohio indicate Vitamin D properly used will prevent milk fever. Recommendations are to feed 30 million units of Vitamin D daily for 5 to 7 days before calving. Feeding it for a longer time was shown to be harmful to the cows and, of course, better talk to your Vet before trying it!

It is important to know with reasonable certainty the date of calving. Vitamin D for preventing milk fever has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

— A. A. —

HOW TO BARBECUE CHICKENS

If you are interested in trying barbecued chicken either for the family or for large groups, write to the Mailing Room, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for a copy of bulletin 862 "Barbecued Chicken" by Robert C. Baker and D. Leo Hayes. The bulletin is free to residents of New York State. Ask them to enclose a chicken barbecue check list and a copy of the "New York State Chicken Bar-B-Cuers' Handbook."

If you live in another state, enclose 5c to be sure of getting a copy.

— A. A. —

NYABC MEETING

(Continued from Page 27)

daughter, shown by Daniel H. Heller, Feura Bush, N. Y.; Holstein, a daughter of Chem, exhibited by Chemung Farms, Chemung, N. Y.; Ayrshire, a daughter of Charm, shown by Glenn C. Porter, R.D. 3, Watertown; Jersey, a Sultan daughter shown by John Van-Apeldoorn, Salt Rd., Webster, N. Y.

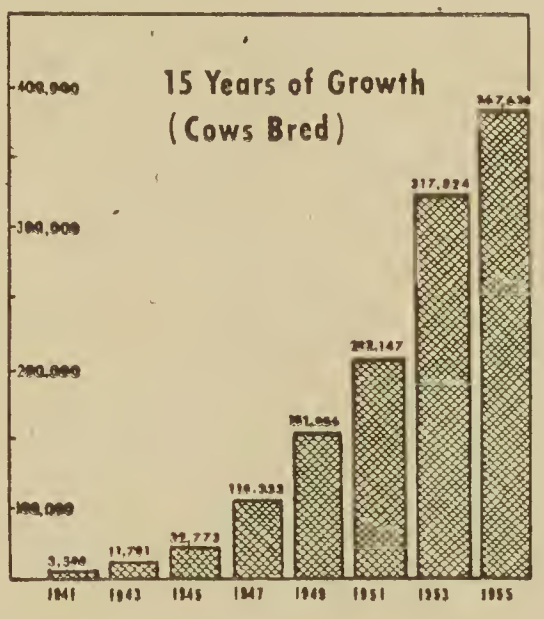
Pictures of these grand champions will appear in an early issue.

Free milk was available to all who attended the two-day event. During that time, 4,160 quarts of milk were given to the visitors and delegates, who represented most counties in New York State and Western Vermont. Over 2,650 chicken barbecue dinners were served to those in attendance.

The Annual Meeting and Cattle Show marked the completion of NYABC's fifteenth year of service to farmers in New York State and Western Vermont. During that time, NYABC has grown to offer breeding services to all five dairy breeds as well as the Angus beef breed. A record high of 367,630 first services was provided for farmer-members in the past year.

From 3,500 in 1941....to 367,630 in 1955

Every year, more and more dairymen in New York and Western Vermont are turning to NYABC to improve their herd breeding programs. During the 1954-55 fiscal year just past, first services totaled 367,630—an average of *over 1,000 a day!*



The tremendous growth in acceptance of NYABC in its fifteen years of service reflects the outstanding characteristics transmitted by its sires. NYABC daughters are in the herds of the 47,000 dairymen in New York and Western Vermont who own the organization through their membership.

To find out more about NYABC sires of your breed, to discover why more and more practical dairymen are turning to NYABC, visit our booth in the Dairy Building at the New York State Fair, call your local technician, or write

New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.

Box 528 Ithaca, N. Y.

Visit us in the Dairy Building at the New York State Fair

LIVESTOCK AUCTION Experienced Men Make Empire THE Place to Market Livestock



Men like Jack Moran —Empire's Caledonia Stockyards manager — with years of experience in this statewide livestock enterprise, make Empire a good place to do business.

Let Jack Moran and the other six Empire market managers help you market profitably.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Regular weekly auction sales at

Bath • Greene • Oneonta
Bullville • Gouverneur
Caledonia • West Winfield

Ask your neighbor about EMPIRE.
It's a good place to do business.



For the MEATIEST, most UNIFORM, BEST DOING hogs you've ever raised.

Hold national feeding records, excellent grazers, average litter 9.91 pigs, best disposition.

For nearby breeders and literature, write

SEND $1 FOR 1 YR. SUB. TO THE BERKSHIRE NEWS
Tele. 3-2123

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOC.

Berkshire Bldg. Dept. 18 Springfield, Ill.

Dispersal Sale

September 10 — 12:30 P.M. E.S.T.

114 HEAD 114

Registered Polled & Horned Herefords. 2 herd bulls, 12 young bulls, 43 top cows, many with calves at side, open & bred heifers.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

KINWOLD FARMS

J. D. McKINNON

R.D. 1, Elmira, New York

Herd T.B. Accredited, Bang's Certified. Sale at Lomnan, 6 miles East of city on Route 17.

COMPLETE DISPERSAL: HILLY LAND FARM
80—REGISTERED HEREFORDS—80
Saturday, August 27, 11:00 A.M. D.S.T.
Location: Coy Hill R.D. Just off Mass. Rt. 67, Warren, Mass., at the Sunset Ledge Farm.
Morlunda—Hillcrest—Portage—WHR
Best in Hereford Bloodlines. Cattle Tested for T.B. and Bangs 30 days prior to sale.
Write for your catalog today.
A. V ZOGG, Jr., Auctioneer and Sale Manager
Cortland, New York

CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE REGISTRY

Registry For Crossbred Cattle having grade or purebred ancestry.
More Production, More Profit, Rugged, Healthy Animals with Crossbreds.

AMERICAN CROSSBRED DAIRY CATTLE CLUB
INTERLAKEN 1 — — — NEW YORK

It's CORN and TOMATO TIME!

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

CORN AND tomato season is here, and their bright colors, delicious flavors, and versatility, to say nothing of their nutritive richness (vitamin A, thiamin, and riboflavin in corn, and vitamin A and ascorbic acid in tomatoes) provide a real "meal-find," for August. Freshly picked, moist and juicy corn on the cob, with plump, well filled but still soft and milky kernels, popped into a kettle of boiling, **unsalted** water as soon after picking as possible, is a treat fit for a king. Be sure not to cook it too long—5 minutes is usually long enough after the water returns to boiling. Then remove it to a platter and cover with a cloth. Cook just enough for one serving around at a time; seconds (and thirds) can cook while the hot ears are being eaten.

Another corn treat is fresh, uncooked corn cut from the cob with a sharp knife—the cob scraped for extra goodness with the back of the knife to remove kernels and milk—and cooked in a small amount of unsalted water or milk until just tender, then seasoned to taste with butter, salt and pepper.

If you have to keep corn for any length of time after picking, be sure to refrigerate it, as the sugar turns to stareh and the corn is less sweet,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

We are advertis'd by our loving friends.—Shakespeare

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

tough, and starchy tasting. Store in the husks or in refrigerator bags if husked. Corn can lose as much as half of its sugar in 24 hours when stored in a warm room. If you buy your corn, buy refrigerated or iced corn.

No doubt you will want to freeze or can some corn, so here are directions as well as some good corn and tomato recipes. (A good corn cutting trick when preparing large amounts of corn for freezing or canning is this one: Stand end of corn in the opening of an angel food pan. As the corn is cut from the car, it falls into the pan with less spattering. Or buy for $1.50 Lee's Corn Cutter and Creamer; it cuts, shreds, and scrapes an ear of corn in one stroke.)

Freezing Corn

Choose corn that is just right for the table with fully formed kernels and thin, sweet milk. Husk, remove silk, wash, and scald corn in **boiling** water for 4 minutes. Cool quickly in cold water. Cut corn from the cob but do not cut into the cob. Remove silk, bits of cob, pack, freeze promptly, and store.

Cream Style Corn may be frozen from more mature corn. Treat as above except cut off only upper part of kernels and then scrape cob with back of knife to remove kernels and juice. Prepare small lots of corn at a time and keep cool until all is ready to package, then pack, freeze, and store promptly. About 4 to 6 ears will make 1 pint frozen.

Canning Corn

Choose only young and very tender corn for canning, and can as soon as gathered if possible. It is necessary to work quickly and not prepare too much at one time—not more than 2 to 3 dozen ears. (4 to 6 ears make about 1 pint canned.)

Husk, remove silk, wash corn, cut off with sharp knife not more than ⅔ depth of corn for "whole kernel" pack. Scrape cob if canning "cream style." Cover corn with boiling water (about 1 pint water to 1 quart cut corn) and bring to boiling point. Pack corn hot and loosely into jars, leaving 1-inch head space for whole kernel and ½-inch for cream style. Add ½ teaspoon salt per pint. Adjust lids and process in pressure canner at 10 pounds pressure: **whole kernel pack** in pints for 55 minutes, and in quarts for 70 minutes; **cream style pack** in pints for 85 minutes, and in quarts for 105 minutes. (Note: The boiling water method is not recommended but, if used, process pints and quarts of **whole kernel corn** for 3 hours. It is not advisable to use this method for cream style pack.)

150 milligrams of granular or tablet form of ascorbic acid per pint may be used in canning corn to prevent darkening. Crush the 150 milligrams ascorbic acid in 1 teaspoon water and add to each pint jar before adding hot corn. Tablets are available in 25, 50, and 100 milligrams.

Fresh corn makes wonderfully tasty dishes. Try these favorites:

CORN PUDDING

2½ cups fresh cut corn
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon sugar
½ to 1 teaspoon salt
Pepper
1 tablespoon melted butter
3 eggs, separated
1½ cups milk

Prepare corn by cutting kernels with a sharp knife and scraping cob with back of knife to remove kernels and milk, or grate the corn on a medium grater. Combine corn with flour, sugar, salt, pepper, butter, and egg yolks and mix well. Fold in carefully the egg whites which have been beaten until stiff. Pour into a 1½-quart well-greased baking dish, set dish in pan of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 40 to 50 minutes, or until knife inserted in center comes out clean. Serve at once. (Note: In winter use this same recipe with 1 can cream style corn.) Serves 6.

CORN OYSTERS

2 cups fresh grated corn
2 eggs, beaten
¾ cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ to ¼ teaspoon pepper

Combine corn and beaten eggs and add the dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Drop from a tablespoon into melted fat hot enough to brown a cube of dry bread in 40 seconds. When brown on under side, turn and brown the other side. Serve hot with sirup. Another version of oysters is to omit the flour and mix the 2 cups corn with the two egg yolks, add a little salt, pepper and sugar, and fold in two egg whites which have been beaten stiff with a pinch of cream of tartar and fry as above. Makes 8 to 12 oysters.

CORN AND GREEN BEAN SUCCOTASH

Did you think all succotash is made with corn and limas? In some states, particularly Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, this dish is made with cut green beans. In other states, corn, green beans, and lima beans make succotash.

Combine about equal parts of cooked fresh corn off cob and cut cooked fresh green beans, or cook them together if desired until just tender. Season with plenty of butter, salt and pepper and enough milk (or better yet light cream) to cover and heat. Thicken the milk a little if you wish.

CORN ROASTED IN FOIL

To roast corn at home or at a picnic, husk ears completely or pull husk back slightly from ear of corn, remove silk, spread corn with butter, salt, and pepper and pull husk back over ear. Wrap each ear in aluminum foil, sealing ends by twisting. Place on grill or on hot coals and cook 15 minutes on one side. Turn and cook 15 minutes on other side. If you bake in oven, lay foil-wrapped ears in shallow pan and bake in a hot oven (400°) 15 to 20 minutes. Serve at table without unwrapping.



Plain buttered corn can't be beat for downright goodness, and it makes an eye-stopping picture when served with bright green beans, buttered or topped with mushroom sauce.

—Photo: National Dairy Council

BAKED CORN STUFFED GREEN PEPPERS

Select desired number of peppers. If small, leave whole and cut off slice from stem end; if large, cut in half. Remove seeds and white membrane. Cover with boiling water, cook 5 minutes and drain. Sprinkle with salt and fill each generously with seasoned, fresh grated or cut and scraped corn. Cover with buttered crumbs, if desired. Place in shallow pan and bake about 15 to 20 minutes in a moderate oven (350°). Raise temperature to 400° to brown on top.

TOMATOES

For table use and canning, choose tomatoes at just the right stage of maturity, fairly uniform in size, plump and smooth, firm but not overripe, of good color and free from blemishes. Others may be used in cooked dishes, juice, chili sauce, and the like. Tomatoes may be ripened in the basement or at temperature of around 60 to 70 degrees. Sunny windowsill ripening is not too good, as the sun may interfere with the development of normal color and cause splotching. Keep ripe tomatoes in the refrigerator to retard ripening process. If you are going to peel or cut tomatoes, do so just before serving and keep them covered after cut. Unlike many other vegetables, tomatoes retain a large share of their vitamin C value after canning and cooking.

Canning Tomatoes

Cold Pack: Choose ripe tomatoes and wash in cold water. Dip a few at a time into boiling water and then into cold water and slip skins off. Remove stem end. Pack whole or cut up into clean hot jars. Press tomatoes into cans to fill can with juice. Add ½ teaspoon salt per pint and leave ½-inch head space. Adjust lids and process in boiling water bath 35 minutes for pints, and 45 minutes for quarts.

Hot Pack: If you wish to hot pack tomatoes, bring peeled tomatoes to boiling (no water), pack hot into jars, add ½ teaspoon salt per pint, leave ½-inch head space. Adjust lids and process in boiling water bath 10 minutes for pints and quarts. About 3 tomatoes make a pound; 2½ to 3 pounds fill 1 quart jar; 1 bushel makes 15 to 20 quarts.

Tomato Juice or **Tomato Juice Cocktail:** Process in boiling water bath 15 minutes for pints and quarts. Use 1 teaspoon salt per quart and leave no head space.

FRIED TOMATOES WITH CREAM GRAVY

Cut ripe tomatoes ½-inch thick and dip into flour seasoned with salt and pepper. Saute on both sides in hot fat. Remove pieces of tomato and make a cream gravy with drippings in pan. Serve tomatoes on toast and cover with gravy. If you wish, you may dip slices of tomatoes into beaten egg and then fine crumbs instead of flour before frying.

STUFFED BAKED TOMATOES

Remove stem end from firm ripe medium-sized tomatoes and scoop out the center, leaving unbroken shell. Invert to drain 10 minutes. Chop the pulp and combine with equal amount of bread crumbs, seasoning, and any one of the following: left-over chopped chicken, meat, sauteed mushrooms, crab or tuna, or fresh corn cut from cob. Chopped green pepper and onion may be used for additional flavoring. Stuff each tomato with some of the mixture. If a firmer stuffing is desired, add 1 egg. Top with buttered crumbs. Place tomatoes in shallow greased baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 30 minutes or until just tender but not split.

BROILED TOMATOES

Remove stem end from firm medium-sized tomatoes. Cut in two crosswise. Place cut side up in a greased shallow pan. Brush with melted butter, salt, and pepper, a sprinkling of your favorite herbs (basil or oregano are especially good with tomatoes), and buttered crumbs. Broil about 3 inches from flame or electric unit for 10 to 15 minutes. Grated cheese may be used as a topping if desired. If you prefer, these halves may be baked at 350° instead of broiled.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

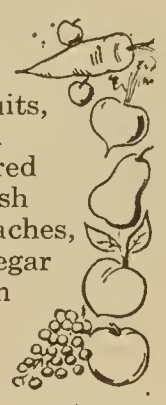
The Big "Why" of Home-Canning



by Lucina Ball

CANNING FOODS AT HOME GIVES PRIDE, PLEASURE, AND FLAVORS WE PREFER, but the *big* reason is the *money saved* ... 3¢ or less for heat, jar and lid (jar life, 8 years). Juice from home-grown tomatoes totals less than 5¢ a quart! Health building foods for pennies!

Save Color and Flavor, Too!



Use perfect, firm-ripe fruits, tender vegetables. When making preserves, cook red fruits slowly at first, finish quickly. Drop apples, peaches, pears into weak salt-vinegar water as peeled. When in doubt, consult the Ball Blue Book, the No. 1 authority.



Top With Enamel!

Protect color and flavor, too, with the *enamel* lining of Ball Dome Lids—as clean and sanitary when removed as when jars were sealed. They're *easy* to test . . . dome *down*, jar *sealed!* Under Ball Dome Lids put this delicious fruit:

MINT PEARS

Make sirup of 2 or 3 parts sugar to 1 of water. Add halved pears, cook until tender. Add a few drops of mint flavoring, a few drops of green cake coloring. Pack pears loosely into hot Ball Jars, cover with sirup. Process 10 minutes.

Look Through the Glass . . .

The finest commercially-canned foods are packed in glass for extra protection. You can *see* their goodness. Your home-canned foods also deserve the best . . . Ball Jars, made especially for home canning.

20,000,000 Women Know!

That many home-can regularly to save time, cash and flavor! Millions rely on the Ball Blue Book . . . 300 recipes, step-by-step instructions in full color. Send 25¢ in coin to: BALL BLUE BOOK, Dept. AA825, Box 5, Muncie, Indiana.



Can ALL in Ball

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

© BALL BROS. CO., 1955

Anytime . . .

It is always worth a trip to Syracuse to enjoy the comfort, good food and refreshment at Hotel Syracuse.

Take time off for a week-end when you can.

hotel SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FALL WOOLENS

FREE SWATCHES, of Fall's smartest all wool, and part wool materials. Newest novelty weaves. Beautiful plaids. Rich solid colors. Amazingly low prices. Buy direct from MILL. Make suits, coats, skirts, sport shirts, children's wear etc. at home. SAVE DOLLARS.

Homestead Woolen Mills, Inc.

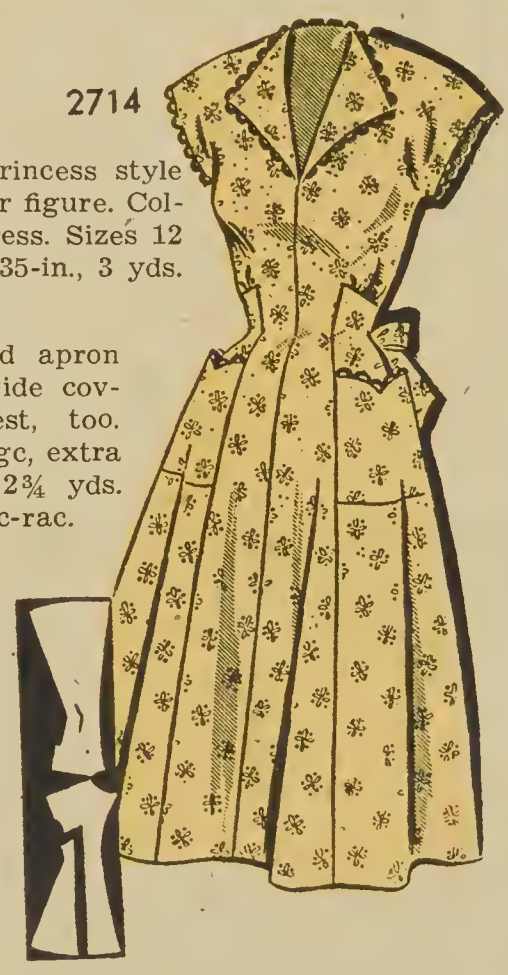
Dept. A-8 West Swanzey, N. H.

Easy To Make

2743. Scoop-neck jumper to wear as a date dress alone or to team with its own blouse and favorite sweaters. Has gaily flared skirt for easy wearing, easy motion. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Jumper, 3⅝ yds. 35-in., 2⅝ yds. 54-in. Blouse, 2½ yds. 35-in.



2725. Especially for the shorter, fuller figure! Long torso two-piecer with soft circle skirt. Timed for fall doings, in new prints or paisleys, crisp cottons. Sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½: 4⅝ yds. 35-in., 4⅛ yds. 39-in.



2714. Easy-to-make princess style daytimer to enhance your figure. Collar is cut in one with dress. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 18: 4¾ yds. 35-in., 3 yds. edging.

2197. Neatly pocketed apron with lots of flare for wide coverage. Has back-interest, too. Sizes small, medium, large, extra large. Size medium: 2¾ yds. 35-in. and 2½ yds. ric-rac.



TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25c for our FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

IT'S CORN AND TOMATO TIME

(Continued from Opposite Page)

SCALLOPED FRESH TOMATOES

Arrange alternate layers of 3 to 4 cups of peeled and quartered fresh tomatoes, sprinkled with salt and pepper and finely minced onion and green pepper, with 2 cups bread crumbs or toast squares in a greased baking dish. Top with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350° to 375°) about 20 to 30 minutes. To vary, reduce amount of tomatoes and add sauteed fresh whole kernel corn, or celery slices, or slices of Italian (zucchini) squash.

The following recipe for Ripe Tomato Jam comes from the Extension Service of the University of Connecticut:

RIPE TOMATO JAM

- 3 cups prepared tomato pulp
- ¼ cup lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon cloves
- ½ teaspoon allspice
- ½ cup powdered pectin (1 package)
- 4 cups granulated sugar

For pulp, scald about 10 medium-sized ripe red tomatoes. Remove cores, peel, and crush tomatoes. Place tomatoes in a large heavy saucepan (5 to 6 quarts) and bring to boiling. Reduce heat and simmer uncovered for about 10 minutes. You will need 3 cups pulp.

Add lemon rind, juice, spices, and powdered pectin. Place over high heat and bring to boiling point, stirring constantly. Add sugar and bring back to full rolling boil and boil hard for 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, stir and skim alternately for a minute or two and ladle into clean, sterile jars. Cover with thin film of hot paraffin and a second layer next day. Makes about 6 glasses. Cover and store in a cool place.

THIS $42.85 SET Color-Flyte UNBREAKABLE DINNERWARE YOURS FREE OF COST!



Yes, this Color-Flyte dinner set molded of melmac can be yours without cost. All you have to do is start a Gracious Living Club of only 10 members each paying only 1 dollar a week for 10 weeks. Each member gets $10.00 in merchandise — plus a FREE premium — you get the Color-Flyte dinner set, or your choice of a $62.50 man's or ladies Benrus Citation watch, a matched set of luggage or other equally attractive rewards. Get all the information — write for the NEW, bigger, more colorful Gracious Living Catalog — TODAY.

COMPARE THIS *with the* **USUAL $25 VALUE OFFERED BY OTHER CLUBS**



RUSH THIS COUPON for YOUR FREE CATALOG

NO OBLIGATION OF ANY KIND

GRACIOUS LIVING, INC.
224 MARTIN ST., ASHTON R. I.

Without obligation, please send me Catalog and complete information on how to start a Gracious Living Club.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY. ..... ZONE STATE .....
(PLEASE PRINT)

MAIL TODAY FOR OUR BIG FREE CATALOG

Don't Miss State Fair!

By MABEL HEBEL

I DON'T know of any more enjoyable way to catch up on all the newest things in modern living than by spending a day at the New York State Fair at Syracuse. This year it runs from September 3 through September 9, and every day's program is packed with fascinating events, demonstrations, and exhibits.

No matter what your interest is — the latest fashions, food preparation; new household equipment, new foods, new methods; crafts, home management, adult education, one-act plays for community groups, flower arrangements and table settings, boys', and girls' work, Grange and other organization exhibits—you'll see all these and come away with stimulating new ideas that will make you want to hurry home and put them into practice.

Home Bureau Exhibits

When you get to the fairgrounds, you'll probably head first for the Women's Building. You'll find lots of changes there, for during the year a beautiful new "Grand Exhibition Hall" has been added to it. Among the exhibits in it will be eight by County Home Bureaus, ranging from safe home wiring to "steps to good tailoring." Their other exhibits will include: a cheer chest for a convalescent child; ways to make good desk lamps; natural wood finishes; new fabrics and finishes; milk at every meal, and how to select colors and apply paint to furniture and woodwork. The eight counties exhibiting are Albany, Chenango, Delaware, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Steuben, and Wayne.

The auditorium of the Women's Building will be a center of activity with something planned for every hour. Daily fashion shows will feature high style fashions for every member of the family. Each afternoon from Monday through Friday, Sept. 5 to 9, there will be four different fashion shows:

1 to 1:30 p.m. Knit-Nook Fashions.
2 to 2:30 p.m. Edwards' Teenage Fashions.
3 to 3:30 p.m. Irene Shattuck Studio Fashions For Fall.
4 to 4:30 p.m. McDonald's High Fashion Fall Evening Dresses.

Cotton Bag Fashions

There will be morning fashion shows, too. On four mornings — September 3 from 11 to 11:30, and on September 5, 6, and 8, from 10 to 10:30—there will be an intriguing "Cotton Bag Fashions Show," to show you what attractive dresses, sports clothes, formals and children's clothes can be made from the cotton bags in which feed, flour, and fertilizer come. (By the way, did you know that an average farm family buys enough feed for livestock and poultry each month to bring in 16 cotton bags —more than 20 yards of colorful, practical sewing fabric?)

Another morning fashion show, "Family Needs for Fall," by Bond Clothing, will be at 11 o'clock on September 8, and from 10 to 10:30 a.m. on September 9 and 10.

At noontime, interesting and educational films will be shown in the auditorium daily by the American Association of University Women.

Weaving Demonstrations

The craft of weaving will be featured in a York State Craftsmen's exhibit in the Women's Building, with looms in operation by members. A loom will also be set up for visitors to weave on. Miss Marjorie Ross, who operates the Ross-Hill Weaving Center in Freeville, N. Y., will be on hand. Besides woven articles, a small group of items from other crafts will be shown.

Foods Contest

One of the big daily events in the Women's Building will be the judging of entries in the foods contest. Nearly $600 in cash, as well as other prizes, will be awarded to the homemakers exhibiting the best pies, cakes, cookies, bread, rolls, quick breads, pickles, jams, jellies, and canned and frozen fruits and vegetables. Among the judges will be Mrs. Alberta Shackelton, the person who provides AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers with all those wonderful recipes and food hints we publish. Mrs. Shackelton will be judging bread entries on Friday, September 9. Be sure to stop and say hello to her.

Home Arts Department

Another popular and busy spot in the Women's Building is the Home Arts Department, presided over by Mrs. Roger Todd of Danby, N. Y. Here you'll see beautiful needlework of all kinds—everything from crocheted tablecloths to hooked rugs. Home sewers will show garments for both children and adults, including some made from cotton bags. Among "Miscellaneous Specimens" will be articles sold at bazaars, homemade toys, and "new work." Here's a chance to pick up new ideas for your next church sale!

Crafts and antiques will also be well represented in the Home Arts Department.

One-Act Plays

On each day of the Fair, the New York State Fair Theater will put on one-act plays in the auditorium of the Women's Building. Rural, community, and college groups will be the actors, and there will be continuous performances from 5 to 7 p.m., except Sunday, September 4, when the plays may be a little earlier in the afternoon. Mrs. Herbert Smith of Syracuse, N. Y., manager of the State Fair Theater, has announced that the dramatic groups will include: Utica First Nighters, North Hannibal Grange, Elmira Free Academy, Ilion Little Theater, Alfred Agricultural and Technical Institute, and Fredonia State Teachers College.

Don't miss these plays! They're very amusing and very well done. And admission is absolutely free!



Daily fashion Shows, including Cotton Bag Fashions, will be featured in the Women's Building at State Fair. In the picture is one of the junior models stepping out in a smart jumper dress made from feed bags.

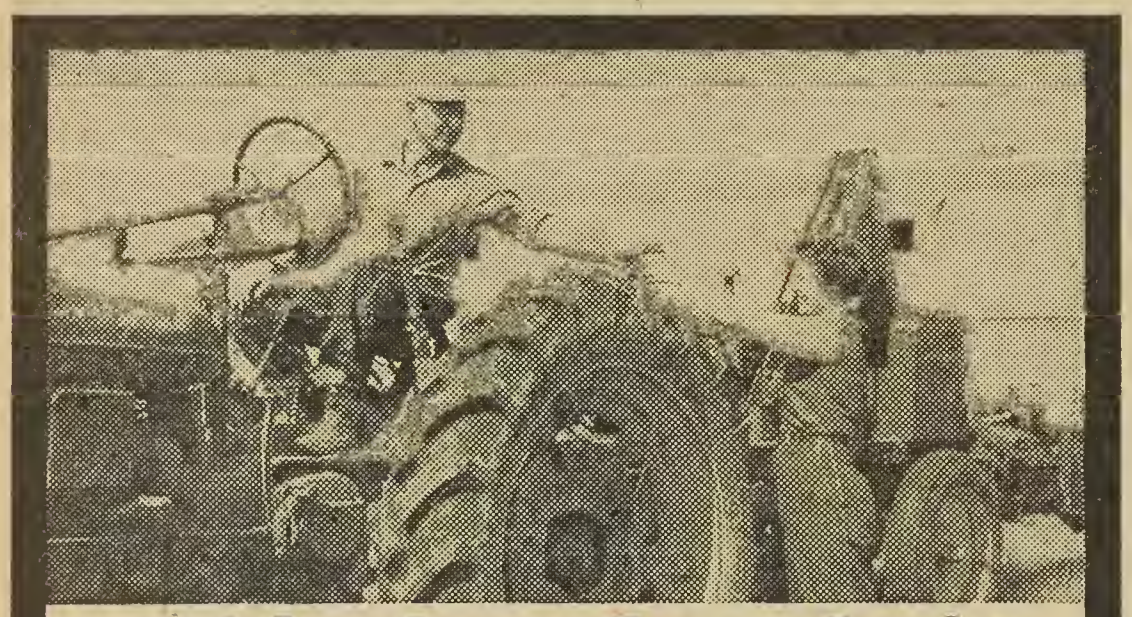
An added State Fair Theater feature on Sunday, the 4th, will be the announcement of winners in the State Fair Playwriting Contest, and the performance of some of the winning plays.

Better Living

The theme of the entire women's program is "Wiser Spending — Better Living," and you'll see many exhibits and demonstrations that will give you ideas for saving not only money, but also time, energy, and effort—all adding up to "better living" for you and your family.

Besides the rich program in the Women's Building, take time to see the flower shows; the foods and household equipment exhibits in various buildings at the Fair, and the fascinating farm shows, including "Eggland" where you can even get free samples of barbecued chicken, roasted turkey and duck. Take the children along and let them see chicks hatching in a glass incubator, and chicks doing tricks. Last year I saw hens playing baseball in Eggland and ducks sliding down a slide!

All of the Fair is well worth seeing. I'll see you there!



"I Like Co-op Farm Credit

because I'm doing business with farm folks who know and understand my farm business needs."

says GARTH PERKINS of Williston, Vermont

"In particular," he continues, "I like the low interest rate and long repayment period of Federal Land Bank mortgage loans." Mr. Perkins owns a successful 396-acre farm and keeps 125 head of dairy cattle. He is one of the thousands of Northeastern farmers who use Co-Op Farm Credit to buy, improve and operate their farms. For full information, see your local associations or write: Dept. A-73, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

Long-term 4½% Federal Land Bank mortgage loans thru National Farm Loan Associations

Low-cost operating loans thru Production Credit Associations

VISIT US — Farm Machinery Building
NEW YORK STATE FAIR
Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Loans

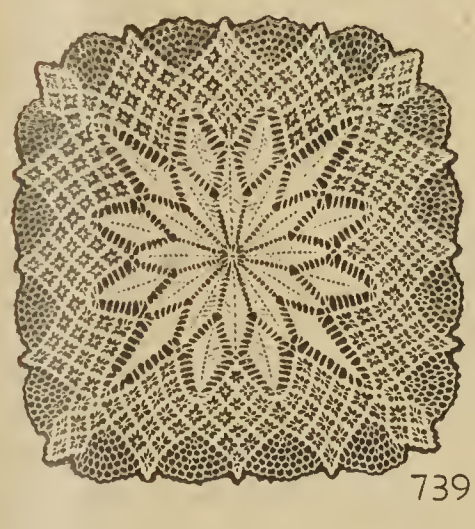
N.F.L.A. P.C.A.

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT



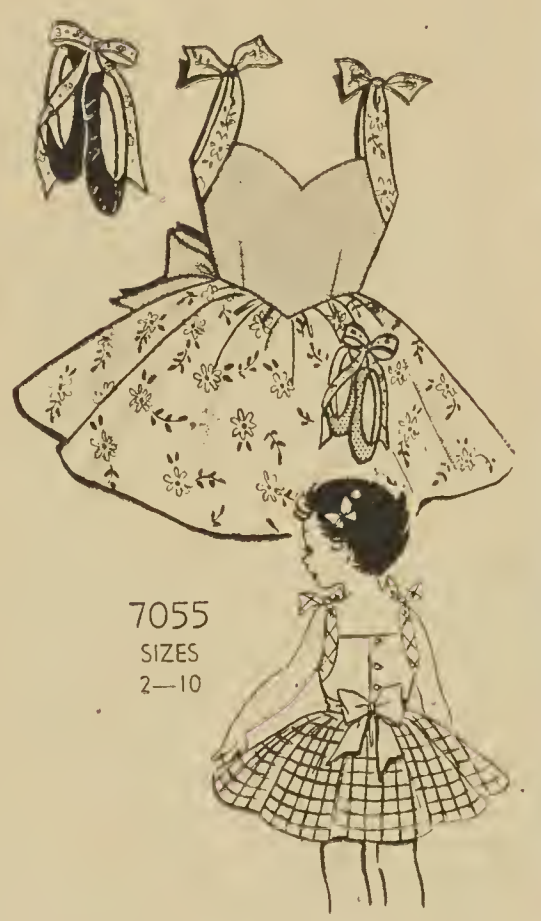
From Monday through Friday, in the Women's Building, State Fair visitors not only have a chance to see the tempting food products entered by homemakers in the New York State Fair Foods Contest, but also to hear the judges explain what makes a winner.

Needlework Basket



7391

7391. Easy to crochet is this attractive cover for any size TV set. Favorite spider design. Crochet TV cover, 28 inches, in No. 30 cotton; smaller in No. 50 cotton; larger in mercerized bedspread cotton. Join 4 for 56-inch cloth. Directions, 25 cents.



7055
SIZES
2—10

7055. Adorable pinafore with whirly skirt, saucy bow ties, and "ballet slipper" embroidered pocket. Child's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Tissue pattern, transfer of embroidery motifs. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.

7064. This cool tie-shoulder halter takes little more than a yard of 35-inch fabric! Trim with easy, pretty flower embroidery. Small (10, 12); Medium (14, 16); Large (18, 20). Tissue pattern, transfer. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.



7064
SIZES
S—10—12
M—14—16
L—18—20

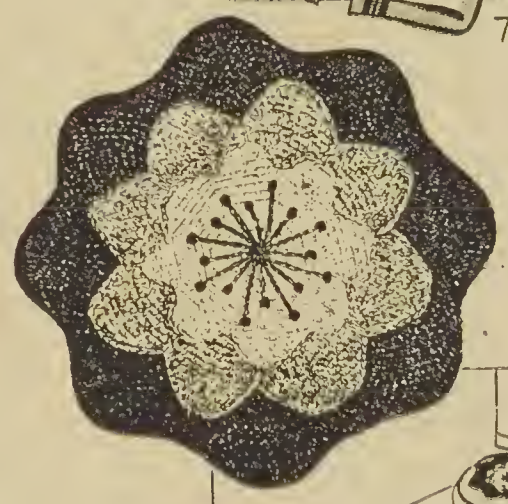
IRON-ON COLOR DESIGNS
IN GREEN, PINK, BLUE



7075



7286



7006

7286. Embroider a towel a day! Seven different motifs tell you which chores to do every day of the week. "Day of the week" transfer motifs from 5 x 6 to 5 x 8 inches. 25 cents.

7006. This pretty crocheted bathroom rug and seat cover set will add new beauty to your home. Mix and match colors. Only 10 skeins of rug cotton make both rug and seat cover. Easy! Directions, 25 cents.

7075. No embroidery! Just iron-on these lovely designs in combination of pink, blue, green. Washable! Transfer of 8 motifs—4 "His and Hers" and 4 "Mr. and Mrs." motifs with flower frames. Frames measure 4⅜ x 2⅜ and 7¼ x 2¼ inches. 25 cents.

TO ORDER NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS: Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional 25c for Needlecraft Catalog.

FREEZE WITH EASE



CAN WITH CONFIDENCE
ATLAS JARS CAPS



Dependable, sturdy economical—use over and over—prevent freezer burn—exchange of flavors.

Write for Free Booklet
HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY
Dept. D., Wheeling, West Va.

ONLY Monarch Since 1896 HAS THIS SURFACE OVEN



PLUS A KING SIZE OVEN

Save STOOPING . . . Save MONEY with MONARCH'S Exclusive Surface Oven built flush into cooking top. Disappears like magic when not in use . . . Cover slides over to provide regular range top work area. Perfect for baking pies, cookies, cakes, etc, — roasting meats — casseroles — and as a warming oven. Range also features "Color-Vu" cooking switches, "Red Hot'n Seconds" surface unit, and king-size regular oven. See your MONARCH dealer or write . . .

MONARCH RANGE COMPANY
6385 Lake Street Beaver Dam, Wis.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES WITH HEALTH!



PLAY SAFE!

Protect the health of your family and your livestock with *safe water!*

SURECLOR

the positive control feeder adds chlorine automatically to your water, killing deadly bacteria — it also controls red water and corrosion with MARK SURE CLEAR crystals. added to the chlorine solution



. . . all this for only pennies a week!

Manufactured by
PADDOCK of TEXAS, DALLAS

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET
CLAYTON MARK & CO.,
1902 Dempster St., Evanston, Ill.
Please send me your illustrated book on SURECLOR.
Name_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____



if you're moving

So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SYRACUSE • SEPT. 3-10
STATE FAIR

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXXVII

THOUSANDS of successful business men have used money made in business to enrich the lives and increase educational and spiritual opportunity for young people. For many years I served as a trustee of Cornell University. There I had opportunity to know how much the colleges of America, and young people, owe their educational opportunities to rich or well-to-do men and women who have been liberal with college endowments. Cornell University has received many millions of dollars in this manner. Without them Cornell and other higher educational institutions of America would be unable to exist, and tuition fees would have to be so high that a boy or girl of limited means would find it practically impossible to get an education.

That is one reason why I deplore the tremendous burden of taxation by which government takes much of the money that formerly went into college and other educational endowments. The only other answer to this problem of maintaining educational opportunity is to have the State finance the institutions. And that is a highly dangerous procedure, for it could very easily mean political domination of education, and already has in some cases. Furthermore, a high percentage of the money that passes through political channels is lost "by friction," red tape, and inefficiency, before it reaches the institutions it is intended to help.

While on the Cornell Board I had opportunity to know personally and work with as fellow trustees many distinguished leaders in American business and professional life. It was an opportunity also to see from behind the scenes how the faculty and the administrators of a great university work. No one could have this experience without acquiring confidence and faith in our higher educational system. It was interesting and heartening to see so many men with differing points of view so thoroughly interested in doing everything they could to promote educational opportunity for young people. It was good to note, also, that with very few exceptions the teaching staff

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I believe retirement should be a challenge to new beginnings for which a person must make some well laid plans beforehand.—Eleanor H. Fish

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

is sincerely trying to do a good job not only for their students but for America itself.

We hear much criticism these days of radical and even communistic teaching in the colleges. So far as my own experience and knowledge go, there is comparatively little subversive teaching on most college faculties. We hear of one or two professors who go off the deep end. We do not give credit to the large majority who think right and are teaching right.

I think, however, that college professors would come in for much less criticism if they didn't continue to overemphasize their so-called academic freedom. Many professors carry their right to independence too far. I think also that many college teachers could do a better job if they had more professional training in teaching. It is one thing to know a thing but something else to impart that information clearly to others. Also, college teachers are too quick to criticize high school teaching. Teachers in the public schools are now much better trained professionally in the art of teaching than are college professors.

To get back for a moment to the subject of free enterprise in American business and institutions, mention should be made of the fact that at heart most Americans, be they farmers or other business men, are firm believers in the principles of free enterprise, liberty, and opportunity which made this country great. I should not leave this subject of America's freedoms without mentioning Frederick Stevens of Ithaca, New York, one of the leaders of the Sons of the American Revolution. Although Fred is getting along on the road and is not too well, not a day goes by in his life that he isn't doing something to remind Americans of our great heritage and the need of preserving it.

A project in which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is leading is to bring about a better understanding between leadership in business and agriculture. As a matter of fact, modern farming is business. Farmers and other business men have dozens of mutual interests, and really few things to argue or fight about. When we have helped to bring leaders of the two together, time and again business leaders have expressed surprise at finding that the two groups have so much in common.

We hear much these days about bringing about peace among the nations. Like religion, peace begins at home. How can we expect to get along with other nations if we cannot get along among ourselves? More often than not, when men of goodwill, representing any profession or business, stick their feet under the same table, break bread together, and talk over their problems, they find that their goals and ideals are much the same. This work of organizing meetings of leaders in industry, agriculture and the professions has meant much to me personally, because it has given me the opportunity to have the friendship of many business and industrial leaders of whom I can say that the bigger they are in the positions they hold, the better they come.

Let me give you some examples, not mentioned before of truly great leaders I have known, men great in the right sense of the word. The list is too long to include all, but here are a few:

Norman J. Gould, president of Gould Pumps of Seneca Falls, New York. Norm has built a business in the American tradition, but better than that, he knows that he was able to build it because of the opportunities that America gave him. So he never misses a chance to fulfill his obligation as a citizen.

Martin F. Hilfinger of Syracuse, formerly president of the Associated Industries of New York State, is one of the foremost fighters for free enterprise that I know. His able successor as president of the Associated Industries is Joseph R. Shaw, who is carrying on in the same spirit.

Carl H. Hallauer of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company at Rochester, chairman of the board of Associated Industries, in addition to being a good business man is recognized as one of New York State's truly great citizens.

Fred A. Wirt, advertising manager of the J. I. Case Company at Racine, Wisconsin, in addition to his regular duties with his company never misses an opportunity to boost and fight for the basic principles that made America great.

R. M. Baker, president of the Baker Lumber Company at Dryden, New York, is another excellent example of a man who in addition to building a local business of real service to his community, finds time personally to devote to the principles of good citizenship.

Keith D. Bauder of the Bauder Gas & Electric Company at Fort Plain, New York, by precept and example puts the interests of his country even before those of his business.

The New York Farm Equipment Dealers Association is fortunate in having as its managing director Robert C. Burnette of Skaneateles, New York—Bob to his friends — who says what he thinks straight from the shoulder, and thinks right.

CONTINUING to take his readers behind the scenes Mr. Eastman in this chapter pays tribute to industrialists who give of their time and money to improve our educational system. Also he compliments a few of the many men who are staunch defenders of Free Enterprise.

A. D. "Ross" Fraser, president of the Rome Cable Corporation at Rome, New York, is among the many business men I know who realizes that if we do not preserve free enterprise and the American liberties, business itself will fold.

Outstanding in his almost fierce defense of American liberties is William L. Hinds, president of the great Crouse-Hinds Corporation in Syracuse, New York.

G. W. Sharpe, vice president and secretary of the Beech-Nut Packing Company of Canajoharie, New York, one of the men responsible for the constant growth of a company known the world over, always finds time to give his energetic support and experience to the cause of American principles.

Another man in the same class with those I have mentioned is J. R. Shoemaker, president of the Hygeia Refrigerating Company at Elmira, New York.

Take a look also at some of the farm leaders who I have not mentioned already. There is, for example, Don Wickham of Hector, New York, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, successful farmer and fruit grower, outstanding public speaker, with a grand sense of humor. Don is a leader whose ability is well recognized from one end of the state to the other.

No Grange leader of the past was more sincere or able in conducting the affairs of that great organization than the present Master, Leland D. Smith of Brasher Falls, New York.

For many years president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and now a member of the board of directors, Fred H. Sexauer of Auburn is still fighting for better conditions for the dairy farmer.

Another farmer and farm leader who has marched steadily toward the top across the years is J. C. Corwith of Water Mills, Long Island, now president of the G.L.F. and director of the Farm Credit Administration at Springfield, Massachusetts.

It has indeed been a privilege to work for many years with Harold Stanley of Skaneateles, New York, long-time secretary of the New York State Grange.

The same goes for Dan Dalrymple of Lockport, New York. Farmer, county agent, successful fruit grower, contributor on fruit topics to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and secretary of the New York State Horticultural Society.

Farmers of the State owe much to Charles Dickinson, assistant to the general manager of the G.L.F., who for a long, long time has fought the battle of dairymen and other farmers wherever and whenever courage and ability were needed in the fight. Charles is a neighbor of mine at Etna, New York.

The New York State Fair is worth the money it costs taxpayers when it is relatively free of politics and managed in the real interest of the people.

Under the management of Harold Creal, the New York State Fair took a new lease of life and began to come back to its old-time glory when it was one of the chief rural educational institutions in the state.

"Cap" Creal has a genius for leadership and management. No other man is more public spirited. As a former legislator, State Fair Director, a member of School Board, Director of the Dairymen's League, G. L. F., and now President of the New York State Agricultural Society, "Cap" has made a great contribution to rural leadership.

Well, where shall we stop? Certainly members of the professions have made equal contributions with business and farm leaders to American progress. There is Deane W. Malott, efficient and loveable president of Cornell University, who is making modern history in education and good citizenship.

Jerome D. Barnum of Syracuse was for many years publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard. As publisher and since Joe never misses an opportunity to give farmers and farming a boost.

Leonard Job, president of Ithaca College, who took a small institution and put it on its feet so that it is rendering more and more special educational service to young men and women.

Miss Katherine Blyley, president of Keuka College for Girls, and Miss Helen Canoyer, Dean of the State College of Home Economics at Cornell, are both great leaders in extending educational opportunity to women.

Roy E. Larsen, president of Time and Life and chairman of the National Commission for the Public Schools, who has devoted an untold amount of personal, time and service to improving public relations for the public schools of America. (To Be Continued)

— A. A. —

You'll Have Fun on our Caribbean Cruise

WE HAVE no hesitation in saying that our Caribbean Cruise, scheduled for next January 5-20, will be one of the grandest tour parties that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has ever had. The beautiful, large, modern cruise ship that will be our home for 15 days, the glamorous foreign places we will visit (Havana, Panama Canal, Port-au-Prince, Kingston, Curacao, and Cartagena), the lazy, luxurious life we will lead without a care in the world—and most of all, the delightful company of people who will go with us on this tour—all together make this cruise perfect from beginning to end. We cordially invite you to join us, and we know you will always be glad you did.

The exact cost of your "all expense" ticket will depend on the stateroom you select. Some have more facilities than others, but every one is air conditioned, with individual temperature controls. Our cruise leaflet contains a plan of the boat, with the various prices. You can pick out the stateroom you want, at the price you wish to pay. But don't delay in making your reservation or you may be disappointed in getting the stateroom you want.

To get a free copy of our Caribbean Cruise itinerary, write to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y. When you receive it, read about the fascinating places we will visit, look at the pictures and the map of our ship's route, and then see all that is included in the "all-expense" ticket. We know you'll agree that this cruise is just too good to miss!

Election May Settle Union Dispute That Has Delayed Potato Harvest

MOST of the Long Island potato warehouses that had been shut down for three July weeks due to union picketing, were doing business again the first week in August pending an election scheduled for August 11.

Following several hearings at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, two locals (No. 202 and No. 424) of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (AFL), agreed to let the warehouse employees decide whether they wanted to join a union. The NLRB planned to conduct the election by secret ballot at Riverhead.

Owners of the picketed warehouses had been trying for weeks to have an election but the unions had been opposed. Local 424 was very reluctant in agreeing to the election, stating that there was insufficient time to organize the workers. Since agreeing on an election, this Local has filed with NLRB charges of unfair practices against the dealers. We were told just as we went to press that an election could not be held as long as any such charges were pending. However, every effort was being made to get them cleared up in order that the election could take place as scheduled.

This same union was picketing again early last week but according to the pickets' signs, was trying to organize only the grading crews instead of the graders and warehousemen as in the earlier picketing. Local 202, having agreed to an election, was not recognizing the other local's pickets early in the week, so potatoes were being trucked to markets.

With the removal of most pickets, about half the large force of migrant workers went to work in fields and warehouses. Many farmers were trying to get the low-priced spuds out of the ground to make way for fall cauliflower. Many of the migrant workers, who had been idle for weeks, had left the Island in search of other work.



New York's Poultry Queen

SCHOELLKOPF FIELD, the background for many a thrilling Ivy League football game in the past, was the setting for the recent crowning of the Poultry Queen of New York State.

Pretty Betty Jane Comar, 4-H Club member from Glens Falls, Warren Co., N. Y., is surrounded by her court while sitting upon her throne which is the largest frying pan in the world.

Betty Jane is an 18-year-old, brown-eyed brunette. She will reign as Poultry Queen of New York State during the current year and will represent the poultry industry at the Festival of Queens held at the New York State Fair September 3-10, 1955.

Betty Jane has been a 4-H Club member for 5 years. The names of the members of her court from left to right are: Phyllis Manwarren, Oxford, New York; Nancy Matthews, Gouverneur, New York; Jean L. Jordan, Cincinnatus, New York; Queen—Betty Jane Comar; Anna Lesniak, Herkimer, New York, Mary Lou Vamosy, Stamford, New York.

ARBITRARY DIRECTIONS

AN OLD-FASHIONED clergyman was driving a horse and buggy along a country road in Canada, accompanied by a young man who felt very modern and exact.

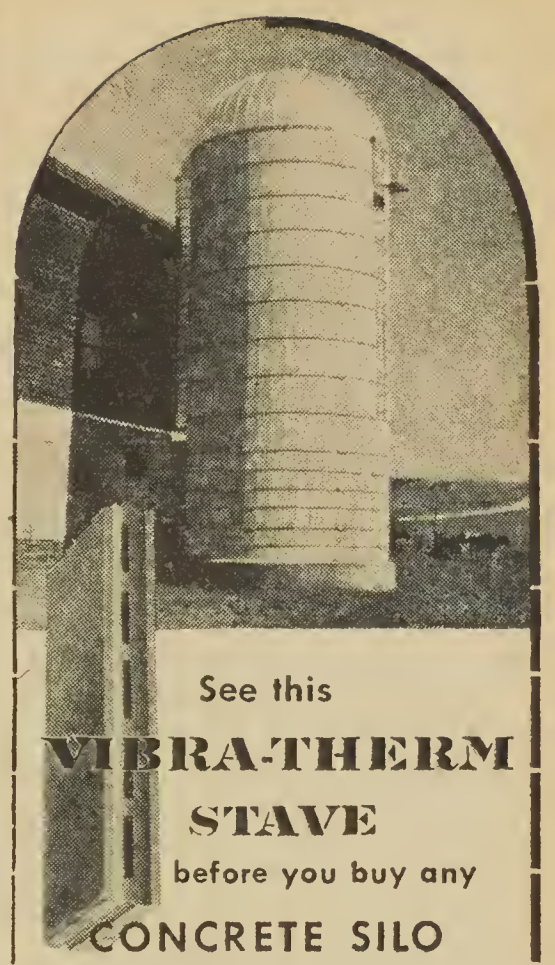
"So you object to the Ten Commandments, eh?" asked the clergyman of the young fellow.

"No, not exactly, but a fellow hates to have a 'thou shalt' and 'thou shalt not' flung in his face on every hand. They sound too arbitrary."

The old minister clucked to his horse, and smiled to himself. Suddenly the youth grasped the arm of his older companion, and said in an excited voice, "You've taken the wrong road; that signpost said 'This way to Toronto'."

"Oh," chuckled the minister, "I hate to be told to go this way or that way by an arbitrary signpost."

An embarrassed laugh from his red-faced young companion told its own story as they turned back and obeyed the arbitrary signpost.



See this
VIBRA-THERM
STAVE
before you buy any
CONCRETE SILO

See the difference...the Craine Concrete "Vibra-Therm" Stave is extra thick—has 5 dead air cells for extra insulation! It's super-smooth, dense concrete—with a hard, non-porous finish that resists acid attack. 2½ times stronger—the Craine stave builds a stronger, trouble-free concrete silo for extra years of profitable service. Write for facts today.

Craine, Inc., 825 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

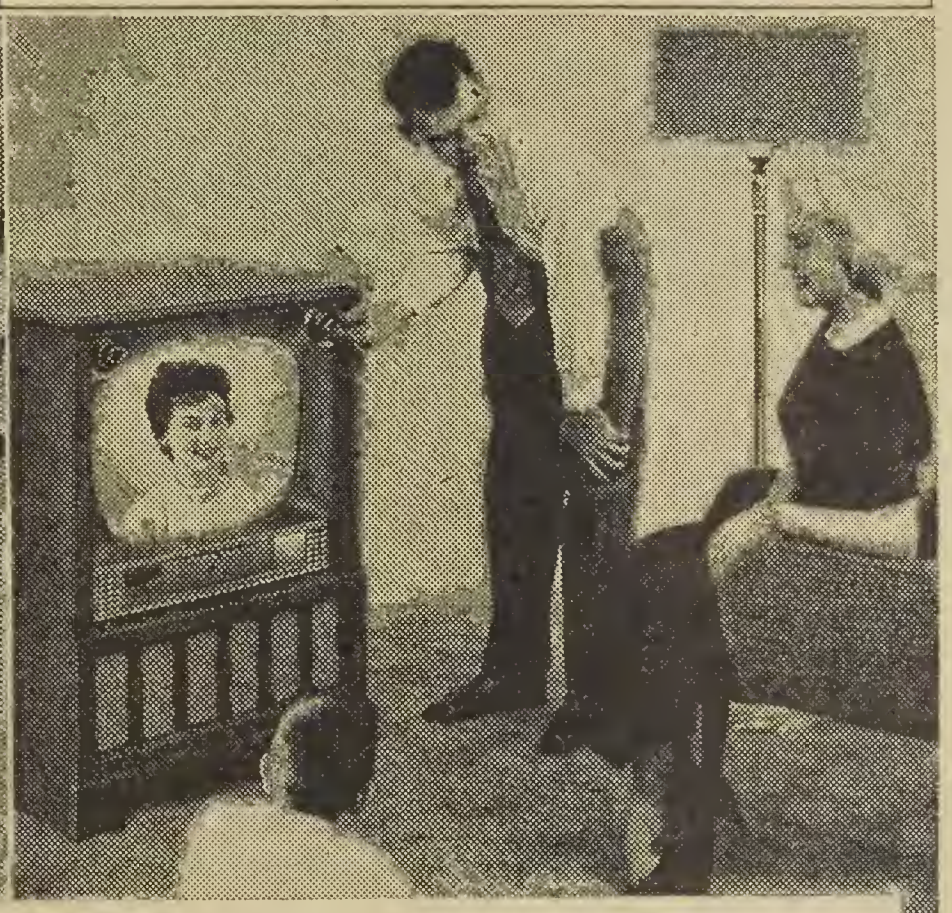
See us at the
NEW YORK STATE FAIR
September 3-10
Section C Dairy Building

CRAINE SILOS

Carl Bauma, R. I, Burlington, N. J.

We do a "high wire act" to bring you hours of fun!





Climbing ladders in mid-air is just another part of a day's work for these Niagara Mohawk linemen. Whether it's cloudy or sunny, winter or summer, they put on their "aerial circus" to keep electricity flowing steadily into your homes. Hundreds of important jobs are being performed daily by Niagara Mohawk people to bring you an abundant supply of electric power.

The surprising thing is that it costs so little. Did you ever realize, while you're enjoying television, that all the electricity your set uses in an entire month costs less than a large box of potato chips? Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

NIAGARA MOHAWK electricity is your biggest bargain!

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

The Urge for Perfection

By ED HARRISON

SOME years ago I made arrangements with the farm manager of an outstanding breeding establishment to visit the farm with a group of students. We arrived on schedule to find him in the midst of harvesting a top apple crop. He greeted us in such a manner that we immediately felt at home and welcome. I don't believe that I have ever seen as beautiful an apple crop. Basket after basket was of uniform size, smooth, without a blemish and beautifully colored.

Everyone in my party remarked to him about their quality and beauty. He reached over and at random picked up a beautiful McIntosh of exhibit quality and said that he got as much personal satisfaction out of producing an apple of that quality as he did breeding a Grand Champion in the show ring. He then went on to say to this group of students that a prerequisite to breeding a great herd of cattle was the desire to approach perfection in everything that one did. He went on to say that because of the close relationship that existed between a good farming job and a great herd of cattle no one could breed a good herd of cattle unless he was doing a good farming job. He continued that seldom would one do a good farming job unless he derived pleasure and satisfaction out of the quality of the crops he harvested.

We then had an opportunity to see the farm and the great herd of cattle that had been developed there. As we visited the barns, the pastures and the fields I began to get a greater appreciation of the true significance of his short lecture. It was obvious that here was a man striving for perfection in everything that he did and the results he had obtained bore testimony to how worthwhile that philosophy was.

At the end of the day we left his delightful company with a feeling that this had been a day well spent. I am sure that every student with me on that occasion took something with him —something that he would benefit from for the rest of his life. I doubt, however, if any of them took as much with them when they left the farm as I did.

WATER WHEN YOU NEED IT

IN many states of the Union there is a law against gambling but do you realize that the American farmer is the most notorious gambler in the world? We purchase a farm, stock it and equip it at a great expense; we fertilize the land, purchase the seed and plant it with no knowledge of what it will bring at harvest time. In addition to this, the crop that he will harvest is subject to the elements.

Regardless of how carefully the seedbed is prepared, how extravantly it is fertilized the final yield to a great extent will be determined by weather conditions. If it just doesn't rain, no matter how thoroughly one has prepared for a bumper crop he won't get it.

This year Harden Farms just hasn't been blessed with any rain. To add to our distress our farming land consists of a very light sandy soil that possesses very little capacity to conserve soil moisture. Realizing that this was truly a limiting factor in our farming operation at Harden Farms we began developing our potential water supplies for the purpose of irrigation.

In top left picture taken by Hugh Cosline, you see artificial rain at Harden Farms. It is watering a newly set planting of muskmelons and the over-lap is wetting a dry but carefully prepared bed for the next planting.

Picture bottom left shows the boys setting up the next run. Quality in vegetable crops as well as yield depends upon uniform rapid continuous growth. Irrigation, therefore, becomes an essential part of a vegetable crop program.

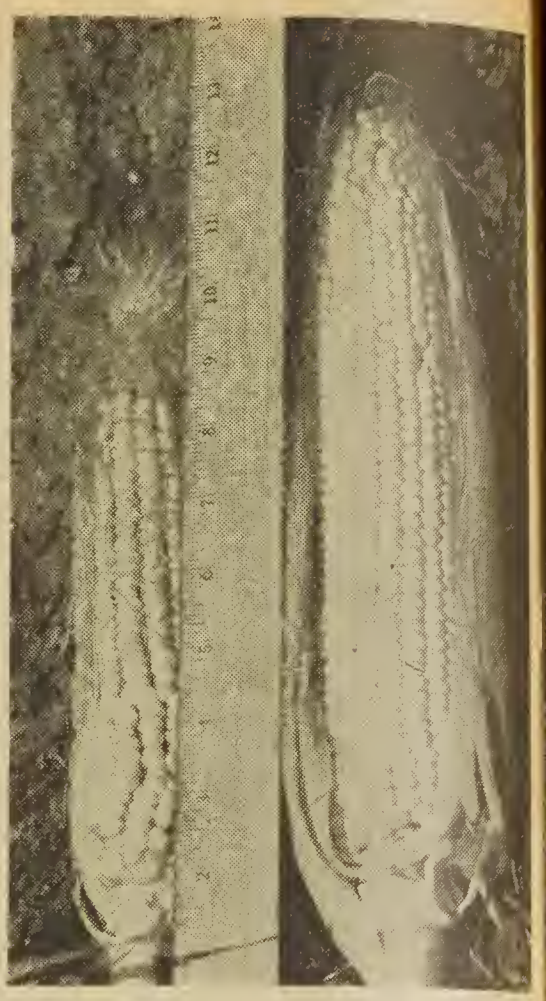
At Harden Farms we are proud of over a 600 lb. fat average on 100 milking cows but we are equally proud of the quality of the produce that we are able to offer our buying public. The quality has been so uniform day after day and year after year that if we don't see Mr. X at our stand on a given day we begin to wonder what is the trouble. Is he sick or is he out of town or did he get something that wasn't right? But he is back the next day.

In a normal farm operation, however, irrigation wherever possible holds much greater possibilities than the mere production of a few acres of vegetable crops. Our last two growing seasons have presented almost desert conditions. In picture upper right, Ted Prescott of the Holstein-Friesian World photographed the almost unbelievable difference between two ears of corn grown on the same type soil, planted within a day of the same time, both receiving the same fertilization and the only difference was that one received an inch and a half of artificial rain just as the ears began to form. The irrigated corn produced at least 75 bushels of shelled corn to the acre while the unirrigated was a failure as far as the production of grain was concerned and was used for silage with disappointing yield.

Picture below left shows the recovery of a second year alfalfa seeding harvested on June 20th and photographed on July 24th in a drouth year without the aid of irrigation.

Picture below right features the recovery of a second year alfalfa seeding harvested June 22nd and that received two applications of approximately an inch and a half each that figuring actual costs and adding a safe depreciation factor probably represents an investment of about $6.00 per acre.

Any farmer who will take the time to study these photographs will quickly recognize the fact that the unirrigated field is not worth cutting and that the irrigated one will yield at least a ton and a half top quality feed per acre. Some one, I know, will immediately ask why we didn't irrigate both fields.

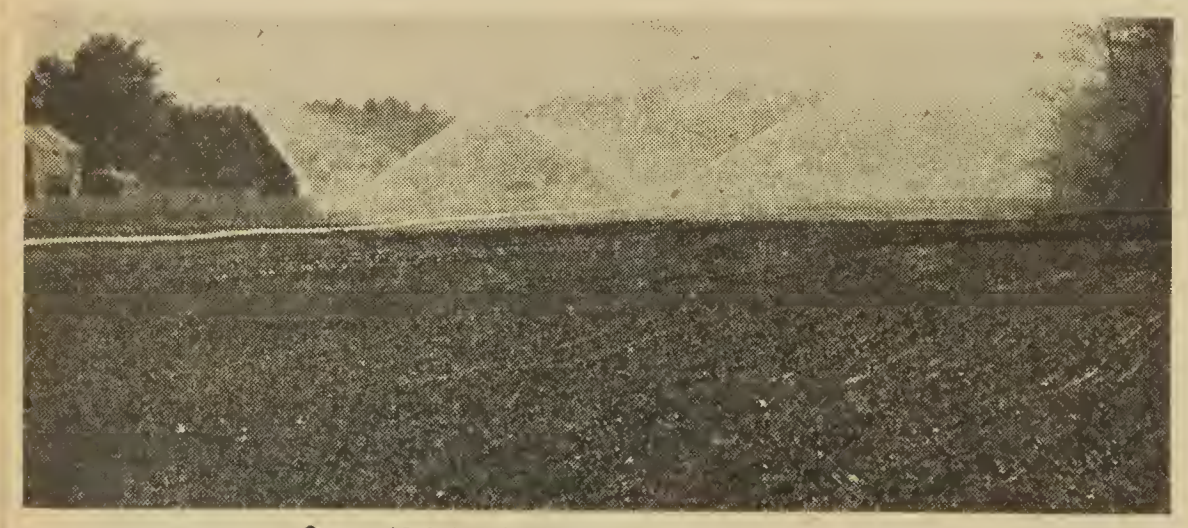


The only difference is that the ear of corn on the right grew on an irrigated area.

In the past we have made that mistake and tried to cover too large an area with the result that we didn't get enough water on any of it to do any good.

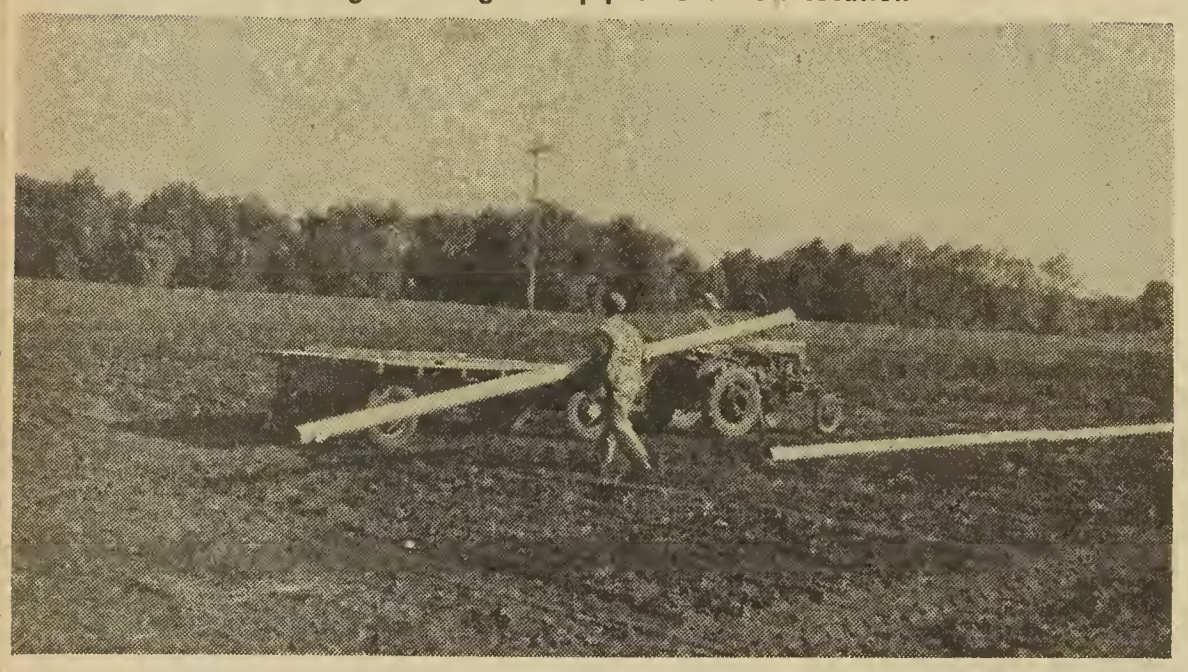
After that experience we have concentrated on just the area that we could water often enough to maintain soil moisture at top growing level. The area that can be covered effectively will, of course, vary with each season. When we are blessed with an occasional rain a single application of about an inch and a half of water at the right time is sufficient to produce a crop. In a dry growing season as we are experiencing this year coupled with our light sandy soil we find that it is necessary to repeat the operation every six or seven days. This obviously restricts the area that can be serviced.

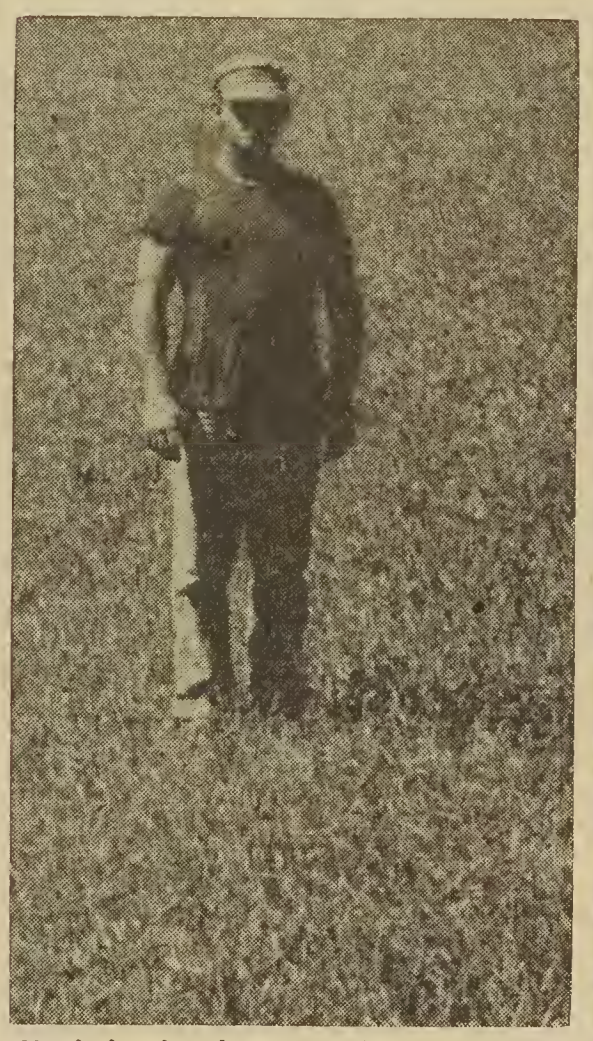
I'm not trying to sell anybody on irrigation. At Harden Farms we look at irrigation as a partial answer to crop insurance. The American farmer is spending hundreds of dollars in buying protection against fire, wind, lightning etc. Is it not just as logical, sound and profitable that where water is available we invest in an irrigation system to protect us against drouth? The investment is rather large but we have found it very profitable.



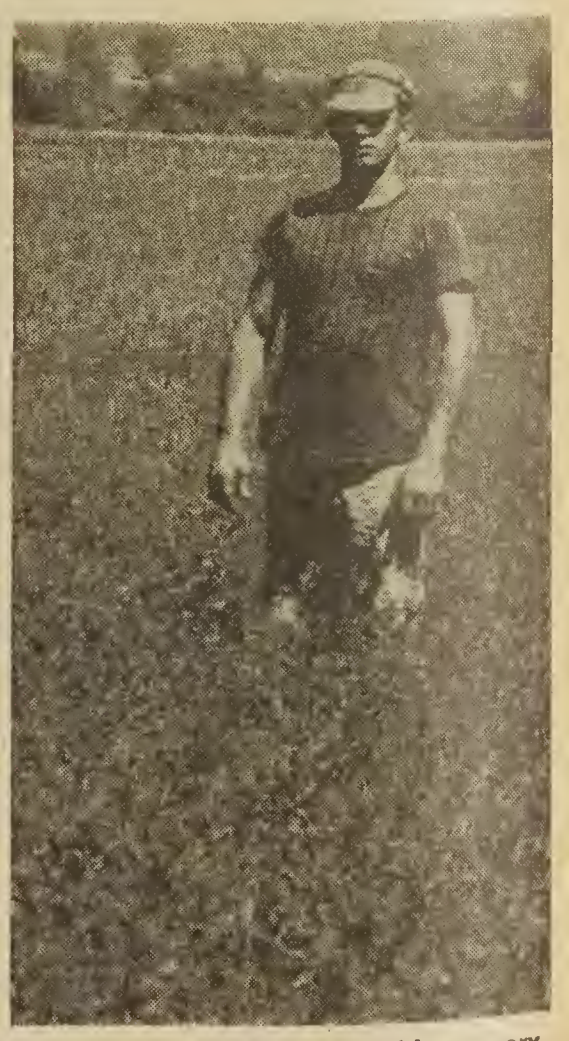
Artificial rain on melons at Harden Farms

Moving the irrigation pipes to a new location





No irrigation here and little recovery



Artificial rain brought rapid recovery

SERVICE BUREAU

MORE MONEY FOR TIMBER

Readers who have timber to sell can increase their returns by observing several rules.

1. **Insist on a written contract.**

The Pennsylvania State University reports that sellers who have used written contracts have received almost 50% more for timber than those who did not. Some of the increase might be due to other causes, but there are definite advantages to a written contract.

2. **Solicit bids from several buyers.**

Nobody pays more for anything than he has to, but buyers will bid up to what they think timber is worth when they know someone else is also interested.

3. **Sell each type of timber separately.**

When you sell a mixed stand, the price is likely to go down to the price of the poorest variety of trees.

4. **When feasible, do your own cutting.**

In the first place, you will get paid for the time you put in and this frequently provides profitable winter employment. Also you will know exactly what trees you are cutting. In addition to preventing damage to small trees, you are likely to take care of brush in better shape.

— A. A. —

CAN'T COLLECT

My son sent for some stamps and some approvals about a year ago. Ever since, the company has constantly sent stamps for approval, which he has returned and written them not to send any more as it is a bother to keep sending them back. When he didn't return one lot the company threatened him with the law. Should they be allowed to threaten children for not returning merchandise which they haven't ordered?

No company has any legitimate business in sending unordered goods anyway; and in a flagrant case like this, our suggestion would be that you write them, definitely advising them to send no more, and keep a copy of the letter. Then tell them to go ahead and sue. They won't sue because they know they can't collect under these circumstances.

— A. A. —

NO PROFIT

In December I wrote to a company that offered work, addressing and mailing advertising material. In answer to my letter I was asked to send $5.00 to get started in the work. I sent a check and in January I received an envelope containing 24 pieces of literature to be addressed and mailed. This was a self-mailer, requiring no envelop, and 24 2c stamps were also enclosed. Names for mailing were also furnished. I sent these out on January 20 and to date have heard nothing further from the company.

Do you know anything about this company? I would appreciate any information you could give me. I would like to get my money back.

As far as we can see there is no chance of getting the money back. The company did as it agreed and, therefore, there is no fraud involved. However, it is our opinion that the chances that any of our subscribers would profit from a deal of this sort are too slight to consider.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Charles Timerman, in his early eighties if living. Last known address, Seadrift, Texas.

* * *

Herbert Riley, last known address when last heard of was in Oelwein, Iowa.

* * *

Earl B. Norris of Gardiner, Maine who last year was selling advertising space on Grange Hall curtains.

* * *

We would like information about a Joshua Chamberlain, who went from Petersham, Mass. to Monterey, New York about 1822. His wife was Nancy Briggs, daughter of Amos and Hannah Briggs. A son Joshua Jr. and his wife, Fanny, are buried near Monterey, on the edge of Steuben County. Another son, Jason, is buried in Amboy, Illinois. History tells that from 1820-1830 about 24 families went from Petersham to Monterey. The Petersham Historical Society is anxious to trace the westward movements of Petersham residents. Are any readers descendants of these people?

* * *

Anchorage, Alaska. His aunt is anxious to locate him because the settlement of his uncle's estate depends upon it.

* * *

George Campbell Frary or any of his children. His last known address in 1940 was Avon Park, Fla. His two girls' names are Madeline and Evelyn; both are married.

* * *

James Wilson (may use the name of Frank Courson), whose last known address was Crescent City, Calif., but has also lived in Aberdeen, Wash. and Portland, Ore. His sister hasn't seen him in 33 years.

* * *

Fred S. Howard, about 75 years old,

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Leonard Borden, Franklinville (refund on down payment)	$16.00
Mr. C. A. Call, Lewiston (refund on order)	4.98
Mr. George W. Coopor, Martville (settlement of insurance claim)	71.90
Mr. Edson R. Kirby, Middletown (payment for services)	90.00
Mrs. Herman H. Nash, Sr., LaFargeville (settlement of account)	2.50
Mrs. Willard J. Holbert (refund on plants)	7.90
Mr. Arthur Horton, Interlaken (payment for hay)	103.98
Mrs Alice W. Brady, Westfield (refund on order)	2.25
Mrs. Jerome Petrie, Clinton (refund on dress)	14.95
Mr. Gilbert Lehman, Lowville (refund on order)	6.96
Mrs. Howard Deline, Baldwinsville (refund on order)	3.75
Mrs. James Pratt, Mooers (settlement on loss)	5.00

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Arnold VanDruff Covington (refund on order)	15.00

Middleville, N.Y.
Feb. 10, 1955.

North American Accident Ins. Co.
Ithaca, N.Y.
Dear Sirs:-

I am writing to thank you for the checks you sent me following my husband's death. He has driven a car for forty years and never had an accident, until this fellow ran into us.

His policy ran out in Oct. and we just send in to have it renewed Oct. 28th, just 15 days before our terrible accident. My husband remarked when we sent in the money, that we would renew it, but probably never would need it. How little we knew what was to come.

I was hurt quite badly, and will be unable to do anything for some time, and the Hospital and Doctor bills amount up so fast. And my husband had no other Insurance policy, so I was deeply grateful when the checks came. So I want to thank you again, and for being so prompt, from the bottom of my heart. Sincerely.

Mrs. Ruth Geesler.

Death benefits from her husband's policies were paid to Mrs. Geesler. She drew over $250.00 from her policies while she was disabled.

Keep Your Policies Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT 234 MAIN STREET, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

"Lone Wolves" ARE LOST!



IN TODAY'S complex milk marketing field, the individual dairyman can take neither time nor money to gain understanding of complicated regulations so as to speak effectively for himself.

Except

1. **Through his own individual membership in a local milk producers' cooperative**
   and

2. **Through his cooperative's membership in a qualified federation of cooperatives like your Bargaining Agency, or the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives.**

Through democratic, one-man—one-vote representation in your cooperative, and through your cooperative's membership in the Bargaining Agency, you gain

- **Skilled representation at milk hearings—often times jointly as in the recent New Jersey hearing with Mutual.**
- **Action to protect your interests in consumer relations, legislation, and better milk prices.**
- **Full information at all times about the milk marketing situation.**

That is why the men and organizations listed here, urge you to add your voice and effort in the common interest. How?

1. **Join a local milk producers' cooperative.**
2. **Be sure your cooperative joins a qualified federation of cooperatives.**

Officers and Executive Committee:

J. A. Young, *President*
E. C. Strobeck, *Vice-president*
L. J. Stammer, *Secretary*
W. J. Storie, *Treasurer*
A. J. Ellsworth

of the:

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc.

Room 118, Onondaga Hotel Phone 2-3014 Syracuse 2, N. Y.

Cooperative Members of Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc.

- Adams Center Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Adams Center, N. Y.
- Adams Producers Coop., Inc. Adams, N. Y.
- Addison Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. Addison, N. Y.
- Amsterdam Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Amsterdam, N. Y.
- And-Well Producers Coop., Inc. Andover, N. Y.
- Bear Lake Coop. Milk Producers Assn. Bear Lake, Pa.
- Bennington Co. Coop. Creamery, Inc. Manchester Depot, Vt.
- Bovina Center Coop. Dairy, Inc. Bovina Center, N. Y.
- Brier Hill Milk Producers Coop., Inc. Brier Hill, N. Y.
- Burke Milk Producers Coop., Inc. Burke, N. Y.
- Campbell Milk Producers Coop., Inc. Campbell, N. Y.
- Canajoharie Coop. Milk Producers, Inc. Canajoharie, N. Y.
- Coop. Dairymen of Cannonsville, N.Y., Inc. Cannonsville, N. Y.
- Canoe Camp Coop. Milk Prod. As., Inc. Mansfield, Pa.
- Chateaugay Milk Producers Coop., Inc. Chateaugay, N. Y.
- Chautauqua Maid Milk Producers Coop., Inc. Mayville, N. Y.
- Circleville Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Circleville, N. Y.
- Dairymen's League Coop. Assn., Inc. New York City.
- DeKalb Producers Cooperative, Inc. DeKalb, N. Y.
- East Freetown Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. East Freetown, N. Y.
- Ellenburg Milk Producers Coop., Inc. Ellenburg, N. Y.
- Fair Haven Milk Producers, Inc. Fair Haven, Vt.
- Fort Edward Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Fort Edward, N. Y.
- Galeton Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Galeton, Pa.
- Gouverneur Coop. Dairymen, Inc. Gouverneur, N. Y.
- Gracie Dairy Coop. Assn., Cortland, N. Y.
- Harford Milk Producers Coop., Inc. Harford, N. Y.
- Inter-State Milk Producers Coop., Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.
- Keuka Milk Producers Coop. Assn., Inc. Prattsburg, N. Y.
- Konhokton Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. Cohocton, N. Y.
- Leon Milk Producers Coop., Inc. Leon, N. Y.
- Liberty Val. Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Liberty, Pa.
- Lisbon Producers Coop. Inc. Lisbon, N. Y.
- Malone Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Malone, N. Y.
- Mettowee Val. Coop. Milk Prod., Inc. W. Pawlet, Vt.
- Middlebury Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Middlebury, Pa.
- Middlebury Salisbury Dairy Coop., Inc. Middlebury, Vt.
- Montgomery Eastern Dairy Coop., Inc. Fort Hunter, N. Y.
- Montgomery Producers Coop., Inc. Montgomery, N. Y.
- Mount Joy Farmers Coop. Assn. Mount Joy, Pa.
- Nicholson Coop. Milk Producers, Inc. Nicholson, Pa.
- No. Country Producers Coop. Assn. Canton, N. Y.
- Ogdensburg Coop. Milk Producers, Inc. Ogdensburg, N. Y.
- Osceola Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. Osceola, Pa.
- Oswegatchie Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Henvelton, N. Y.
- Otselic Val. Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. Cincinnatus, N. Y.
- Owasco Val. Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Groton, N. Y.
- Pierrepont Manor Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Ellisburg, N. Y.
- Pitcher Farmers' Cooperative, Inc. Ellisburg, N. Y.
- Portville Milk Producers, Inc. Portville, N. Y.
- Poland Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. Poland, N. Y.
- Preble Milk Coop. Assn., Inc. Preble, N. Y.
- Roseville Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Roseville, Pa.
- Rutland County Coop. Creamery, Inc. Middletown Springs, Vt.
- Sherburne Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Sherburne, N. Y.
- Slate Hill Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Slate Hill, N. Y.
- Smyrna Union Cooperative, Inc. Smyrna, N. Y.
- South Montrose Dairy Coop., Inc. South Montrose, Pa.
- Steamburg Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Steamburg, N. Y.
- Sugar Grove Coop. Milk Prod. Sugar Grove, Pa.
- Towanda Val. Coop. Creamery, Inc. West Franklin, Pa.
- Watertown Milk Producers Coop., Inc. Watertown, N. Y.
- West Burlington Coop. Milk Prod., Inc. West Burlington, Pa.
- Westfield Coop. Milk Producers, Inc. Westfield, Pa.
- West Leyden Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. West Leyden, N. Y.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

SEPTEMBER 3, 1955

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

IN THIS ISSUE

PAGE

N.Y.A.B.C. Champs 8

Machines For Potatoes 10

Strike Threatens Farmers 12

Kitchen Contest 26

ATOMIC POWER and AUTOMATION *Will Change Your Life*

By E. R. Eastman

IF YOU THINK the changes that have come about in your time are marvelous, you are quite right; if you think those changes are not going to continue, you are quite wrong. What you may not realize is that now we are on the verge, in fact we are well started into a new era that will make the changes of the past 25-50 years seem like nothing at all. And, believe me, those changes will be so revolutionary that they will vitally affect your life and mine.

This new revolution—for revolution is just what it is—will come to pass through the application of the power of the atom plus automation. You'd better get used to the word "automation," for you will hear much about it in the near future.

In 1850, only a little over a hundred years ago, it took 80% of the total population of the United States to raise the food and fibre for themselves and feed the other 20%. Today the situation is more than reversed, for only 13½% of our people live on farms.

Few of us realize the tremendous social and economic revolution that has taken place in the memory of living men. For hundreds of years there was little change in farm or factory work methods. On the farms the work was almost entirely done by hand, with the help of the slow-moving oxen and the little faster-stepping horses. Then, bingo, came gasoline and electricity, with all the accompanying equipment—and lo and behold! marvelous changes, brought to pass by mechanization and science. Now comes automation.

What is the difference between mechanization and automation?

When the farmer substituted a mowing machine to cut his grass in place of a scythe, that was mechanization. Incidentally, that machine did the work of several men with scythes faster and better, and released many men for other jobs.

When a machine is almost completely automatic, that is automation, like the new silage unloader that will deliver exactly the amount of silage you want in the cart at the time you want it there.

The thermostat which controls your furnace or heating plant is a good common example of automation. If the heat goes up the thermostat goes into action and turns off the furnace—and vice versa. Writing in "This Week," published by the New York Herald Tribune, John Diebold says:

"Automation means machines that can adjust to changing conditions of production, correct their own mistakes, inspect the product they create, and even replace their own worn parts. Incredible? It's here already. At the Ford Motor Co.'s Cleveland plant, rough engine blocks enter an assembly line and go through 530 automatic operations, emerging 14.6 minutes later as finished engines."

There are automatic elevators which urge you to hurry, if you are too slow. "If you hold the door," says Mr. Diebold, "you are admonished to let it go; if you step aboard and wait for something to happen, you are reminded: 'Press the button, please'."

Automatic calculating machines are now common in every business office, saving the labor of several clerks and being far more reliable. In the State Department of Education at Albany, which has the responsibility of constantly dealing with thousands of names, I have seen automatic machines do tricks in handling, printing and classifying names that you would not believe possible unless you saw them with your own eyes.

The big AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST printing *(Continued on Page 14)*

History's Lesson



WHEN primitive man, observing a rolling stone, seized upon an idea and perfected the first crude wheel, he started civilization really rolling. But he caused some consternation, too.

Others of our ancient ancestors who had been getting things from here to there by laboriously carrying them by hand, envisaged a wheeled contraption that would "throw men out of work."

We know, of course, that it didn't—and that the primordial wheel made jobs instead of destroying them.

So it is today, as we progress further into the age of "automation"—the automatic operation of productive machinery. The fear of "workerless factories," being spread in some quarters, is entirely and historically groundless.

We can have wonderful and more efficient machines—and jobs in increasing numbers at the same time. The history of industry says we can—and the practice of industry says we will!

—National Association of Manufacturers

"We'll keep your Home Fires burning"

NOTHING is more annoying on a cold, sharp morning than "No Heat!" especially with children, or someone ill, in the house.

So, in order to give you comfortable heat, dependable heat—whenever you want it—G.L.F. Fuel Oil Service provides several important features.

1 **DEPENDABLE DELIVERY**—the big red G.L.F. truck gets through regardless of the weather. This bears out the slogan of the G.L.F. Petroleum Service: 'DEPENDABLE—Come Hail or High Water.'

2 **DOUBLE FILTERED**—to insure clean, even-burning fuel with no clogging. Every drop of G.L.F. fuel oil is filtered *twice* before it reaches your tank . . . once at the terminal, again as it's loaded on the truck.

3 **TWO PUMP SYSTEM**—to prevent gasoline from mixing with fuel oil and causing an explosion. Every G.L.F. truck is equipped with separate meters, lines and pumps for gasoline and fuel oil . . . for your protection.

4 **RUST PREVENTIVE**—a special compound is added on the first delivery to prevent your tank from rusting through on the inside. This helps to keep fuel lines from becoming clogged with loose scales of rust.

G.L.F. also provides a budget plan whereby your fuel oil costs are divided into even monthly payments, between now and May 1, 1956. This convenient plan helps to ease the strain of mid-winter heating bills.

To have G.L.F. Fuel Oil Service started right away—call your nearest G.L.F. Petroleum Service or Service Agency . . . or hail the red G.L.F. Petroleum truck as it goes by your place.



Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



YOUR FRIENDLY SERVICE MAN
will visit your home every two weeks to check the amount of fuel oil in your tank. He'll make sure your tank is ALWAYS filled.

CALL YOUR NEAREST G.L.F. PETROLEUM PLANT

NEW YORK

Allegany Co.
Hinsdale, N. Y.

Catskill
Grand Gorge, N. Y.

Cayuga
Auburn, N. Y.

Chautauqua
Mayville, N. Y.

Chenango
Sherburne, N. Y.

Clinton Co.
Plattsburg, N. Y.

Cohocton Valley
Campbell, N. Y.

Columbia
Stottville, N. Y.

Conewango Valley
Conewango Valley, N. Y.

Cortland Co.
Cortland, N. Y.

Delaware
Walton, N. Y.

Dutchess
Verbank, N. Y.

East Island
Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.

Franklin Co.
Malone, N. Y.

Franklin-Ellenburg Branch
Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

Genesee
Batavia, N. Y.

Helderberg
Guilderland Center, N. Y.

Hudson Valley
Newburgh, N. Y.

Jefferson
Watertown, N. Y.

Lake Erie
East Aurora, N. Y.

Lewis Co.
Lyons Falls, N. Y.

Livingston
Hemlock, N. Y.

Mohawk Valley
Utica, N. Y.

Monroe
Pittsford, N. Y.

Montgomery Co.
Fort Plain, N. Y.

Niagara Co.
Lockport, N. Y.

Northern
Norwood, N. Y.

Ocean
Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

Oneida Co.
Waterville, N. Y.

Onondaga
Minoa, N. Y.

Ontario
Sodus, N. Y.

Orange Co.
Middletown, N. Y.

Otsego
Colliersville, N. Y.

Rensselaer
Sand Lake, N. Y.

Sacandaga
West Charlton, N. Y.

St. Lawrence
Heuvelton, N. Y.

St. Lawrence-Gouverneur Branch
Gouverneur, N. Y.

Salmon River
Pulaski, N. Y.

Schoharie
Cobleskill, N. Y.

Seneca
Geneva, N. Y.

Silver Lake
Perry, N. Y.

South Chenango
Greene, N. Y.

Steuben
Arkport, N. Y.

Sullivan Co.
Liberty, N. Y.

Tioga
Vestal, N. Y.

Tompkins
Ithaca, N. Y.

Ulster Co.
Milton, N. Y.

Washington Co.
Greenwich, N. Y.

Yates Co.
Dundee, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY

Central Jersey
Hightstown, N. J.

Eastern Jersey
Freehold, N. J.

Gloucester
Clarksboro, N. J.

Hunterdon
Flemington, N. J.

North Jersey
Newton, N. J.

South Jersey
Bridgeton, N. J.

Warren Co.
Washington, N. J.

Burlington Supply Co.
Mt. Holly, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford
Towanda, Pa.

Crawford Co.
Meadville, Pa.

Erie Co.
Edinboro, Pa.

Farmers
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Lackawanna
Dupont, Pa.

Lycoming
Hughesville, Pa.

Penn-Tioga
Mansfield, Pa.

Wayne
Honesdale, Pa.

West-Penn
Corry, Pa.

You Can Always Depend on

G.L.F. Fuel Oil

We Hear From Our Oldest Readers

A FRIEND FOR OVER 70 YEARS

(First Prize Letter)

I CANNOT say exactly how many years I have been a reader of The Old Reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I began reading it a few years before I reached my 21st birthday which was on December 23rd, 1887, and have continued reading it ever since which I know would make it 70 years or more.

I have continued as a reader because of the many helps I have received from its columns. I am sure I have saved money by reading the "Service Bureau" page.—*C. J. Snyder, Milford, N. Y.*

DAD STARTED IN 1852

I AM 82 years young and have read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST long as I can remember. My father took the paper as long ago as 1852, and I have taken it since 1892. Those years it had twice as many leaves as now, and came each week. Once a year we would get a large one—a review of the year. I am not farming now, left the farm four years ago, but have the paper just the same, and expect to have it long as I live. As for accidents in past years on the farm I had many, and was in the hospital many times, always trusted to God and came out on top. My wife and I now live in a small village, have a large vegetable garden, many flowers, and a large lawn. This keeps us in good young spirit and health. — *Arthur J. Tooke, Munnsville, New York.*

"THE BEST"

WE HAVE a bound volume of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST printed in 1869. My father, my husband, and now my son, who lives with me, have had the paper every year since I was born in Feb. 1870, but do not know when I actually began to read it.

My family have always considered it the best farm paper published. It gives the most help in a plain way. It does not publish fake ads nor alcoholic drinks.—*Mrs. A. F. Wood, Reading, Vt.*

"READ" THE PICTURES

MY AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST came today and I was reading it and see where you would like to know who is the oldest reader. I may not be the oldest but I am nearly 86 yrs. old. My father took the paper as long ago as I can remember, and I used to look at the pictures before I was old enough to read. I have farmed it all my life till I retired a few years ago but I cannot give up my farm papers just the same, I take several others besides, but I always go for the AGRICULTURIST as soon as it comes. I will not be without it as long as I live and can read. The articles are so easy to understand, and I look forward to each issue. Wishing you the best of success.

—*Fred Benedict, Perry, N. Y.*

OVER 60 YEARS

I DO not know what year in the eighties father was a subscriber, but in 1891 or 92 I began on my own and continued to the present day.

Your Broad Highway is tops. It brings back old memories.

Have always admired you for stating the facts and giving us good sound reading.—*W. B. Sherman, Melrose, N.Y.*

IT HAS GROWN

I HAVE been a reader of your valued paper for 61 years, or since 1894.

It was a very good paper at that time and has grown better through the years.

We have taken other farm publications but the A.A. has always been my favorite.

I like it because of the variety of subjects with which its pages are filled and because of the clear manner in which they are written.

But most of all I like the honest straightforward way it is explained so that all who read may understand its meaning.

—*Mrs. Will Van Duyne, Dansville, N.Y.*

KNEW A GOOD THING

THE fact that I know a good thing when I see it has proven true in my subscribing for the "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST." I count it a friend in every time of need. Its moral and practical ideas in my case, and no doubt in many more cases, have been a blessing and an incentive to greater effort, better living and more profit to many of its readers.

For 61 yrs. I have lived on the farm we call home. I have taken the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST so many of those years that I cannot recall the date of my first subscribing for it, and it hasn't been out of our home since the first issue came.

—*W. H. Moore, Frewsburg, N. Y*

A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE



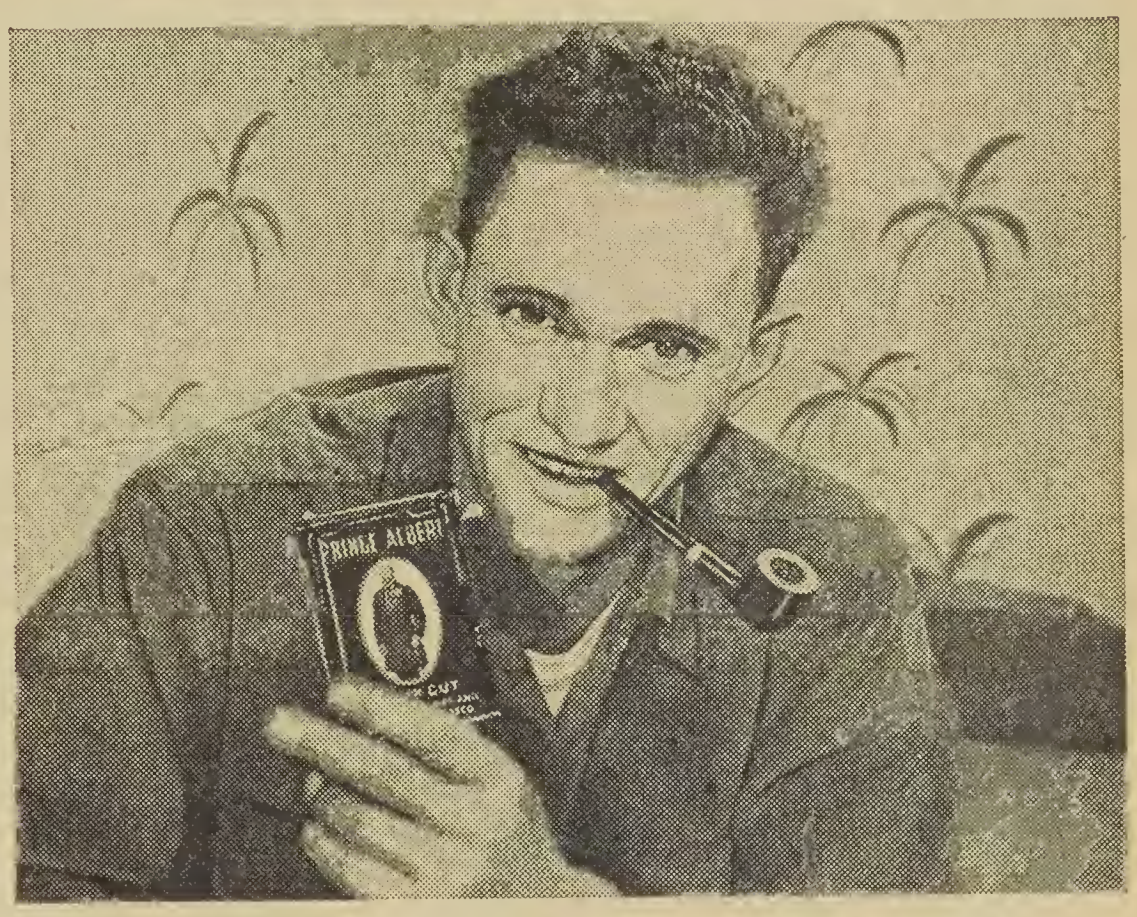
Harold Riehlman of Homer, N. Y. is a firm believer in long lived cows as one way to keep the cost of production down, and thereby meet the price-cost squeeze. Mr. Riehlman is shown here holding EDA ORMSBY KORNDYKE, a purebred Holstein that was 20 years old on August 4, 1955. This cow, which is perhaps one of the oldest living cows in the Northeast has produced for Mr. Riehlman 15 living calves and 208,080 lbs. of milk and 7,333 lbs. of butterfat. Left to right: Mr. Riehlman; son Kermit Riehlman; Chester Smith, DHIA Supervisor; Martin Leonard, AB Technician.

NATURE

in her own sure way

put the flavor in

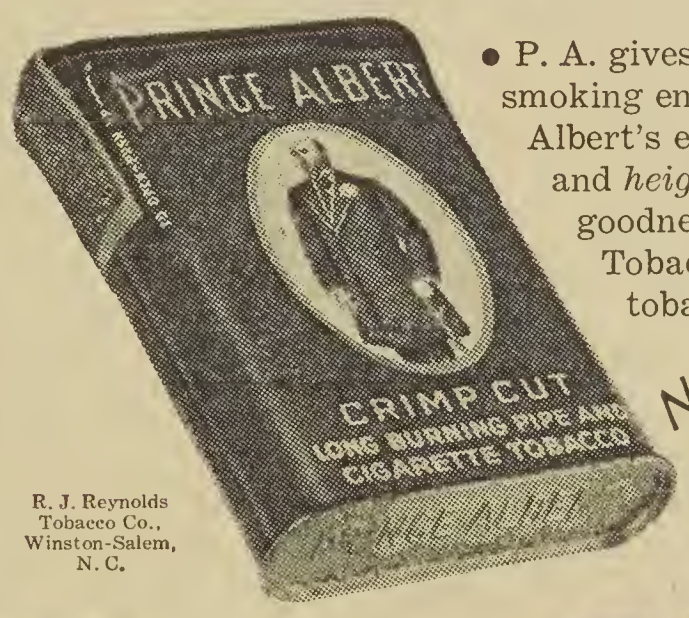
P.A.



Electrical Engineer lights nothing but P. A.!

"I light up lots of things on my job, but when it comes to my *pipe,* I never light up anything but cool, comfortable Prince Albert. You can't beat P. A.'s natural tobacco flavor!"

W. Earl Thomas, **ELECTRICAL ENGINEER**



- P. A. gives cool, long-burning smoking enjoyment! And Prince Albert's exclusive process *holds* and *heightens* the mellow-ripe goodness of fine tobacco. Tobacco as Nature *meant* tobacco to be!

Naturally mild and tasty

SO COOL SMOKING!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Prince Albert

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

WE ARE SORRY

IT IS hard to see bountiful crops destroyed. It is harder still to see buildings and other property that have taken a lifetime of toiling and saving to accumulate washed away in a few minutes. It is almost unbearable to have someone near and dear to us in good health and spirits one day and gone forever the next because of a gigantic catastrophe in nature like the awful floods that recently devastated many parts of the Northeast.

To all those who have suffered these grievous losses, we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST extend deepest sympathy.

CONGRATULATIONS!

THE DIRECTORS of the New York-New England Apple Institute have voted unanimously to raise the member deduction per bushel of apples from two to three cents. This will give the Institute well over $100,000 which will be judiciously spent in radio, television and newspaper advertising.

There is an excellent crop of high quality apples in prospect. With no dependence on government, this fine, successful organization is going right ahead using its own resources to put the northeastern apple crop of its members on the market at good prices.

MAY THEY THINK THE SAME OF US

AT THE funeral of Gerald Hewitt Smith, President of Street and Smith Publications, the Very Reverend John B. Coburn, Dean of Trinity Cathedral in Newark, New Jersey, offered the following prayer:

"Loyal to the traditions of his heritage, he carried responsibilities with integrity, wisdom and faithfulness. Impatient only with cant and hypocrisy, he was long-suffering and of great goodness to those with whom he labored. Their problems were his, their sufferings he made his own, and their care his only concern. A multitude were blessed with his friendship, counsel and encouragement along the way, because it was his life he shared with them, willing to spend and be spent.

"There was no guile in him . . . only a spirit of utter simplicity within, a humility of heart, a quiet humor that never failed him and always helped us."

I have never read a more beautiful eulogy. How fine it would be if the same could be said in truth of all of us.

FERTILIZER CARRYOVER

WHEN SOWING commercial fertilizer, every farmer has wondered how much is used directly by the crop, how much is lost through leaching, and how much is carried over for the following year's crop. There can be no completely accurate answer to this question, of course, because weather and soil conditions vary. But the Iowa State College agronomists have been studying this important question and have come up with some answers.

The carryover from nitrogen averages 25%—more in a dry year; less on sandy soil. Therefore, nitrogen on oats following corn where a heavy application of nitrogen has been used can be materially reduced.

Corn, a heavy feeder, makes good use of nitrogen carryover, for its deep roots get nitrogen which has leached down. Corn will also use nitrogen from the corn stalks grown the year before.

The carryover from potash is good. One application will last at least two years.

The Iowa agronomists say that on the average phosphorus will have a 40% carryover.

A PLAN TO ELIMINATE BOARDERS

DAIRYMEN of Erie County, Pennsylvania, have a good idea. According to the Pennsylvania Farmer, they have formed the Northwestern Pennsylvania Dairy-Beef Association, and hope to make hamburgers out of the poorest cow in every herd in the county.

A sale of cows for beef was held July 18. Others will be held from time to time. The plan is worthy of careful consideration by dairymen and leaders in every dairy county. While the dairy situation in general looks some better, it never will be good enough in the foreseeable future so that a poor cow will pay. She adds to the expense and to the surplus.

If you have not already done so, from a price standpoint now is a much better time to sell cows for beef than later in the fall. There would be no surplus and milk prices would be much higher if we could just get rid of the cows that most dairymen are keeping at a loss.

HOW DO YOU STAND PAIN?

WHAT A DIFFERENCE there is in the way different people endure pain! Too many complain grievously about every little pinprick, ache, or pain, and by their very complaining make the hurt worse. On the other hand, a large number of brave souls seldom mention any physical ailment.

Both extremes are bad, for when we have something really serious those who love us have a right to know, and we should consult a doctor before it is too late.

FOR LESS OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE IN THE MILK BUSINESS

ONE OF THE minor ways of making it easier for the dairy farmer is to have less official interference with the milk production and marketing business. For example, there is complaint from dairymen who are using pen or loose stabling that this method has never been really approved by the health authorities, and that milk inspectors frequently heckle producers who are using it. This is in spite of the fact that so far as we know, the milk produced with pen stabling is just as clean and good as that produced by any other method.

Under the present regulations, in New York State it is very difficult indeed for a dairyman or a new milk dealer to get a license. This reduces competition among dealers and is directly opposed to our free enterprise system. Why is it continued? Neither political party has done anything about it.

Both dairymen and milk dealers have asked New York City officials to do away with the requirement that milk containers be dated. Because of this regulation, it is impractical to operate milk vending machines in New York City, because the milk has to be sold on the date stamped on the container. This makes it necessary for the companies to service refrigerated milk vending machines every day and remove the containers not sold. There has been no action on the part of officialdom to remove this requirement.

POLITICAL "GABBLEMENT"

FROM NOW until the presidential election a year from this fall the American public must listen to the "gabblement" of politicians, both Republican and Democrat, hungry for votes. I am sure that if politicians realized how sick and tired most of us get of the constant clatter among opposing candidates who completely disagree, or seem to, on basic facts, they would tone down their remarks.

Many of us interested in the welfare of farm people particularly resent politicians kicking agriculture around with statements so opposed that the public is left completely confused as to what the real truths are. For example, there is the subject of flexible vs. rigid price supports of certain basic farm commodities. Time and again I have seen statements of how the flexible supports were responsible for lowering farm prices. Such statements are absurd, because the flexible supports have not been in effect long enough to make any difference.

Another subject that is beginning to be kicked around is the plight of the small farmer. If anybody is interested in the welfare of the small farmer, we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are, for they make up almost all of our circulation. If the small farmer cannot make out, then we won't for very long. But any help that can be given should be based on common sense, not on some sensational appeal that politicians think will help them gain the farm vote.

A politician from the Central West suggested recently that it might be necessary to take good land out of production. That's the same kind of a scheme as Henry Wallace's idea of plowing under little pigs.

It is earnestly suggested that in the noisy political times ahead of us for the next year you continue, as you always have, to do your own thinking, based on your own good common sense. It is easy enough to promise "If you will just elect me to office I'll raise your prices." How many times have such political campaign promises been made good?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE GREAT Northern Goat, a little publication put out by the Great Northern Railway, tells this one:

Having noticed that his Scottish guide went bareheaded in all sorts of weather, a London sportsman made him a gift of a fur cap, the kind that has the heavy ear flaps for extra warmth.

On his next visit to the hunting lodge, in the middle of winter in the Highlands, he asked the old Scot how he liked the cap.

"I hae not wore it since the accident," was the gloomy reply.

"What accident?" queried his benefactor.

"Jock MacLeod offered to buy me a drink," sighed the guide, "and I didna hear him."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152. No. 17. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: In June, U. S. dairy cow numbers were 1.6% below the same date last year. In New York State numbers were 1% above last year. U. S. milk production in July was up 1%. New York State milk production was up 2%, **but fluid milk consumption in the Metropolitan New York market was up 6%.**

The July uniform price for the Metropolitan market was $3.85 compared to $3.47 for June and $3.71 for July last year. August uniform price is estimated at $4.18, last year $4.09, and for September $4.43, last year $4.29.

At the same time the New York Crop Reporting Service quotes the average price paid for dairy feed on July 15 was $3.75 per cwt. compared to $3.90 a year ago. The volume of butter owned by the government is down 50% from last year and dairy products purchased by government in July were 36% below a year ago.

CROP CONDITIONS: Total farm production for 1955 (crops plus animals) may set a new record. U. S. meat production in January-July 1955 was 7% above last year.

U. S. **WHEAT** crop estimate is up 6% from July 1st, but is still below last year. The increase in the estimate was 50 million bushels. New York State's crop of 10 million bushels is about the same as last year.

U. S. **CORN** estimate of 3.5 billion bushels is 17% higher than last year and one half billion bushels above the previous record. During July the estimate jumped 28 million bushels.

U. S. **OAT** crop will beat the record. It is 8% above last year with New York State crop up 7%. **SOY BEAN** crop is estimated at 420 million bushels, 23% above last year which was a record. The U. S. **POTATO** estimate was down 1.6 million bushels from July estimate, too little to have much affect on the market. In 29 late potato states, the estimate was reduced two million bushels. Total U. S. crop is put at 398,715,000 bushels compared to last year's crop of 356,031,000 bushels. Most of the decline compared to a month ago comes because of dry weather in eastern states, but the New England estimate was 3% above July. In upstate New York the estimate of 10,920,000 bushels is 11% below last year. On Long Island, the estimate of 20,250,000 bushels is 5% above last year.

New York's upstate domestic **CABBAGE** crop is forecast as 20% below last year on 6% fewer acres and the Danish crop is expected to be about half of last year's production on 11% fewer acres.

The U. S. **DRY BEAN** crop is estimated at 18.8 million bags, slightly below last year, but 8% above average. The New York crop is forecast at 1,168,000 bags, last year 1,396,000.

FARM PLAN: Those who oppose high, rigid government price supports and the inevitable controls they bring, are often asked, "Well, what do you suggest?" The editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are included in that list and we do have a program. Here it is:

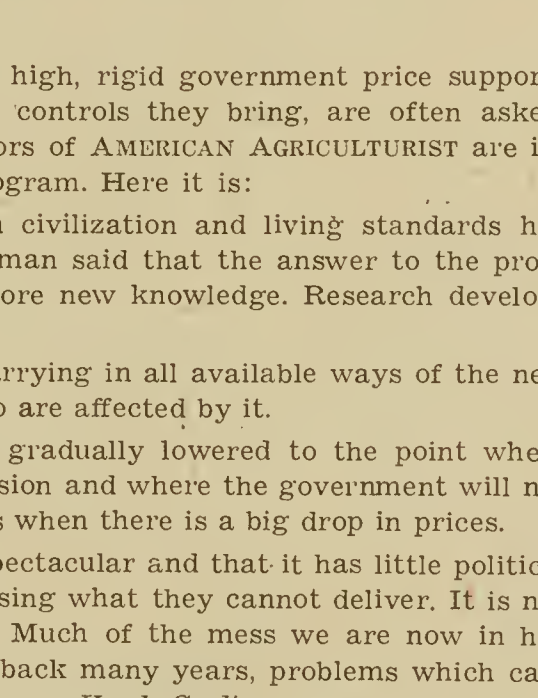
1. **Research.** Most of the progress in civilization and living standards has come from new knowledge. Some wise man said that the answer to the problems which new knowledge brings is more new knowledge. Research develops that knowledge.

2. **Extension.** By that we mean the carrying in all available ways of the new knowledge to farm people and to all who are affected by it.

3. **Flexible Supports.** Supports to be gradually lowered to the point where they will be an insurance against depression and where the government will not buy farm products except during periods when there is a big drop in prices.

We realize that this program is not spectacular and that it has little political appeal to those who win votes by promising what they cannot deliver. It is not spectacular, but we believe it is sound! Much of the mess we are now in has come because of unwise policies dating back many years, problems which cannot be cured immediately by any program.—*Hugh Cosline*

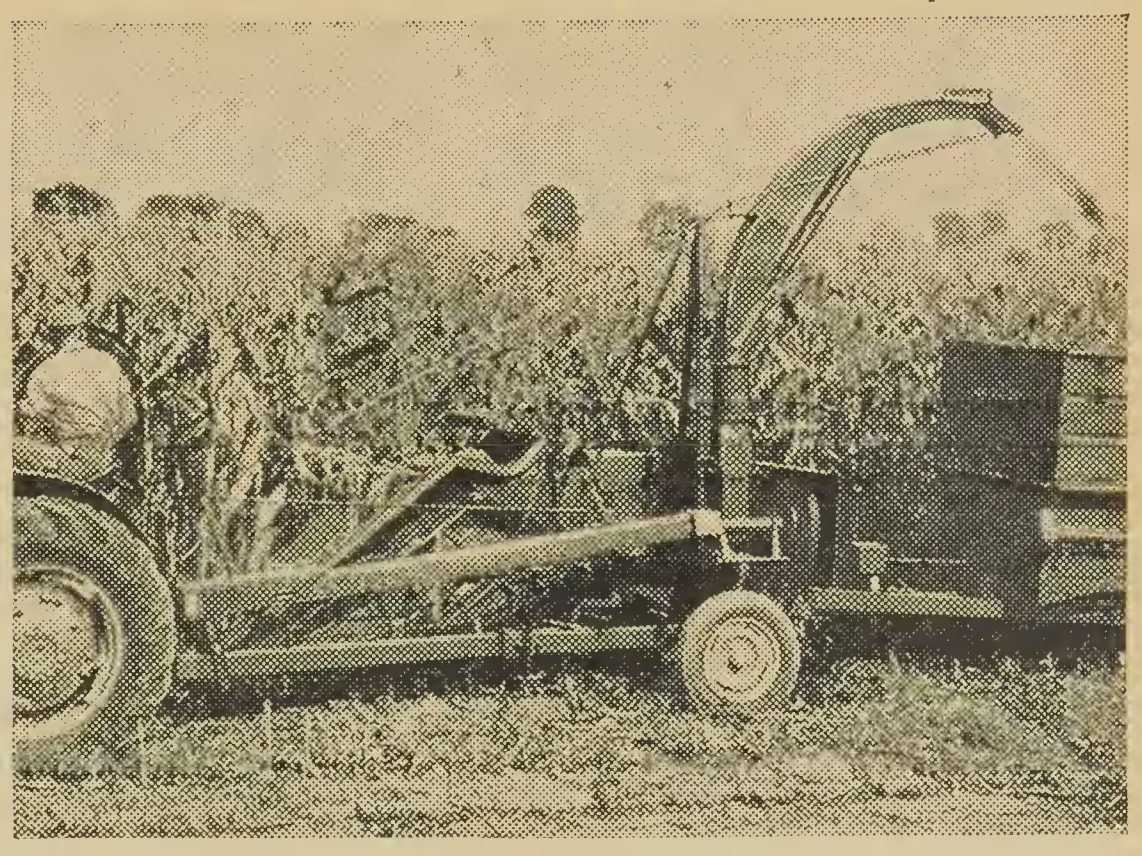
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



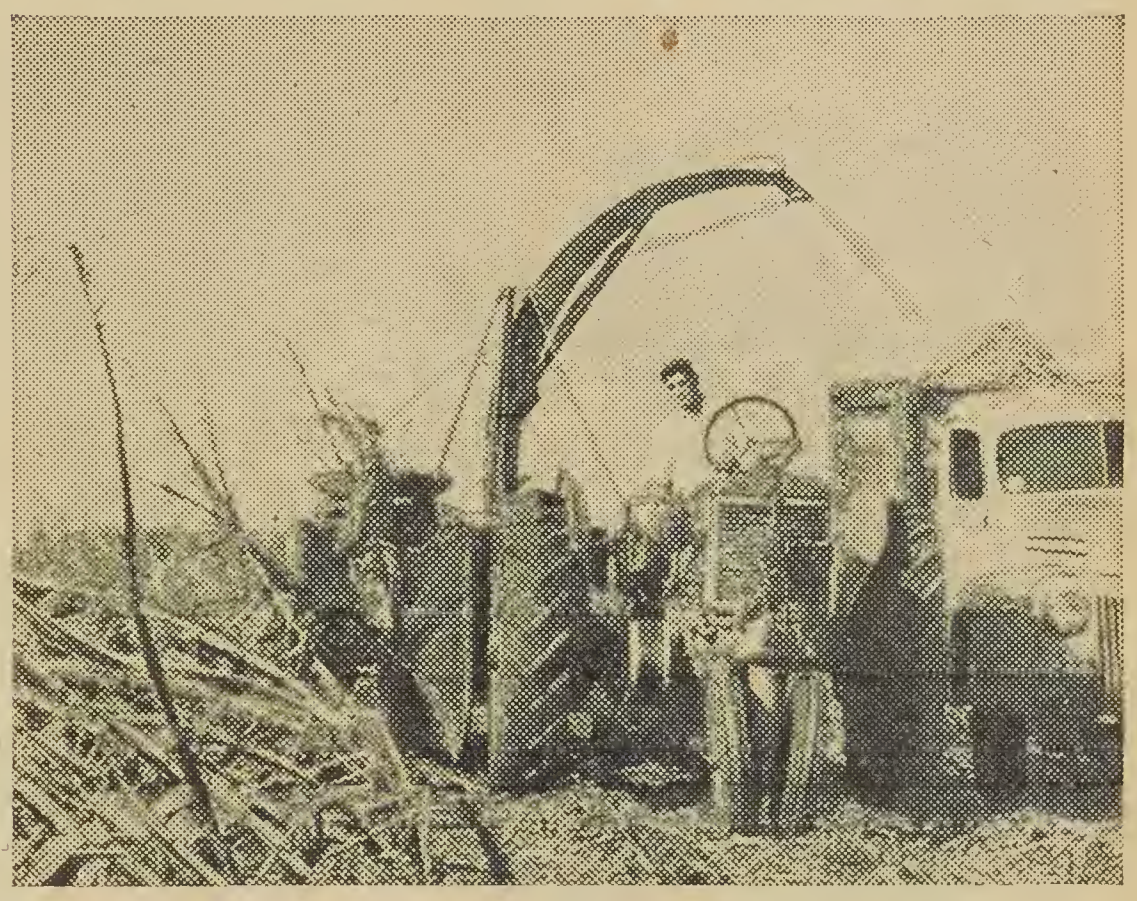
MY HEALTH of late has been so bad I asked the doctor what I had. He checked me o'er from head to toe, then looked amazed and said, "You know, I thought it quite improbable, if not well-nigh impossible; though I'd have bet it couldn't be, an ulcer's what you've got, by gee." He gave me pills to ease the pain and told me not to fuss or strain; he said I'd have to get more rest and not eat things I like the best; and then, at my request, he wrote his diagnosis in a note to show Mirandy Jane that I had not concocted up a lie.

My ailment is both bad and good, it don't upset me like it should. Of course I don't like being sick, and if I ain't cured pretty quick so I can get back onto steak and fried potatoes, pie and cake, the skimpy stuff that I must eat will probably leave me weak and beat. However, it is quite a break to see Mirandy jarred awake; at last, to her immense surprise, she's being forced to realize that hard work isn't all just sweat and that it's possible to get as many serious aches and pains when all your toil is with your brains.

See the New Holland exhibit at the N. Y. State Fair-Sept. 3rd-9th.



12 feet high...
or knocked flat by a hurricane



—New Holland's corn head gets it all!

There's no need for special down-corn attachments because New Holland's corn head with exclusive fender design and longer snouts sweeps up row crops in *any* condition . . . as much as 24 tons an hour.

Few choppers offer the many features of the New Holland. Use of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 knives, exclusive Flo-Trac Feed, adjustable axles and quick change of length of cut from ¼" to 4¼"—one of the widest ranges of cut on any chopper—all these and many other features are yours on the New Holland. Machines costing hundreds of dollars more can't touch it in performance and ease of operation.

See this top-quality, yet low-cost harvester at your New Holland dealer's showroom today.

FREE! For your copy of a 16-page booklet on different types of silos plus a catalog on New Holland harvesters, write: New Holland Machine Company, 1109 Elm Street, New Holland, Pennsylvania.

NEW HOLLAND
"First in Grassland Farming"

New Holland, Pa. • Minneapolis • Des Moines • Kansas City • Columbus
Charlotte • Lockport • Denver • Nashville • Syracuse • Brantford, Ontario

Meeting the Cost-Price Squeeze On Three Madison Co., N. Y. Farms

By HUGH COSLINE

ON A sunny day in mid-June I rode with Russell Cary, County Agent of Madison County, New York, to visit three farmers. The chief question we asked each of the three men was "What changes have you made in your management to meet the cost-price squeeze?"

The first stop was at the farm of Dan Green of RD No. 2, Munnsville. In 1943 Dan started farming on 78 acres with 15 cows and continued with about that size until 1947. Since then, more land has been rented so that he now farms 137 acres and keeps 31 cows.

"How much help does it take to run this farm?" I asked.

"This is a one-man farm with perhaps two weeks of hired labor during the year" and with some help from the children." Dan replied, "Three are girls but their nine year old brother already helps to a very appreciable degree."



Dan Green (left) pauses to visit with County Agent Russell Cary. Dan is building panels to increase the height of the truck body for hauling field chopped grass silage.

The important thing to me is that Dan claims with conviction that he works no harder than he did on a smaller farm. More is accomplished because more equipment is used. A gutter cleaner has been installed. A field chopper puts up grass silage, chops dry hay and chops straw for bedding. The stalls and the cow barn are being enlarged to give cows more room to do a better job.

Dan meets the cost-price squeeze in two ways, by taking in more money and spending less. More money is taken in through better cows which, according to Dan, resulted largely from artificial breeding. His herd, when he started farming, averaged around 9,000 pounds of milk and now with double the number of cows, production has increased to a little better than 11,000 pounds of milk per cow per year.

"But perhaps the most progress in easing the squeeze," said Dan, "has been made by raising more feed on the farm. We are raising better quality roughage, both pasture and hay, and we grow more corn, oats and wheat."

The one thing Dan does not save money on is fertilizer. He says he uses at least three times as much fertilizer as he did when he started farming. Also, the land on the farm is used to better advantage. Open ditches have drained several fields that were once practically useless.

* * *

Walter Howard of Oneida started farming at the age of 13 when he, his brother, 15, and his mother ran the farm.

"However," said Walter, "I was interested in music and studied for years. I played in a symphony orchestra for 13 years, taught music and conducted orchestras and choirs. More recently I worked as a machinist with General Electric, but in 1947 I went back to farming."

Walter started on 51 acres with 10 cows, gradually building the herd up to 28 at which point the farm did not produce enough hay to feed them and some had to be purchased.

"When the cost-price squeeze got serious," said Walter, "I realized that something had to be done or I was going to get pushed to the wall."

What he did was to enlarge his operation. In addition to his original acreage he now farms 40 acres which are 4 miles away from the home farm, but which grow mostly crops. The herd has grown to 44 cows and he now has a field chopper to replace the much slower old buck rake.

This also is a one-man farm. Well, that is not strictly true because young David is a real help and is doing mighty well in 4-H Club work. The farm, incidentally, has been named "Walmardave", the first syllables of the names of Walter, his wife and David.

With the larger operation there were some changes in equipment. With the new chopper he bought a new rake and a blower and is planning to install a home-made gutter cleaner. The roughage on his farm is excellent. All the pastures are manured, limed and clipped and meadows have yielded as much as 4 tons of dry hay from two or three cuttings; sometimes the third cutting is grazed. In 1949, one field was seeded to Empire birdsfoot.

To sum up, here is a one-man farm that was enlarged by necessity but without causing more work. "In fact," Walter says, "My wife says she has it easier than she did on the smaller farm."

* * *

Next we visited the Durfee farm near Chittenango. This is a three-man farm, a partnership between Edson Durfee and his son Warner and they hire one man full time. Because of the size, the squeeze between outgo and income was not quite as severe as on the smaller farms, yet, in general, the same changes have been made. "For example," Warner commented, "more grain is grown on some rented land and we are giving more attention to better roughage and to higher production. Our normal corn acreage was 40 acres and now it will be jumped to 100, and oats from 8 acres to 40 acres. In past years, 95% of the feed for the cows and hens was bought, but we hope that from now on half the grain can be grown on the farm."

In addition to the dairy there are 4,000 hens on the place, the number having been increased from 500 back in 1940. The hens require very little time as they are fed with an automatic feeder and kept watered with an automatic waterer.

Other labor saving devices include the use of chemical weed killers, a gutter cleaner and the use of three milking machine units instead of two.

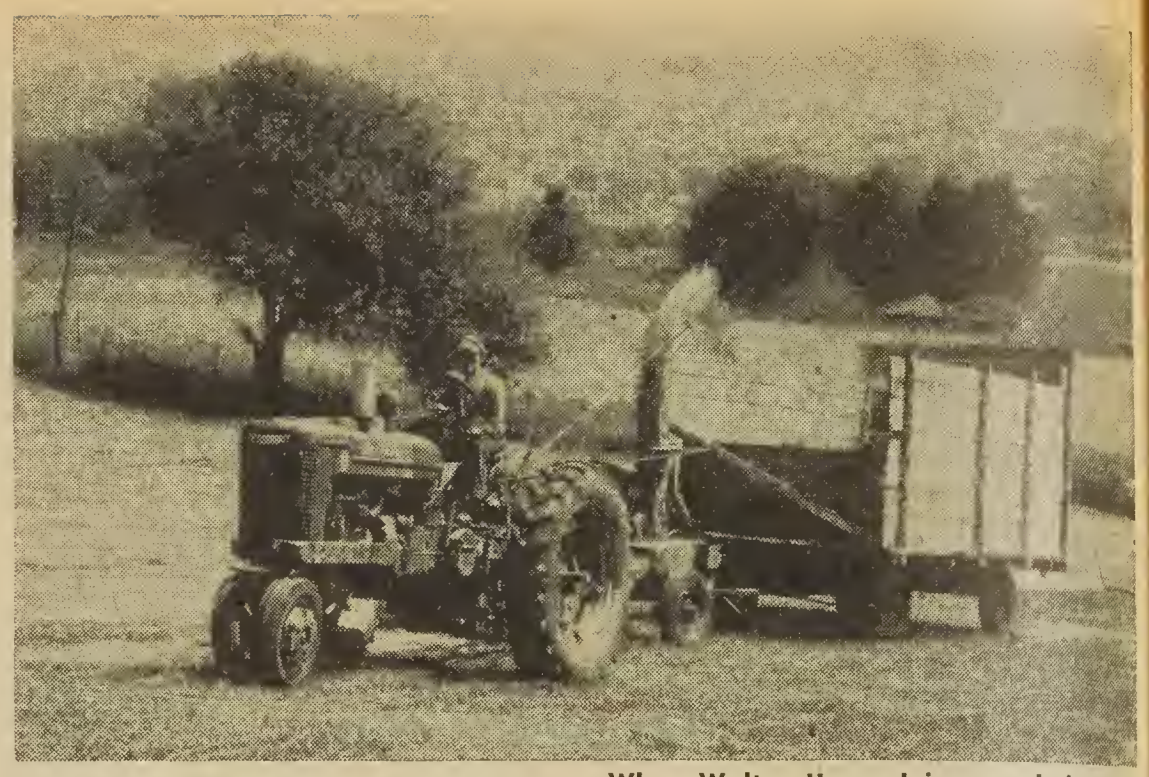
As a result of all the planning, more business is done with the same labor. In 1949 there were full time men taking care of 30 cows and 2,000 hens while now three men handle a total of 60 head, 40 of which are milkers, take care of 4,000 hens and raise a much larger acreage of field crops.

Visiting those three farms again emphasized that changes are taking place in farming. We may not like all of these changes, but are powerless to stop them. Particularly in the cases of the two smaller farms, the owners are living evidence that it's still possible for a man to start farming in a small way and then grow as the need arises.

So far as individual farmers are concerned, the ones who are complaining least about the cost-price squeeze are those that recognize the situation and figure out ways of meeting them. They testify also that merely "Working harder" is not the answer. "Working less and thinking more" is a better prescription.



The Durfees, Edson and his son Warner, put up hay with a field baler.



When Walter Howard increased the size of his farm, he replaced his buck rake with a field chopper.

The holy passion of a friendship is of so sweet and steady and loyal and enduring a nature that it will last thru a whole lifetime, if not asked to lend money.—Mark Twain.

— A. A. —

THINKING ABOUT A ROADSIDE STAND? —HERE ARE TIPS

"ROADSIDE markets are one of the best ways of selling farm products," according to Robert L. Bull, marketing agent for the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Delaware.

Mr. Bull says the heavy traffic over state highways offers excellent opportunities for direct sales of farm fruits and vegetables—especially during the summer months.

The marketing agent made this statement in response to questions from farmers who are thinking of selling their products at roadside stands. He offers some suggestions for a successful roadside market:

1. Select a good location on a well traveled road, preferably on the right side going into town. The market should be visible for some distance in both directions. Adequate parking space is essential.
2. The stand must be neatly constructed and attractively painted if it is to suggest that your products are of good quality and carefully handled. Light colors give the impression of cleanliness.
3. Equipment to make the produce easily visible is important. Racks and tables can be constructed inexpensively at home.
4. Adequate displays and a variety of fresh, high quality products will bring your customers back again.
5. Attractive signs telling what is available should be placed so that motorists have time to decide to stop.

Blueprint plans of roadside market buildings, and additional information on the successful selling practices are available from county agents or your State College of Agriculture.

Say Good-bye to Down-Shifting

10 SPEEDS FORWARD— 2 REVERSE



every few minutes...

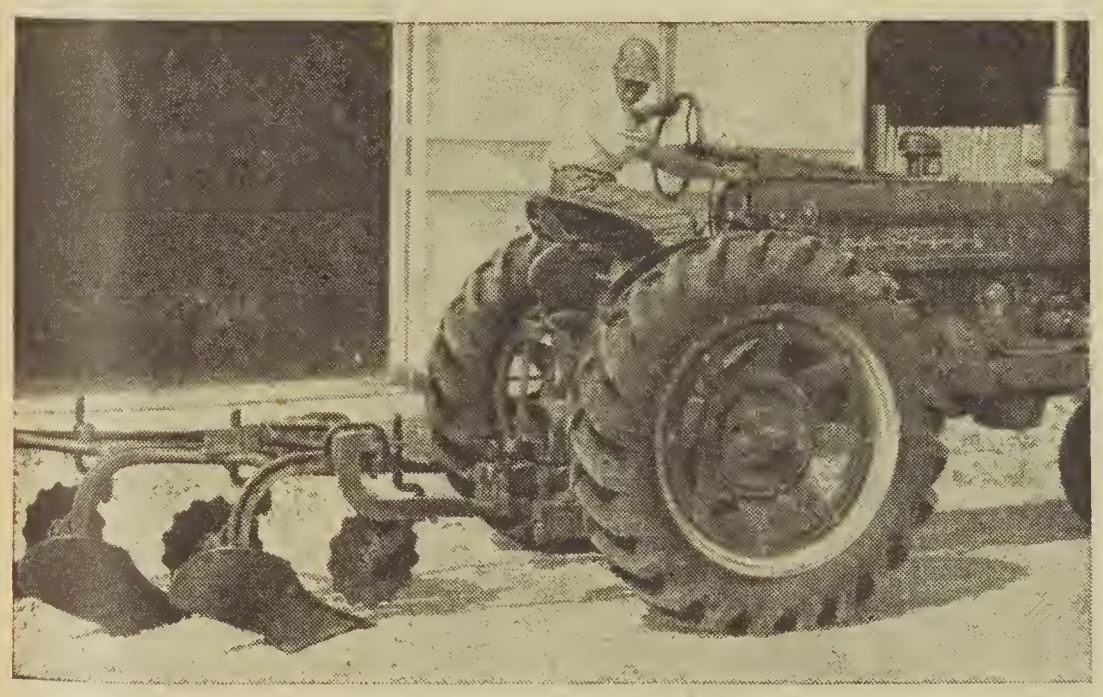
Torque Amplifier saved 565 shifts or slow-downs in 167 hours of Farmall plowing . . . *one every 17½ minutes!* That's the tally of an ag college study. Try TA! See how much time it can save for you.



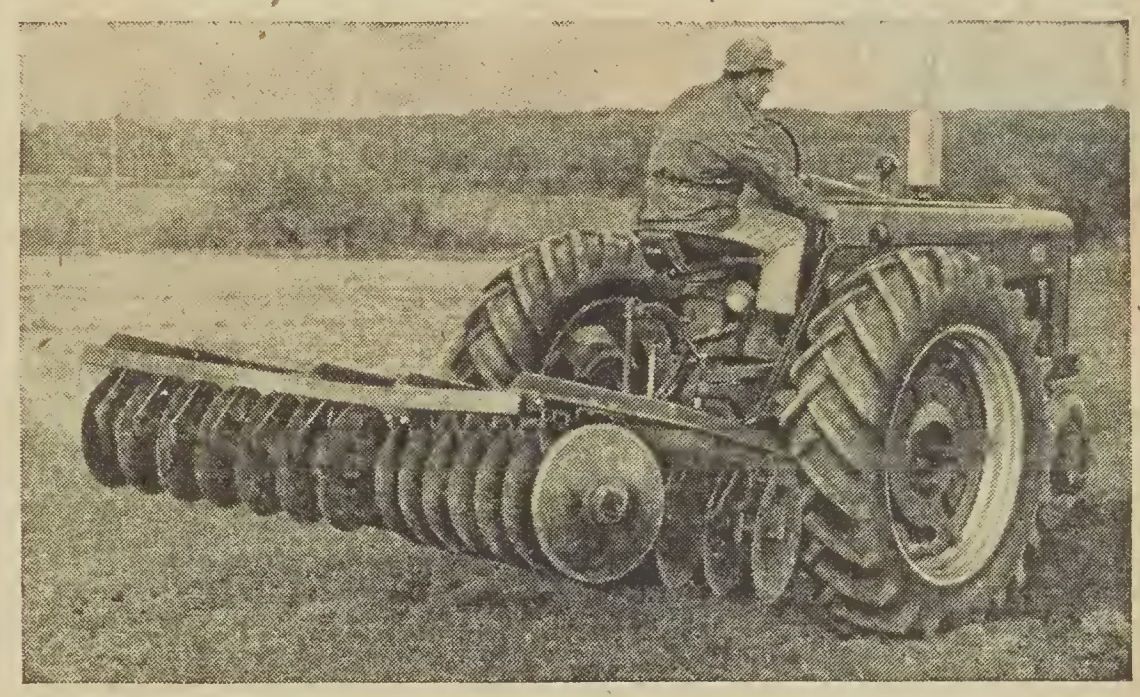
Keep going with TORQUE AMPLIFIER on a McCormick®

FARMALL® 300 or 400 tractor

Just pull the Torque Amplifier lever! Feel that power surge of up to 45%. See why you can forget constant, aggravating down-shifting . . . step up plowing as much as 10 to 15% daily! You gain rounds, save fuel with two speeds in each gear—10 forward and 2 reverse! Change speed *instantly* to match power to the load —use TA *all day long* when needed. With Torque Amplifier and *completely* independent pto you can change tractor speed *on-the-go* while keeping pto speed constant! This ends the need in most cases for auxiliary engines on harvest equipment used with these powerful 3 and 4-plow Farmall tractors.



Farmall Fast Hitch lets you Back . . . CLICK! . . . and Go to hitch or switch implements seconds-fast. You save your back . . . speed your farming . . . do top-quality work. Low-cost implements like this Fast-Hitch plow are interchangeable on Farmall 300 and 400 tractors.



Farmall Hydra-Touch operates up to three double-acting hydraulic cylinders—one at a time or all together. It gives you the most useful hydraulic implement control in the big tractor field. "Live" hydraulic power lifts this Fast-Hitch disk for turns and transport.

Ask your IH dealer to demonstrate exclusive Torque Amplifier on McCormick Farmall and International 300 and 400 Series tractors! Try Fast-Hitch, Hydra-Touch, and other Farmall Firsts. Let your Farmall pay for itself in use under the liberal IH Income Purchase Plan of Buying.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers —General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois.



Send for FREE Catalog

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept. AA-9, Chicago 80, Illinois

Send catalog describing the money-making Farmall I've checked below:

☐ Farmall 400 (4-plow) ☐ Farmall 300 (3-Plow) ☐ Farmall 200 (2-plow)
☐ Farmall 100 (1-2 plow) ☐ Farmall Cub (1-plow)

Name_____ ☐ Student

Address_____

Post Office_____ State_____

I farm_____ acres. Principal crops_____

My IH dealer is_____



Grand Champions at the NYABC SHOW

BELOW are the pictures of the breed champions at the recent annual meeting and show of the New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative. Competition was keen with 425 animals of all ages entered in the show. All were daughters of NYABC sires. A report of the annual meeting appeared on page 27 of the last issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Smithome Chemco Marie, the winner of the Holstein Grand Championship. She was shown by Chemung Farms, Chemung, N. Y. and is being held by Dave Monell.

The animal has a record of 15,473 pounds of milk and 570 pounds of fat. In addition to grand champion and winner in her class, she also won the production class for cows under five years.



Feura Noble June, Guernsey Grand Champion, is being held by her owner Daniel H. Heller of Feura Bush, N. Y. This cow has a record of 10,570 pounds of milk and 507 pounds of fat. She is also senior champion and the winner of the Guernsey production class for cows born after July 1, 1950.



Sparkle of Porterdale, Ayrshire Grand Champion. She is being held by her owner Glenn C. Porter of Watertown, N. Y. Her best record is 13,395 pounds of milk and 557 pounds of fat. She is also senior champion and winner of the Ayrshire production class for cows born before July 1, 1950.



Foxtract's Linda, Grand Champion Brown Swiss cow, held by her owner Charles E. Fox of Clyde, N. Y. She has a record of 7,890 pounds of milk and 366 pounds of fat. She was also senior champion at the show.



Lulu's Smilax Beau Bopeep, Grand Champion Jersey. She is held by her owner John Van Apeldoorn of Webster, N. Y. She is a two year old heifer and therefore has no production record.

don't SHIVER and SHAKE this winter

Discover the miracle of

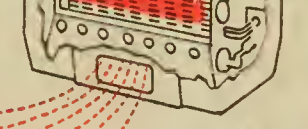
"TRAVELING HEAT"



REVOLUTIONARY! PATENTED!

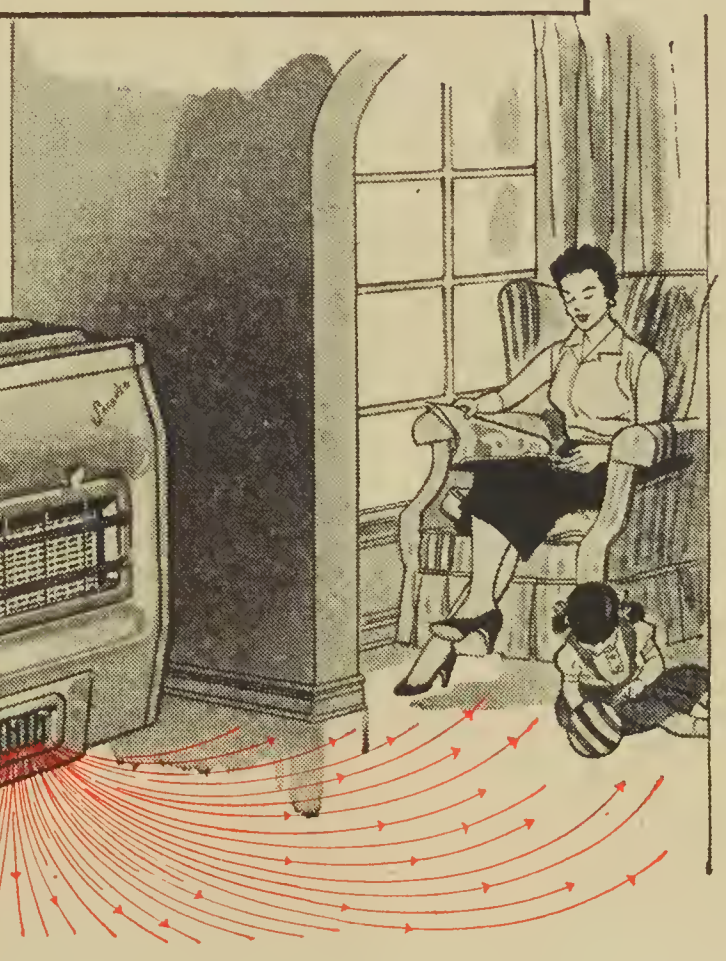
Siegler Heaters

- Give you patented Heat Tubes that use the hottest heat instead of losing it up the chimney!
- Give you the patented, built-in blower system that forces heat down to the floor! "Travels" heat to every room instead of wasting it on the ceiling.



ORDINARY HEATERS

Let your heat rise . . . waste most of it on your ceilings . . . lose a lot of it up your chimney! You pay for heat you never get to use!



Enjoy Warm Floors!

Heat "travels" to every room without costly furnace pipes or registers to install!

If your rooms and floors are so cold, you shiver and shake all winter—you'll say Siegler's new "Traveling Heat" *is* a miracle—a miracle of comfort! You'll never again have to worry about the children playing on cold, drafty floors—because the new Siegler Gas Heater gives you warm floors! You'll never again have to live in 1 or 2 rooms all winter—because the new Siegler actually "travels" warm, even heat to every room in your home.

In every way, Siegler is the finest Gas Home Heater you can buy. It heats like magic—even with the gas turned off! Saves up to half the fuel! Gives you up to twice the heat! Its heavy, cast iron construction gives constant, even heat and lasts a lifetime. The finish is porcelain fused to the metal—not just baked on paint! It won't discolor or flake off! And the Siegler is so silent—only the warmth you enjoy tells you it's running!

No other home heater offers the comfort, safety and health for your family you get with a Siegler. See a Siegler Gas Home Heater today! The Siegler Corp., Centralia, Illinois.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

SEE **Siegler**

PATENTED AUTOMATIC

GAS HOME HEATERS

"with the Patented Heat Tubes"

WOODHOUSE BANNER WOODHOUSE BANNER

Why plow?

Here's what plowing is doing to our farms:

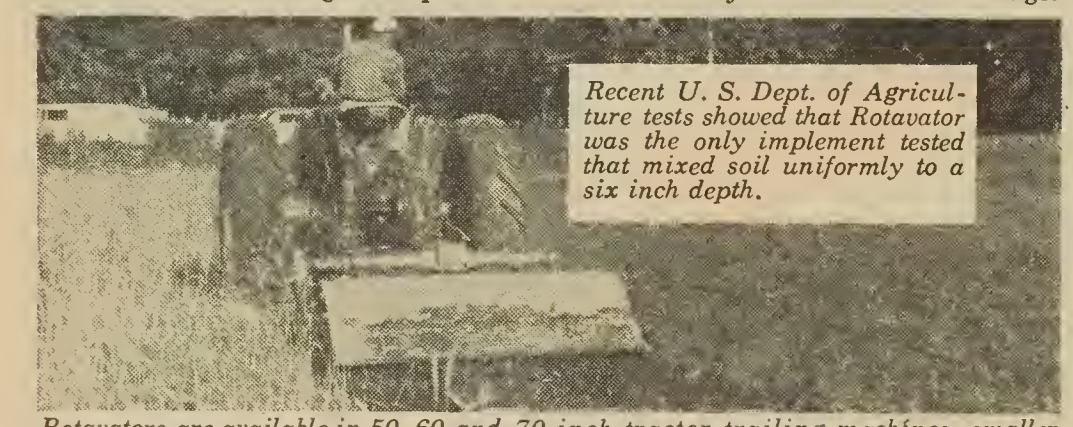
1. *Hardens and compacts soil*
2. *Prevents soil from soaking up water*
3. *Causes water to stand in flat fields*
4. *Causes water run-off and gulleys on slopes*
5. *Leaves soil bare to blow*
6. *Deeply buries organic matter*

With plowing these problems are getting worse but until recently it was the only tillage method known.

What tilling should do. Farmers plow, disc, and harrow to do two things: (1) prepare a seed bed to give crops a fast start ahead of weeds, (2) mix organic matter within the soil to improve its condition for future crops. Conventional tilling falls down in *both* jobs—creates problems listed above, too!

Rotavation improves soil as plowing never can. Rotary tillage combines plowing, discing and harrowing into *one* operation and does it much better.

Rotavation creates loose, crumbly soil—permits air to get to plant roots. Rotavated soil quickly soaks up moisture, holds snow, resists erosion from water and wind. Rotavation can never cause "hard pan" because it *loosens* the soil. And Rotavation will mix more organic matter more evenly into the soil than any other method of tillage.



Recent U. S. Dept. of Agriculture tests showed that Rotavator was the only implement tested that mixed soil uniformly to a six inch depth.

Rotavators are available in 50, 60 and 70 inch tractor-trailing machines, smaller tractor-mounted types, nursery and garden walking types. Write today.

ROTAVATOR

Howard Rotavator Company, Inc.
1600 Davis Street
Arlington Heights, Illinois

See Us at the New York State Fair
J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY EXHIBIT

Seven National Awards for Service to Agriculture



Ed Slusarczyk interviews former Governor Dewey. Farmers of Central and Northern New York know that WIBX's Ed Slusarczyk will keep them abreast of *ALL* the latest agricultural information concerning economics, legislation, management, research, organizational events and other items of rural interest.

Ed goes to the "summit" with the WIBX mike: Recent guests have included President Eisenhower, Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Benson, Governor Harriman, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture Carey, Dean Myers of Cornell, members of House & Senate Agricultural committees, farm organization leaders, county agents and many working farmers.

KEEP WELL INFORMED AND ENTERTAINED

Tune in to the MOST LISTENED TO FARM RADIO programs in the *HEART* of the New York Milkshed's highest producing Counties! 5-7 a. m. Monday through Saturday. . WIBX "FARM AND HOME SHOW" broadcast direct from the WIBX Regional Market studios. 4-5 p. m. Monday through Friday . Ed Slusarczyk's "TOWN AND COUNTRY SHOW" 12:45 p. m. Saturday. . . . "THE AGRICULTURAL DIGEST".

The Voice of the Mohawk Valley

WIBX .... Dial 950 .... UTICA

National Representatives: **The Walker Representation Co., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago. Walter Biddick Co., California. Horace N. Stovin Co., Canada.**



Improvements in machines have made harvesting with potato combines a practical reality in many areas and have reduced labor requirements and labor costs.

MECHANIZING *the Production of Potatoes*

By EVERETT MARKWARDT
Cornell Extension Agricultural Engineer

NEW YORK State potato growers are turning to mechanization as a substitute for labor and to increase production per farm worker and lower cost of production. Recent developments and improvements in some types of equipment have made this possible to a large extent. Mechanization of operations have not only reduced the man labor requirements per acre but has also made possible prompt timing of important jobs, such as planting, spraying, and harvesting.

All costs of production have gone up since the end of World War II, but labor costs have increased more rapidly than other costs. Many growers have found it increasingly difficult to get satisfactory farm labor. Yet the change over to more mechanized operations has been rather slow because of a number of reasons.

A Large Investment

The investment and equipment for harvesting machines has been rather high and many growers have been reluctant to rely on machines until they were more certain of the results. They didn't want to risk losing their labor crew if harvesters didn't work out, they were afraid of increased damage due to cuts and bruises and they were afraid of mechanical failures delaying their harvest too much. Also, many areas in the state were not suited to mechanization because of stones and steep hillsides. Improvements in machines have made harvesting with potato combines a practical reality in many areas and have reduced labor requirements and labor costs.

A survey made last year on Long Island and upstate New York compared machine harvesting with hand picking methods. The lower costs indicated for mechanized harvesting should indicate that potato combines will soon become common in New York State also.

The survey conducted by Dr. L. H. Davis, in the Department of Agricultural Economics, compared cost of harvesting potatoes with commercial combines and by hand on Long Island and with commercial harvesters up-state, and the results were rather startling. The average costs per acre of potatoes harvested using the **hand picking** method on Long Island, was $54.77. The average cost with **machine picking** on Long Island was $31.86.

In terms of cost per bushel, **this was a saving of 4.6 cents per bushel for machine harvesting.** In other words, on Long Island, using machine harvesting, the reduction in the cost of labor, bags and baskets, more than compensated for the increase in machinery cost.

In general, the costs for machine harvesting up-state were greater than those on the Island. This is due to the fact that potatoes were hauled a greater distance and many of the machines were of smaller capacity and potatoes were bagged instead of handled in bulk trucks. This increased labor costs in hauling and handling and resulted in a total cost per bushel of 11.3 cents.

The investment in mechanical potato harvesting equipment was high. The average investment for Long Island growers was over $5,000. The average annual costs of owning and operating this equipment amounted to $1,603. Long Island growers using hand picking methods had an average total investment of only $628 or a yearly equipment cost of only $251. However, the saving in labor costs more than compensated for the increased machinery costs.

It has been my observation in watching mechanical harvesters with bulk trucks, both in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and in New York State, that there is a reduction in the quantity of damaged potatoes when compared with hand picking methods. It does, however, take an experienced crew and an experienced supervisor to operate these machines if favorable results are to be obtained.

Another advantage cited by the farmers for the machine method of harvesting was that no potatoes were left in the field at the end of the day. Also, many growers indicated that they were now able to harvest their potatoes with only a regular labor force and they no longer had the difficulties of obtaining and supervising a large crew of workers. Growers included in the survey indicated that to do this with a crew would require 30 pickers.

Another factor in favor of harvesters is that women can be hired to work on the machines. This, of course, makes it easier for many growers to get help.

Another grower indicated, too, that it was difficult to hire help to load bags of potatoes. Therefore, in the past, he and his regular help had to do this back-breaking work. Now this is eliminated with mechanical harvesters and bulk trucks which unload without any lifting.

In deciding whether or not to use mechanical harvesters from the cost standpoint, one should keep in mind that he is essentially substituting machinery costs for labor. Professor Davis did a little pencil pushing and came up with some interesting figures. He based his costs upon what was found in the study on Long Island farms and made some assumptions that are more likely to be high rather than low. His calculations showed that if a grower had 30 acres and he averaged more than 435 bushels to the acre, he would have

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

a total yield of 13,050 bushels. Applying the average investment and costs in harvesting equipment, he found that the total harvesting cost would be the same as that found on 8 average Long Island farms where hand picking was used. This would mean that mechanical harvesters are in the realm of practicability for a good many more farmers than most people had imagined.

Picking Up Stones

Stone pickers have also created a lot of interest among potato growers in recent years. With the developments in mechanized equipment it has become even more important to remove stones from the fields. In many cases the removal of a relatively few tons per acre could make mechanical harvesting practical.

There are several different types of stone pickers. I think they can be basically divided into two broad categories. Those that remove the stones from essentially the surface of the land, and those that remove it from

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Science is a first-rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber, if he has commonsense on the ground floor.—Oliver Wendell Holmes

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

several inches of depth, or possibly you might say from the plow layer. With most any of the stone pickers, the soil must be well cultivated and free from trash to work very satisfactorily.

Some growers have made their own pickers using potato diggers and mounting a cross conveyor back of the apron. Work was done on this type of equipment at the University of Maine and they have plans for building a cross-conveyor on the back of a potato digger. This seems to me to have a lot of merit. Their tests indicated that they could remove stones from about 5 acres per day which isn't too bad if the operation doesn't have to be done very often. I am sure that in many areas of New York state, the success of mechanized harvesters is going to depend upon the success of stone pickers in satisfactorily removing the stones.

New Spraying Method

Another recent development in potato equipment has been air blast and low-gallonage sprayers. Up until recently, practically all of the potatoes have been sprayed with high gallonage sprays putting on about 150 gallons or more to the acre. The use of low gallonage sprays has been successful on many crops and there has been considerable interest and work done to see if it might be practical on potatoes. By low-gallonage, I mean 25 to 50 gallons to the acre, which means cutting the amount of water per acre to about ⅓ or less.

In general, the results obtained with these kind of sprayers on potatoes have made us skeptical of their use. Analyses made of the plants indicated that complete coverage is not obtained, and therefore, there is a good chance one may run into trouble if and when they get another severe blight year. Since we have not had that in recent years, we are only prognosticating. Favorable results have been obtained in Maine. The greatest potentials seem to rest with the air-blast mist concentrate sprayer.

Work done jointly here at Cornell, between Agricultural Engineering, Entomology and Plant Pathology, has resulted in the development of the high concentrate row crop sprayers that may mean increased disease and insect control with 1/10th as much water than formerly used. Or, in other words, as little as 10 to 20 gallons per acre.

Air blast sprayers now on the market and sold by several manufacturers are not used too extensively as yet, but appear to have possibilities. The grower must be careful in using them, as there are a lot of things he has to learn and be careful about that he didn't have to with the "drench" method of application with high pressure and high volume. Several growers have used them and have been quite favorably impressed. It usually results in a faster job of spraying because there is less water to haul and, therefore, most of the time in the field can be spent in actual spraying rather than in filling the tank.

Experience Needed

Growers just starting with this equipment too often try to spray too wide a swath. We suggest that the width of the swath be kept about the same as with a large boom high-pressure rig or, in other words, 30 to 40 feet seems to be about as far as one may want to go. I think it is also advisable that a grower doesn't try to use too high a concentration. I would suggest that he even start at a dilute spray, certainly not much less than 50 to 75 gallons per acre. Proper nozzling, adjustment of the air deflectors, and the conditions under which one is spraying are a lot more important than with the old conventional equipment. I feel certain that air-blast sprayers are here to stay and are going to offer some advantages and increased efficiency. However, we still have to learn how to use them.

All in all, I think that we can expect to see more mechanization in potato growing. Machines will be substituted for man labor and efficiency will be increased. It certainly will make potato growing even a more specialized business and result in fewer growers than we have now. I can certainly see no reason why Long Island won't be mechanized to the extent that the growers are in the Red River Valley in a few years. Many of our up-to-date potato growing areas will be also.



Air blast sprayers greatly reduce the amount of water required.



PULL-TYPE



MOUNTED

New Idea Corn Pickers

clean working, speedy... completely reliable

You want a corn picker that is fast, handy, easy to operate—that requires no babying because of field conditions or weather—that misses very few ears, husks clean, delivers your crop to the wagon instead of leaving part of it in the field. A New Idea does just that. New Idea built the world's *first* practical tractor-powered corn picker. That know-how is reflected today in the exceptional performance and great reputation of New Idea corn pickers.

Pull-Type Models. The one-row pull-type picker shown above and a similarly operated two-row model, established the standards upon which are based the lasting fame of New Idea for cleaner picking, better husking and getting more corn out of a field than any other machine.

Two-Row Mounted Picker. Here's a machine equipped with a husking bed of greater capacity than any other mounted picker. Assures clean husking in even the heaviest yields, yet actually imposes less weight on the tractor than other two-row mounted pickers. The new concept in design makes this New Idea picker easier to mount and unmount on tractor, handier to operate in the field.

Time to Secure Facts. Let your New Idea dealer explain the many quality features of these reliable and efficient corn pickers. He'll be pleased to arrange a field demonstration. Or send for free literature.

NEW IDEA

FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY Division AVCO Distributing Corporation

Dept. 1584, Coldwater, Ohio

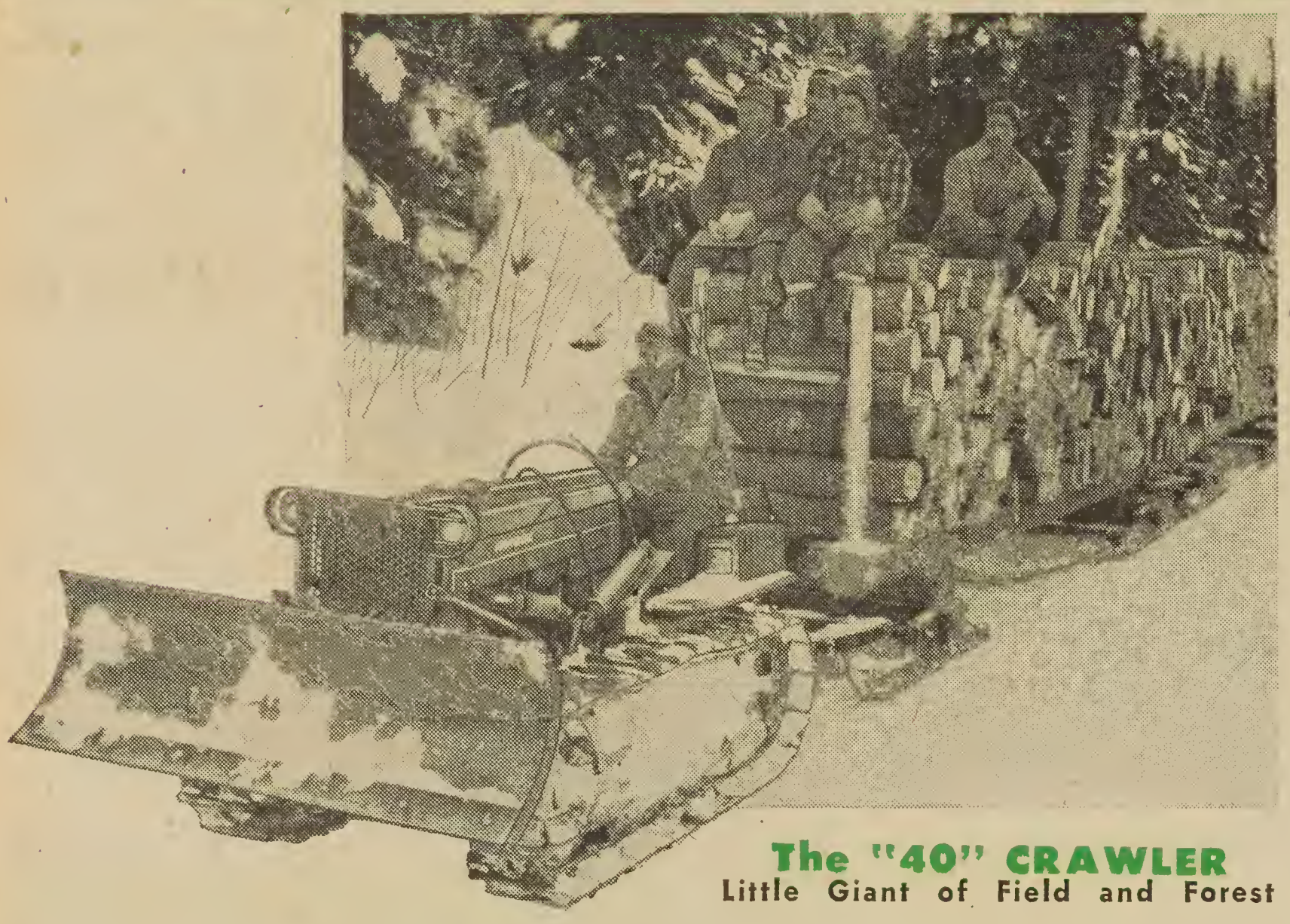
Please send free illustrated literature as checked.

☐ Wagon & Wagon Box
☐ One-Row Pull-Type Picker
☐ Two-Row Pull-Type Picker
☐ Elevators
☐ Stalk Shredder
☐ Mounted Picker

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

You *Just Naturally* Get *More* *in a* JOHN DEERE TRACTOR



The "40" CRAWLER
Little Giant of Field and Forest

NATURALLY? Yes, because down through the years, John Deere Tractors have always been known for their outstanding ability to get the job done at lowest costs.

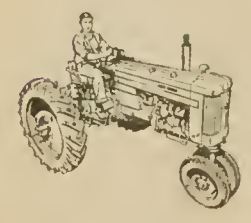
The dependable performance . . . the wide adaptability to all-around work . . . the never-say-die lugging power . . . and the outstanding quality of construction that farmers have always associated with John Deere are yours, in full measure, in the modern "40" Crawler Tractor, shown above, and its companion wheel-type models.

If you farm . . . if you do logging work . . . you'll want to get a first-hand working acquaintance with the "40" Crawler. Throughout the New England States this handy, low-cost crawler is achieving a popularity that has been accorded few tractors in the past. A true little giant of field and forest, it pulls three-bottom plows, 8-foot double-action disk harrows, and takes a full line of integral, hydraulically controlled tools, including 6-foot bulldozer, loader, winch, and many others.

Now is a good time to talk with your John Deere dealer. He is ready to talk terms on a new "40" Crawler, so you can put it to work earning for you this winter. Speak with "40" owners, too. They'll very likely tell you that the "40" Crawler is in a class by itself for lugging ability pound for pound, ease of handling and servicing, stability in rough going, and all-around economy.

Choose the "40" that's Right for You

TRICYCLE



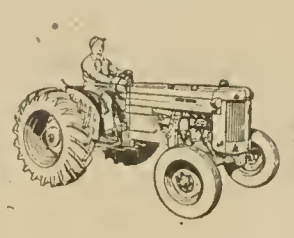
The two-row general-purpose tractor for all-around farm work. Dual front wheels, single front wheel, wide front axle interchangeable.

STANDARD



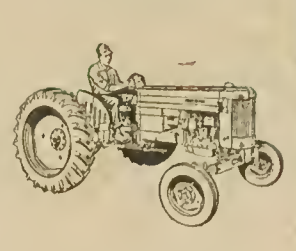
The two-plow general-purpose tractor for all tillage jobs, mowing, hauling, and one-row planting and cultivating.

UTILITY



A versatile, low-built tractor for field, grove, orchard, berry, and vineyard work. Very stable on hillside work.

TWO-ROW UTILITY



The low-built, wide-tread "40" that plants and cultivates two rows of corn, cotton, and other crops.

Ask your John Deere Dealer for a Demonstration

JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Send for FREE Literature

JOHN DEERE ● Moline, Ill. ● Dept. N-34
Please send free literature on:
☐ "40" Tricycle ☐ "40" Standard
☐ "40" Utility ☐ "40" Crawler
☐ "40" Two-Row Utility

*Name*_____
*R.R.*_____ *Box*_____
*Town*_____
*State*_____

Farmers' Rights Threatened By Union Activities

NORTHEASTERN farmers in several areas have been adding to their information about labor union activities from bitter experience. Those who might have figured that the only purpose of a labor union was to bargain with employers for better wages and working conditions have had a rude awakening.

On the eastern end of Long Island, a labor dispute tied up potato marketing for weeks and caused losses to farmers, estimated from one half million dollars up. Boiled down to essentials, the question here is whether or not a labor union can shut down a legitimate business where the employees of that business are not on strike and have not threatened to strike.

That's what happened on Long Island, because a labor union wanted to force workers at 16 potato grading houses to join the union whether they wanted to or not. For a complete report of what happened, read page 1 of the August 6th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Workers Wishes Ignored

In New Jersey the egg packing plant of the New Jersey Cooperative Association at Flemington has been picketed for several weeks. The object is to unionize the workers regardless of their wishes. Picketing has continued in spite of the fact that the 26 workers said that they do not wish to join the union. As a result 100 cases of eggs are being packed per week instead of the normal 1,800 cases.

Dairymen whose milk goes to the New York city area by tank truck, narrowly escaped serious financial loss. A strike of truck drivers was threatened for several weeks. Had the strike been pulled, many dairymen would have found their milk left right on their hands to be taken care of as best they could and, of course, at terrific loss.

Eventually the strike was settled with a wage increase to the drivers of 20c an hour. They originally asked for an increase of 56c and a 40-hour instead of a 45-hour week.

Employer Helpless

In Oswego County, New York, a Cooperative, P & C Family Foods, owned by a group of New York State Farm Organizations, has been picketed and has lost business through no fault of its own.

Briefly stated, the workers in the store decided to pull out of one union and join another, an action which the store management felt was their employees' business. But not so the union which the employees were leaving. They immediately picketed the store with placards marked "Unfair" and some intimidation and threats were reported. The store was caught in the middle and for some time the management was unable to stop the picketing, even though there was no strike and no threat of a strike.

On August 23rd the employees at the P & C store voted on which union they wanted to represent them and with one exception votes were cast to make the change as originally intended. Whether or not the union to which the workers originally belonged will accept the verdict remains to be seen.

Farmers Vulnerable

The events which we have briefly outlined, show how vulnerable farmers are to union labor activities, and especially when, as seems to be increasingly the case, those union activities ignore completely the welfare of farmers, and everyone concerned. The policy

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Farmers' Rights Threatened By Union Activities

(Continued from Opposite Page)

seems to be "Rule or Ruin" and with an implied attitude of "Do as we ask and you won't get hurt."

Farmers are vulnerable for several reasons.

First, their products are perishable and no farmer can turn a button and stop the growing process while labor unions tie up marketing activities and while government officials unwind endless rolls of red tape.

In the second place, farmers cannot pass on to consumers the added cost which union activities put on the production or marketing of farm products. It comes out of the price farmers get.

Farmers cannot operate under union regulations, but they are in danger of being controlled by them and to do that, it is not necessary to make every hired man a union member. If leaders succeed in unionizing every worker who handles farm products on the way to the consumer, farmers are within labor union power.

It does not take a fortune teller to see that since farmers are a small minority of less than 15% of the country's workers, it will be the consumers of food and not the producers who get the favors from labor organizations.

To a consumer, whether he be a union member or not, food always costs too much. There is no common interest between labor unions and farmers, yet this past winter saw the spectacle of a labor union leader attempting to speak for agriculture in Congress.

What to Do

The threat of unreasonable labor union activity has thrown its shadow across agriculture for several years, but with this summer's events, the shadow is growing darker and more dangerous. What can be done about it?

1. The first essential step is for farmers to unite against this threat. No longer can the upstate dairyman afford to look at the situation on Long Island as something which is no concern of his, and no longer can the Long Island potato growers view with unconcern the danger of a strike which leaves milk on a farmer's doorstep and cuts off the supply of New York City's millions.

2. Farmers can unite with other groups in stirring up public opinion. The aim should be to stiffen the backbones of legislators both in state capitols and in Washington to enforce the provisions now in the law and to change the law where necessary, so that it will be impossible for any labor union to shut down any business or to picket any business where there is absolutely no dispute with employees.

3. Insist that anti-trust laws be applied to labor unions.

Are Legislators Afraid?

Unfortunately, many legislators seem to be scared to death when it is suggested that labor unions should be made responsible for their actions and compelled to obey the law the same as other citizens. For example, some states have a "Right to Work" law which says that no worker in the state can be required to join a labor union to hold his job. That is reasonable, and a safeguard to liberty but attempts to get such a law passed in other states have met with defeat. Unions of course, fight such laws to the last ditch!

Tell your representatives in your state capitol and in Washington how you feel about this in no uncertain terms.

Make no mistake about it, the danger of unreasonable and illegal labor union activity to farmers is great. The surest way of meeting the threat is through public opinion which already is being aroused. In the old days, industry was in the saddle but abused its privileges and neglected its responsibilities and the people, through their legislative representatives, slapped them down and put them in their place. Now the situation is reversed with labor unions in the saddle. But they will be wise to heed the lessons of history or labor unions may get the same treatment that industry got.



YOU grow

- **healthy calves**
- **big, rugged heifers**
- **better replacements**

AT LESS COST

with DAWNWOOD FARMS

CAF-STAR

MAKE THIS TEST: Start one calf on whole milk and one or more calves on CAF-STAR. Note the difference in growth, the difference in cost—BOTH *in favor* of CAF-STAR.

Switch to this superior calf-starter now. CAF-STAR is available in 25-lb. bags or pails and in 100-lb. bags. It's easy to mix, easy to feed. If your dealer does not have CAF-STAR in stock, write us today.



BETTER THAN EVER! NOW CONTAINS AVS

rich in health-promoting vitamin, mineral and antibiotic feed supplements.

FREE! *New Calf Raising Program!*

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. A91
Amenia, N. Y.
Please send me your

☐ New Calf Raising Program
☐ Calf Weight Record Chart & Weigh-Tape

NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
DEALER'S NAME_____

★ BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ★

Our Navy chops ice to keep your milk fresh!





Crunching their way through winter ice, Niagara Mohawk's tugs keep water intakes clear at Niagara River hydro-electric stations . . . an important task that helps keep your supply of electric power steady and plentiful. Power from these and many other plants in a vast 21,000 square mile area helps Upstate farmers supply you with nature's most complete food—milk. Electricity helps feed and milk the cow, pasteurize, homogenize, fill and cap the bottles . . . electric refrigeration from barn to your table keeps milk fresh for days. Milk is a delicious, healthful drink in any season. Niagara Mokawk Power Corporation.

NIAGARA MOHAWK electricity is your biggest bargain!



HARDER SILOS HARDER

Before you buy any Silo get the facts about the HARDER CONCRETE STAVE SILO.

Write for complete descriptive literature. Harder Silo Co., Box A, Cobleskill, N. Y.

LIGHTNING RODS

SPECIAL PRICES & TERMS NOW

Why wait until lightning strikes? PROTECT NOW—SAVE NOW — Electra Lightning Rod Systems, properly installed, definitely prevent Lightning Loss.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY—Dept. EAA.
Other Departments: Automatic Fire Alarms and Extinguishers, Escapes, Steeple Jack Services—also vanes and markers.

127 N. LAKE AVE. ALBANY, N.Y. TEL. 4-4149

Electra Protection Company, Inc.
Openings for Dealers—Salesmen Now
Visit our Exhibit in the Machinery Building at the New York State Fair, September 3-10.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Atomic Power and Automation

(Continued from Page 1)

press which printed this copy that you are now reading, takes two huge rolls of blank paper at one end of the press and speeds it through whirling cylinders of type—one for each color. Then the press cuts the printed pages from the continuous roll, gathers them in proper sequence, staples them together, and delivers the folded, finished copy of the paper at the other end of the press—and counts the copies in the bargain. That's mechanization plus automation.

When your new car shifts of its own accord in starting or in going up a hill, that's automation. When you go away leaving a roast in the oven and come back to find that the stove has shut itself off and the roast is done, that also is automation. But, like human beings, automatic machines sometimes don't work. One of my friends came home from church to find that the stove had forgotten to obey orders and the roast was burned to a crisp.

An editorial from the Rochester *"Democrat & Chronicle"* tells what happens when automation gets out of control. "An automobile," says the editorial, "discarded by its original owner, brooded over its fate on a used car lot in Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Eventually it came to the point where suicide seemed the only way out, so it set itself on fire, blew its horn in farewell, started its engine, and moved off from the other cars on the lot. Stopping 25 feet away it burned to a junk heap before firemen could dowse its funeral pyre."

An automatic machine making bathing suits got the fabrics mixed wrong and the suits dissolved in water. Wow!

You old-timers remember how men used to dread washing days, because we had to turn the machine by hand. Before that women scrubbed the clothes on wash boards. How they would have appreciated a modern automatic washer. Push a button and presto the machine washes, rinses, and spins the clothes dry. Automatic dishwashers wash, scald and dry the dishes, relieving Pa from putting on the apron.

Automatic record players that shut themselves off at the end of the piece, and the alarm clock that turns on the radio, both are examples of automation. There is even a gadget to close your bedroom windows as soon as it is daylight!

It doesn't take much imagination, either, to know what automation plus the hydrogen bomb could do to our civilization if we humans are fools enough to start another world war. The missles guided automatically directly to the target are an example of the destructive possibilities of automation.

Rest assured that there will be more and more of these incredible new gadgets that almost think. They will have a profound effect upon your life and mine, whether we are dependent on city jobs or get our living from the farm. Temporarily the effects on us may be hard to take. Speaking of factory workers, the results could be, at least temporarily, very disastrous. In a way, labor unions have helped to increase mechanization and automation, for labor has been pricing itself out of the market. John L. Lewis' coal miners are a good example. When coal got beyond the financial reach of consumers, they turned to oil and gas, and thousands of miners were out of jobs. If oil and gas eventually become too costly, we will use electric or atomic heat, or find some way to develop and save the heat from the sun. Each change will throw men out of work temporarily.

Still further mechanization and automation could, and probably will, displace thousands of men in other business, like the automotive and steel industrics.

As I have pointed out, the substitution of machinery for man labor has already taken place on the farm. The farmer never has been overpaid for his produce. When hand labor became too costly, necessity forced him to substitute machinery. Unfortunately, low farm prices plus mechanics have resulted not only in the reduction of hired farm labor, but also in a tremendous reduction in the number of farm people. I say this is unfortunate because the most important product of the farm was not food or fibre. It was the millions of farm boys and girls, with their splendid background of habits of responsibility and character, who remained on the farms or went to the cities and became the backbone of industry and of America. That great American product, surplus boys and girls, farm reared, is growing less and less. It is good that this loss is partially offset by more and more people moving out from the cities to live in the country.

Nevertheless, I am optimistic about the **permanent** effects of mechanization and automation. Always when I get disturbed about what is happening in our modern life I remember my history. History has a sure habit of repeating itself. Time and again as one looks back across the years in history one can see that what seemed like calamity and what was bad temporarily, in the long run was good. I feel sure that will be true of mechanization and automation both on the farm and in the factory. When Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, it did the work of thousands of hand laborers. Eventually the cotton gin saved the South economically, and was a great contribution to all mankind.

Time and again new machines have taken the jobs of hundreds of men. Eventually, however, the increased production made more jobs than ever, made more things for people to buy, and increased prosperity all along the line.

I grew up on a farm where much of the labor was done by hand. I remember the oxen that my father had when I was a small boy. I have worked for years with horses, and in recent years with a tractor. So I speak from per-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

AREA DECIDED FOR POSSIBLE JERSEY MILK ORDER

AS THE result of a five-day milk meeting held in Trenton, New Jersey, from July 18 through July 22, a decision has been reached by the USDA. The meetings were to hear testimony relative to the area or areas in New Jersey to be considered under a Federal Milk Marketing Order.

The notice says that any hearings which may be held to consider new or revised Federal or joint Federal-State orders for handling milk in the New York-New Jersey area, should be limited to the territory within the boundaries of the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren.

On October 4th at Newark, N. J., another series of meetings will start. At these meetings, the type of marketing order to be considered will be discussed and after that, there will be formal hearings on a proposed Order. When an Order is issued by the Department of Agriculture, it will, of course, be put up to dairymen for vote and two thirds of the dairymen affected must favor it in order to have it become effective.

Are All-Pullet Flocks

The Most Profitable ?

By L. M. HURD

A FEW years ago a bulletin from Kentucky compared the value of all-hen flocks with all-pullet flocks. During a 5-year period Barred Plymouth Rock pullets averaged to lay 26 more eggs than the hens during the winter; and 68 more in annual production. White Leghorn pullets outlayed the hens in winter production by an average of 32 eggs and in annual production by an average of 58 eggs.

Mortality of the hens was greater than of the pullets. For the Barred Plymouth Rocks, it was 8.3 per cent and for the White Leghorns 2.2 per cent.

Fertility, hatch of total eggs and hatch of fertile ggs were higher for pullet eggs than for hen eggs. Chick livability was slightly higher for chicks hatched from pullet eggs than for those hatched from hen eggs.

There was practically no difference in winter or annual production of pullets hatched from pullet or hen's eggs.

Pullets Lay More Eggs

Much of the same differences in egg production appeared in the Connecticut Home Egg-laying Contest where the pullets exceeded the 5-year average annual production of the hens by 55 eggs. The birds in this contest were practically all heavy breeds.

The records from both of the above states show that the pullet flocks laid the most eggs. The same is true in New York State.

Even though the pullets have a higher annual production, will the value of their eggs exceed that of the hens when the larger number of small eggs they lay is considered?

C. D. Kearl gives part of the answer in Cornell Bulletin 864, 1950 "Commercial Poultry Farm Management in New York State." He says:

"The usual practice of New York poultrymen is to have either all pullets or a high proportion of pullets in their laying flocks. For this reason, it is difficult to find commercial flocks with enough hens to permit study of the relationship of pullet to non-pullet flocks. The farms with light breeds, such as Leghorns, were placed in three groups: less than 70 per cent pullets, 70-99 per cent pullets, and all pullets. More of the heavy-breed flocks were all pullet, which made it impossible to get any further breakdown on flocks having less than 100 per cent pullets."

"For light breed flocks with less than 70 per cent pullets, the cost per dozen was 53.0 cents. For those with 70-99 per cent pullets, the cost was 52.2 cents. For all-pullet flocks, it was 51.4 cents. The returns per dozen for the first group was 55.5 cents; for the second group, 55.9 cents; and for the all-pullet flocks, 53.8 cents. The all-pullet flocks produced 10 more eggs than the flocks with less than 70 per cent pullets. The lower returns for the all-pullet flocks were due to the difference in size of the eggs produced, and consequently, the price received by the farmer. The return per hour of labor for the flocks with less than 70 per cent pullets was 81.1 cents; for those with 70-99 per cent pullets 90.0 cents; and for those with all pullets, 81.2 cents.

"For heavy breeds, the all-pullet flocks produced eggs at an average cost of 50.1 cents per dozen, as against 57.1 cents per dozen for flocks with less than 100 per cent pullets. There was a difference of 19 eggs in production. The returns were considerably higher for the latter group than for the all-pullet flocks. However, because of the considerably higher cost for the latter group, the return per hour of labor was 50.4 cents as compared with 68.5 cents for the all-pullet flocks.

"This would indicate that keeping a few (15-20 per cent) of the light breed hens for a second year of production and keeping only pullets in heavy breed flocks are sound business practices."

These figures also show that Leghorn flocks in New York State pay better than the heavy breeds.

—A. A.—

ATOMIC POWER AND AUTOMATION

(Continued from Opposite Page)

sonal experience when I say that while farmers still work too hard, because of mechanization their lives are easier than was the case in my youth. Push-button farming, so to speak, will make farming still easier, and much more interesting.

It makes me laugh when I hear someone "sounding off" about the likelihood of a food shortage in the future, for with the use of mechanics, automation, and science, there never need be any food shortage in America **providing the farmer is paid what his work and capitalization are worth.** There is a situation that has never been right, and one that won't be until it is corrected. The American city was built on cheap food. Consumers got in the habit of expecting cheap food, and some way or other farmers have never been in position properly to demand what their food is worth. In the factory, and in practically all other occupations except farming, due chiefly to organization, the work day and the work week are growing shorter. When my father was first married, and before he started to farm, he worked in a tannery from six o'clock in the morning until six in the evening.

I have lived to see the work day and week of factory workers grow shorter and shorter. Because of science and mechanics the time may not be far distant when we can produce all we need on farm and factory in half the time it takes now. **But some way must be found so that the good, efficient farmer can shorten his hours also without wrecking himself economically.**

Now, if we can produce all we need in much less time, what will we do with all the additional leisure time?

In the first place, I hope there will always be plenty of opportunity to work, for a reasonable amount of work is the salvation of mankind. Moreover, even with much more science and mechanization, there may not be so much more leisure time. So far, anyway, increased production has resulted in increased consumption. Leisure time increases our wants and our consumption. Look at the things we buy now on the farm and for our homes compared with what our fathers bought.

Providing that through automation and science we can earn the money we need in a much shorter time, then we should have leisure time to read and study more, more time for music and painting, more time to develop hobbies. In short, there should be more time to do the things that we have wanted and longed to do, but for which we never had the time. Especially, more leisure should give us more time for our friends and for leisurely visiting, which is rapidly becoming a lost art.

Last and possibly most important of all, if we could become a little less concerned and worried about making a living, maybe we could give more time to the things of the spirit, to contemplation of our eternal souls, to more and closer communion with Nature and Nature's God.



ENTER FERGUSON'S EXCITING
"BETTER DAYS AHEAD" CONTEST NOW!

CLOSES SEPT. 30

WIN
one of 26 new
FERGUSON 35 TRACTORS
To be awarded the winner in each of Ferguson's 26 major distribution areas

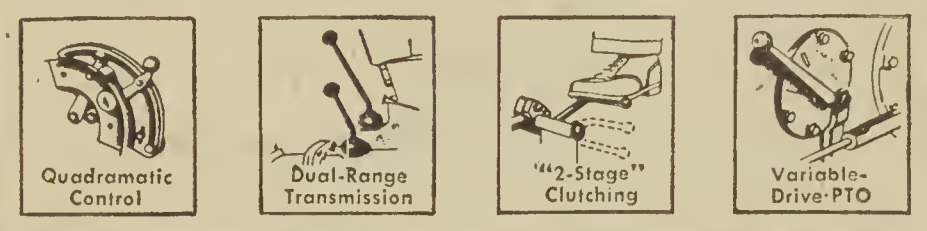


FREE

IT'S SO EASY • HERE'S ALL YOU DO

1. Get an official contest entry blank (for owners of farm equipment) from your local authorized Ferguson Dealer. Full details on blank.
2. Receive an on-the-farm demonstration of the Ferguson "35" from your Ferguson Dealer.
3. Fill in the entry blank, including a short statement on "There are BETTER DAYS AHEAD with a Ferguson '35' because..."
4. Mail completed entry blank.

SEE FOR YOURSELF WHY THE FERGUSON 35's 4-WAY WORK CONTROL IS YEARS AHEAD!



Contact Your Ferguson Dealer Today
to get on his demonstration list
CONTEST CLOSES SEPT. 30, 1955



YOU CAN'T TEACH AN OLD DOG NEW TRICKS

. . . but when it comes to the weather the old tricks are bad enough

No farmer can stop the rain from destroying his newly cut hay. But he can postpone that cutting if he knows what sort of tricks to expect from the weather.

Early Morning **WEATHER ROUNDUP** brings the farmer the earliest forecast available, and helps him make his important decisions.

Reports are given on complete local weather conditions from observations throughout New York and Northern Pennsylvania. Then a forecast for the entire area is made direct from the U. S. Weather Bureau in Buffalo.

FARMERS DEPEND ON
Rural Radio Network's
Early Morning
WEATHER ROUNDUP

Brought to you every Monday Through Saturday at 6:25 A. M. by

THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES OF NEW YORK STATE

if you are overlooking a good bet in

WHEAT and BARLEY

try winter Genessee and Hudson

by George H. Serviss

CONSIDERING the amount of wheat that is now held in storage, one might well wonder why I am writing an article on wheat and other winter grains. Nevertheless, if you are going to grow wheat, it is good business to try for high acre yields. On New York cost account farms, wheat has generally shown an excellent return per hour of labor. In fact, for 1953, the last year that we have published records, wheat gave a return of $3.55 per hour of labor, oats —$0.13 and corn $1.84.

There is no cheaper way of getting increased yields per acre than using good seed of the best variety for a given area. The plant breeders are constantly working on the improvement of varieties to get higher yield, stiffer straw, less shattering, greater disease resistance, etc. The wheat to sow this year in upstate New York appears definitely to be Genessee. This variety got a good try-out last year and gave a good account of itself. In Cornell trials over the past several years Genessee has been 5% better than Cornell 595 and 11% better than Yorkwin. In terms of bushels this means it has an edge of 2 bushels per acre over 595 and 4 bushels over Yorkwin. For New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Long Island, the varieties Pennol, Seneca and Thorne are recommended.

Winter Barley

This year we have something new in the way of winter barley; the Hudson variety developed by the Plant Breeding Department at Cornell. Here we have something that looks hot. Hudson has a 32% edge over Wong in Cornell trials. This means slightly better than 13 bushels to the acre, a figure that is hard to ignore. A good part of this increased yield in New York is due to greater winter hardiness and the difference would be narrowed in New Jersey and Southern Pennsylvania. The one drawback of Hudson is that it has beards. However, since most small grain is now harvested with a combine and not with a binder, this should not be a serious matter.

In terms of T.D.N. per acre, Hudson is nearly equal to Genessee wheat. Many farmers, though, do not like to feed wheat, or if they do, they use it in very limited quantities except for poultry. Barley is an excellent feed grain for livestock. Having spent some years of my youth on a farm in the Southwest where barley was the chief grain fed to cattle, horses, and hogs, I can't quite understand the reluctance of many Northeastern farmers to feed it in quantity. I think they are overlooking a good bet. In my opinion, the very best of pork is finished off with barley.

Winter oats are now receiving considerable publicity among farmers and some attention research-wise from Northeastern plant breeders. To the best of our knowledge no winter oat variety has the winter hardiness of Hudson barley or the recommended wheat varieties. Winter barley appears to be a much better bet for a winter feed grain than winter oats. Nevertheless, many farmers in Southern New Jersey and Southern Pennsylvania grow winter oats. The risk of winter killing is high, but they often come through with better yields than spring-sown oats. In upstate New York and Northern Pennsylvania the risk appears too great except possibly for a small experimental acreage.

When it comes to fertilization, present recommendations do not differentiate between the fall-sown small grains. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 5-10-10 at a rate of 300 to 500 pounds per acre or an equivalent amount of 8-16-16 is suggested. In the limestone belt of Western New York a fertilizer with a higher phosphoric acid ratio appears to do better except on the light soils and about 350 pounds of 6-12-6 or 5-10-10.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania also suggest a separate application of 0-20-20 ahead of sowing if the winter grain is to be seeded to a hay or pasture mixture.

Spring Top Dressing

Irrespective of what analysis complete fertilizer is applied at the time of sowing winter grain, a spring top dressing with extra nitrogen appears very desirable. Winter wheat will take up only about 20 pounds of nitrogen per acre in the fall, but much more is needed for top yields. Best results to date have been secured when this extra nitrogen has been applied broadcast very early in the spring. Around 30 pounds of actual nitrogen is best for most situations. This means approximately 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate (33½% N) or 70 pounds of Urea (45% N). One pound of actual nitrogen should produce 15 to 20 pounds of wheat.

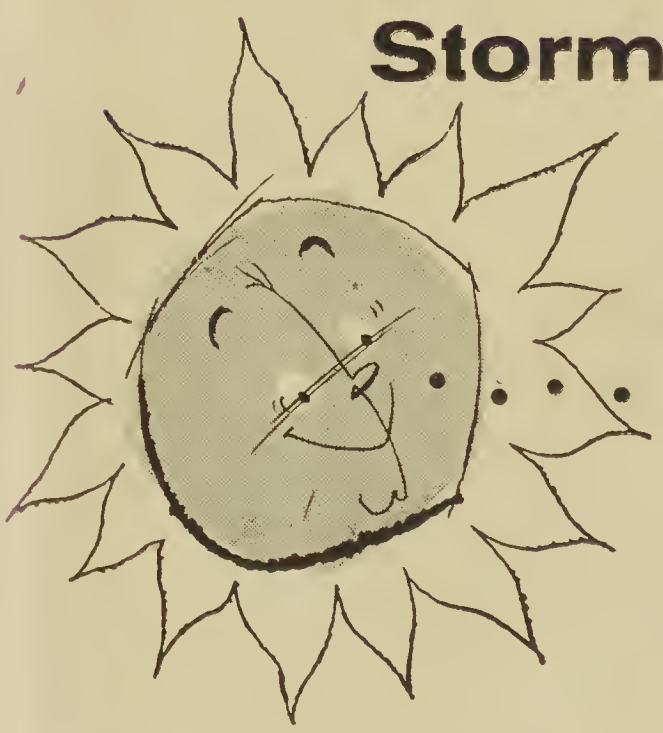
If manure is used as a top dressing, about one half of the nitrogen may be considered as available to the wheat. There is some feeling among farmers that top dressing with nitrogen is good for the wheat, but not for the legume seeding. I don't think it's the nitrogen itself, but a combination of lack of balancing potash and shading by a heavier wheat crop.

Wheat that yields 40 bushels or better to the acre is tough competition for the seeding. Such a crop of wheat draws heavily on the soil's supply of phosphoric acid, potash, and water. The wheat, being established, is better able to draw these from the soil than seedling legumes. Such a crop also shuts out sunlight needed by the legume. If we are going after top yields of wheat, we may have to recognize this fact and instead of seeding on the wheat in the early spring, wait until after the wheat is harvested, disc up a seedbed, and seed the legume in August.

Band Seeding in August

Acre yields of wheat in the Northeast have increased substantially over the past several years and I doubt if it is sound to reduce yields to get a good seeding but we may have to change some seeding practices to do so. Band seeding in August looks hopeful. In fact, I strongly recommend use of the band seeding technique for anyone making an August seeding. Band seeding merely means localizing the legume and grass seed in 7 to 8 -inch rows over a band of fertilizer. Very moderately priced equipment is now on the market that is easily fitted to conventional grain drills to accomplish this purpose. It is also worth looking into for seedings made with spring grain.

Another possibility for getting better seedings is to switch from winter wheat to winter barley. Winter barley ripens earlier and is a better crop to seed with than wheat. I would not advise barley for marginal wheat land, but I think it is worth trying on good wheat land, particularly if feed for use on the farm is the objective and not the sale value.



Stormy weather protection



FAIR Weather Pride

with G.L.F. roofing



There is a G.L.F. roofing to fit the needs and colors to please the eye of every farm family.

POPULAR ASPHALT includes the thick butt and unique lockdown shingles in a wide range of colors.

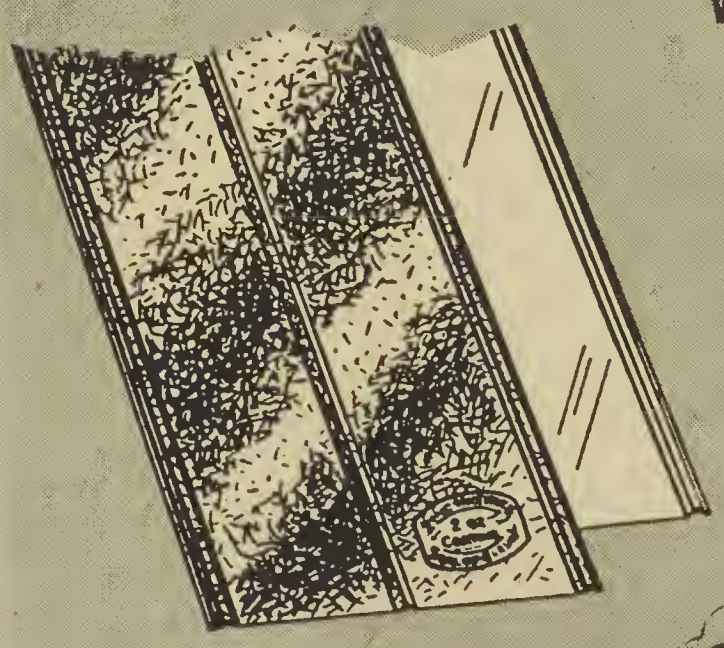
For economy there is **MINERAL SURFACED ROOFING** in colors and the smooth surfaced rolls.

METAL ROOFING in ridge drain or corrugated sheets with extra zinc to stop rust longer; and the new embossed aluminum sheets.



WITH G.L.F. UNICO PAINTS • •

Super Barn Red and clear White House paint are both popular for protection and lasting neatness. In addition, there is a full line of attractive trim colors, pleasing shingle stains and durable enamels for porches, floors metal furniture and equipment.





Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

GLF Quality

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



Just got a batch of pictures back in the mail . . . couldn't hardly wait to see 'em.

Believe it or not, they're pictures of me and President Eisenhower!

Who'd have thought it . . . me, Old Cy Watkins, shaking the hand of the President of the United States!

Tell you how it happened. A while back an Indiana 4-H'er name of Aldon Holsapple sent the President a beautiful Berkshire sow for his farm at Gettysburg. Knowing about sows, a Watkins dealer at Starbuck, Minnesota, name of Adolph Hogfoss, decided she should have a "boar friend." (Adolph's the president of the Glenwood All Breed Swine Association too . . . that's how come he was thinking about pigs instead of vanilla.)

Anyhow, a bunch of the folks got together and bought a humdinger of a Berkshire boar . . . named him "Commander-in-Chief." He's got a pedigree a mile long and well-larded with champions.

So Adolph called up Watkins to see if they'd help get "Commander-in-Chief" out to the President's farm in Gettysburg.

"Sure thing," they said . . . "We'll FLY him out in our airplane."

You see, the Watkins Company has this big transport plane, a DC-3. So they loaded the boar on board, along with a lot of other folks who wanted to see the President's farm, and away we went. Bet that's the first boar that ever went courtin' in an airplane!

The President was there at the farm when we got there. So we unloaded the boar and he shooed him into a pen in the hog house that was ready and waiting. Now there'll be a lot of folks sweating it out to see what that young boar can do. How many champions'll come from that match? I'm so het up I feel like the best man at a wedding!

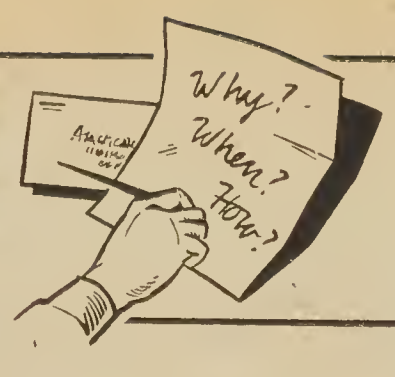
The President was telling us how the soil on the place had kind of gone to pot . . . been farmed for 300 years . . . so now they're really working, trying to build it up again. And I tell you . . . if you want to see a good example of soil and water conservation, right there it is.

Soooo . . . we delivered the boar, got to see the President's farm, and got acquainted with a pretty darned nice farmer to boot.

And next time I see you I'm gonna say, "Meet the guy who shook the hand of the President of the United States . . . and I've got a picture on the piano to prove it!"

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The QUESTION ? BOX



What is the analysis of molasses as it is usually fed on a farm and how much does it weigh?

There is little or no protein in molasses. It has about 50% sugar, around 6% of minerals and about 27% of moisture. It weighs approximately 11.7 pounds per gallon or about 171 gallons per ton.

How rapidly are bulk milk tanks being adopted?

Recently it was stated that there are 650 bulk milk tanks on New York farms, which roughly is 1% of all dairy farms.

It is generally believed that the number will increase but no one knows how rapidly. Certainly it is something that all farmers should be thinking about.

What is meant by a two-fan, two-volume ventilation system?

The term is more or less explanatory. The system has two exhaust fans which pull air out of a stable or other building. One fan runs continuously on the theory that it will never remove too much air. The second fan is operated by a thermostat which turns the fan on and off as the temperature goes too high or too low.

How much milk would cows produce if they were fed roughage only?

If the roughage is high quality, cows can be expected to produce around 70% as much milk as when fed in the usual amount of grain.

Most dairymen figure that it would not be profitable to feed roughage only, but they also agree that it is best to feed a little less grain when grain is high in price compared to the price of milk.

How many milking machine units can one man handle effectively?

There is no question but that men have often tried to handle too many units, thus leaving the unit on too long, injuring the udder, and training the cow to milk slowly rather than rapidly.

One authority says that if a man is slow and carries the milk to the milk house or milk room, he probably should not try to handle more than one unit, but that a fast worker who has someone to carry and weigh the milk, can handle two units effectively.

How much saving is there in hay which is barn dried?

The Cornell Experiment Station reports that from the time of cutting until feeding there was a 24% loss of dry matter in field cured hay compared to a 15% loss in hay artificially dried in the barn.

Is there any merit in the idea of inoculating young calves with cuds from older cows?

There seems to be some reason back of this practice. It is stated that where a calf is kept in the stall with its dam, it will pick up organisms present in the cow's stomach without inoculation.

To inoculate the calf, you stand beside the cow and wait until she is chewing her cud normally, then you catch her by the nose with one hand, reach into the side of her mouth with the other hand and get some of the cud. Then a small amount of this is put into the calf's mouth so that it will swallow it.

MUSHROOMS



THE person who buys his mushrooms in a tin can off a grocer's shelf is missing one of life's greatest sports. I speak of the sport of mushroom hunting out on the bosom of Mother Nature. If you have a wife or mother who is a good cook, you know the delectable reward of a day spent on your hands and knees in the woods searching for these edible fungi.

Of course, some nervous, high-strung women don't cooperate in this mushroom business. Sometimes when a husband brings home a nice mess of mushrooms, his wife shouts: "You don't know the difference between mushrooms and toadstools! Feed these things to our children? Never!"

Then Mama starts crying. "Boo, hoo! I don't want to lose you either, Henry."

My Aunt Sarah Goodwin had a method of her own of testing mushrooms. I can see the family yet sitting around the table. First, Uncle Clem returned thanks in his deep, resonant voice; then Aunt Sarah went to the stove and dished out a liberal helping of mushrooms on a plate, which she placed on the floor for Bolivar, the hound dog. Gravely the family watched the big spotted pooch gobble up the mushrooms. After Bolivar had eaten, everybody kept an eye on the clock. Aunt Sarah insisted—and very firmly—that the family wait exactly a half hour before they ate any mushrooms. If the dog still seemed to be in good health a half hour after eating the mushrooms, Aunt Sarah figured they weren't poisonous.

But the people who accomplish the most when gathering mushrooms are two young lovers. Picture a young man and a girl out in the woods with a basket on a beautiful, balmy day, and you have life at its best. First, there is the matter of climbing over fences. There is nothing quite so romantic as holding a lovely girl while she unsnarls her skirt from a barbed-wire fence. (A smart young man has his girl climb over the greatest possible number of fences.)

Once a young man has his arm around a girl to protect her from a bull that is quietly grazing a quarter of a mile away, it is so easy to keep it there. Before the young couple realize it, the sun is hanging low in the west.

Of a sudden the girl comes to life and points to the empty basket. "Do you know something, Albert? We haven't yet started to gather mushrooms!"

The young man hugs the girl again. "But we've found we love each other. Isn't that better than a bushel of mushrooms?"

BABCOCK'S
Healthy Chick News
SEPTEMBER 1955

Don't Handicap Your Laying Flock



I find poultrymen moke it hard for pullets to lay well. Therefore, I suggest you do these things:

(1) Provide at least 3 six foot feeders for each 100 layers. Keep hoppers at least half full all the time.

(2) Provide one water trough 8 feet lang by 6 inches wide by 5 inches deep far each 300 pullets Keep the water 4 inches deep. Clean every water trough with a brush every day. Make it easy for pullets to drink.

(3) Be sure house is free af red mites. Paint floors, nests, raosts and feeders with creasote and kerasene or carbolineum and kerasene ot least two weeks before yau house yaur pullets.

(4) Da not feed scratch grain free choice. It encaurages picking and blowauts in some strains. I prefer mash ta "crumbles." Crumbles aften cause cannibalism, as the bird can fill up taa fast.

(5) My friend, Jahn Vandevoort, says debeaked pullets often lay weak shelled eggs, as oyster shells are tao hard for their tender mauths. If yau debeak yaur birds, you better figure out haw to get the right amaunt af calcium into them. I don't know haw to da it. I think debeaking is an impasitian an the chicken.

(6) I figure you'll get cleaner eggs and less breakage if yau put in ane nest far each three pullets and put them in all parts of the pen, if possible.

(7) Put lights an yaur pullets as saan as you hause them. Waiting until later is wrong, in my opinion. Use 13 ta 14 hours tatal daylight

Became a Babcock Customer

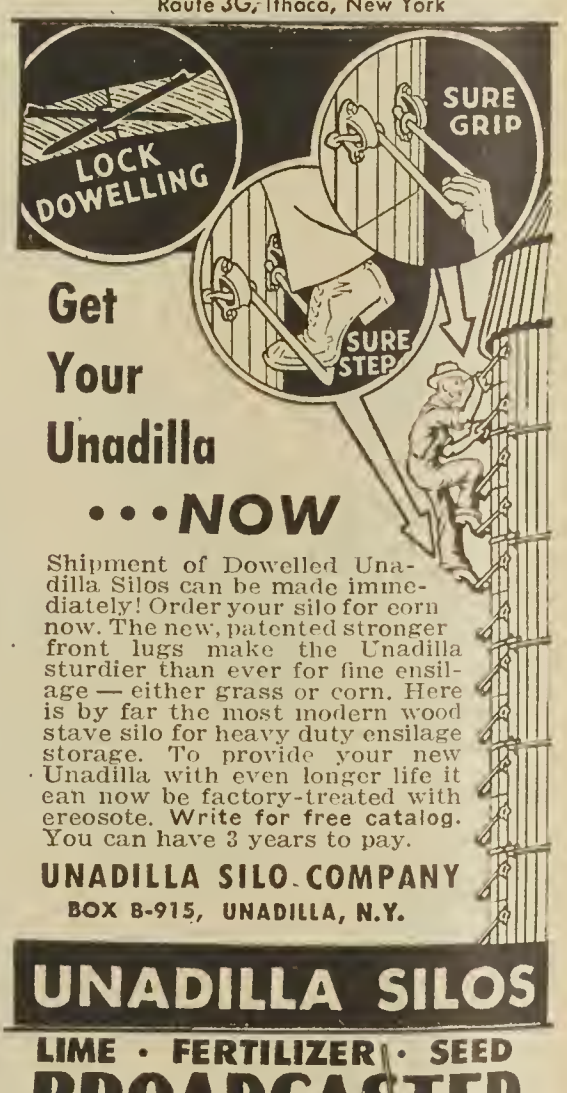
I believe yau will find Babcock Legharns exceptionally fine layers that live well and make you maney. Our Legharns are getting better every year Please send far aur catalogue.

Sincerely yours,

Monroe C. Babcock

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.

Route 3G, Ithaca, New York



Get Your Unadilla ...NOW

Shipment of Dowelled Unadilla Silos can be made immediately! Order your silo for corn now. The new, patented stronger front lugs make the Unadilla sturdier than ever for fine ensilage — either grass or corn. Here is by far the most modern wood stave silo for heavy duty ensilage storage. To provide your new Unadilla with even longer life it can now be factory-treated with creosote. Write for free catalog. You can have 3 years to pay.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-915, UNADILLA, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

LIME • FERTILIZER • SEED
BROADCASTER



SOLD DIRECT FACTORY TO YOU!

SIZES 3-14 FT.

FREIGHT PREPAID

Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan Saves over $100 per machine Famous quality long lasting construction Has special hitch. No clog agitator Instant shut-off Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs per acre Sizes 3 to 14 ft Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors Over 14,000 now working in 48 states Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee Act now

AS LOW AS $66

Send for FREE Booklet

MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.
SWEDESBORO 3, N. J.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

IN OUR Annual Forum Issue, the date of which is October 15, we would like to print many letters from readers giving their opinions on a number of subjects.

Won't you sit down and write us a letter, giving your opinions on one or more of the following questions:

1. How can a young man get started on his own farm?
2. Are labor unions as now operated a threat to farmers?
3. Which agency should develop additional electric power at Niagara, the New York State Government or private utilities?
4. Do you think the Federal budget should be balanced or should the national debt be allowed to increase?
5. Why do you think America's living standards are the highest in the world?
6. Should the Federal government guarantee prices of farm products at a level which will insure a profit to farmers?
7. Should the Federal government get out of businesses which compete with private enterprises?

NO EXCEPTION!

I'D LIKE to have something to say about the letter "Objects To Posting", on page 3 of the August 6, 1955 AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

We own about 1000 acres of land, much of which is good hunting territory. Until two years ago, we have always let anyone hunt on our land.

We have had three head of cattle shot in four years. We had all the windows shot from our heifer barn while 13 head were inside. Our fences have been cut and torn down. Our fields have been driven on until they are full of ruts, and yet E.M.A. of N.H. says, "Only mean people post."

We are not an exception as he stated, because our neighbors have also had cattle shot. In fact within a one mile radius, seven cattle were shot in five years. Now for the two years we have posted we have had no damages, and have begun to feel safe again.

However, we do give permission to local people to hunt on our land. So now when you see land posted don't think of the owners as being mean and selfish, but as people loving our animals and property and protecting it the only way we know how.

As for the proof E.M.A. spoke of, a bullet hole is proof enough for us. —*B. B., Pa.*

* * *

GOOD REASON TO "POST"

I JUST received the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the mail and sat down to read it. The first item that caught my attention was "Objects to Posting."

I have been considering posting for quite some time but have not done so as I love to hunt myself. The person who wrote the article mentioned, said that a man is mean, low and very selfish who posts his land. I disagree very much as my reasons for deciding to post are in my mind very good.

One fall during deer season I had a new five strand barb wire fence cut.

Another time hunters shot holes with deer slugs in a new metal roof on an isolated barn of mine.

The following fall a young lad burned the same barn by carelessness.

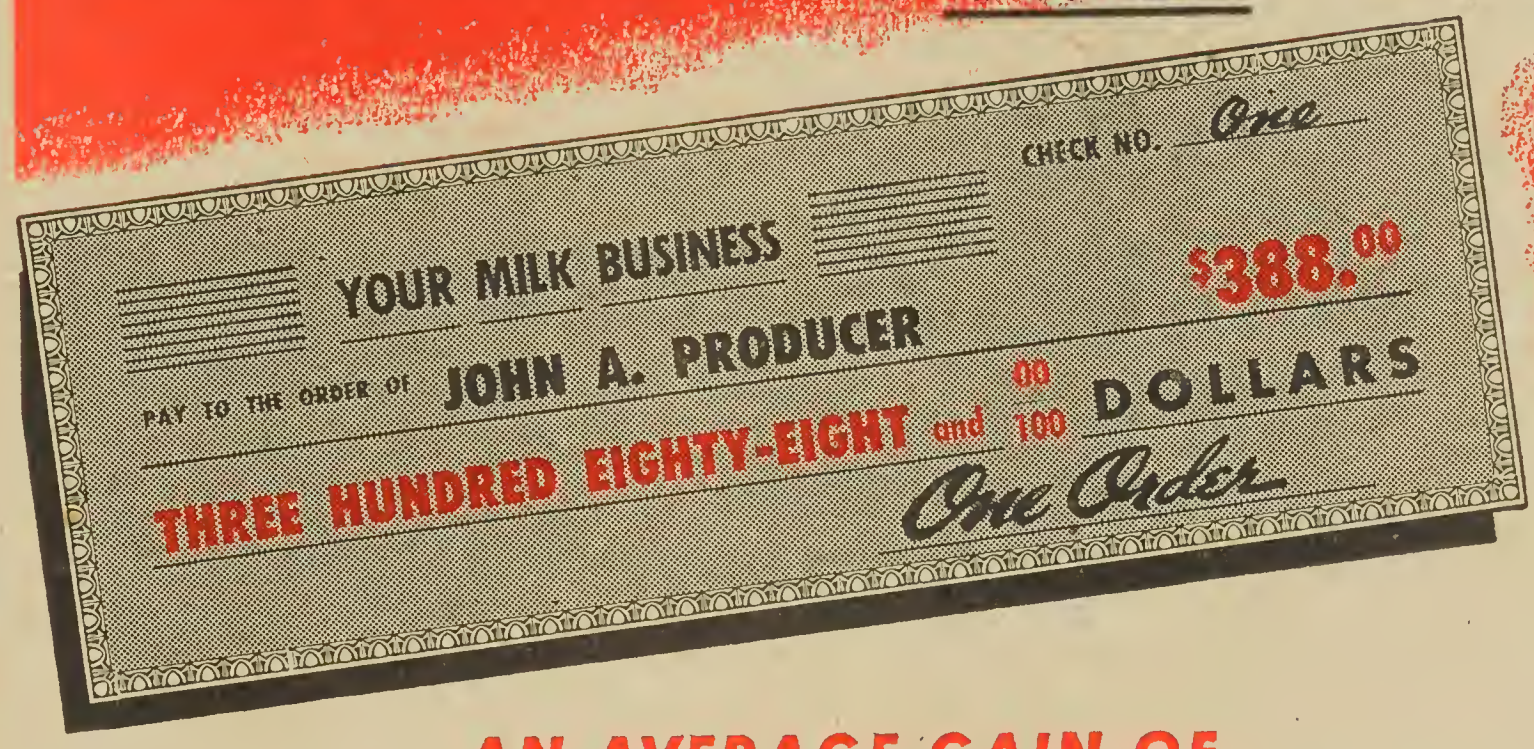
Last fall someone drove a car on my new seeding when it was wet, cutting deep ruts and also lost a tire chain which I found with the help of my mowing machine.—*L.A.D., New York*

WHAT

ONE ORDER

For the ENTIRE Metropolitan Milk Market Would Mean to YOU!





. . . AN AVERAGE GAIN OF

$388 EVERY YEAR*

YOU'VE heard it said that a single milk marketing order for the entire metropolitan market would mean robbing Produeer Peter to pay Produeer Paul. But would it? The fly in the ointment, as everyone agrees, is unregulated milk. And every year more and more unregulated milk is being shipped into Northern New Jersey. This milk is bought in Pennsylvania and New York at approximately Order 27 blend prices and is sold in Northern New Jersey for fluid prices.

That means the handlers reap approximately 2c a quart extra for flooding Northern New Jersey with unregulated milk. Two cents a quart extra which actually belongs to produeers. Thus by a single marketing order, it is now estimated that produeers would gain more than 19 million dollars—that's 19 million dollars not the 15 million which was first estimated. A single marketing order would turn that 19 million back to produeers . . . to produeers in Northern New Jersey as well as in the rest of the milkshed. Here's how it would figure out—county by county and produeer by producer for those now in the Order 27 pool:

NEW YORK Counties	Total Increase	Number of Producers	Average Gain Per Producer
Allegany	$279,025.	773	$361.
Broome	296,413.	753	394.
Cattaraugus	468,910.	1,416	331.
Cayuga	274,447.	688	399.
Chemung	77,350.	247	313.
Chenango	804,200.	1,847	435.
Clinton	423,018.	1,375	308.
Cortland	557,332.	1,183	471.
Delaware	926,933.	2,126	436.
Dutchess	242,902.	525	463.
Franklin	388,921.	1,067	364.
Greene	70,941.	216	328.
Herkimer	594,720.	1,253	475.
Jefferson	837,577.	2,079	403.
Lewis	508,896.	994	512.
Madison	684,990.	1,380	496.
Montgomery	447,606.	1,068	419.
Oneida	830,508.	1,862	446.
Onondaga	278,416.	631	441.
Orange	597,761.	993	602.
Oswego	323,991.	947	342.
Otsego	573,402.	1,523	376.
St. Lawrence	1,132,203.	3,288	344.
Schoharie	411,963.	1,089	378.
Steuben	501,426.	1,633	307.
Sullivan	165,804.	509	326.
Tioga	206,855.	508	407.
Ulster	119,329.	327	367.
Washington	177,957.	477	373.
Westchester	143,741.	281	512.
Finger Lakes Region	452,776.	1,203	376.
Other N. Y. Counties	1,236,276.	3,184	388.
PENNSYLVANIA Counties			
Bradford	652,842.	1,940	337.
Lancaster	201,990.	701	288.
Susquehanna	307,261.	845	364.
Tioga	409,397.	1,303	314.
Wayne	292,986.	883	332.
Wyoming	174,636.	497	351.
Other Pa. Counties	1,245,809	4,497	277.
NEW JERSEY Counties			
Sussex	238,842.	318	751.
Warren	393,722.	613	642.
Hunterdon and Somerset	143,551.	244	588.
VERMONT and MASSACHUSETTS Counties	315,088.	802	393.
Total	$19,412,713.	50,088	* $388.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXXVIII

TO A VERY great extent indeed the success of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, like that of any other business or institution, has been due to its personnel. We have been fortunate in acquiring and holding a staff of both men and women in the editorial, advertising, circulation and manufacturing departments all of whom look upon their jobs not so much as a means of making money but as an opportunity to work for the best interests of rural people and of America.

It is not possible for most farm papers to maintain an advertising staff large enough to make all of the neccssary calls on advertisers and advertising agencies, so most farm publications have in addition to their own staffs, representatives who sell advertising.

In addition to Irving W. Ingalls and my son Donald, advertising manager and assistant advertising manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we employ The Katz Agency of New York City as our advertising representatives. This fine organization, which has been our business partner for more than a quarter of a century, has offices in many of the large cities of the country, and with Irv and Don has done an outstanding job in bringing the advertising possibilities of our columns to the attention of the business men of America. Heading The Katz Agency, like his father before him, is my longtime friend, George Katz. Perhaps the character of this fine citizen can best be illustrated by a little story. Not long ago I walked into George's office in New York City for a little visit, and before we had talked very long he said: "Ed, I'm the richest man in New York City."

Somewhat startled, I waited for him to amplify the statement, which he did:

"I'm rich in my friends, and count them my dearest possessions."

I think George included me in that long list. I certainly hope so.

In earlier chapters I mentioned Curry Weatherby, who for more than thirty years has directed the circulation department of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and who has been largely responsible for its greatly increased circulation. Curry has been ably assisted by another old-timer in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST work, Victor Grover. Some 50 other field workers, many of whom make the work a lifetime job, travel up and down the highways and byways of the Northeast farm country to tell you about AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST services, and to get your subscriptions or to renew those of old subscribers.

At the Poughkeepsie printing plant, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST personnel, headed by Superintendent Jack Weatherby and ably assisted by Anson Wager and Clifton Tripp and their associates, print 225,000 copies of every issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST twice a month, and 36,000 copies of The *Dairymen's League News.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Is this a time to be cloudy and sad,
When our mother Nature laughs around;
When even the deep blue heavens look glad,
And gladness breathes from the blossoming ground?—Bryant

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

We Americans talk very glibly these days of millions, and billions, but no one has any practical realization of how much these huge sums are. For example, we print in each issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a little less than **a quarter of a million copies.** If all of these copies for one year were piled in 26 piles, each pile would reach as high as the 102nd story of the Empire State Building.

In one year it takes 510 tons of paper to print AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, which is as much newsprint as was produced in all of North America in 1810.

Annually we use nearly 13,000 pounds of black ink, nearly 3,000 pounds of colored ink, and in a year we use enough stitching wire to reach 219 miles.

It takes 32,700 mail sacks to mail AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for one year. To carry all of the copies to our subscribers for a year needs about 44 fully packed mail cars.

With all of the competition for the readers' time, which we have already discussed, what is the future of farm journalism? Will we eventually be driven out of business by all the other modern means of communication, like bulletins, newspapers, telephone, radio and television? I think not. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has constantly adjusted itself to the tremendous changes that have occurred in the 113 years of its life. It and other good farm journals will continue to serve their readers for the simple reason that no matter what the competition is, people will always **read.** When radio and television arrived, publishers were worried. But their readership has continued to increase by leaps and bounds.

To be sure, as I have already pointed out, we have to edit our publications to meet the changing times. Articles and stories have to be made short, snappy, interesting and dramatic. Incidentally, in writing for a farm audience there is a good future, for the young man and woman who have the smell of printers' ink in their blood, who love to write, and who will train themselves for the profession.

In the fall of 1945, A. James Hall (Jim to thousands of rural people throughout the Northeast) joined Hugh Cosline, Mabel Hebel and myself on our editorial staff as assistant editor. Jim had been publisher of a successful weekly at Avoca, Steuben County, New York. Then Jim went into the Navy. When he returned we were fortunate indeed to secure his services.

When I think of all the good men with whom it has been my pleasure and privilege to travel the great road, it is difficult to find words to express proper appreciation of their work and of their personalities. That is true of Jim. He is the right man in almost any place you want to put him. He is a good writer, a good editor, and has ability beyond that of most men to make friends. In short, it takes a person of many talents to make a good editor. Jim has those talents and does an outstanding job.

Emilie Hall, Jim's wife, is a good example of what a wife can do to bring success and happiness to her entire family. In addition to the task of mothering two fine sons and managing a beautiful home, Emilie found time to be closely associated with her husband in editing and publishing the *"Avoca Herald."* Emilie now holds a responsible position in publicity and public relations work with the New York State College of Home Economics.

When in 1934 the headquarters of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was removed from New York City, where the paper had been published since 1842, to Ithaca, only a few of the employees moved with us. So it was necessary to hire new personnel. We are proud of the fact that many of those, including the women workers, who started with us in 1934, are still with us in 1955. I think we have a right to be proud, because our small personnel turnover shows that we try to use our people well, and that they like the opportunity to try to help our readers.

Soon after I became the editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in 1922, we hired Mrs. Grace Huckett of Riverhead, Long Island, as home editor. Grace had excellent training and experience as a home demonstration agent, and did a grand job of helping to lay the foundations of a farm paper home department second to none in the United States.

Our move to Ithaca made it difficult for Grace to operate at such long distance, although she did it for years. But finally, because her home on Long Island is so far from Ithaca, she decided to resign, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, who had been Grace's assistant, succeeded her as home editor.

ONE REASON why some persons don't like history is that too often it does not emphasize the lives of people who made that history.

Quite the opposite is true of "Walking the Broad Highway." From start to finish, Mr. Eastman has put people ahead of events because people make events. Read this chapter and you will see what we mean.

The ideal of the home department has always been to get, rewrite and print articles that farm women can use. As long as we do that, we don't fear the competition of the large, beautifully illustrated women's magazines. Any farm woman can pick up the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and in a few minutes time get assistance in many ways that she can apply right there and then to the conditions in her own farm kitchen and throughout her home. Under Grace Huckett's and Mabel Hebel's guidance, the readership of our home department has constantly grown, and it is highly appreciated. One proof of this is the fact that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, home department handles over 50,000 pieces of mail every year.

Too often little appreciation is shown by business organizations for the women behind the executives who take our letters and do a thousand and one other things that go to make up a secretary's job. I pay tribute to all of the women in the business offices over the United States, who do more than is known or appreciated to keep the wheels of our economy rolling. Many of these women carry on a double job. Some way, I never will know how, they manage to care for and raise families and do good office work besides.

While recognizing the excellent help we have had from practically all of the women who have worked for us across the years, I particularly would like to mention Miss Margaret McCann, secretary to Mr. Ingalls, advertising manager, and my own secretary, Mrs. Isa Liddell, both of whom have served this organization faithfully, and well ever since we moved to Ithaca.

In the same breath I include Mrs. Mildred Sinsabaugh, who, almost single-handed, copes with the duties of assistant treasurer and carries on all of the manifold details and activities of keeping straight the financial records of the publication. Government tax and other red tape requirements have made this job increasingly difficult in recent years.

Any list of my friends certainly should include two others among the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST workers: Harry Ennis of Horseheads, New York, and Roy Thompson of Suncook, New Hampshire. Harry is New York State field manager under Curry Weatherby. In addition to bringing the services of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to the attention of rural people, it is also his responsibility to obtain and train new field men. It always gives me a lift of the spirit to have Harry walk into my office. A field salesman's job is a tough one. It takes real courage to get up in the morning and go forth on a sales job no matter what the roads or the weather, when every new prospect is a challenge to courage and ability. But no matter what Harry's problems in the immediate past may have been, he is always cheerful and optimistic, with a laugh and a story, and what is even more important, with the latest information which is so necessary to an editor, about how rural people are thinking and talking.

All of the above applies also to Roy Thompson, New England manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Roy is a minister of the gospel by training. For years he has sold AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to New England people and trained men to sell the paper, and in addition on Sundays he has taxed his strength to act as a substitute preacher in many of New Hampshire's churches. When I am discouraged and faltering, feel like stopping to sit by the road and let the procession go by, nothing helps me more than to have Roy Thompson sit with me to bring me his humor and philosophy.

When I started editing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST there were on the staff two regular contributors who had been writing for the paper for several years, H. E. Cook, "the Sage of Denmark", New York, and Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. of Lawyersville.

Dean Cook was famous for his leadership in farm affairs in northern New York, and particularly for his sensible interesting "plow handle" talks in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Both he and Jared Van Wagenen, as Farmers Institute workers, were pioneers in agricultural extension work. All too soon Dean Cook passed on, but Jared has continued to write for us these many years. He has a style all his own which makes his writing fascinating. No one of my acquaintance has a better background in the early pioneer history of New York and of farming than has Jared. His family has lived on the farm at Lawyersville since the earliest days. Jared's grandson, Jared IV, is growing up in the fine traditions of a truly great American family.

It has always been my belief that one couldn't properly edit a farm paper sitting at a desk. So I have made it a point to go out where the farm people live, and in recent years to live in a farm community and on my own farm.

One of a farm editor's jobs is to speak frequently at meetings. In this connection I could have been a much better speaker—and particularly I could have better interested the audiences who have had to listen to me when I started editorial work—had I known and practiced some of the simple rules for making a good talk. I have had to learn those rules the hard way, and while I by no means think of myself even now as a smooth or accomplished speaker, yet I am sure I do a better job now than I did before I learned some of the basic ways to interest an audience and get a message across.

Years ago at the close of a speech, a very blunt friend said to me: "Ed, never apologize for what you are going to say. If **you** don't think your message is any good, how can you expect anyone else to like it?" I have ways to interest an audience and get comes to mind when I hear speakers—

(Continued on Opposite Page)

and that includes many of them — start by saying they have had little time to prepare and so they don't have much worthwhile to say.

The mannerisms of many speakers spoil otherwise good talks. One of these mannerisms is the annoying habit of saying "ah-h-h" between sentences. That shows fuzzy thinking, and soon gets your audience—of one or a thousand—thinking about the "ah's" instead of about the idea you are trying to put across.

Another mannerism is the habit many speakers have of playing with something. This includes the constant taking off and putting on of glasses, twiddling the watch chain if the speaker wears one, a constant sorting of the papers and notes in front of him, or picking up and putting down a paper, playing with a nail file, a jackknife, or some other gadget from

* * * * * * * * * *

God send us a little home
To come back to when we roam.
—London "Spectator"

* * * * * * * * * *

his pocket. It is dimes to doughnuts that when a speaker gets such habits it won't be what he is saying that will fascinate his audience but what he is doing.

Right at the top of the few basic rules for making a good talk I would put the need for preparation—preparing and organizing the material. There is no such thing as a good extemporary talk. To be sure, many men and women of experience can give a good talk "off the cuff", but even then it is not really extemporary but comes from a vast accumulation of experience with the subject under discussion.

Organizing a talk means good terminal facilities and keeping within time limits. In giving a talk I always try to remember that it is my own time against the time of perhaps hundreds in the audience. I have no right, then, to take all of that time unless I have carefully prepared something worthwhile to say.

After well organizing a talk, the next thing is to get it across to the audience. In training high school students in public speaking, I used to advise them to "say your words." That means to enunciate every single word so that every person in the audience can hear. It means to throw the words to those in the back of the room instead of mumbling so that only those in the front seats can hear. It means opening your mouth so the words can come out.

Two of the smartest of my friends who otherwise could make speeches that could be remembered for years, often lost the effect of their talks by failing to emphasize the last words of their sentences, and by dropping their heads—and their voices—at the ends of sentences or paragraphs while they looked at their notes or tried to think of their next point.

Talking to an audience is really no different than talking to a friend except that one should be more careful to organize his material and to speak more distinctly. In fact, it is good advice to pick out a close friend in the back of the audience and talk at him. That will make what you say friendly and informal, and will register with your entire audience.

Just the other day I heard an otherwise good talk spoiled by the failure to end it with a bang. The speaker finished rather lamely by saying: "Well, that's about all I have got to say," and sat down.

Speaking of being friendly and informal, don't use high-falutin' language. Scientists and other professional people are often deadly dull because they use a jargon that may mean something to another scientist, but is of little interest to a lay audience, even if it is understood at all.

Whenever possible I like to walk right down to the front seats and talk with my audience close at hand. It is always a difficult handicap for a speaker to overcome if he is behind a table or a podium on a high platform and his audience is down at the back of the room, with a lot of empty seats between. Old-timers of the horse and buggy days will know what I mean when I say that that must be the way horses felt when they were hitched too far from the wagon. It is possible, however, to get too close to an audience, as I found out one time. On this particular evening I became a little excited and began to gesture with my hands. To one side and directly under me was an old fellow, completely bald. With one of my emphatic gestures I hit the old man sharply on his bald pate. Everybody roared and it took me a good five minutes to recover from my embarrassment and start again. I was helped by the good nature of my victim, who laughed louder than anyone.

Old-time orators had very definite rules for gesturing: "Walk three paces this way—two paces that; raise your right arm here—point to your audience there—" etc. Of course all of that is nonsense. To be good any gesture must be natural, and there should never be many.

It would be well for thousands of audiences who have to listen to long drawn out speeches if some effective way could be found to keep dull speakers off from platforms, or at least cause them to improve the quality of their addresses. Perhaps the rules of public speaking are well summed up in words of some unknown author: "BE BRIEF. BE RIGHT. BEGONE!"

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

Best Caribbean Cruise

THE wonderful AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Caribbean Cruise that we have planned for you for next January 5 to 20 is four months off, but now is the time to make your reservation in order to get the stateroom you want. A $200 deposit will hold your reservation, and if something happens later to prevent your going, your money will be refunded promptly.

This is that "different" vacation you have dreamed about. You will love our beautiful modern ship, the S.S. Homeric; the delicious meals, the friendly company, the informal, lazy, luxurious days without a care in the world. On this glorious southern cruise there will be sightseeing in six glamorous Caribbean ports — Havana, Kingston, Port-au-Prince, Cristobal (Panama Canal), Cartagena and Curacao.

Like all AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours, this is an "all-expense" cruise. There are no extras after you board the ship. The price includes everything —transportation on the Homeric, stateroom accommodations, deck chairs, all meals and entertainment, the services of our cruise escort and staff; landing and embarkation facilities at ports of call; all taxes, including port taxes; all of the scheduled sightseeing with expert guides in six ports; and all tips, both on land and sea. No other Caribbean Cruise offers all that is included in this one!

Once aboard our beautiful ship, which sails from New York on January 5, you will not have to lift a finger. Everything will be done for you. You'll be able to relax and enjoy yourself as never before. For complete information as to all that this enchanting tour includes, write today to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y. We hope very much that you will join our happy group.

Dairymen of Tomorrow Getting Their Training Today



Competition was vigorous in this year's Junior Showmanship Contest, a feature of the NYABC Fifth Annual Competitive Cattle Show. One hundred and two young farmers of New York State and Western Vermont entered, with Gerald Coyne of Avon coming up as top winner. Coyne is shown above, right, receiving the C. Hadley Smith Junior Showmanship Trophy from its donor, C. Hadley Smith. First in a group of fifty entries for younger boys and girls under 15 years was Paul Sears, of Homer.

NYABC congratulates all of the young people who entered the contest on being off to a good start in their ability to fit and show dairy animals.

BOX 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. **ITHACA, N. Y.**

EAGLE CLIFF FARMS

COMPLETE DISPERSION

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1955 — 12 NOON - D. S. T.

LOCATION: Lakeside Rd., Just Off N. Y. Route 104, Ontario, N. Y.
20 Miles East of Rochester, N. Y. (Right Along Lake Ontario)

70 — REGISTERED HEREFORDS — 70

HILLCREST • BACA DUKE • MILKY WAY • PRINCE DOMINOS

EXCELLENT HEREFORD BLOODLINES

Cattle to be tested for TB and Bangs within 30 days of sale. Inoculated for shipping fever. Eligible for shipment to any state.

WRITE FOR YOUR CATALOG TODAY

CHARLES J. EAGLE
Owner

A. V. ZOGG, JR.
Auctioneer and Sales Manager
Cortland, New York

Registered Guernsey Dispersal

H. A. Hatfield, Floaqua Farm, Ithaca, N. Y.
At the farm 6 mi. south of Ithaca on Rt. 96B at Danby

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1955—1 P.M.

60 HEAD **60 HEAD**

All females, consisting of young DHIA record cows, bred and open heifers, and calves. 24 young cows due from Aug. through December. Most are bred to NYABC sires. 12 bred heifers due from Aug. through October. Bred to a son of Douglaston Baron Kenyon.

Herd is T.B. & Bang's Free, calfhood vaccinated, tested within 30 days of sale.

WRITE FOR CATALOG TO

JOHN A. SIMS, N.Y.S. GUERNSEY BREEDERS' CO-OP., INC.
1606 E. Erie Blvd. — Syracuse, New York

Dispersal Sale

September 10 — 12:30 P.M. E.S.T.

114 HEAD 114

Registered Polled & Horned Herefords. 2 herd bulls, 12 young bulls, 43 top cows, many with calves at side, open & bred heifers.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

KINWOLD FARMS

J. D. McKINNON

R.D. 1, Elmira, New York
Herd T.B. Accredited, Bang's Certified. Sale at Lomnan, 6 miles East of city on Route 17.

Central Hereford Breeders Round-Up Sale

Saturday, September 24, 1955

1:00 P. M., E. D. T.

70 Head Registered and Commercial

Bred Heifers. Cows with Calves, Herd Bulls, Fat Steers, Feeder Calves. All T. B. and Blood Tested. Catalogues at ringside. Sale under cover at Burton's, Vernon, New York. Use Thruway Exit 33.

AL ZOGG, Jr., *Auctioneer.*

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Sept. 17 Issue.....Closes Sept. 2
Oct. 1 Issue.....Closes Sept. 16
Oct. 15 Issue.....Closes Sept. 30
Nov. 5 Issue.....Closes Oct. 21

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE— T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville New York.

HOLSTEINS

60 CHOICE, Early Freshening, Vaccinated, Holstein Fall heifers Shall bloodtest on request. Kenneth O. Ward, Phon 3Y, Candor, N. Y.

MUST SELL, Thirty from herd of 100 registered Holsteins, due to freshen Sept., Oct., Nov. Accredited, vaccinated, certified, classified. Lonergan Bros., Homer, N. Y

FOR SALE: 42 Registered Holstein first calf heifers due to freshen September, October; good condition, reared on this farm from well selected calves, well known bloodlines, high producing dams. Four generation pedigrees and records on hand. Also, 10 large grade heifers; bangs certified—T. B. accredited, calfhood vaccinated. Prices reasonable. Write F. C. Baker, Furnace Brook Farm, South Shaftsbury, Vermont or phone Bennington 5750.

JERSEYS

REGISTERED Jerseys. 75 head to select from. D.H.I.A. Records. Young stock by son of June Volunteer Confident. Jerseyholme Farms, Orwell, N. Y. Phone Pulaski 905F2.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: Registered Polled Herefords. Yearling bulls of service age. Also 12 registered heifers with calves at foot. Reasonable prices. The Gage Stock Farms. Delanson. N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS Bull Calves, Grandsons of Prince Eric of Sunbeam. Good, sound cow families. $175.00 and up. Select one now for November delivery. Sky Top Farms, East Hill Rd., Franklinville, New York.

FOR SALE: 24 registered Angus females, top production records available for 4 years. Priced on the market. J. W. Stiles and Son, R. D. 4, Cortland, New York.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY Pigs 6-7 weeks $11.00 each—8-9 weeks $12.00 each Chester & Yorkshire-Berkshire & OIC crossed. Kindly remit 10% with order—balance COD. Daily Stock Farm—Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

REGISTERED O.I.C. pigs. vaccinated, excellent breeding stock. either sex, $25.00 each. Myron Pelton, Attica, N. Y.

ANOTHER of those popular All Breed State Swine sales at Caledonia Empire Sales Pavilion, Caledonia, N. Y., September 15th at 7:30 P.M. Quality animals of all the popular breeds available and you set the prices. Many County and State Fair winners. Bred gilts—open gilts — spring boars. Catalogs: W. B. Stewart, Hunt, N. Y.

SHEEP

NOW OFFERING choice, well grown, well bred purebred Hampshire yearling rams from same bloodlines that produced champion ewe at 1954 New York Purebred Breeders Sale Also offering a few outstanding purebred yearling ewes. Stanley Van Vleet, Ovid. N. Y. Phone Lodi-29R

REGISTERED Shropshire and Suffolk yearling rams for sale. Excellent breeding. Come see them. Van Vleet Bros., Lodi, N. Y.

BIG, rugged, heavy shearing yearling Corriedale rams and ewes from the same bloodlines that produced the champion ram and ewe at 1954 New York Purebred Breeders show and sale and the champion ram at the 1955 Sale. E. H. Bitterman & Son, Akron, New York.

FOR SALE: 25 Dorset-Merino, one and two year old ewes, bred to lamb early fall and with price right. Allamuchy Farms, Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J. Telephone — Garden 5-5503.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr John Thurber. Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

GERMAN Shepherds; best for protection, the dog with beauty and brains. Sunday visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, P. O. Unionville, N. Y.. The Foote Hills. Kennels in Greenville, N. Y., off Route 6, below Port Jervis.

ENGLISH Springer Spaniel puppies. Registered. Excellent hunting stock, reasonable. A. Luettgens, R.D. 1, Freehold N. J.

PUREBRED Collie Puppies. Gentle, herding instincts. Rosy Acres Kennels, New Berlin, N. Y. Ph.—9-2443.

COCKER Spaniel pups Registered. Champion sired. Friendly, healthy, family dogs you will be proud to own. Reasonably priced. Floodcrest Kennels, Reg., Box 110-A, Deerfield, Mass.

GUARANTEE low heeler watch strain stock dog in difference. Bred Collie male, Border Collie, 3 months, $25.00. Female, 3 months, $15.00. Old Shepherd strain male, 3 months $20.00, female $15.00. Scotch English Collie crossed male, 2 months, $15.00 females $10.00. Belgium Police Pup, great strain watchdog on farm. Male, 3 months $35.00, female $25.00. All either bred Collie ready to train on cattle, male $35.00, female $25.00. I ship anywhere U.S.A. with all duty paid. Government Vet Certificate Health go with every dog. Delivery guaranteed. Welfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario.

GERMAN Shepherd puppies that will please you. Sold 3 litters in July. Earl Tuttle, Pinetavern Farm, Route 20A, Leicester, N. Y. Phone 7827.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents born low heel strikers. Males $15.00. females $12.00. Registration papers $1.00 extra. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, N. Y.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son. Hobart. New York.

MONEY Making Chicks! U.S. approved, pullorum typhoid clean. Low as $8.95—100. Many matings sired by R.O.P. males. Day old or started chicks to four weeks. Ducklings weekly. Write for price list. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dept. AA.

CHICKS $7.95—100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 24, Pa.

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106. Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

VANCREST New Hampshire and Sex Link Chicks mature rapidly into excellent layers of large eggs. And they live. Contest proven. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54. You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

BUY THE BEST — They cost less in the end. Only top strains. Marshall Leghorns are same bloodlines that hold World's Laying Test record and last year won N. Y. Random Sample Test with profit of $3.47 per bird. Customers' records prove they are high speed layers and high-efficiency feed converters. Official Test reports show egg production for as little as 4½ lbs. feed per dozen. You get benefit of best breeders' work on egg and meat quality which command premium prices Babcock strain and new-and-better Strain-Cross Leghorns. Contest winning R. I. Reds. Red-Rock cross and White Rocks. Conditions demand Business Bird for Best Profits. Write or phone for new low summer prices. Marshall Bros., R.D. 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

GET OFF The Fence—Prepare for profits! White Crosses for broilers, Sex-Links for production and Hamps for both. Ebenwood Farm, Box 14, West Bridgewater, Mass.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son. Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock—Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

PINE TREE PULLETS. Production bred W. Leghorns, 4 and 5 months old. Range grown, healthy, vaccinated, R.O.P. sired, large type select pullets from the oldest hatchery in the U.S. Low prices. Now ready. Guaranteed delivery. Pine Tree Hatchery and Farm, Box A, Stockton, New Jersey.

DUCKS

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings, $26.95—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader, Beltsvilles. Poults, Penna. pullorum clean. $58.50-100 Meadowbrook Richfield 2, Pa.

HAY

TOP QUALITY Canadian Hay Clover—Clover Mix (light or heavy) — Timothy. Delivered by ton or carload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc., R.F.D. #1, South Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass EMerson 9-2937

1948 HEAVY Dodge 10 wheel truck, new body for hay, 20½ ft. long plus Tailgate & Bullrack. Tires almost new. Carry 325 standard bales. If new would cost over $8,000.00. Asking $2,300.00. Also buying hay year round. F. Messling, Jutland, New Jersey. Phone Clinton 430J3.

NURSERY STOCK

BLUE SPRUCE. 6 for $2.00, Northern Evergreens Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

BLUEBERRY Plants. Giant Cultivated Named Varieties, mixed—2 year, 10 to 18 inch—4 for $2.25; Dozen $5.50—postpaid. Volk's Nursery, Browns Mills, New Jersey.

GINSENG

GINSENG WANTED. Dry Roots—Price list & information free. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

CAMPS, farms acreage, village property. Carl P. Fraker, Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y.

OUTSTANDING Dairy Farm near Oneonta, N. Y. 148 acres, 120 tillable, 55 acres improved pasture, 120 ft. modern dairy barn. Modern colonial home, oil heat, drilled well, paved road, school bus. $25,000.00. James Robertson, Windylane Farm, Laurens, N. Y. Phone Morris 35-Y-3.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—250 acre dairy farm, the very best of grain and grassland. well fenced, 2 semi-modern homes, 2 big barns, 2 silos., main barn has 51 stanchions, plenty water, creeks and wells, 2 miles from village, located on state highway, Dairymen's League milk market. Immediate possession, rolling land, excellent pastures, ladino and trefoil, Growing and harvested crops all included at only $12,500.00. Huffman Real Estate Agency, Chautauqua, N. Y. Tel. 3873.

NEW STROUT Catalog—Just Out! Mailed free! Farms, Homes. Businesses, 36 states, coast-to-coast, 2,914 bargains described. World's Largest; 55 years service. Strout Realty. 255-R, 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y

SAVE, BUY Direct from Government, surplus farms, land, homes, etc. List $1.00. Box 169AMH. East Hartford 8, Conn.

FOR SALE: 116-acre farm located ½ mile from Lansingville; 3 miles from Milliken Station; 15 miles from Ithaca New York on school bus route. 15-room house includes apartment to rent, 2 modern bathrooms. 85' driven well for house. Good sized barn, dug well, wagon house, 2 brooder houses. Full basement buildings all wired. 80-acres tillable tractor land, 12-acres woods. Good place for pond. Will produce most crops. Selling at sacrifice because of ill health. Prefer to sell direct to buyer to save commission. Write Box 514-AI, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

MAPLE SYRUP

FOR SALE—Frost-Elf Pure Maple Syrup. Maple Cream and Maple Sugar. Write for price list. Maple Producers Cooperative Association. Gouverneur. New York.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

TRACTOR PARTS — Large growing stock new and used parts for all type tractors. Also new rollers, sprockets, rails, pins & bushings, etc. for crawlers. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co. Fargo N. D.

HOUGHTON and Arnold Company, Portland, Maine Your Caterpillar Equipment Dealer offers the following Used Equipment Bargains: Allis Chalmers Grader, Mode. AD 3 $4,900.00. International TD6 Tractor $2,800.00. Model 235A P and H ¾ yard shovel (1951) $10.000.00. DW 10 Caterpillar Tractor w/athey Model Pd 10—2 way side dump wagon $7,500.00., a fine unit for smaller contractor going into rubber tire equipment. Austin-Western 99m Grader, $5,000.00. Caterpillar Model 30 w/Angledozer, $1,000.00. #6 Caterpillar Shovel only 890 hours $14.500.00. Caterpillar Model 22 (no attachments) $700.00. Many other good Buys. Send a postcard for complete listings. Houghton Arnold Machine Co., 26 Warren Avenue, Portland, Maine.

KNIVES: Field Harvesters and Silo Fillers $4.50 each.—John Deere, Case, Skyline, McCormick, Papec, New Holland. Most baler knives $5.50 each. Highest quality. Money back guarantee. Postpaid. C.O.D. add $1.00. Agricultural Knives. Baldwinsville, N. Y.

DEPRESSION Prices—We Sell Cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used Tractor Parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, North Dakota.

BUY SURPLUS Direct from Government at tremendous savings, farm tools, machinery feed, truck, jeep, tractor, hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169AAH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

PATZ BARN Cleaners Silo Unloaders. Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes. silos low cost steel buildings. grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply. Rome, New York.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts. 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop. barn shop storage, garage or dormitory Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With linin and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on-Hudson. N Y 1-4357.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Dor Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave Norwich. N. Y.

USED wood silos for sale. Contact Universal Steel Silo Co., Box 528AW, Weedsport, N. Y

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-2 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

COMPLETE jack cider press, also leather sewing machine. Cheap. Arthur Marschner, Roulette, Penna.

BALER TWINE $6.85. Used Corn Binders: John Deere like new on rubber $450.00. McCormick $350.00. Case $275.00. John Deere on iron $225.00. International on iron $165.00. Corn Pickers: International one row $295.00. International 2 row mounted $395.00. Belle City $395.00. G. I. two row—never used $795.00. Allis Chalmers 2 row mounted $285.00. Oliver picker & cutter $325.00. Case 2 row on rubber $365.00. Tractors: Farmall H $595.00. Case LA & Hydraulic Brakes $1,495.00. Case SC, never used $1,395.00. John Deere M. used 2 days $995.00. Farmall A $495.00. John Deere B $395.00. 10 Acres New & Used Balers-Combines-Pickers-Binders-Tractors-Machinery. Taking orders for any make or model new or used. Visit or write: Phil Gardiner, Rte. 322 at 45, Mullica Hill, New Jersey—Phone Gridley 8-6291—We deliver any state.

AUXILIARY Engine, brand new Allis Chalmers for Field Chopper, etc. $395.00. C. Broadwell, Morrisonville, Clinton County, N. Y.

GOOD USED Equipment Buys from Caselini-Venable Corp. "Your Caterpillar Dealer." Cat D4-60" w/Laplant-Choate Hydraulic Bulldozer. Completely reconditioned. Rebuilt track rollers, idlers, tracks, engine, overhauled. "Bonded Buy" $5,500.00. Caterpillar D4-44" 6U series with Angledozer and Hyster Winch. We will go through running gear and recondition as necessary, clean and paint. Offered as a "Certified Buy" for $5,900.00. Caterpillar R2 with LPC Hydraulic Angledozer, very good condition. You can "Buy and Try" this one for $2,500.00. International TD6. crankcase, roller and radiator guards. Good running condition. Excellent machine for farmer or logger. "Buy and Try" $2,500.00. Continental Gasoline Model PR501 stub shaft, about 88hp., excellent condition. Ready to go "Buy and Try" $850.00. Caselini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vermont. Phone 90.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER – Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering. term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School. Mason City 11, Iowa.

HELP WANTED

RUN Spare-time Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1955 Christmas and All-Occasion Greeting Cards and Gifts Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval. Regal Greetings, Dept. 7 Ferndale, Michigan.

SALESMAN Wanted—For old established line. Mineral Supplements, Dairy Detergent Sanitizer, Mastitis and Udder Ointments, Cattle Sprays, etc. Liberal Profits W. D. Carpenter Co., 111 Irving Ave., Syracuse 3, N. Y

DEPENDABLE couple for poultry farm in Western New York. Steady work, good pay, modern comfortable four room home. Profit sharing. Box 514-VX, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

DEMONSTRATORS—$25-$40 daily. Our lingerie, Apparel Style Showings are sensation of Party Plan Selling. Isabel Sharrow made $258.00—11 days, spare time! Free outfit. Beeline Fashions, Bensenville 399, Ill.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK—under 50 years of age. Doctor's home—4 in family. Only those wishing permanent home need apply. Mrs. S. G. Holtzman, South Fallsburg New York.

MAN to work on dairy farm—must be strong, willing, able to hand milk and use machines. References desired. Small, furnished house with all conveniences, good wages. Wolf Pit Lake Farm, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

HIGH SCHOOL kids Anyone. Earn money in spare time taking orders for Christmas greens and decorations. No obligations. Write now for details. Donald Harvey Rochester, Vermont.

DAIRY FARMER—Good milker, good on equipment. State age, height, weight, experience. Wages $200.00; a son could work hourly; house, light, heat and milk Reply P.O. Box 1041, Trenton, N. J

YOUNG couple wanted to manage and operate modern Poultry Farm. Box 514-EH, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED: Married man as working foreman. Care and maintenance of private places. Experienced in handling crew of men and familiar with all kinds of gardening landscaping. care of lawns, shrubbery, trees and roads. Year-round work off Connecticut coast. Apply Harold J. Baker, Superintendent Fishers Island Farms, Inc. Fishers Island New York.

YOUR OWN HOME, mail order business—up to 60% profit sparetime orders on proven saleable homemaker items. Illustrated catalog $1.00, refundable. Winans, Oxford, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED — Dairy Farm to work—Shares or salary. Write Box 514-GE, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca New York.

DEPENDABLE dairy family wants sizeable dairy farm on shares; eventually purchasing. Rochester milk market preferred. Box 514-YN, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

GENERAL Store Business & Grocery Route for sale, junction of 2 busy highways, or exchange for farm of equal value or down payment. Box 514-RL. c/o American Agriculturist. Ithaca, New York.

AN up-to-date wholesale & retail milk route, ½ paper, 3 trucks, all equipment new and up-to-date. Pine Grove Dairy Wells River, Vt. Telephone Dial 7-2246

WANTED TO BUY

USED AND UNUSED—Postage Stamps of the world For full information write to: Hull Stamps. Box 1327 GCS, New York 17, N. Y.

CHINCHILLAS, send full details in first letter, as to the quality, quantity, etc. Frank Armento —6 Smart Avenue—Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—Old Talking Machines. Records and Catalogs. Old toys, banks. Old mechanical items. James Riley, 44 Church Street, Norwich, Conn.

BOARDERS WANTED

COMFORTABLE home for older man, woman or couples needing rest and some care by week or month. Naomi Neal, E. Hampton, Conn.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer. 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service. 62C. Schenectady 1, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix. Box 7100. Elkins Park, Pa.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

SEASONED Cedar Posts half price while last. Retiring from business. . . . All sizes. F. G. Fletcher, Norwood, N. Y.

CEDAR poles for pole barns. Penta treated to last. All sizes of posts. Five foot electric fence stakes pointed for driving 15c at yard. Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday. Murray Snell. Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, N. Y.

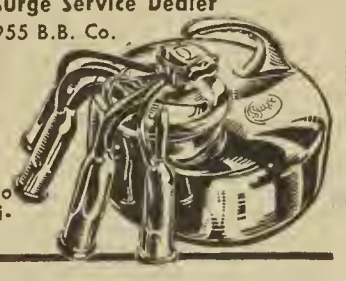
ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

$5 DOWN
EASY TERMS* on SURGE

Surge Units $5.00 down and up to 24 months to pay balance. EASY TERMS on Surge Stalls, Pipe Lines and All Surge Milking Equipment. See Your Surge Service Dealer

© 1955 B.B. Co.



*Right is reserved to withdraw this proposition at any time.

BABSON BROS. CO. of New York
842 West Belden Avenue, Syracuse 1, N.Y.

ROB-LYN FARM
Alex Debrucque & Son Sale
OCTOBER 1, 1955
12:30 D. S. T.

About 50 cows mostly with calves at foot.
15 Bred & Open Heifers
5 Bulls
Polled and Horned Cattle, C. M. R., A. L. F. & W. H. R. Breeding.

Sale to be held at Rob-Lyn Farm, 7 miles Southeast of Canandaigua, New York, on County Road 18.

For catalogs write:
Robt. J. Generaux
Canandaigua, New York.



Join the SWING to
LEAN MEAT BERKSHIRES
USE BERK BOARS
For the MEATIEST, most UNIFORM, BEST DOING hogs you've ever raised.
Hold national feeding records, excellent grazers, average litter 9.91 pigs, best disposition.
For nearby breeders and literature, write
SEND $1 FOR 1 YR. SUB. TO THE BERKSHIRE NEWS
Tele. 3-2123
AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOC.
Berkshire Bldg. Dept. 18 Springfield, Ill.



Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Cuds for Calves

OWNERS frequently ask for some kind of medicine to give calves that aren't doing just right. Most of these animals eat well, and aren't really sick, but they are a bit pot-bellied and rough and lighter than they should be for their age. Whole pens of calves may show such symptoms, but it generally happens that only one or two of a bunch are affected.

Vague symptoms of this kind may be due to faulty feeding or heavy infestation with stomach worms and other internal parasites.

They may also be caused by affliction with cancer that has spread throughout the body or be an indication of badly damaged lungs that were left by an earlier attack of pneumonia.

However, the commonest cause is a lack of the right kind of bacteria in the stomach.

Under normal conditions calves are inoculated with these organisms while running with their dams. Bacteria-laden saliva from the older animals drips on feed or into water and is eventually swallowed by the calves. Once started in the stomach, these bacteria grow and multiply much on the order of yeast that is added to bread dough.

They are highly important in the life of cattle, since a great deal of bovine digestion is accompanied by fermentation and other bacterial action which breaks down the cellulose of fibrous feeds. As might be expected, a lack of them can keep calves from doing well.

Such a deficiency is naturally invited by the early separation of calves and their dams which is often a recommended part of good management, especially on dairy farms.

The necessary bacteria can be supplied in such cases by "stealing" cuds from healthy cows and giving them to the calves so they are helped to develop efficient digestive processes. It isn't much of a job and many owners follow the practice routinely on all calves as soon as they are a week or 10 days old.

A cow that is chewing her cud is approached from the right side, the left knee is placed under her jaw, and the left arm is laid across her muzzle so the fingers grasp her upper lip just in front of the corner of the mouth. If done quietly, the cow will stop chewing the cud, but won't swallow it.

An enlargement will show which cheek is carrying the cud, and it will be found outside the back teeth of the lower jaw at that point. Using the fingers of the left hand to open the mouth and prevent biting, the right hand can be inserted in the mouth to remove the cud. This procedure may be reversed if the owner happens to be left handed.

The same steps are followed when stolen cuds are given to calves, but for the sake of convenience it may be well to stanchion the calf or back it into a corner while the job is being done. With the mouth opened by the left hand, the fingers of the right are used to carry small pieces of the cud well back over the base of the tongue. When deposited there, the pieces will be automatically swallowed by reflex action of the throat muscles. Such inoculation can be repeated several times within a period of about two weeks.

It must be understood that transplanting cuds in this manner won't help all calves, and owners mustn't expect miracles from the procedure. It will never serve as a substitute for proper feeding and good management practices in regard to housing and parasite control.

— A. A. —

WHEN TO BUY A BULK MILK TANK

THE NUMBER of bulk milk tanks continues to increase, but in some cases, particularly on small farms, the owner has mixed feelings about their investment. In Vermont Robert Sinclair, who is an Agricultural Economist, points out that in the average herd a saving of 5 cents a hundred will scarcely pay for a bulk tank during its expected lifetime.

In commenting on this situation he says, "If assured savings from handling bulk milk are 5 cents per hundred pounds, then the point at which these savings equal the net cost of handling milk in bulk can be considered the 'break-even' point. For an average (6,050 pounds of 4 per cent milk per cow) producing herd, the break-even point is at the 55-cow-herd size. For a herd averaging 8,500 pounds of 4 per cent milk, this point is at about 35-38 cows. At an average production of 10,000 pounds it is at the 32 cow level.

"Thus, a man with fewer than 55 average cows would need to get some additional monetary return over assured savings—either in the form of premiums or lower hauling—before he can buy a bulk milk tank and pay for it within the life of the tank."

Among the more important advantages of bulk handling are:

An opportunity for improved quality of milk.

A saving in manual labor during the milking operation.

An increased return to the dairyman from savings in shrinkage—at current prices amounting to 3 cents per 100 pounds produced.

A saving of 2 cents per hundred pounds from elimination of cans.

Milk is purchased in the farmer's milk room.

There's a possibility of lower hauling costs.

Opportunity for receiving a premium for bulk milk.

Some of the disadvantages for the farmer are:

More quality control problems.

Fewer market outlets.

Less competition among haulers.

Very high initial investment.

LIVESTOCK AUCTION
What's she *really* worth?



Ever been puzzled by reports of prices paid at livestock auctions like "Top cow sold for $160."

Was she

* a 1000 pound cow selling at 16¢ a pound, or
* a 1600 pound cow selling at 10¢ a pound?

That's why prompt and widely-publicized Empire Livestock reports of prices paid for slaughter cattle are always by the pound. Prices by the pound give you a fair basis for comparison of the current slaughter value of your own cattle.

One more reason why it pays to market all your livestock through

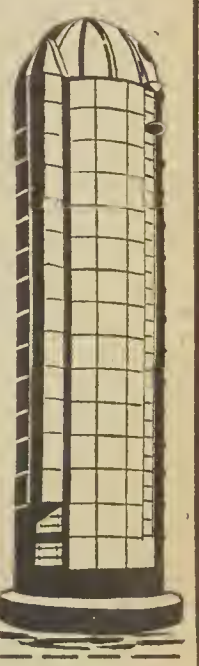
EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Regular weekly auction sales at

Bath • Greene • Oneonta
Bullville • Gouverneur
Caledonia • West Winfield

Check your EMPIRE market for date and time of special dairy replacement, farm, poultry or lamb sales.

WHY STEEL FOR A SILO?



The long life of steel, its adaptability to silo use, its strength, ruggedness, uniform quality and dependability, make it the best material for silo construction. Steel has been used for silos for over 40 years—many of the original silos are still in use.

The modern SILVER SHIELD Steel Silo is stronger than ever. Designed and constructed to give you the best silage possible from your crop. In all sizes. Airtight. Moisture Proof. Wind and Fire Proof. Little maintenance. Easy to fill and empty.

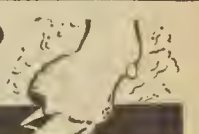
Order now for prompt delivery. Our trained crews erect.

ALL STEEL C&L SILVER SHIELD SILO

Send For Your Folder Today

UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
BOX 528AS WEEDSPORT, N. Y.
• Please send me free folder on Universal Silos.
Name
Address
City

HOOF ROT?
CANKER — THRUSH



A powerful, penetrating antiseptic and absorbing agent for stubborn hoof infections. Easy to apply —pour it on. No bandage required. $1 at drug and farm stores or write.
H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N.Y.
Dr. Naylor's LINITE

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Our famous choice clover, New York's finest; 5 lbs. $1.65; case 6-5s $7.98; postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. $9.00; 2-60s $17.50. Also Delicious Wildflower 60 lbs. $8.50. 60s F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE — Name Brand Gift, Appliance catalog with S & H Green Stamps. Send $1.00. refundable. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

CHURCH or Grange Suppers—Use Brisko Em bossed Table Paper and save. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Briskc Company. Shaftsbury, Vermont.

BEFORE you marry, get folder Modern Wedding Invitations. Cassel, R. 4, Middletown, N. Y.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from Manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. Dept. 736, MERRIBEE, 22 West 21st Street, New York 10, N. Y.

RIBBON Remnants Assortment—colors—lengths —widths—100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange—Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

RUG STRIPS. Send for Free Samples. Hooking & Braiding selvedges. Only the finest woolens, from cutting rooms. Clean and preshrunk, also nudes & beiges for backgrounds and dycing. We supply many teachers. We send only colors that you ask for, not any old mixture. Money back guarantee. Visit our factory, see garments made. Pick up a bargain. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm St., New Haven 2, Conn.

FREE—Big New Wholesale Catalog! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances, Christmas cards, etc. Also make money selling part time! Write Evergreen Studios, Box 846-AQ, Chicago 42, Ill.

SKIRT Woolens! Send $2.00 postpaid for a yard length—Bargain. Ends worth up to $5.00 a yard. No samples. Tweed, checks, solid colors, specify several colors. Money back guarantee. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm St., New Haven 2, Conn.

EVERLASTING perfumed necklace - earrings. Available red, white, black, green, blue, yellow. Set $2.00. Samples 25c (no stamps, COD's). Guaranteed. Jir Specialties, RD3, Kingston, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING — Billbooks, envelopes. letterheads. Press, Box 502, Great Neck, N. Y. Frec Catalog.

FREE BOOKLET tells new way to clean cesspools, septic tanks. Write Dept 25, Suburban Products, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38, Penna.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, samples, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt. 64. Freeport New York.

HAZEN'S Well Drilling and water divining system. When having a well drilled don't just have it drilled any place. Why take a chance with so much expense and get some ground water or a dry hole when you can have spring water that never goes dry? We first find the underground vein, give depth and cost by contract—not by the foot. We guarantee all work. We go anywhere Hazen's Drilling Water Divining System, Arlington, Mass. Tel. Mission 80993.

FOR SALE: Tetra Petkus Rye. Arthur Oughterson, Oneida, N Y., R. F. D. 2, Phone Oneida 1465 JI.

PAINT. Outside Titanium, Lead and Oil Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, special factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint. Toledo, Ohio.

TRU-MIX, Use this all new feed mixer to cut your feed costs. Powered by tractor PTO. Write for literature and low prices. Parex Mineral Company, Parker Ford 3, Pa.

KILL CHIMNEY Creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Co., Mfrs., Dept. AGC. Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

Peach and Apple TREATS

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

THIS IS the time to enjoy plump, juicy, tasty peaches and sweet, crisp, crunchy apples out of hand—but what delights await us, too, when we transform these two royal fruits into treasured dishes! They rate tops in taste and nutrition appeal.

Tree ripened peaches surpass those picked green in flavor, appearance, color, and maturity. They are best when fairly firm, at just the right stage of maturity, creamy or yellow in color, free from blemishes and decayed spots. Don't be fooled by the blush (it may mean variety instead of maturity.) Fresh peaches add ascorbic acid to our diet and the yellow ones vitamin A.

Naturally you will sort and use the ripest peaches first. Ripen the others at room temperature and away from direct heat or sunlight, then store in a cool place. For amounts, you will figure about four peaches to the pound and about ⅔ cup sliced or ⅓ cup crushed from one average peach. Peaches turn dark on exposure to air. To retard darkening when preparing them for the table, dip in a tart fruit juice, or lightly salted water, or ascorbic acid powder (used in canning and freezing) mixed with a small amount of water.

Peach season always means delicious desserts and salads. Here are some recipes you will want to try while peaches are at their best.

PEACH MERINGUE LAYERS

6 to 8 medium size peaches
⅞ cup egg whites (about 6 to 7 eggs)
2 cups sugar
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 tablespoon vanilla

Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Gradually beat in the sugar, adding last half cup alternately with vinegar and vanilla, and continue to beat until stiff and glossy. On each of two cookie sheets covered with moist heavy paper, shape an 8-inch circle of meringue. (You may use two lined cake pans if you wish.) Then with the tip of a narrow spatula make a swirling pattern on the meringue.

Bake in a slow oven (275° to 300°) about 60 minutes. Turn off the heat and allow the meringue to remain in the oven 15 minutes longer. Remove carefully from paper. When ready to serve, carefully spread 1 quart peach ice cream on one layer. Top with the other layer and arrange overlapping slices of sweetened peaches around edge and in center in pinwheel form. Serves about 8. (Note: The ice cream can be first softened, pressed into a cake tin same size as meringues, and held frozen until ready to use.)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Life is half spent before we know what it is.—Herbert

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PEACH COBBLER

Place 3 to 4 cups sliced peaches in the bottom of a fairly shallow greased 1½-quart baking dish or pan. Sprinkle generously with sugar, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, and ¼ teaspoon almond extract. Place in moderately hot oven (400°) while you prepare biscuit dough. Make your best rich baking powder biscuit dough (about 1½ to 2 cups flour), add an egg with the rich milk or light cream for the liquid, and drop by spoonfuls on top of the hot peaches. Sprinkle top with milk and sugar. Bake 30 to 40 minutes or until crust is brown and peaches bubbly. Serve with rich milk or cream. Use a prepared biscuit mix, if you wish, adding some extra sugar and using an egg mixed with milk for liquid. Serves 6 to 8.

PEACH SHORTCAKE
(Two New Versions)

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
⅓ cup sugar
5 tablespoons shortening
1 egg
⅔ to ½ cup milk

Sift dry ingredients, cut in shortening. Combine egg and milk and stir into the mixture lightly until dry ingredients are just moistened and can be formed into a ball. Knead **lightly** in bowl for a second or two. Pat the dough into an oblong cake pan, pushing it up a little to make it slightly higher around the edge. Now choose your version:

Version 1. Bake dough in a moderately hot oven (400°) for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove from pan to a large plate, spread with softened butter, and cover with sweetened sliced peaches. Top with vanilla ice cream or whipped cream. If you still have any raspberries or blueberries around, sprinkle over top. Cut in squares. Serves 6 to 8.

Version 2. Before baking the dough, place closely overlapping sweetened slices of peaches over dough. Sprinkle peaches with a mixture of 2 tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons flour and a little cinnamon. Bake in moderately hot oven (400°) about 30 minutes. Serve warm, cut in squares, with rich milk, whipped cream, or softened ice cream. Serves 6 to 8.

DUTCH PEACH CUSTARD PIE

Arrange a layer of sliced peaches in a pastry-lined tin. (Brush crust lightly with a little beaten egg white before adding peaches, if desired, to prevent sogginess). Combine ½ to ¾ cup sugar, 2 eggs, and 2 cups scalded milk. Pour over the peaches and sprinkle with nutmeg. Bake in a hot oven (450°) for 15 minutes, then reduce heat to 350° and bake about 30 minutes or until set.

FROZEN PEACH DELIGHT

1 cup light cream or evaporated milk
⅓ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
3 egg yolks
1½ to 2 cups mashed peaches (about 6 to 8)
¼ cup white corn sirup
1 teaspoon lemon juice
¼ teaspoon almond extract
1½ cups heavy cream, whipped
3 egg whites
4 tablespoons sugar

Scald cream or milk and pour over the sugar, salt, and egg yolks which have been mixed together. Cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until custard is smooth and thick. Cool. Combine peaches, sirup, lemon juice, almond extract and mix lightly with whipped cream. Fold into the custard mixture. Beat egg whites until stiff, gradually add the sugar and continue beating. Fold into the peach mixture and pour into freezing tray. Freeze until firm but not too hard. Spoon into sherbet glasses and top with sliced peaches if desired. Serves about 10.



—Photo courtesy General Foods

Just for fun, make a fancy design in the center of the topping of your Peach Cobbler, like the "peach" in the picture above.

For best-ever Apple Dumplings, try the recipe on page 26. To get scalloped edges, as in the picture below, cut out pastry squares with pastry wheel.



PEACH PRESERVES

Combine 2 pounds peeled, sliced peaches, 1 orange sliced very thin, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 1 cup maraschino cherries quartered, 1½ pounds sugar, and ¼ cup pineapple juice or other fruit juice. Cook until thick and clear. Add ½ cup slivered, blanched almonds and pour into sterile, hot glasses or jars. Seal with hot paraffin, cool, cover, and store. Makes about 5 to 6 glasses.

APPLES

An apple may be an apple to some but there is considerable difference among varieties. So choose your apples with the purpose for which they are to be used in mind. All-around apples (sauce, raw, pie, baked) include Wealthy (cook soft in pie), McIntosh, Cortland, Northern Spy, and Baldwin. Rome Beauty and Rhode Island Greening are better for cooking than eating, and Delicious is especially good for eating. Cortland apples take the prize for not turning dark when cut. Apples may be given the same treatment as peaches to keep them from turning dark.

Three medium apples to the pound provide about three ½-cup servings of apple sauce. Two pounds provide about 5 cups raw sliced apples. Leave the

(Continued on Page 26)

Sew For Fall



2730. College or carcer charmer with new pie-cut torso detailing, fully flared skirt. Destined to be your day-to-date favorite! Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: 2⅝ yds. 54-in. 3¾ yds. 39-in.

2749. "Head of the class" costume . . . all in one package! Includes crisp blouse, prettily pleated skirt and diagonally-detailed weskit. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8: Weskit, ¾ yd. 35 or 39-in. Blouse, 1⅝ yds. 39-in. Skirt, 1¼ yds. 54-in.



2707. New slimming step-in jumper with deep pockets for comfort and convenience. Mix and match it with colorful sweaters or its own blouse. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 18: Jumper, 4⅛ yds. 35-in. Blouse, 2⅝ yds. 35-in.



3048. Stunning Autumn-through-Spring slenderizer. Note its eased shoulder line, soft collar, gracefully gored skirt. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 18: 3⅞ yds. 39-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-closs mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25c for our FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Decorating On A Budget

RECENTLY I took home from our local library a new book on home decorating. The title was "Decorating on a Budget," by Elizabeth Ogg. As I had just moved to a new apartment, I was involved in problems of storage, new furniture arrangements, window curtaining, color schemes, etc., and I read the book from cover to cover. It is such a practical home decorating guide that I suggest you look it up in your local library if you want to make the most of what you have or haven't got.

The book is filled with corner-cutting, do-it-yourself ideas. Step-by-step instructions cover such projects as making curtains out of pastel colored sheets; assembling low-cost tables, desks, shelves, and other storage devices; making decorative, inexpensive lamps; designing pretty couch and bed covers; building a window cornice; camouflaging an ugly fireplace or bathtub; finishing furniture; selecting inexpensive rugs.

The nineteen chapters also tell how to use color; choose and arrange basic furniture; find a storage place for everything; what to do for floors; how to choose accessories; how to have a charming and convenient kitchen; how to make the most of halls, stairways, attic, basement, and porches — even how to hook a rug. In the back of the book is a good list of sources of construction plans for storage walls, furniture, inexpensive picture frames, and reproductions of paintings.

"Decorating on a budget" costs $4.50 and was published by M. Barrows & Co., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. It is filled with pictures and illustrations and is well worth the money.

—*Mabel Hebel*

MAGIC CHEF ranges bring you these exclusive features for contemporary living:

- Red Wheel Regulotor ossures perfect boking.
- Woist High Swing Out Broiler gives better broiling.
- Magic Flome Uni-Burners are so easy to use ond clean.
- Magic-Lite Automatic Pilots are 75% cooler.



More and more farm families are

switchin' to a Modern kitchen

with "Pyrofax" Gas



You'll find quality-controlled "Pyrofax" bottled gas the ideal cooking fuel. "Pyrofax" gas is *fast*—you get full heat *instantly!* You have *perfect heat control;* you get dozens of *accurate* heat selections from slow simmer to fast boil. "Pyrofax" gas is *economical*—the clean, sootless blue flame is all heat, there is no waste. "Pyrofax" gas is more *dependable*—with a reserve cylinder installation there are no service interruptions—regardless of the weather. Insist on "Pyrofax" gas—for more than 33 years a household favorite in hundreds of thousands of homes.

Pyrofax Gas
TRADE MARK

The LP GAS that's "Quality Controlled"

"Pyrofax" is a registered trade-mark of Pyrofax Gas Corporation, 295 Madison Ave., N. Y., N. Y.

See yellow pages of phone book for nearest distributor—



CALORIC built-in cooking units add new smartness and convenience to your kitchen:

- Separate oven and top burner units let you arrange kitchen to suit your own taste and height.
- Automatic lighting of all burners; automatic oven clock controls.
- Door panels available in a wide choice of colors and finishes.

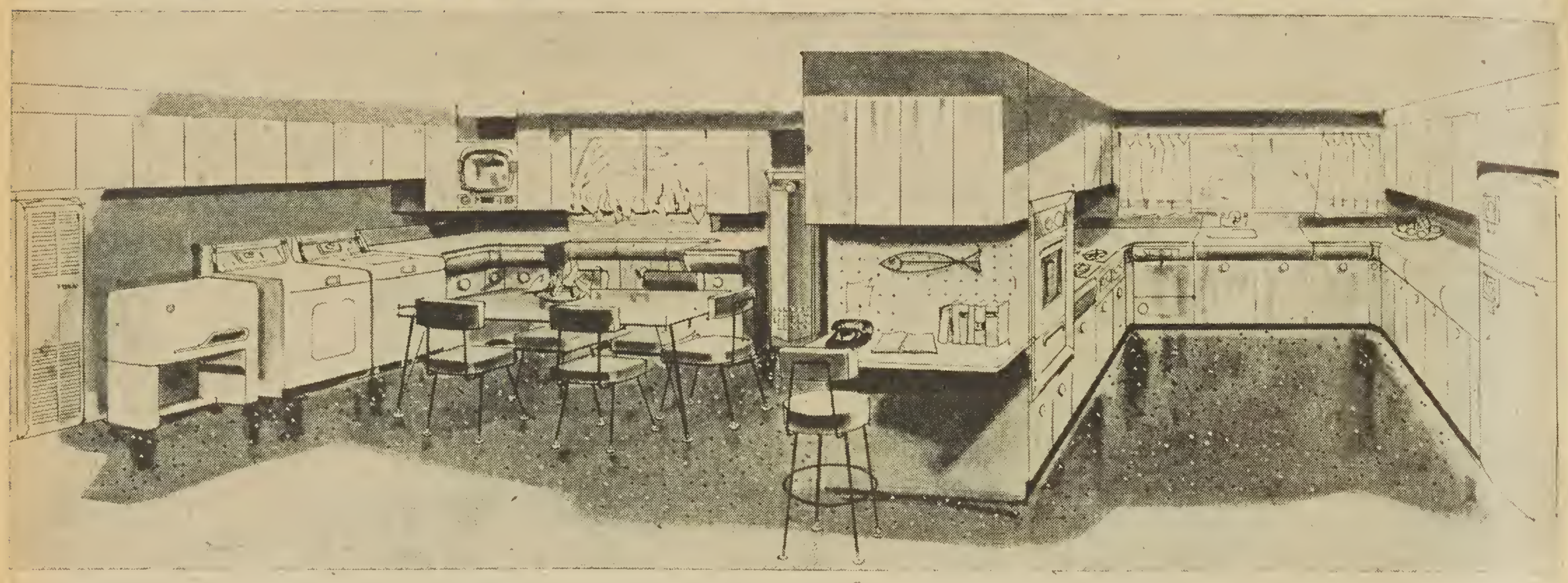
WIN THE $5,000 FARM KITCHEN OF TOMORROW!

Visit your "Pyrofax" Gas Distributor for an official entry blank

THERE'S NOTHING TO BUY! You simply complete, in 25 words or less, the sentence: "I prefer modern LP-Gas appliances for better farm living because . . ."

Prizes of modern gas appliances for runners-up.

$5,000 Farm Kitchen Contest



HOW would you like to win the beautiful dream kitchen pictured above? It's the top prize in an LP-Gas Contest open only to farmers and members of their families who are 16 years or older. To get in on this contest, which opened August 20, all you need to do is to get a contest entry blank from your local Pyrofax or other bottled gas dealer, and complete in 25 words or less this sentence:

"I prefer modern LP-Gas appliances for better farm living because. . . ."

Here are the official rules:

1. Any farmer or member of his family 16 years or older in continental United States may enter, except LP-GAS employees, dealers or their advertising people.

2. Only one entry per person. Your dealer's letterhead is the official entry blank. Entries will be judged on originality, clarity, and aptness of thought. Judges' decision will be final. No entries will be returned.

3. Address entries to LP-Gas Farm Kitchen of Tomorrow Contest, Box 7931, Chicago 77, Illinois, before midnight, October 31, 1955. Winners will be announced week of November 14. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties.

Additional prizes for runners-up in the contest will include modern bottled gas ranges and dryers.

If you are the lucky winner of the top prize kitchen-laundry, you may have to remodel your house to incorporate it in it—but it will be worth it! Planned by a nationally known kitchen designer, it includes work-saving features galore. The "U" shaped food preparation center is completely equipped with modern bottled gas appliances, including coppertone sink and automatic dishwasher; two built-in ovens, a modern kitchen range and automatic refrigerator.

In the adjoining laundry section are table-top gas washer and dryer, automatic ironer, and gas water heater. This section has its own coppertone sink for wash-ups, an automatic gas incinerator, and a recessed wall heater.

Recognizing the trend to double use of space, the laundry area also includes a breakfast table and a built-in combination television-clock. At the end of the center partition separating the two areas are a desk and stool, handy for farm business or Mom's memos. Beautiful birch cabinets with rounded corners are another feature of the kitchen and laundry.

This is a contest that every farm family can take part in. Just call at the store of your Pyrofax or other bottled gas dealer, get a copy of his letterhead (according to the rules, it is the "official entry blank"), and send in your contest entry to the address given in the rules not later than October 31. Who knows, you may turn out to be the owner of that $5,000 farm kitchen!

Peach and Apple Treats

(Continued from Page 24)

skin on when using red-skinned ones for salads and fruit cups. Apples need cool storage. Small quantities do well in the refrigerator, and larger ones in a cool, not too dry, and well ventilated place.

With apples on hand you always have at least one popular dish for a meal! Here are recipes for some apple treats:

DUTCH APPLE TART

Line a pie tin with your favorite pastry. Sift over pastry 1 tablespoon flour and 2 tablespoons sugar. Peel, core, and quarter pie apples (the kind that keep their shape are best). Arrange quarters, rounded side up, around the edge and on the bottom of pan. Fill any spaces between quarters with smaller pieces of apples. Sprinkle generously with sugar (depending on the variety, perhaps ¾ to 1 cup) and cinnamon, and dot with butter. Pour 2 tablespoons rich milk or cream over top. Bake in a hot oven (425°) for 30 to 40 minutes or until crust is done and apples tender. Serve plain or with lemon sherbet or vanilla ice cream. (Note: you can do the same thing with peaches, but use halves of peaches and place rounded side up.)

APPLE DUMPLINGS

Some prefer apple dumplings made with pastry dough; others like it with a baking powder biscuit dough. For **pastry,** combine 2 cups flour, ¾ teaspoon salt, ⅔ cup shortening and 3 to 4 tablespoons cold water by your usual pastry method. For **biscuit,** use the Peach Shortcake recipe on page 24, but reduce the sugar to 2 to 3 tablespoons and omit the egg.

Roll out either dough (pastry to ⅛-inch and biscuit to ¼-inch) and cut into 6 squares 6 to 7 inches. Core and pare six apples and place one in the center of each square of dough. Fill cavity with sugar and cinnamon (raisins, if desired) and dot with butter. Bring opposite corners of pastry up and over apple and pinch together. Place about an inch apart in a greased baking dish.

Bake as is or, if you like, pour around the dumplings a sirup made by boiling 1½ cups sugar, 1½ cups water, ½ cup red cinnamon candies or ¼ teaspoon cinnamon. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°) 35 to 45 minutes. (Note: Some like to round up the 6-inch squares of dough, slash around the edge, and then wrap dough around the apple and cut some air holes.)

GLAZED BAKED APPLES

Core, wash and pare ⅓ of the way down the desired number of apples suitable for baking. Place in baking dish and fill each apple with sugar and cinnamon and any other filling you like. Add about 1 cup of a mixture of white corn sirup and sugar, cover pan and bake in moderately hot oven (375°), basting frequently with sirup until apples are just about done. Remove cover, sprinkle apples with sugar and place under broiler until sugar is melted, bubbly, and brown. It is well to continue basting at this stage, too, for a nice glaze.

REAL OLD FASHIONED MAINE APPLE PAN DOWDY

Pastry dough
7 to 8 medium apples
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
½ cup molasses
¼ cup water
3 tablespoons butter, melted

Line a 2-quart shallow casserole or pan with pastry. Slice apples, mix with sugar, salt, and spices and place over pastry. Add molasses, water, and butter. Cover with pastry. Press edges together and press to sides of casserole. Bake in moderately hot oven (425°) for 15 to 20 minutes, then at 325° until crust is slightly brown and apples just tender. Remove pan from oven, chop up mixture with silver knife until crust is well mixed with apples. Bake about 30 minutes longer. The proper way to serve this pudding is with butter, but you may wish to serve it with milk or plain or whipped cream, or even ice cream. Serves 8.

CINNAMON APPLES

Serve these with meat or as a salad filled with cream cheese or cottage cheese mixture; or serve as a dessert, stuck with slivered blanched almonds:

Peel and core desired number of apples and simmer gently in a sugar sirup to which cinnamon candies have been added. Dip sirup up over apples as they cook. The same thing may be done with thick apple slices (unpeeled). Chill apple slices and place several overlapping slices on bed of lettuce and pass a whipped cream fruit salad dressing.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

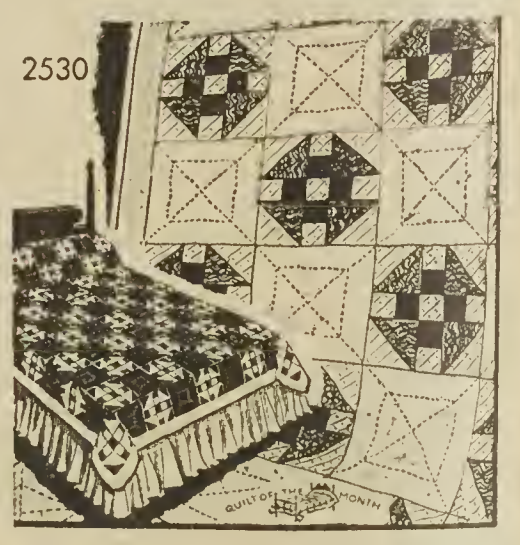
Though "silver threads among the gold"
May mean you're not so young,
You're lucky having ANYTHING
To find those threads among.
—Hal Chadwick

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

OLD-TIME FAVORITE PEACH MELBA

Poach halves of peeled peaches gently in a thin sugar sirup, dipping sirup up over peaches as they cook. Remove from sirup and chill. **Two ways to serve:** Top a peach half with vanilla ice cream and pour raspberry sauce over it, or place raspberry sauce in bottom of individual serving dishes, then a peach half topped with ice cream.

PIONEER PATCH QUILT



This beautiful Pioneer Patch quilt may be pieced from scraps from your scrap bag! Pattern No. 2530 contains pattern pieces, material requirement; applique and sewing directions. To order it, send 25 cents in COINS, your name and address, and the PATTERN NUMBER to ANNE CABOT, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 1150 Ave. Americas, New York 36, N. Y.

Two Quilt Books are now available: "Flower Quilts" Q-101, and "Grandmother's Patchwork Quilts" Q-102. Each book costs 50 cents and contains pattern pieces and full directions for making 12 quilts. Send cash, check, or money order. No stamps, please.

2 3/4% PER YEAR CURRENT DIVIDEND



BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, *by Mail*

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with $1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

Serving the Thrifty Since 1850

ASSETS OVER $70,000,000

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank

MAIN OFFICE 100 State St. Albany 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

Name_____

Address_____

Town_____ State_____ 26

Happy Is The Day When Backache Goes Away . . . .

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable . . . with restless, sleepless nights . . . don't wait . . . try Doan's Pills . . . get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

Lighter than leather! Lighter than rubber!



for the most comfortable walk of your life

microlite SOLES by CAT'S PAW

AT ALL SHOE REPAIRERS



10 YARDS $2.99

DON'T SEND 1 PENNY

This wonderful bargain bundle brings you 3 lengths of first-quality, colorfast cottons each 3 to 4 yards long. You'll be able to make as many as 3 women's dresses or 4 to 6 for children — for only $2.99! Assorted prints and solid colors, all at least 36 in. wide. Order by No. 35.

CASH OR C. O. D. — WE PAY THE POSTAGE

If you send Money Order for $2.99 you save the 30c C. O. D. fee charged by the Post Office.

WALTER FIELD CO. Dept. 309, Chicago 6, Ill.

!! WORK CLOTHES — UNUSUAL VALUES !!



Save 75% of Original Cost

Coveralls	$1.50
Matching pants and shirts	1.50
Pants only $1.00 . Shirts only	.50
Matching gabardine-like pants & shirts	2.00
Gabardine-Like pants only	1.25
Gabardine-Like shirts only	.75

Add $.50 for postage. No COD

All sizes. Colors — Tan, Grey, Blue, Green, used professionally laundered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Save more by extra discount—Deduct 10% on orders of $5.00 or more.

PLYMOUTH SURPLUS SALES — Gloversville, N. Y.

P. O. Box 385

What's Your Hobby

Letters from Our Readers

COLLECTS MILK BOTTLE CAPS

I HAVE several collections but I want to tell you about my milk bottle cap collection, which is the most unusual. I have saved caps for a long time, some from Canada but mostly from the United States. They include caps from various milk companies, such as Rozells of Peoria, Ill.; Royal Oak, Hamilton, Ont.; Ada Quality Dairy, Ada, Minn.; Emery's, Kittery Point, Me.; Darigold, Washington State; Freier Dairy, Tripp, S. D.; Randall Farms, L. I., N. Y.; Chocolate Milk, Carbondale, Pa.

Also, Land O'Pines, Lufkin, Texas; Pasteurized Cream, Marshall, Minn.; Raw Milk, Honesdale, Pa.; Ethan Allen Creamery, Essex Jct., Vt.; Hagadone, Sand Point, Idaho. I have several from New Hampshire and Vermont; Goat Milk from Colombia, Mo.; Lee Ru Dairy, Carthage, Mo.; Heath Bros., Mena, Arkansas; Sardinia, from New Brunswick, Canada; Aristocrat, from Gloucester, N. J.; also, from firms in R. I., Pa., Iowa, and many others who use foil bottle caps.

All have different designs or patterns on them. Ethan Allen here in Vermont has a picture of the famous war hero on the regular bottle caps.

I have caps from some farms selling their own special dairy milk, with farm names on caps. Some have a farm picture or tree on cap, such as Great Elm Farm, Inc., Rochester, N. H. The cap is edged with green, lettered in brown and green on white, and the elm tree on cap is green, making a very harmonious combination. Others are red, white and green. Some are blue, white and yellow. — *Rowena H. Spaulding, Essex Junction, Vt.*

* * *

HERBS AND BAKED GOODS

THOUGH a late-comer to country life and not really a farmer, I enjoy reading about all the farm doings in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and find myself wishing we had come to country life when we were twenty, instead of almost fifty! However, we're making the most of it. We raise and sell herbs —plants, herb vinegars, and dried herb products; also Banana Bread, brownies, cookies, etc. Our Banana Bread sells by mail into almost every state in the Union, as well as here at our farm stand.—*Mrs. Paul Lawton, 9231 Main Street, Clarence, N. Y.*

* * *

PEARLS AND SHELLS

I HAVE a wonderful private collection of beautiful pearls, baroques and slugs which I have found in the streams and lakes of Connecticut and New York State. Besides my collection of Mussell shells from local waters, I have a collection of the nine varieties of shells from the Illinois River. My shells and pearls, in a neat arrangement, makes a most unusual display. —*Elwood Tuthill, Sharon, Conn.*

* * *

PROFITABLE HOBBY

ABOUT 20 years ago I learned to cane chairs in our Home Bureau unit. I did so because I had several chairs that needed new seats. By the time mine were recaned, I had found the work fascinating, so I did it for friends and neighbors. Often a chair needed refinishing, so I began to refinish furniture, too.

Now that our family of three have their own homes and we have left the farm, recaning and refinishing take up my spare time. It makes a fascinating hobby, and helps pay many a bill or buys something extra for the house. —*Mrs. Walter G. Short, R. 1, Madrid, New York.*

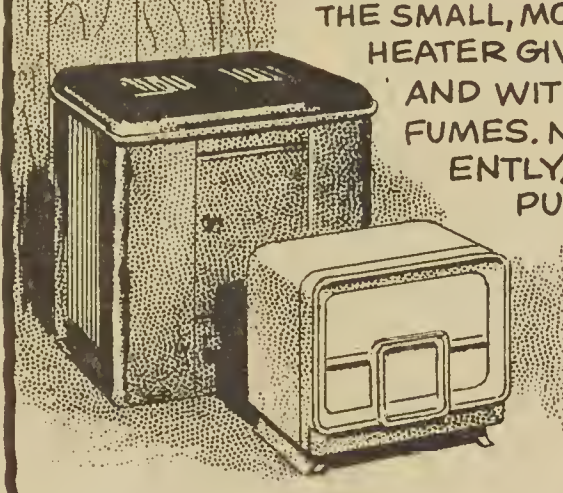
Did you know?

MODERN AUTOMATIC IGNITION IS LATEST SAFETY FEATURE ON NEW LP-GAS RANGES



NO MATCHES, NO WORRY. IF THE GAS IS ON, THE RANGE IS LIT... ALL AUTOMATICALLY! NEW TIMERS CONTROL BOTH TOP AND OVEN BURNERS! SMOKELESS BROILING, TOO!

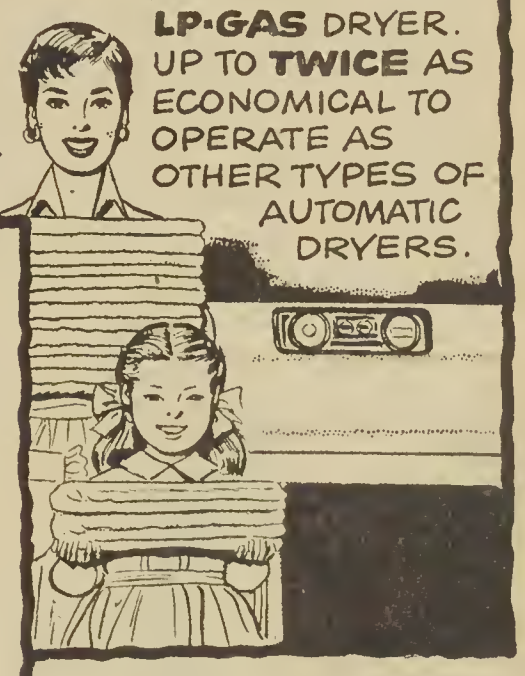
WHICH OF THESE TWO SPACE HEATERS GIVES MORE HEAT?



THE SMALL, MODERN **LP-GAS** CIRCULATING HEATER GIVES **FAR MORE HEAT...** AND WITHOUT DUST, ASHES OR FUMES. NOTHING HEATS SO EFFICIENTLY, SO **HEALTHFULLY** AS PURE, CLEAN, SAFE **LP-GAS!**

CLOTHES DRY FASTER WITH LP-GAS! →

YOU CAN DRY CLOTHES FRESHER, FASTER, FLUFFIER IN A MODERN, FULLY-AUTOMATIC **LP-GAS** DRYER. UP TO **TWICE** AS ECONOMICAL TO OPERATE AS OTHER TYPES OF AUTOMATIC DRYERS.



WIN $5,000 LP-GAS FARM KITCHEN OF TOMORROW

DESIGNED BY FARM JOURNAL

ADDITIONAL PRIZES:

MODERN GAS RANGES, DRYERS. SPECIAL CONTEST FOR OUR FARM FRIENDS. CONTEST CLOSES OCT. 31. SO **HURRY!** GET YOUR ENTRY BLANK AND DETAILS FROM YOUR **LP-GAS** DEALER **TODAY!**

LP GAS

BUTANE • PROPANE • BOTTLED GAS • TANK GAS

AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE DEPENDABLE ALWAYS



Norwich, N. Y. cook has been winning prizes for 20 years

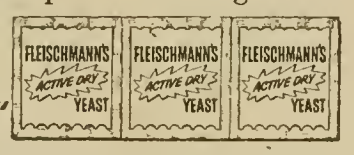
Fair Official Presents Award to Expert New York Cook

Mrs. Clarence Simmons (right) entered cooking competition at three different New York fairs last fall . . . and she not only won 82 awards, but a silver tray as well. Here Mrs. James McConnell, State Fair Official, is presenting her with that tray.

Mrs. Simmons won her first cooking contest as a very young girl, so naturally she's quite an expert on the subject of cooking success. And she has this to say about Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "I like to use Fleischmann's because it's so fast and easy. And it keeps for months in my cupboard."

If you bake at home, keep a "Thrifty Three" strip of Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast in your cupboard. With Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast on hand it's so convenient to include yeast-raised specialties in your menu. Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast is easy to use . . . dissolves in a jiffy, always rises fast. And it keeps for months right on your shelf. Get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—it's the yeast the prize-winning cooks depend on.

Get the New "Thrifty Three"





HOME CANNERS BUY MORE **BALL** THAN ANY OTHER BRAND!

BIG NEW WHOLESALE CATALOG FREE!
WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG SEND POSTCARD

NOW! Save Up to 50% on Nationally Advertised Gifts

Use this big, new FREE CATALOG to buy all kinds of gifts and merchandise for yourself, family, friends, neighbors. Terrific saving on big-name items. Also, make money spare time taking orders from others!

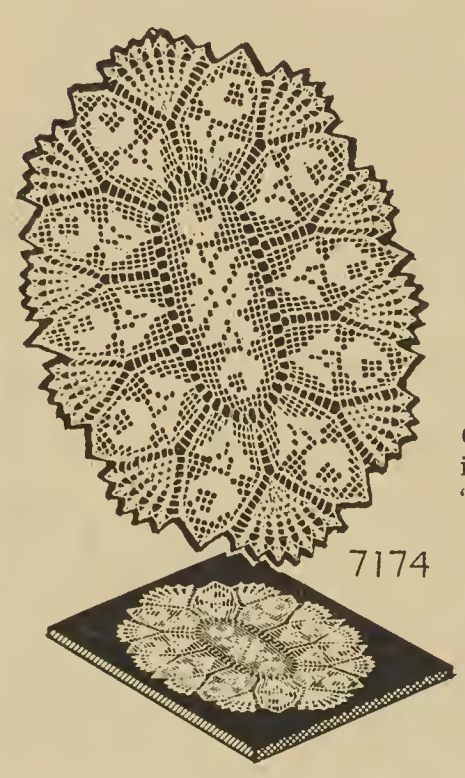
EVERGREEN STUDIOS
Dept. 23 Box 846 Chicago 42, Ill.

FALL WOOLENS

FREE SWATCHES, of Fall's smartest all wool, and part wool materials. Newest novelty weaves. Beautiful plaids. Rich solid colors. Amazingly low prices. Buy direct from MILL. Make suits, coats, skirts sport shirts, children's wear etc. at home. SAVE DOLLARS.

Homestead Woolen Mills, Inc.
Dept. A-9 West Swanzey, N. H.

Needlework Corner



7174

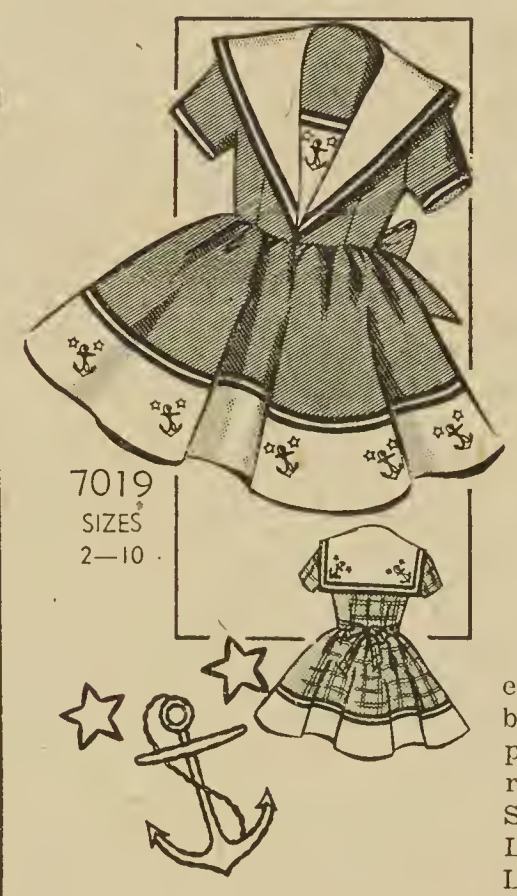


649



649. She's 44 inches tall and "dances" with your little girl. Use straw yarn for hair. Transfer of 44-inch doll and cutting chart for dress. 25¢.

7174. Make this lovely oval doily or centerpiece. Smart combination of filet crochet and regular crochet! Crocheted oval doily, 17x26 inches in No. 30 mercerized cotton; smaller in No. 50; larger in bedspread cotton. Directions, 25 cents.



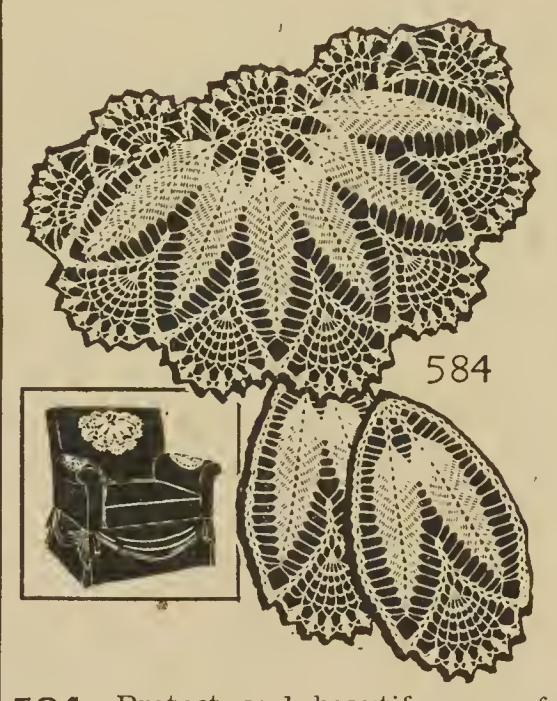
7019
SIZES
2—10

7019. She'll be so pretty in this middy dress with embroidered anchor and stars. Make another version in plaid 'n plain. Child's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Tissue pattern, transfer of 18 embroidery motifs. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.

7392. For TV relaxation, make yourself ballet and boot style slippers! Use velvet or a quilted fabric and trim with embroidery, ribbon. Transfers, pattern parts, directions. Sizes Small, Medium, Large, Extra-Large included. 25 cents.



7392



584

584. Protect and beautify your furniture! Feathers in a fan shape design add interest to chair or buffet. Use No. 30 crochet cotton. Directions, 25 cents.

7205. Crochet this cover for any size TV set. Pineapple and mesh design. Crochet TV square, 28 inches, in No. 30 cotton; smaller in No. 50; larger in mercerized crochet and knitting cotton. Directions, 25 cents.



7205

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH PATTERN to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P.O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional 25c for Needlecraft Catalog.

The Workshop



by

FLORENCE E. WRIGHT
and ELSA A. McMULLEN

Removing Broken Veneer

We have an old clock that has been brought out of storage and we would like to refinish it, as the works are still in good condition. The veneer has come off on so much of the surface that we thought we would like to take the rest off and finish the pine as we saw one done in an antique shop. We are having trouble getting it off without damaging the wood beneath. How can we do it safely?—*E. A. S., Mass.*

The veneer can be removed more quickly if the old finish is first removed and the wood sanded to open up the pores of the wood. Then cover with a damp cloth for 8 to 12 hours. Keep the cloth wet with vinegar while it soaks. While water will soak the veneer loose, vinegar will dissolve the old glue much more quickly. Hot vinegar is even better than cold. When it has soaked loose, a knife blade inserted at the edge should lift the veneer with no damage to the pine.

What's New in Crafts?

Three crafts are being developed extensively at this time:

1. Suji Wire Art
2. Copper Tooling
3. Copper Enameling

Suji Wire Art is a product of the x-Acto company and involves the shaping of cord-covered wire to make small figures and representations of landscapes, etc. The wire used resembles telephone wire and is pliable for shaping in any direction. If a child or adult enjoys creating objects, this is a craft which offers many opportunities. Because there are no messy paints, etc., Suji is ideal for convalescents in bed. It is sold in kits, but replacements are available.

Tooling on Copper has had a revival of interest and appeals to every member of the family. 36-gauge copper is now available at about 30 to 35 cents per square foot at hobby centers, and other materials needed are also inexpensive. Instruction booklets for making pictures, planters, lamp-bases, trays and boxes, are available and include all the necessary supplies. Consult these before starting this project, but if your group is looking for a new craft, or if your family enjoys relaxing together, copper tooling may be your answer.

Copper Enameling involves more equipment than some crafts but the initial cost, including the electric kiln, is the greatest. Copper accessories, such as ear-rings, cuff-links, and pin-backs are not expensive. This craft may also be done in groups or by families, and offers an excellent opportunity to use imagination to create designs for distinctive costume jewelry and other small objects.

Etching Metals for Home Use

Our group has considered etching aluminum and copper trays and bowls to use for Christmas gifts. Are there any etching compounds available that are not dangerous to handle? — *Mrs. R.S.P., New Jersey*

Several companies which distribute metals for craft work have made available a powder to etch aluminum safely. When this powder is mixed with hot water, a solution is made which can be used even by children without danger of acid burns. It is sold at most hobby and craft stores in pound jars for $1.00—one pound to be diluted with a gallon of boiling water. However, smaller amounts may be mixed at a time and may be used over again if stored in a sealed jar and reheated to boiling before using again.

A similar powder is used for copper, but not the same one as for aluminum. This powder for copper etching is also mixed with boiling water, but stirred constantly with a soft brush while being used to prevent settling out and retarding action.

Etching metals is a very satisfying craft and may be done by all age groups. Consult your local hobby center for advice and instructions if you are looking for a craft that has met with universal response in many areas.

Learning Chair Types

I am interested in chairs—the era of wooden seats, such as Boston rockers, thumb-back and others of a similar type. Could you recommend a book I might buy on this subject?—*Mrs. C.W., Vermont*

One of the best books on chairs that is easily available in libraries and bookstores is "Handbook of Antique Chairs," by Carl W. Drepperd. All ages and types of chairs are illustrated. Many of the pages are reproductions of early catalogues, so that definite dates can be given for the styles that are often questioned.

You will also enjoy "The Rocking Chair," by Walter A. Dyer and Esther S. Frazer, if you can find a copy in a library. This excellent little book, published by The Century Company in 1928, has been out of print for some time.

New Glues for Old Joints

I've had trouble keeping my chairs glued. What can the secret be, if any, and can I do it myself or do I have to have a professional take over my problem?—*Mrs. R.K.S., N.Y.*

Regluing furniture is a much easier task these days than one would imagine. New glues that set at once save much of the time and effort that were formerly spent in clamping or tying a piece after it was glued. They are generally available wherever glue is sold.

A good gluing job does not depend entirely on the glue, however. You must first clean off all the old glue so that the new glue can get into the pores of the wood. Then pad any joints that are too loose to fit tightly. Small strips of cloth may be used for this purpose, crossing over the end to be inserted in the hole.

Electric Sander

We would like to save time in doing over a lot of our old furniture by using an electric sander, but we are wondering if it would be safe in the hands of amateurs. As there are several different kinds, what type would you suggest our getting? —*R.T.O., New Jersey*

Probably the safest and easiest type of electric sander for amateurs to use is the vibrating kind. They are small, easily handled, and quite satisfactory. The cost is about $13 to $15.

Finish for New Cupboards

We have some new kitchen cupboards ready to finish. What would you suggest for a finish if we finish them a natural color, and how many coats are needed to get a satisfactory finish?—*Mrs. R.K.O., Conn.*

The number of coats needed will depend on the type of finish to be used and the wood itself. We like the penetrating sealer type of finish, and the first coat should probably be the thin type that will penetrate into the wood and harden it. This is especially important for plywood that has hard and soft areas in the pattern. A second coat could be a heavy bodied sealer to give a hard, smooth surface finish (two coats if needed).

To get a beautiful soft lustre instead of a high gloss, the satin type sealer can be used for the last coat. Generally the three coats will give a very satisfactory finish for woodwork.

What's New in Canning or Freezing?

BY SALLY COWAN

IT MAY surprise you to learn that the familiar, standard glass jar, which has been a home canning favorite for so many years, is equally useful for home freezing. This ought to please almost everyone who plans to do some canning or freezing this season because, for one thing, you will have to buy only one type of container to do your freezing or canning; and, for another, with glass you can be sure you will have dependably good home frozen food whenever you want it.



UNIVERSITY TESTS GLASS IN FREEZING

According to recent tests* at the University of Massachusetts, glass canning jars meet all the essential requirements for a satisfactory package for home and locker frozen foods. In reply to the common belief that glass tends to break easily at low temperatures, the University's Bulletin* states: "Technically speaking, there is no available evidence to the effect that the brittleness of such containers is increased at freezing temperatures".

*Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 465, June 1952. Cooperation in this research was given by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company.



GLASS ECONOMICAL THROUGH RE-USE

Since Atlas Mason jars are durable, they may be used many, many times, as they have been used in home canning for years. And since the same glass jars can be used for either canning or freezing, no large investment in special freezing containers is needed to do both.



GLASS PROVEN SAFE, EASY, PROTECTIVE

Atlas canning jars used for freezing were found to be moisture-vapor proof, preventing freezer burn and drying. They are leak-proof and air-tight, protecting flavor while preventing the absorption of flavor from other foods. A glass jar does not impart foreign odors or flavors, and it will not absorb grease, oil or water from the food it contains. Unlike other types of containers, glass can be kept clean always, and foods do not adhere to it. Furthermore, the contents of a glass jar are easily identified without labels. Only glass has all of these advantages.



ATLAS GIVES FREE DIRECTIONS, RECIPES

The makers of Atlas Jars have prepared a fully illustrated booklet containing complete instructions for home canning and freezing, as well as helpful hints and many special recipes and food preservation ideas. You may obtain a copy by writing to: Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, Dept. D., Wheeling, West Virginia.

Published by Hazel-Atlas in the interest of the American Housewife

INVITATION TO FARMERS



Get an extra sea-going vacation en route to Europe

Book your Fall trip now aboard the Queen Elizabeth or Queen Mary, *by far* the world's largest superliners, and enjoy a relaxing, fun-filled holiday at sea complete with congenial companions and famous Cunard food and service. It's the perfect prelude to the thrill of Europe!

If you wish to add purpose to your pleasure, join one of the many European tours specially organized for farm folks and sponsored by leading farm organizations. Special itineraries include all the usual exciting and romantic highspots yet provide time to see European agricultural production and give you an opportunity to contribute to a better understanding of international farm problems.

Whether you go independently or join a tour, your Cunard-authorized travel agent is the man to see.

GO CUNARD

Getting There is Half the Fun!

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT Hayfields - - - By TOM MILLIMAN

OPPORTUNITY

FROM now on, until I run out of sure-footed ideas, I shall publish here once a month some job opportunities existing in industry and the professions, and which can best be filled by farm-reared young men. The opportunities will lie mostly in "off-the-farm" services, yet when these are handled by keen young fellows from farms, the whole of agriculture is benefitted.

For a starter let's take agriculture reporting for large daily newspapers, news weeklies and tip sheets of many kinds, farm magazines of National circulation, big press services and the numberous and powerful trade associations, or even individual companies of great size. Take, if you will, labor unions. These too publish much stuff and have a weighty influence on public opinion toward agriculture.

Who reports farm news to the public in press, radio and television? Who in Washington and other key spots interprets agricultural developments and draws conclusions? It is not men who have been reared in and understand modern farming. The men now on the job are mostly trained writers brought up in great cities and in suburbs and villages. Presumably these fellows do the best they know how, but their know-how falls short of accuracy. They lack the basic understanding of farming which a farm boy starts with, and which can be acquired by a city man only through years of dedicated study, with much erroneous stuff thrown out to the public meanwhile. Agriculture is complicated.

Can men reared in cities write better than men from farms? To answer yes to such a question would be to admit city people have superior intelligence, which of course is mere nonsense. I doubt whether city schools are as good right now as our consolidated rural schools. The country boy has as much opportunity to learn English and how to use it as anyone in the U. S. A.

How does a farm boy get started as a writer? On the high school paper, being a volunteer reporter to nearby newspaper correspondents, writing letters to editors, 4-H and F.F.A. reporting, part-time work on country wecklies, and by writing newsy letters to city relatives and friends, including—and perhaps especially—girls. Study English and learn to write by writing. Write on things close by, and not at all on remote things or events.

What's in it, and must a fellow be a college graduate? Education will help rather than hurt, yet many highly paid writers of today are not college men. Jobs with good pay are waiting for farm boys who know agriculture and can write. Fame will come to some and real fortune to a few. It is a fine career for a farm boy with the habit of hard work and the desire to apply agricultural understanding.

Great as my interest is in pointing out opportunities to young people, here in the agricultural information field I have a still more compelling motive. With the public, farmers are getting a poor job done for them (or on them) by present day writers and voices on agriculture.

The situation exists at all levels, from Washington down. Perhaps it is due to ignorance more than to prejudice. The time has come, with farm people such a small minority of the population, for farm trained youth to head for the top places in the great field of agricultural writing, publication, radio, and television. Given equal chance the farm boy in this field will rise more rapidly than his city cousin, especially if he keeps in touch with farms.



MEEKER HARROWS

I'VE LONG wanted to call attention to Meeker Harrows, which are merely 4 rows of circular revolving knives set in a frame. Wonderful for mellow, stoneless soil, and totally unfit for a place like Hayfields with its limestone rocks. This is an April 6 scene at Seabrook Farms in South Jersey, with which I've been connected for years. Behind the big crawler tractors are 5-bottom plows, and then the Meeker harrows in foreground. Note the near-planting condition of the soil. One man with a tractor and proper tools does a lot of work in a day. Some wheat fields being fitted in Central Jersey, Southern Pennsylvania and Western New York could use Meeker harrows.

SCREENINGS

Like some other females who come to visit, Connie arrived exasperatingly late, yet when she eame everyone smiled and blessed her, turbulent and disturbing though she was. She left with us 2 inches of rain along with a few fallen trees and many limbs and branches strewn about. Connie and her less generous predecessor of a week earlier changed our progress from the direction of sure disaster to partial recovery. Row crops were already badly hurt, but pastures seldom have had so much rain in the first half of August. Poor pastures now look green, and good pastures will hang up a good record for August yield.

* * *

Last year in summer, when Hayfields was taking a beating from lack of rain, Merida, a 1,000 acre farm I supervise in the Province of Quebec, was getting rain every second day almost like clockwork. Elbert S. Brigham, the great Jersey cattle breeder of St. Albans, Vermont, 35 miles south of Merida, confirmed this recently and said 1954 was the rainiest haying season in history.

* * *

Vegetable grower Henry Bibus in Central New Jersey told me his farm had 8 inches of rain from Connie, and as of August 16 he was expeeting another deluge on the 18th from Connie's successor, a gal ealled Diane. Henry and I agreed that our respeetive corn fields, located about 400 miles apart, could not be depended upon to yield more than 60% of normal. Early drought was too much.



ECONOMICAL HAY STORAGE

AT LACEYVILLE, Wyoming County, Pa., Ralph Culver, dairyman, spent $283 for this hay storage and winter cattle shelter, plus poles from his woods and farm labor for erecting. It is for chopped hay and the hay storage is in 2 bents each 7 ft. wide with an air space between.

Length of structure is 48 ft. and width about 32 ft. overall, including shelter for drystock on both sides.

Chopped hay containing as much as 40% moisture is blown in.

When fed in winter it comes down to the cattle green and sweet. Sides and ends of hay storage are made of wire and rough slats. Note feeding stanchions at bottom, also blower and covered self-discharging wagon for chopped hay.



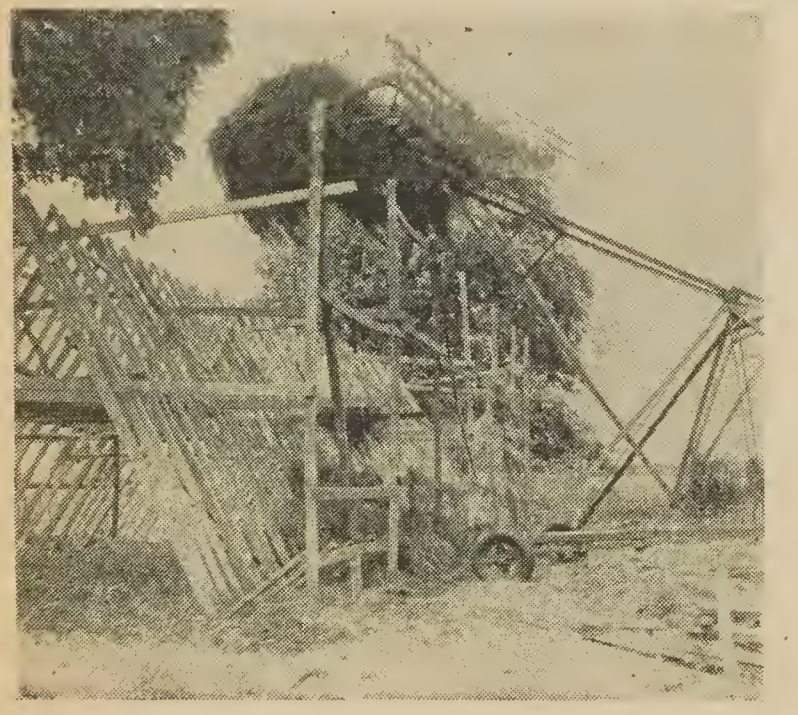
TRANSPLANTING GRASS

THIS IS a Florida scene taken on May 30 when the roots of Pangola grass were being transplanted. Pangola, a high yielding perennial, cannot be established from seed. Right to left, a crawler tractor, 2-wheeled cart containing Pangola roots, 12 ft. offset disc harrow, and 14 ft. double cultipacker. The 2 men in the cart are dropping roots, which are cut in by the disc.

This picture doesn't fit the Northeast, and is run only to emphasize the great lengths Southerners are going to in the development of improved pastures. In U.S.A. during the past 10 years, more than 75% of all pasture improvement has occurred in the deep South.

This operation is on the 211,000 acre spread of Orlando Livestock Company at Holopaw. Farther north around Jacksonville I saw similar developments with various grasses and legumes on a trip in fall of 1954, although I visited only dairy farms.

Here in the Northeast we lag far behind in the improvement of our native or permanent pastures, even though the per acre cost to us is less than in Florida, and rewards are equal or greater. One third of our cleared farm land in the Northeast is now in neglected native pastures. It is our great frontier, right under our noses. Every farm has a piece of this frontier.



Again Mr. Charles Z. Case's hay storage and winter cattle shelter, Avon, N. Y., showing how it is filled. Woven wire fencing holds the hay in at sides and ends. A smaller mesh would hold chopped hay, which could be either blown in or placed by ordinary conveyor. Mr. Case winters a dozen registered Guernsey heifers in the "A" shaped 80 foot long interior.

NEW
SELF UNLOADING
EAR CORN and Grain
BOX



Low Price
$169.50
f.o.b. Intercourse, Pa.

Heavy duty 14 gauge galvanized and steel construction. Tubular interior bracing. Free flowing gravity discharge. 120 bushel of wheat capacity.

Mail coupon

Smoker

SMOKER FARM ELEVATORS, INC.
INTERCOURSE, PA.

GRAIN BOX ☐ Send me Smoker literature checked at left.
FARM ELEVATORS ☐ Name .....
MOW CONVEYOR ☐ P. O. .....
BALE LOADER ☐ R. F. D. ..... State .....



Lumbermen who depend on horse power...depend on

ABSORBINE

● In the Maine woods, horses can't be beat for yarding logs. And the men who run these operations know there's no liniment for horses more effective than dependable Absorbine.

A finishing rub with Absorbine can prevent lay-offs due to galled shoulders or sore necks. By treating bruises and swellings with Absorbine early, it's possible to prevent a more serious case of ringbone or bog spavin. Does not blister skin. Only $2.50 for large bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

THE GENUINE CROSS
Electric Powered
GRIND-STONES
Quick . . . Convenient
Fast Cutting . . .
Portable

Uniform Speed — Will not stall on heaviest work — Safe — will not draw temper.

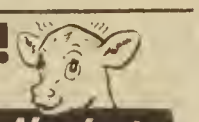
Dependable Power Drive
Simple • Quick
Positive
Troubleproof



Send today for Bulletin giving details

S. RALPH CROSS & SONS, INC.
120 MAYFIELD STREET, WORCESTER, MASS.

NO HORNS!
One application of Dr. Naylor's Dehorning Paste on horn button of calves, kids, lambs—and *no horns will grow.* No cutting, no bleeding. 4oz. jar—$1.00 at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid.
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 12, N.Y.



Dr. Naylor's DEHORNING PASTE

SERVICE BUREAU

A BAD DEAL

I am writing to tell you of a fraudulent deal in which I have innocently and expensively been involved. I answered an ad in a local papr to get into the vending machine business. A representative called on me and sold me 10 vending machines on which I paid him over $100 and agreed to pay the balance of $500 C.O.D. The machines arrived and I paid and then waited for the agent to come help me place them as he had promised. He didn't show up and I've heard no more from him, nor will the company answer my letters. When I opened the packages I found the machines were cheap and worthless. The agent made many false statements.

Over the years wc have had a number of similar letters from readers. We would like to point out that once you have signed a contract you have bought something, and we have been unable to find any way that a subscriber can get out of such a deal. We realize that there might be situations where placing a number of vending machines might give satisfactory returns, but we feel that the dangers are obvious, therefore a very careful study should be made before signing such a contract.

We understand from some who have signed contracts that either the machines are unsatisfactory or the returns are small, and that they often get letters from the company threatening to sue if they don't pay up.

— A. A. —

ROOF PAINTERS AGAIN

A week ago my father hired 2 men to spray his tin roof with black paint. They charged $40. It rained recently and the paint washed off. Whatever they used even ate into the shingles on the sides of the house. One of the men was an Indian, the other of short, slim build. They were driving a black Chevrolet pick-up truck with New York license.

Some time ago, we had a considerable number of similar letters and we warned our readers about this racket. Apparently, it had some effect because the number of letters dropped off, but recently they have picked up again, so we are giving another warning.

We are not saying that all paint spraying outfits are "gyps," but one of our field men knew of one who drove into a gas station and had his paint tank half filled with gasoline. In addition to being a great fire hazard, gas, as everyone knows, has no value as a wood preservative.

— A. A. —

GO SLOW!

An agent came to our house to tell us about a course in weaving to repair holes to be done at home. He tried to sell us a machine, $10 down and the balance of $69 when delivered. He stated that they made all the arrangements with cleaners, laundries, stores, etc. at no expense to us. It sounded good, but we suspected it might be a 'swindle act' as so many are. Do you have any information about them?

We recently received the following report on this particular company:

"The courses of instruction are offered on the basis of promises, representations and implications that a person might have earnings of $100 or more per month on which a royalty of 10% would have to be paid to the company. On the other hand, any promises as to earnings are nullified by a statement in the contract which states that the company is not bound by any statements or representations made by anyone except those printed in the contract, and promises of earnings are not contained in the contract."

This report points up the necessity for reading any contract carefully before signing. Be sure that any promises the agent makes are contained in the contract. Also, as we have cautioned before, be sure you have the time, the ability and the money before signing the contract for a correspondence course.

Before spending money on such a course we suggest that you talk with several local dry-cleaners. See what the demand is for re-weaving and whether the demand is already supplied. There is some demand for this sort of work, but it is our feeling that it is a limited demand and there is a need for only one such qualified person in a locality. We also feel that a natural skill and ingenuity are necessary for success.

— A. A. —

LINE FENCES

We own a farm but it is not worked and we don't pasture livestock. We understand we don't have to fence against our neighbor's cattle according to New York State law. Our neighbor claims we do. He also says he will make us pay for half of the fence. Who is right?

The neighbor is right. Each adjoining property owner must build and maintain his share of the line fence, regardless of whether or not he pastures cattle on his farm. If he fails to do so, the neighbor can call in the Fence Viewers (Town Assessors) who have the authority to order the delinquent owner to take care of his fence. If he still doesn't do it, the Fence Viewers can authorize the neighbor to build or repair the fence and the cost is legally collectible.

This law is substantially the same in all of the Northeastern states.

— A. A. —

TOO MANY COOKS

A subscriber wrote to ask our help in settling a claim against a hatchery. We told him we would be glad to help and, after our first letter to the hatchery, he advised us that he had also written another publication about his complaint.

Having more than one agency trying to get an adjustment only complicates the matter. This is also our position when a claim is in the hands of an attorney. Of course, we cannot give legal advice but occasionally a subscriber who is trying to collect from a commercial concern tells us it is in an attorney's hands.

There is nothing we like better than to help our readers whenever we can, but complicating a situation does not help and we prefer to attempt an adjustment only when no one else is working on it.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

The bride and groom at a wedding in 1916 would like to get in touch with their best man, Joe Clark. When they last saw him he was living at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Sivers in Phoenix, New York.

* * *

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Joseph Hoser, who may have gone west to Arizona or California. He left home 5 years ago and his mother is most anxious to locate him. He has dark hair, graying, dark eyes, weighs around 170 to 180 lbs., strong build, was always a farmer.

* * *

Any of the Kiefer family whose last known address was Prince George County, Maryland. Their only daughter, Eleanor, died several years ago in Washington, D. C.

* * *

If anyone knows the addresses or has information about any of the above persons, please write to the SERVICE BUREAU, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

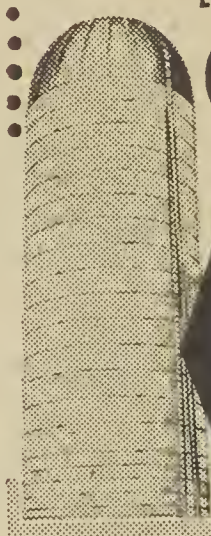
SENSATIONAL VALUE FOR
FARMERS
1954
De Soto
7-PASSENGER LIMOUSINES
$595

Formerly used in transportation service . . . every one mechanically sound and clean. We made an advantageous trade for new Fords . . want to dispose of these 250 fine Desotos immediately. Ideal for 2nd family car . . school car . . around the farm . . for hire-out. This sensational opportunity will NEVER be repeated. Phone, wire, write to our Mr. Becker to reserve yours!

TRADE-INS ACCEPTED!
EASY CREDIT!

KING FORD MOTORS, Inc.
351 GRAND CONCOURSE,
New York, N. Y.
CYpress 2-9400

BRAND NEW
Exclusive Features Make
GRANGE
SILO YOUR BEST INVESTMENT



"A Tower of Efficiency"
Heavy plaster coat
Interlocking staves
Larger doors
New Safety features
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Advanced Grange engineering tested, proven and perfected back GRANGE SILOS as YOUR long-term money savers and profit makers.
Grange Concrete Stave Silos prove that modern construction pays BIG dividends in long life and dependability.
BE SURE with GRANGE!

MAIL COUPON NOW FOR FREE FOLDER



GRANGE SILO CO., INC.
Dept. A9
RED CREEK, N. Y.
Send me new Grange picture folder showing new exclusive features.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
Easy Terms Available

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Topdress with AGRICO this Fall-IT PAYS!



PETER KUZIAK, of Bloomsburg, Pa., with some of his Agrico-fertilized hay. The card gives the facts at a glance. Read details, at right.

"$47.25 EXTRA NET PROFIT PER ACRE ON FIRST 2 CUTTINGS OF '55 HAY TOPDRESSED LAST FALL"

FERTILIZE your pastures and haylands this Fall with AGRICO, The Nation's Leading Fertilizer—few if any investments pay out better for the farmer. Give your legumes and grasses a double boost—Agrico-fertilized fields go into cold weather in better shape, and the plant food is right at hand to promote faster, earlier growth in the Spring. Peter Kuziak, of Bloomsburg, Pa., gives you this typical example of Agrico EXTRA-PROFIT RESULTS. Says Mr. Kuziak, in this letter dated August 4, 1955:

"To assure maximum yield in '55 from a 5-acre field of Alfalfa-Timothy, where the stand was a little weak, due to dry weather, I topdressed in Sept. '54 with AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, 400 lbs. per acre, leaving a small area without topdressing, as a check.

"The topdressed area got off to a quicker start this Spring and was thicker and more vigorous. On June 4, at 1st cutting, the topdressed area was about 6 inches higher.

"On checking yields, I found that the Agrico area had produced 5054 lbs. of air dry hay per acre—or 1382 lbs. MORE hay per acre of excellent 1st cutting alfalfa hay than the unfertilized area.

"Second cutting was harvested August 3 and yielded 2560 lbs. of air dry hay where I topdressed with Agrico—which was actually 1640 lbs. MORE per acre than I got from the unfertilized area—and this in a very dry season!

"This is quality hay, worth $40 a ton and the increase on 1st and 2nd cutting due to the use of Agrico is 3022 lbs. per acre, which means a gross return of $60.44 per acre, or a CLEAR NET PROFIT of $47.25 per acre, after deducting topdressing cost.

"This is proof that Agrico pays, even in an unusually dry season, and I am going to topdress again with Agrico this Fall—because extra profits like this come in very handy!"

FERTILIZE WHEAT WITH AGRICO

"UP TO 12 BU. EXTRA PER ACRE!"



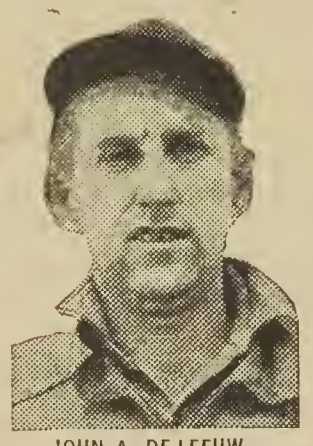
HAROLD CASPER, Oakfield, N. Y.

Remember, there's an AGRICO specially made for each crop, and here's a typical report of EXTRA increases in wheat yield with AGRICO FOR GRAIN. Says Harold Casper, of Oakfield, N. Y.:

"Last Fall I decided to see if Agrico really has the EXTRA crop-producing power I'd heard about, so on a level field with uniform soil I sowed AGRICO FOR GRAIN on part and another make fertilizer, at the same rate and analysis on the rest.

"When we checked the yields at harvest, we found AGRICO had outproduced the other fertilizer by 12 bu. MORE wheat per acre. Agrico cost me 25¢ LESS per acre and this plus the extra increase in yield meant an added profit of over $25. more per acre. Agrico sure does a fine job!"

AGRICO WINS BY WIDE MARGIN



JOHN A. DE LEEUW of Caledonia, N. Y.

"I tried a so-called 'cheaper' fertilizer, costing me 30¢ less per acre, in a side-by-side check against AGRICO FOR GRAIN," says John A. De Leeuw, of Caledonia, N.Y. Both fertilizers were the same analysis, applied at same rate, 250 lbs. per acre. But what a DIFFERENCE when the crop was harvested.

"By careful check of the yields, I found that Agrico gave me 8.61 bu. MORE wheat per acre and this makes it clear to me that on the basis of extra increases in the yield, Agrico is far and away the most profitable and so the least expensive fertilizer to use."

$4. Return from Each $1. Invested in AGRICO



MAX GEICHMAN, of Bullville, N. Y. shown in photo at left, holding his dog "Spot", with EMMET DOTY. Read Mr. Geichman's timely letter—then decide now to topdress with AGRICO this Fall.

Many other farmers throughout this section report equally profitable returns with Agrico. Max Geichman, of Bullville, N. Y., sums it up this way:

"We favor Fall topdressing, because we have more time and the fields green up earlier in the Spring. As an example of how well Agrico pays, we have a 4-acre field of Alfalfa-Broome, topdressed in Fall '54 with 350 lbs. AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH per acre and spread lightly with manure during the Winter, which gave us a 1st cutting of 3¼ tons of high-protein hay per acre, in spite of the driest July on record.

"Our yield on the first two cuttings is easily 1¼ tons MORE than the local average. The 1st cutting of hay worth $30. a ton and 2nd cutting $45. a ton. Our Agrico-topdressed alfalfa hay has returned $4. for every $1. invested in Agrico. Topdressing with Agrico certainly pays!"

ORDER YOUR FALL REQUIREMENTS NOW — Insist on AGRICO, The Nation's Leading Fertilizer, and profit by those EXTRA increases in the yield and quality of hay and grain. See your nearby Agrico Dealer soon.



Made by **The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**

Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J. • Three Rivers (Phoenix), N. Y.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

SEPTEMBER 17, 1955

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
New Milk Markets	6
The "Ring Test"	9
New Alfalfa Pest	10
Legless Poultryman	12
Living Alone	15

BUSINESS Backs Dairymen

Electric Power Companies Cited for Advertising Milk

By E. R. EASTMAN

RECENTLY I got to thinking about all the help that dairy farmers and the whole milk industry are receiving from many business firms, who are doing so much to boost milk consumption. It seemed to me that this fine service to dairymen should be recognized and appreciated.

In thinking about some ways and means to express the appreciation of dairymen, I could think of no better organization to represent you on this particular project than "Milk For Health, Inc.," which is supported by 8 farm organizations and 45,000 dairymen in the New York milk shed, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST with our 225,000 subscribers in the Northeast.

So we suggested that "Milk For Health" join with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in a project to choose business firms not directly connected with the production or the sale of milk who voluntarily have given and are giving free publicity and advertising to milk.

The directors of "Milk For Health" agreed, and a Milk Award committee was appointed, consisting of Jacob F. Pratt, Charles Dickinson and Harold Stanley representing "Milk For Health," and myself representing AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, to choose business and industrial firms who have done an outstanding job of publicizing milk, and then with a suitable ceremony recognize and cite them for their service to dairymen. It was agreed that nominations of business firms not directly connected with the dairy industry should be requested, and their work in publicizing milk carefully investigated.

We soon found that no other business has done more in the last two years to promote milk than the power companies of the state, namely, the New York State Electric & Gas Corporation; the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation; the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, and the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation. All of these companies have used many different publicity methods, which have included the use of attractive posters in show windows throughout the milk shed, statements promoting milk in the companies' advertising, recipe books featuring milk dishes given to consumers, and publicity releases to newspapers.



Members of the American Agriculturist-Milk for Health, Inc. Milk Award Committee and representatives of the recipients of the first citations given, include (left to right, standing) committee members C. L. Dickinson, Assistant to the General Manager of G.L.F. Exchange, representing Milk for Health; Harold Stanley, Secretary New York State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, also representing Milk for Health; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor of American Agriculturist; and Jacob F. Pratt, President of Milk for Health.

(Left to right, seated) Harris E. Dexter, representing Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation; Walter McKie, representing Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation; Storrs M. Bishop, representing Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation and W. A. Lyons, representing New York State Electric & Gas Corporation.

As a result of unanimous decision by the Milk Award committee, these four power companies were selected to receive the first citations. On invitation, representatives of the companies met with the committee and with other visitors in the offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on Thursday, September 1. Mr. Jacob Pratt, president of "Milk For Health," and E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, expressed the appreciation of dairy farmers for the companies' fine support, after which each of the company representatives was presented with a citation suitable for framing, copy of which appears on page 8. Pictures and a news story about the event have been released to all radio stations and newspapers of the state. The meeting was organized and the newspaper and radio releases handled by the staff of Robert Eastman, Inc.

From time to time other nominations for awards will be carefully considered by the committee, and citations presented. The purpose is not only to recognize a job well done for dairymen by business on a voluntary basis, but to encourage those who are doing it to redouble their own efforts, and others to give similar support. If you know of a business or organization not directly connected with the production or marketing of milk that has done much in support of the dairy industry, send us your nomination, with all the facts.

In their response to the citations presented on September 1, it was brought out by the representatives of the power companies that more than 50% of the farmers' income in the Northeast is derived from the dairy cow, and that all business is directly or indirectly dependent upon the prosperity of the dairy farmer.

The fact that many outside of the dairy industry are doing what (Continued on Page 8)

New Jersey News — See Page 20

SEED CORN

That has proved its worth on land like yours



Whether your land is early or late, high or low, there is a G.L.F. HYBRID to fit your growing season...

Successful corn growers have found that careful selection of seed corn is the first step toward getting higher yields. This attention to "Planting Corn That Fits Our Land" is one of the most important reasons for increased production on Northeastern farms in recent years. Yields of over 100 bushels for grain, and 15 to 20 tons of silage per acre with G.L.F. adapted hybrids are becoming more and more common.

The amount and intensity of sunlight, your elevation, rainfall, and the natural fertility of your soil—all of these combine to produce *your* stand of corn. And the seed corn you plant should be bred to grow well under YOUR conditions.

"Adapted" Hybrids

Each year corn hybrids are being developed in our state agricultural colleges. G.L.F. follows this work very closely—both in our Northeastern colleges and in those Northern Central colleges where growing conditions are similar to our own. Those varieties which show outstanding characteristics are chosen to be produced for seed in G.L.F. Seed Corn Fields.

G.L.F. Hybrids Rate at the Top in College Field Trials

At Cornell, in the above-1300-ft.-elevation class, Michigan 250 came in well ahead of other varieties. Of the 500 ft. to 1300 ft. varieties tested, Cornell M-4 and Pa. 444 placed first and second. For lower elevations, New Jersey 7 and Connecticut 870 were the top two varieties.

G.L.F. Corn Takes 7 Out of 10 Prizes in New Jersey

Robert Lecher of Berkshire Valley won the New Jersey 100 Bushel Corn Club Contest by producing 184.3 bushels of dry shelled NEW JERSEY 7 per acre. Miss Helen Herrmann of Freehold took second place with a harvest of 176 bushels of NEW JERSEY 7 to the acre.

Priced in Line With Quality

G.L.F. keeps prices down through large order buying, good processing methods, and wise distribution. G.L.F. prices are low. That is, they are low for products which measure up to G.L.F. high standards of practical quality... quality at those levels which will give the farmer the highest return for the money he invests.

In short, the right G.L.F. adapted hybrid will mature during the growing season of your farm. They are resistant to stalk rot, all are treated with Arasan-Lindane to cut down on losses from insects and disease. You will get more feeding units per seed dollar by planting G.L.F. seed corn.

Garry Oats Yield Higher by 15 Bushels per Acre

In trial plots Garries have produced an average of 15 bushels more than other leading varieties—all grown under similar conditions, and in G.L.F. territory. So, regardless of your location, Garry Oats will provide you with more good grain for feed than any other oat.

Order your Garries early, though. They will be in short supply for '56.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F. HYBRIDS

Quality that pays off on the farm

GLF Quality — Quality That Pays Off On The Farm



AGRICULTURE SHOULD SHARE PROSPERITY

I AM upset when I read in many of our leading publications, business journals, dairy newspapers etc. articles which are very misleading, sometimes biased to the point of being untruthful. Comparatively agriculture is in a depression when the return a farmer receives for his labor is compared with that of labor in industry or profession. And yet we read every day, and statistics are published showing that America (outside of agriculture) is at an all time prosperous level.

Our people have millions to spend for things undreamed of not too many years ago, but still they expect the American farmer to work around 70 hours a week, plus having an investment probably of around $30,000 in an effort to pay for his rising costs and provide his family with the average necessities.

Something is radically wrong and this system can not go on forever. The farmer in trying to meet this condition is encouraged to be more efficient. And let me say right here that many of us have shown the world what real efficiency in food production is. As a matter of fact we are becoming too efficient for our own good, as long as efficiency results in more to reduce the per unit return. Does labor produce more and get less? The answer is no. It produces less and gets guaranteed more.

I believe these facts have eventually got to be brought before the public and understood. The public today is not too concerned with the farmers' plight. They are many times misinformed by the public press. They are confused by support prices, basis crops, and "what have you" to the point of thinking all farmers are guaranteed a profit, have a living out of the Federal Treasury and that they, the taxpayers, are paying for it.

May I suggest (in view of the lack of what should be real aggressive leadership in agriculture) that our farm publications hold a National Conference and agree upon a method of procedure to meet this situation and get the real facts in the open, and out of it all may come a better understanding of our needs. Let's get the farmer expressing his feelings that it may be heard around the world, so to speak. Our nation cannot go on forever creating a fictitious prosperity and neglecting our all important basic industry.

—H.M.F., New York

— A. A. —

ANOTHER "TALL TALE"

I READ in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of August 6 about Hiram Gudge who hung himself, and his foolish boy Herbie. Well, here is one I think will go with that.

A young fellow had lived out West on a ranch, and had not seen women folks very much. His father said to him, "Wouldn't you like to go out East where we came from and see the folks?"

The young man said, "Yes." So they came. He got out here and he thought it was fine to come in and have the meals all on the table ready to eat, and then go right out again, so he thought he would get himself a wife, which he did.

The old man said, "Now you are married, you go back and run the ranch and I will stay awhile longer." The young man said, "Alright", and left.

After a while the old man thought he had better go and see how they were getting along. He went there, and when he went in, he did not find the woman so he asked for her several times. Finally the boy said, "I might as well tell you, she fell down the back steps and broke her leg and I took her out and shot her."—*C.M.G., N.Y.*

GETTING THE PIG INTO THE PEN

One day I had a pig get out of the pen. I was chasing her around trying to get her back in the pen. She started back all right but would not go in the pen. My wife came out, looked around and saw what I was up against. She had a string in her hand and came over and asked me if I wanted to see her get the pig back to the pen.

She went to the corn crib, got a handful of shelled corn and whole ear corn and tied it to the string. Then she called the pig's attention by dropping a few kernels of corn till she got her started to pick up the corn. She looked for more. Then my wife dropped the corn that was tied to the string. When the pig made a move to grab it she pulled it out of reach and kept walking toward the pig pen. When the pen was reached she dropped a few kernels inside of the pen. The pig started in and she gave her the ear of corn. She was safe in the pen and I had spent a whole hour trying to get her in. I am 88 years old and my wife is 82.—*Foster C. Hall, Coventry, Conn.*

— A. A. —

WEATHER SIGNS

Swallows flying high are a sign of fair weather, and, near the ground, rain. They fly where the insects are.

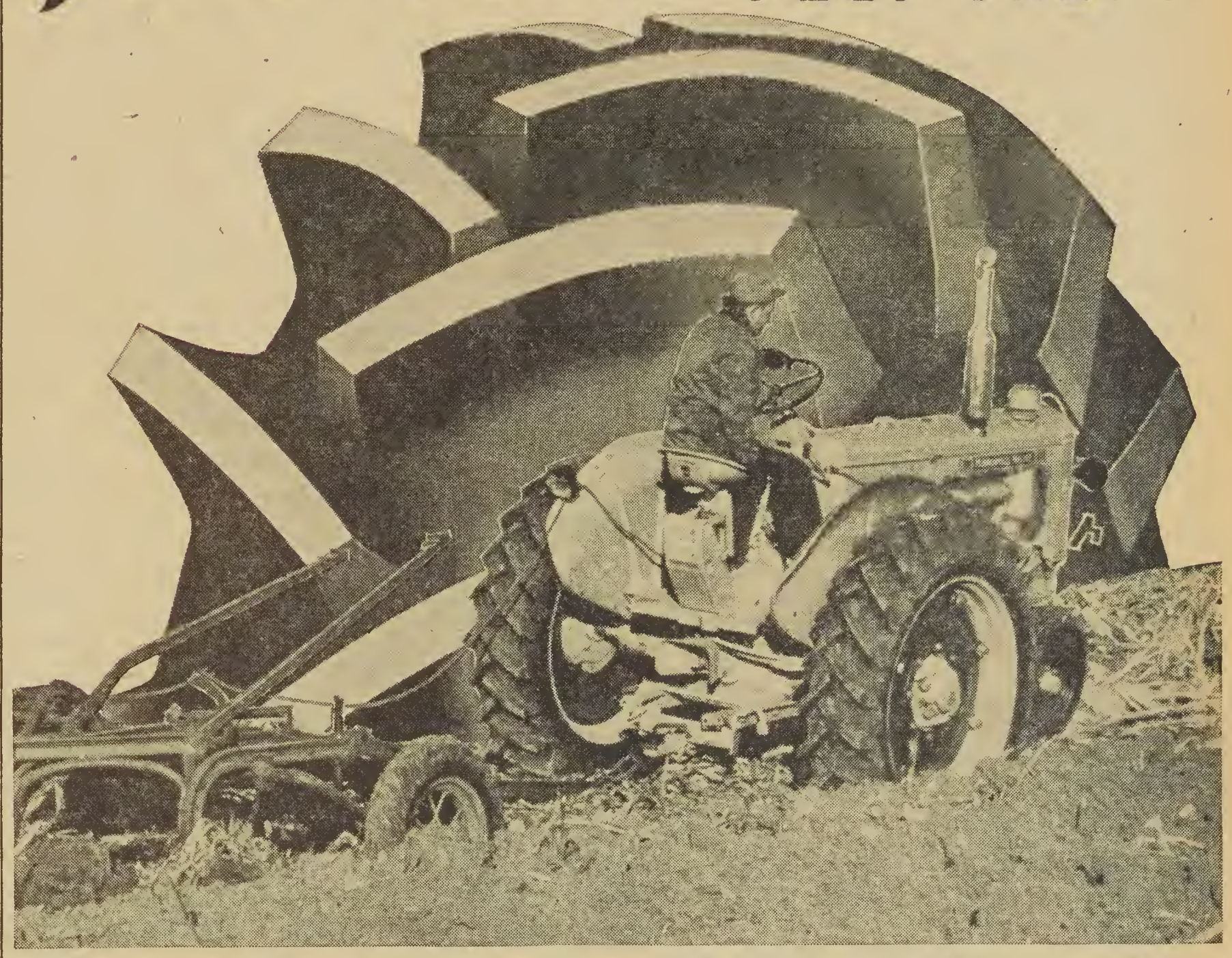
Small whirlwinds are a sign of drought.—*Eddy Current, Carmel, Maine*

— A. A. —

INDISPENSIBLE

I don't believe I could farm without AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It has really been a great help to me through the years and I have deep love and respect for the people who make it the wonderful paper it is.—*C. W., New York*

Firestone DEEP TREAD



PULLS BETTER ... LASTS LONGER ... COSTS LESS

No other tractor tire gives so much for so low a price.

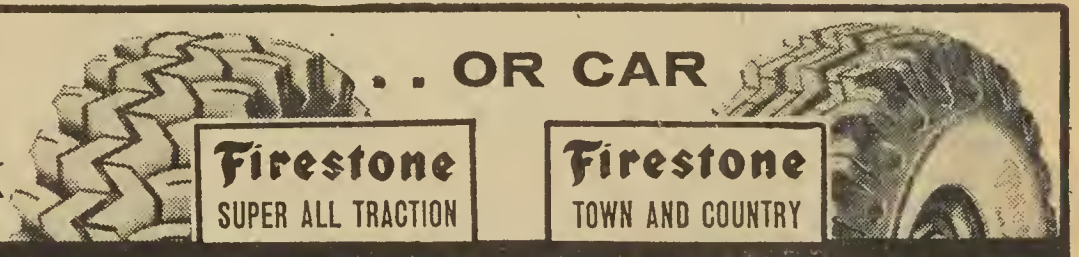
A simple comparison between the Firestone "Deep Tread" and other tires in its price range will tell you why. You can easily see that the Firestone "Deep Tread" has more tread rubber for longer tire life . . . deeper curved and tapered bars and big powerful shoulders for maximum drawbar pull . . . and flared tread openings for positive cleaning in any soil condition.

You can save money and get more work done with the Firestone "Deep Tread" Tractor Tire. The price of the Firestone "Deep Tread" is only $41.95* plus tax, size 9-24. Other sizes are proportionately low.

Compare before you buy. Get the low price for your tire size at your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store.

*Exchange if your old tire is recappable. Prices subject to change.

FOR MORE TRACTION ON YOUR . . . TRUCK . . . OR CAR



ALWAYS BUY TIRES BUILT BY FIRESTONE, ORIGINATOR OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL PNEUMATIC TRACTOR TIRE

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC

Copyright 1955, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

GRASS IN CITY STREETS

YOU will be interested in the citations, described on Page 1 of this issue, awarded to the four great power companies of New York State, each of which has done so much to advertise and publicize milk. Read the articles and then, if you know of any business not directly connected with milk production or marketing that is doing a similar job, let us know about it, giving all possible details.

It is good that many industrial and business concerns are beginning to recognize how important it is that agriculture prosper. Around every small city and village in the farm country, agriculture is bigger business and more important than any other in the community. Make conditions so difficult that the farmer does not prosper for a long time, and grass will grow in many village and small city streets.

WHY WE LIVE LONGER

AMERICANS live about thirty years longer and grow on the average four inches taller than they did a hundred years ago. There are several reasons for this, including better knowledge on the part of doctors of medicine and surgery, better sanitary conditions under which the average person lives today, and especially better diet.

When I was a young farm boy I expect we had food that compared favorably with that of our neighbors. In fact, I know we did, because I worked for neighboring farmers and ate in their homes. Except for salt pork, farm people had relatively little meat. There was fresh pork for a short time in the fall and early winter; beefsteak or even a beef roast was on the table less than once a week. Occasionally for Sunday dinner we had an old hen, often "tougher than all git out."

I am sure we ate too many carbohydrates—bread, pancakes, and cakes, with plenty of maple sirup. There were some vegetables and fruit in their season. But the season was short. In the winter there were long spells when the diet of the average farm—and I suspect the city family, too—was very much out of balance.

Today, thanks to refrigeration, "seasons" have mostly disappeared. There is an abundance of everything the year around, especially of high quality fresh meat, which appears on most of our tables every day. Result: better fed, healthier Americans!

FIFTY-SIX YEARS OF FRIENDLY SERVICE

ON AUGUST 10, 1899, 56 years ago, Mr. Robert S. Pinney of South Glens Falls, New York, began selling the services of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Of course that was long before the days of the common use of the automobile, so Rob did his work sometimes on foot, sometimes with a horse and buggy.

Through all of those years Rob has been top salesman in the total number of subscriptions he has secured for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. What a grand and glorious feeling it must be for him to look back across those years and remember the great contribution he has made to thousands of farm families, not only in bringing them the services of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST but also in bringing to them the benefit of his friendship.

Rob is an example of the type of men who

By E. R. Eastman

call on you as our representatives. Great care is taken to employ only the highest type of men, those who understand farm folks and their problems. Our men are all properly certified and accredited. I know that when they call on you at your farm or in your home you will receive them in the same spirit that you do AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST itself.

OLD SUMMER IS GONE AGAIN

The leaves on maple trees are flaming,
The swallow's flight is drawing near;
The meadow's rich with blooming goldenrod,
A visitor is here. . . .

Then, all too soon, it's time to leave us—
Her secret she will never tell;
And when at last she turns to say goodbye
She waves a sad farewell.

—Mary Palgrave Wellington

THERE is always a little sadness as the good old summertime fades into the fall. One reason why most of us feel a little depressed is that in thousands of families early September is a general "going away" time, when the boys and girls leave for school or college. It would seem that the years had brought me enough personal experience with saying goodbye that I would be used to it. But I never do. Grandson Dickie, who has spent nearly every summer of his life with us, has gone back home again, and it seems as if every time I turn around I miss him. But he'll be back next summer.

WHAT ARE THE SMARTEST ANIMALS?

ACCORDING to Dr. H. H. Dukes and Dr. A. U. Moore of Cornell, hogs are just about the most naturally smart animals there are. They are not given credit for being smart, say the scientists, because they are killed before they really mature and because usually we pen them where they don't have a chance to keep clean or to show any intelligence. What do you think?

Other hoofed animals in decreasing order of estimated intelligence are: mules, horses, goats and sheep. Cows probably rate below horses, in the opinion of the scientists.

Hoofed animals are rated as much more intelligent than poultry, but of course below the dog and the cat. Who ever saw a hen that knew anything?

ALFALFA IS LONG LIVED

"The long dry season proved that alfalfa still is the standby in hay and pasture. Even without rain, a moderate second cutting grew. Since the rains, the comeback has been very good. Ability of birdsfoot trefoil to withstand the dry weather also has been surprising."—L. B. Skeffington, Gannett Farm Letter.

ALL one has to do to realize why alfalfa will stand dry weather is to dig out one of the long taproots.

One of our fields has not been plowed in years. A mixed seed including some alfalfa was used. Year after year the alfalfa keeps coming back.

It's a great crop and so is birdsfoot trefoil, therefore it is difficult to understand why both of them are not grown even more than they are.

FOR MORE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

"I am scared of fire, too. I have been to fire school and am an assistant fire chief. I carry a 12-ounce (beer can type) carbon tetra-chloride extinguisher in a holster bolted on my tractor. It cost $1.25, plus installation. Please recommend this to your readers. I believe in getting the little fires before they get big. Quite often the tractor is near the spot where fires start."—W.E.B., N.Y.

THIS letter came as a result of an editorial I wrote in a recent issue entitled "I am scared of Fires."

We have several small hand extinguishers at the farm, but they are old and I have asked Mr. George Harper, of the Ithaca Fire Department, who sells extinguishers, to check up on this, and have also bought a new "Quick Aid" larger extinguisher to keep close at hand in the kitchen. I figure that I had better practice what I preach and make sure that my own buildings are well guarded before I suggest that you do likewise.

SHIPSHAPE FOR WINTER

I SHALL never forget with what pride Mother used to take her neighbors and other visitors down cellar in the fall to inspect the long shelves filled with cans of fruits and vegetables to use when the fresh stuff was gone from the garden.

The farmer has the same sense of satisfaction when he views his mow and silos filled with good hay and silage. But there are other jobs that need to be done both in the house and on the farm in order to button up things well for our long northern winters.

For example, if you keep poultry, there's not much sense in carefully raising a lot of fine pullets and then putting them into a drafty laying house not well insured against lice and mites. Good nests, roosts, water and feeding equipment will mean less work and more eggs.

Also, more and more as farm labor becomes shorter it is necessary to study to shorten steps in the stables at chore time. I'll bet that if you carried a pedometer or walk-meter in your pocket you would find that you are walking many extra and unnecessary miles every week in doing your chores.

Before Old Winter closes down again is the time to look over the place and see what you can do to make your head save your heels.

CULL COW PRICES WILL DECLINE

IN THE past several years prices for cull cows have declined an average of $2.00 per hundredweight from August to November.

Taking culls out of your herd will increase your profits and help cut down the over-supply of milk. Do it now and save money.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE Ithaca Rotary Club News tells how Mrs. Paul Trout, wife of the baseball pitcher and mother of five, taught her husband how to swaddle a baby. She laid out the diaper in the form of a baseball diamond.

"You take the batter's position at the low end of the cloth; then bring center field down to home plate. Put the baby in the pitcher's box. Bring first base, third base, and home plate together, and you're in.

"P.S. If your game is rained out, start all over."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 18. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

POTATOES: U.S.D.A. announces a program to help potato growers help themselves. Briefly, it is a potato diversion program intended to keep lower grades of potatoes off the market.

Here are the highlights: 1. It will be available to states or areas which submit a satisfactory marketing plan. 2. Payments for diversion into starch, feed or potato flour will be 50 cents a cwt. until December 31, then 40 cents until March 31 and 30 cents from then to June 30. 3. Payments will be made only for potatoes U. S. No. 2 or better with a 2 in. minimum. 4. The program will be administered through State and County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees. Anyone who wishes to divert potatoes can contract with the county committee. 5. The program will start about September 26.

Growers have some questions. For example, potatoes diverted to stock feed must be chopped or sliced. Question is "when?" Obviously, potatoes cannot be shipped far after chopping. Already some Long Island potatoes have gone for stock feed in the Hudson Valley, returning growers around 20 cents a cwt. Another question is if and how a state can qualify where there is no marketing agreement. We will keep you informed about developments.

SHEEP: Proposition to withhold part of government incentive payment to sheep men was approved by them in recent vote but it was close. Amount withheld from checks to farmers will be 1 ct. a pound for shorn wool and 5 cts. a cwt. live weight for lambs and yearlings sold. Money will be used to advertise and publicize wool to wear and lamb to eat. Promotion will actually be done by the American Sheep Producers Council.

POPULATION: Total estimated U. S. population on July 1 was 165,200,000, an increase of 14,100,000 (9.3%) since April 1, 1950. In last year, increase was 2,800,000 (1.7%). Farm population, July 1, was about 22 million, 3 million less than in 1950. While no figures are available, there has been a tremendous increase in city workers who live in the country.

CONTROLS: Forecast is for more rather than less government control of farming in 1956. In large part this will be due to politicians' desire to "do something for farmers" and win the farm vote. Corn acreage allotments will probably be reduced several million acres. Acreage allotments may come for oats, barley, soybeans and grain sorghums. Cotton and rice acreage may be cut.

In the Northeast, while all is not satisfactory, the dairy and poultry situations (where there has been relatively little government meddling and control) look far better than on products that have had high supports.

HURRICANES: Due to flood damage, 58 counties in Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jerscy, New York and Pennsylvania have been designated as disaster areas. In them farmers who suffered damage can get emergency loans from county F.H.A. offices. You might write to Office of Information, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D. C. and ask for a copy of Agriculture Handbook 28, "First Aid for Flooded Homes and Farms."

SCHOOL LUNCH: While the Nation's school children drank 400,000,000 additional half pints of milk as a result of the special School Milk Program, many states did not use all the money available. For example, Vermont had $142,000 available but used only 44% of it. School lunch milk is an excellent way to build the milk drinking habit in boys and girls.

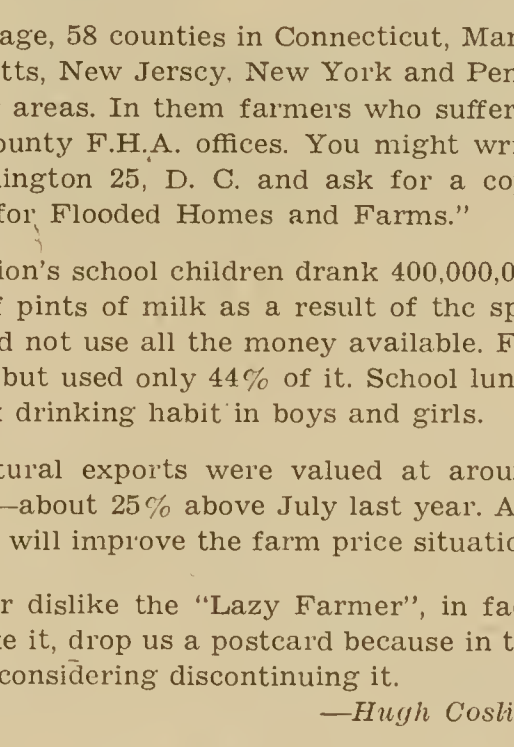
FARM EXPORTS: July agricultural exports were valued at around $265,000,000—about 25% above July last year. Additional markets both at home and abroad will improve the farm price situation.

Few people tell us whether they like or dislike the "Lazy Farmer", in fact, whether or not they ever read it. If you like it, drop us a postcard because in the absence of such evidence we are seriously considering discontinuing it.

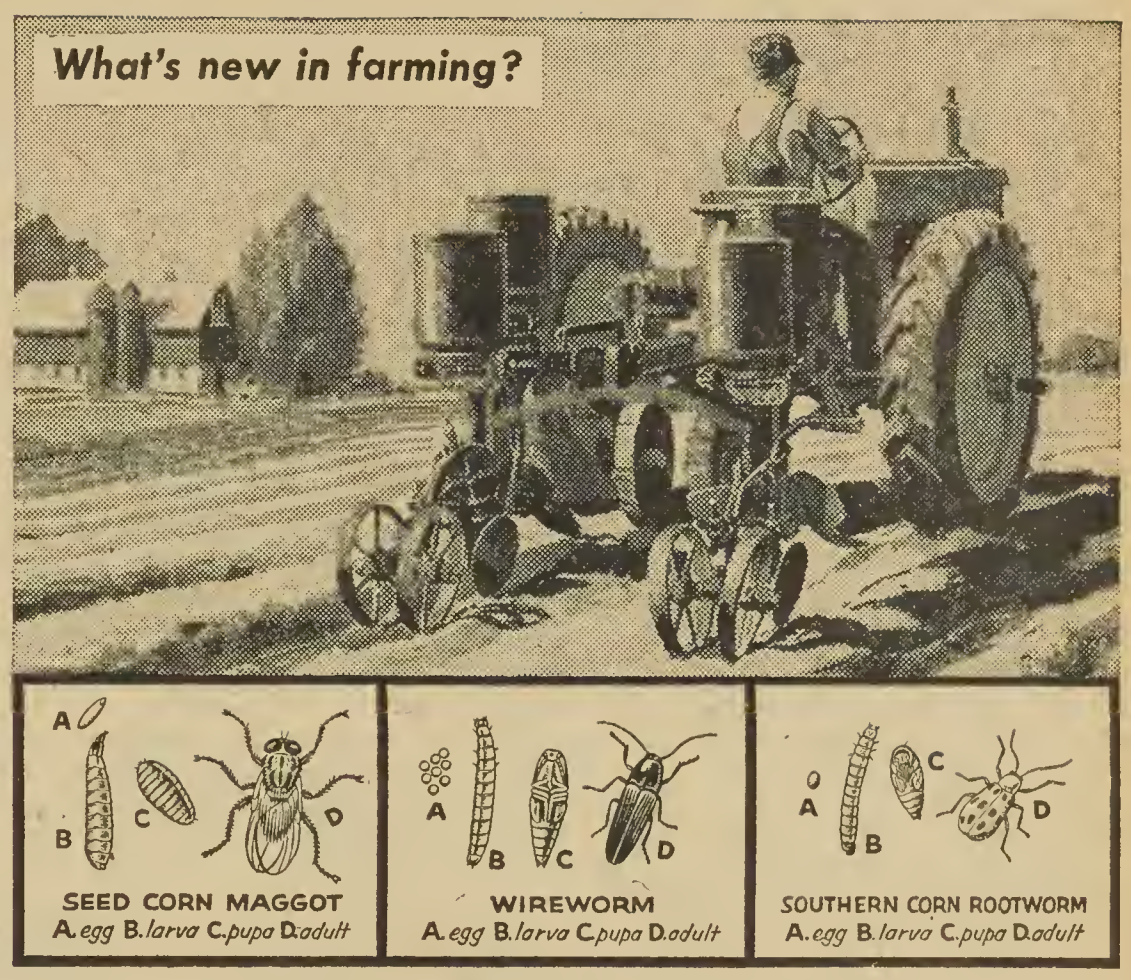
—*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR gets a lot of fun from doing things upon a run; he's happiest when he can do his work at least a week or two ahead of anyone around. That's why he's busy plowing ground before the fishing season ends; and why, midst winter cold, he tends the baby porkers that appear at least five months 'fore mine are here. That crazy guy will overhaul a tractor ere it spits at all; he'll paint his shed and barn with zeal before they even start to peel; he'll launch a big fence-mending spree before a post is down, by gee.



I s'pose it's nice to be prepared but I am glad that I was spared the genes that cause a man to churn around with energy to burn. I haven't found good reason yet for working up a great big swcat o'er something that won't suffer much if it's put off a month or such. Sure, early pigs might sell for more, and it might rain next spring before my plowing's done, and I admit a tractor's better when it's fit. But it's important, too, to rest so health is maintained at its best; that's why I never do a thing if it can be postponed, by jing.



Casting out the "Devil Bugs"!

Here's good news for corn growers! Now, two new chemicals, *lindane* and *aldrin*, are being successfully used to weed out the insect "devils" that eat up corn seed and roots below the surface of the soil and destroy crops.

Farmers are getting up to 90% effective control against maggots and wireworms, most deadly of corn killers, with lindane seed treatment. And with aldrin, they are effectively fighting the southern corn rootworm.

To get at these killers, lindane is mixed with seed corn. Aldrin may be sprayed, broadcast in fertilizers, or applied in granular form above or below the soil. Corn growers agree these chemicals are a boon to crops!



Now—one grease for *all* farm machinery!

Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease is a top-quality, versatile grease which eliminates the need to keep four or five different greases and dispensers on hand. Recommended for general lubrication on all farm equipment where lubricant is applied through pressure fittings or grease cups. Ask your Gulf man about this great grease and the savings available on lubricating equipment.



You farm better when you farm with Gulf!

New Gulfpride H. D. Select, the super-refined motor oil made by Gulf's exclusive Alchlor Process, controls carbon, keeps engines clean, fights acids, rust and corrosion.

Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant. Excellent for all conventional transmissions and differentials on tractors, trucks and passenger cars.

GULF

Thrifty farmers go Gulf

Modernizing Dairy Laws to Build New Markets for Milk

By Assemblyman Willard C. Drumm, *Chairman*,
and Dr. Paul J. Findlen, *Research Director*,
New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Imitation Milk Products and Problems

DAIRY farmers and consumers in New York State will benefit from constructive changes and additions to the dairy laws of the State which the Joint Legislative Committee on Imitation Milk Products and Problems has recommended. It is in the public interest that dairy laws of the state should not limit an expansion of the market for fresh milk or manufactured dairy products nor should they hamper the application of technical knowledge that would result in improving the quality of products offered to consumers.

Created by concurrent resolution of the 1952 Legislature, following passage of the yellow margarine bill the committee was set up "to study the problems involved in the manufacture, sale or exposure or offer for sale of any and all food products which are in imitation of, semblance of or as a substitute for products made from or whose principal ingredients are milk products." The 1954 Legislature gave the Joint Committee additional power to "study the existing laws looking forward to improvements to expand outlets for dairy products produced and manufactured in New York State."

Legislation Should Help

We take the long-run view that restrictive legislation can not keep from the consumer's table a wholesome product that sells at a cheap price, but the committee believes that dairy farmers have a right to expect that substitutes and imitation products be presented and sold on their own merits. Consequently, a practical means must be found for protecting the dairy industry and the consuming public against deception and fraud. At the present time there is no satisfactory test to detect the presence of vegetable fats when used in place of butterfat, particularly in ice cream.

After investigation of the problem in states where imitation ice cream was made from vegetable fat or modified animal fats is permitted, the committee took the position that it is in the public interest to defer introduction of imitation ice cream in any new markets until satisfactory tests have been developed to detect the use of fats other than butterfat. Research was started at Cornell on a test to detect foreign fats in dairy products and the work has been expanded with funds provided by three New York State dairy cooperatives and two national industry groups.

Eating More Protein

The mid-century battle of the bulging beltlines of housewives, husbands and high school teenagers is changing the type of foods consumed from high calorie fats to nutritionally valuable proteins.

With consumers of the nation placing more emphasis on the protein in dairy products, there is a definite trend toward drinking low fat or skimmed milk, using dried skim milk, buying lighter cream, eating more cottage cheese and low fat frozen dairy desserts.

During 1953 consumers in 42 Federal Order Markets were using fluid skim milk, buttermilk and flavored milk drinks to the extent of 8 per cent of the total fluid supply. In those federal order markets where "half and half" is sold, about one third of the butterfat sold as fluid cream was used in making this low fat products. This past year sherbet and ice cream made up 13 per cent of the total gallonage of frozen dairy products sold. Cottage cheese production was two-fifths of the total pounds of all kinds of cheese made in the United States last year.

While there is no simple cure-all for the current problems facing the dairy farmers, there are opportunities to broaden the market for milk produced by New York farmers by permitting the sale of the kinds of dairy products consumers want.

As early as 1953, in checking trends in other markets, we noted the growth in sales of some dairy products that New York State laws did not permit, namely "half and half," containing about 10% butterfat; modified skim milk which has extra milk solids added; and ice milk—a low fat frozen dairy dessert.



Assemblyman Willard Drumm (left) and Dr. Paul Findlen (center) watching a demonstration of "Tetra-Pak," a paper container made from a roll of plastic-coated, ready-labeled paper. If approved by health authorities, it might cut milk distribution costs in this country.

"Half and Half"

During World War II when the War Food Administration had orders restricting the use of butterfat, the New York State Legislature authorized "Victory Mix" on a year-to-year basis. The product contained 11 per cent butterfat. In 1946 the authority to permit this product was withdrawn. This turned out to be premature action if judged by events and statistics.

In Federal Order Markets, the quantity of butterfat, which sold as milk and cream mixtures containing 10 to 12 per cent butterfat, increased sharply since 1947 and in 1953 was up 74 per cent In contrast, the quantity of butterfat sold as sweet and sour cream in these markets declined one third in the 7-year period.

In 1954 the Committee sponsored a bill to permit the sale of a mixture of milk and cream containing 10 per cent butterfat to be known as "half and half." This legislation was passed and signed into law by Governor Dewey. The New York City Board of Health was slow acting on the health regulations involved in its preparation but in about a year milk distributors in the greatest Metropolitan market in the world were finally able to offer consumers a product that had been successful in other markets throughout the country.

Two minor changes in the law pertaining to "half and half" were proposed in the 1955 session of the Legislature. One removing the labeling requirement as to fat content was passed and signed into law. Another permitting the addition of milk solids not fat, passed both houses of the legislature but was vetoed by Governor Harriman.

Modified Skim Milk Recommended

Modified skim milk is a new product in certain markets throughout the country. The modification usually consists of adding to fluid skim milk about 2 or 3 per cent milk solids-not-fat in the form of concentrated skim or dried skim. Where laws permit, the modified skim product may contain a small quantity of butterfat and in some states the modified skim milk is also fortified with vitamins A and D and minerals. Only plain skim milk can be sold in New York State as the addition of solids-not-fat is not permitted.

Although relatively few markets have statistics on the sales of modified skim milk, such figures are available for Chicago where the new product was introduced in July of 1951. In the three and one-half years since the new product became available to Chicago consumers, modified skim milk has grown to more than two and one-half times the volume of regular skim milk sold. During this three-year period, sales of fluid whole milk have increased each year in spite of the new competition from modified skim milk.

In the 1954 session, bills were introduced at the request of the Joint Committee to amend the Agriculture and Markets law in relation to modified skimmed milk. The Committee on Agriculture requested the Joint Committee to make a further study of this proposal before recommending approval of the bill. The study has gone forward during the past year and the committee has found additional figures which is in support of legalizing modified skimmed milk in New York State.

This bill was again introduced in the 1955 session at the Committee's request with only minor changes in wording. This bill also passed both houses but was not approved by the Governor.

Applying New Findings of Science

A second bill reintroduced in the 1955 session permitted the use of skim milk in starter used in the manufacture of cheese. This bill passed and was signed into law. This technical change in the law should result in improved quality of Cheddar and other types of cheese produced in New York State.

Legislation was introduced in the 1955 session to establish standards for butterfat and moisture content of Mozzarella and Ricotta cheese, two popular types used in cooking Italian style dishes. Although the legislation passed both houses, proposed changes in fat and moisture standards were offered by the industry which merited further consideration so the bill was not approved by the Governor but was returned to the committee for amendments to be introduced in the 1956 session.

There is no provision of law in New York State that requires the butterfat content to be stated on pressurized containers sold to consumers for dessert topping. The committee sponsored legislation to define instant whipped cream, a dairy product that comes in direct competition with dessert toppings made from vegetable fat. This proposal is geing restudied to meet the objections raised by some members of the industry.

Early in the war when considerable quantities of Cheddar cheese were not cured for the required 60 days the State Health Department ruled that all milk and milk products used to manufacture Cheddar cheese sold in the state must be pasteurized unless the cheese was cured for 60 days or longer.

To insure protection of the health of the State's inhabitants as well as to safeguard and improve the quality of dairy products the Committee recommends application of this ruling to all cheese particularly the soft types that are uncured. Legislation in support of this recommendation which was sponsored by the Committee has been passed and signed by the Governor.

Approve Healthy Competition

The Committee strongly believes in the American tradition that healthy competition in the distribution of milk, as in the marketing of other products of the farm and factory, should be encouraged in the best public interest. In a move to strengthen the milk control law in this regard the Joint Committee sponsored two bills; (1) broadening the declared policy of the milk control law by proposing that it is the policy of the state to encourage and maintain a sound competitive system of milk distribution without fostering monopoly in any particular market and (2) making it clear that the issuance of a second license to distribute milk in a market will not tend to be destructive competition, nor be opposed to the public interest.

The first bill was reported out of committee too late for action in the final days of the 1955 Legislative session. The second bill passed both houses but was vetoed by Governor Harriman.

Recognizing that barriers hampering the sale of more fluid milk at lower costs should be lifted the committee contends that present restrictions on the use of ⅓ quart containers now limited to sales of milk in public eating places for consumption on the premises should be removed. The Joint Committee will sponsor such a legislative change in the dairy laws in the 1956 session. This size container should be available for packaging "half and half", as well as other fluid products of the dairy, for unrestricted use in school milk programs and in vending machines and for sale in food stores and on home delivery routes.

Although there is a trend toward multiple quart containers in other markets, and several bills were introduced in the past session of the legislature to remove restrictions on use of the gallon jug for milk, the Committee has not found conclusive figures at this time to support such a move that will clearly benefit producers and consumers in the state. The present law permits use of half gallon containers for milk. Study of the gallon jug and other containers for milk will be continued.

Since the Committee was established by the Legislature in 1952 we have observed the principle of finding out the

(Continued on Page 20)

HANDYMAN
every farm should have!



The "Two-Ten" Handyman—*one of five Chevrolet station wagon models.*

IT'S EASY to be fooled by the "best dressed" appearance of a Chevrolet station wagon. It's a stunner of a family car, all right, but it can also double as a hard-working pickup on dozens of jobs around the farm.

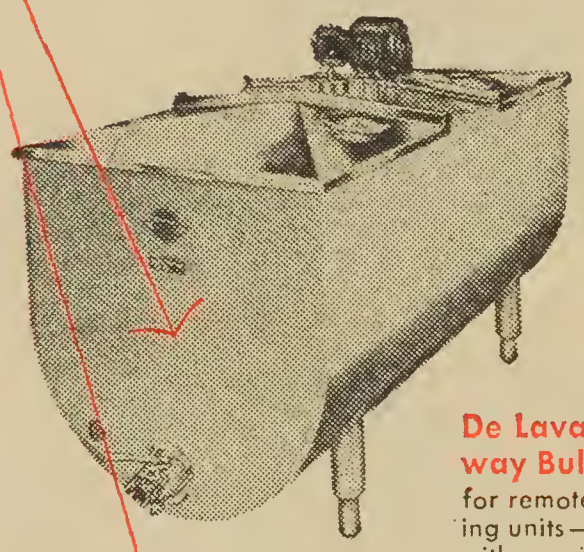
You can fold both the rear seat cushion and back rest flush with the floor. That gives you a load spacc length (to the end of the tailgate) of nearly nine feet. Maximum width is almost five feet and the height, over three feet. You have 87 cubic feet of load-carrying space inside a Chevrolet station wagon! The cargo floor, including the tailgate and folded seat, is covered with long-wearing ribbed linoleum. Seats, sidewalls and roof lining — color-keyed to the exterior—are styled in tough, *washable* vinyls. So it's easy to keep the interior looking new.

Ask your Chevrolet dealer about engine choice (V8 or 6) and all the other wonderful Chevrolet features. Then, by all means, drive a new Chevrolet wagon. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

The *motoramic* Chevrolet

Stealing the thunder from the high-priced cars!

TOP PERFORMANCE PLUS...TWO FEATURES ONLY DE LAVAL BULK COOLERS CAN GIVE YOU!



De Laval Speedway Bulk Cooler for remote condensing units—available with or without condensing units — in 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 gallon sizes for everyday or every-other-day pickup.

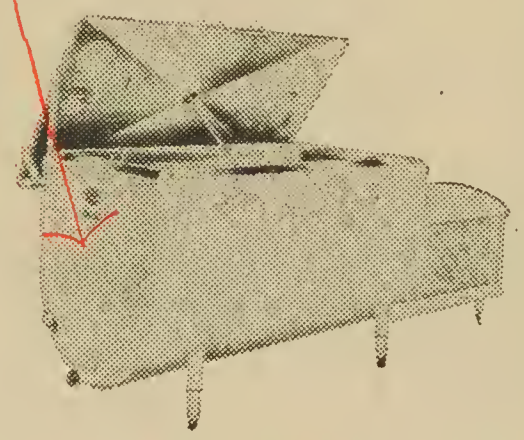
Of course De Laval Bulk Coolers have every feature that insures complete milk protection, money-saving efficiency and simple, time-saving operation.

Even more important are two vital De Laval features that no other bulk cooler can offer!

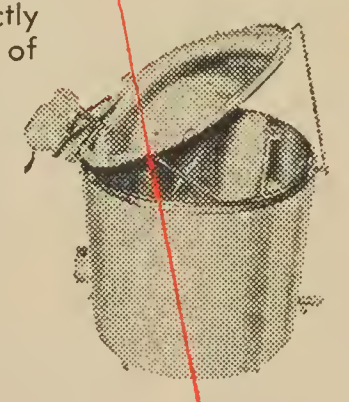
1. DE LAVAL DEPENDABILITY! ...built into every De Laval cooler to give you positive, day-in day-out performance. If it's a De Laval, you know you can depend on it because De Laval—the greatest name in dairying—has always stood for dependability!

2. DE LAVAL NATION-WIDE SERVICE! ...which you probably will never need ... but if you do, there's a De Laval Dealer nearby to give you service—quickly and efficiently.

Get all the facts on De Laval Bulk Milk Coolers ... now! There's a size and style to fit your needs exactly ...and to give you a lifetime of TOP PERFORMANCE *PLUS!*



De Laval Self-Contained Speedway Bulk Cooler. Fully automatic operation. 150 and 200 gallon sizes for every-day or every-other-day pickup; 250 gallon size for E.O.D. (or four milkings) pickup only.



De Laval Speedway Vacuum Bulk Cooler. 200 gallon capacity for every-day or every-other-day pickup. A De Laval Combine Milker and a De Laval Vacuum Bulk Cooler give you a completely sealed milking system — help cut labor costs. Available with or without condensing unit.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. W-23
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Without obligation send me illustrated literature and specifications on all 3 types of De Laval Bulk Coolers.

Name_____

Town_____

RFD_____ State_____

I milk_____ cows. I use_____ milker.

DE LAVAL

SERVING THE DAIRY INDUSTRY SINCE 1878

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6
DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 201 E. Millbrae Ave., Millbrae, Calif.

Awarded to

NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION

for

Generous and Public-Spirited Support of the Dairy Farmers of New York State

In 1954 and again in 1955, your organization devoted a major part of its advertising and sales promotion efforts in support of increased sales of dairy products. Through direct mail, posters on automotive equipment, placards in sales offices, through use of your photo series of advertisements, and through articles in your employee publications your entire organization served as a SALES AMBASSADOR for the healthful products of our dairy farms. In recognition of your unselfish services, this CITATION is hereby presented to you this First Day of September, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-five by the American Agriculturist-Milk For Health, Inc. Milk Award Committee.

(Signed) Jacob F. Pratt, President Milk For Health, Inc.
E. R. Eastman, President and Editor American Agriculturist

Here is the wording of the citation, suitable for framing, which was awarded to the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation. Similar citations were presented to the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation, and the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation.

Business Backs Dairymen

(Continued from Page 1)

they can to help the dairy farmer reminds us that there are some things we can do for ourselves. Dairymen have made a good start in advertising through "Milk For Health," the American Dairy Association, and the Dairy Councils. Results in increased consumption are already beginning to show. But what we have done is only a start. A constant and sizeable advertising campaign can wipe out every pound of surplus milk.

Also, many dairymen could use more milk right in their own families. We tell the consumer, with truth, that at 25 cents per quart milk is the lowest-priced and one of the best foods. How, then, can we afford not to use more of it on our tables at the farm price of from 10 to 12 cents per quart?

WASHING POTATOES

AN Experiment in consumers' acceptance of washed potatoes was conducted during the 1954 marketing season by the Pennsylvania State University, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and twelve supermarkets in Pittsburgh, Pa. Here are some of the results:

1. Customers were offered a choice of washed and unwashed potatoes side by side in open window and paper bags. A little less than half chose the washed potatoes at a premium of 10c a peck. A little over half chose the washed potatoes when the premium was reduced to 4c a peck.

2. When washed potatoes were offered in polyethylene bags, over three-fourths of the customers bought them.

The experiment indicates that about half the housewives like washed potatoes enough so they will pay a substantial premium. The experiment did not indicate whether the store or the grower would get the extra premium.

It costs money to wash potatoes, the important costs being the washing machine and the increased pickouts. On one lot where costs were kept, the price premium of 10c per peck increased returns about 33 cents per bushel.

— A. A. —

SHORTHORN PICNIC

Worden Brothers' Glen Cove Farm, Windsor, N. Y., was the setting for the annual picnic of the New York State Shorthorn Breeders' Association on August 14.

The program included a type demonstration by Professor Myron Lacy of Cornell University, using the thickset red Imported Calrossie Highland Fling as his model.

Dwight Griffith, Acadia Farm, Northfield, Ohio, made the official placings in the judging contest. In the men's section Howard Potter, Shortsville, won first with John Scott. Great Bend, Penna., second. Mrs. Alta Swartz, Dansville, was winner in the ladies' division with Mrs. Verna Kennedy, Holley, in second spot.

The weight-guessing contest was won by Mrs. Ruth Fishal, Freeville, and Louis Wadsworth, Syracuse.

Speakers were Ed Haff of Culpepper, Virginia, Eastern Representative of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association and Horace Walker, Indianapolis, Ind., who will manage the New York State sale to be held at the State fair grounds, Syracuse, on November 19.

Basil Newsom, Roy Warner, Clarence and Lewis Worden, all of Windsor, comprised the picnic committee.

FARM ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS POSSIBLE MILK PRICE RELIEF

REPRESENTATIVES of several Northeast farm organizations came to Syracuse on August 30 to discuss the dairy situation. The Dairymen's League extended the invitations.

Early in the summer it was hoped that some change in the Metropolitan Milk Order might become effective by Oct. 1, the date when the class 1 floor of $4.75, set by Secretary Benson, expires. Now it appears that order changes cannot become effective until some time next spring therefore, those attending the meeting discussed the possibility of some stop-gap action to improve prices.

Following the morning discussion, a committee was appointed to meet and bring in a definite proposal. That proposal was to appoint a group to go to Washington, lay the facts before Secretary Benson, and urge action to give relief from the cost-price squeeze to dairymen until the Federal hearings on New Jersey are concluded. However, the committee stressed the point that no action be taken which would interfere in any way with the series of meetings and hearings on Federal regulation of the New York, New Jersey market.

Members of the Washington committee are: Stanley Benham, Dairymen's League; James A. Young, Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency; Kenneth A. Shaul, Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives; Donald Wickham, New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Clarence Johncox, New York State Grange; Frank Waldo, New York Council of Farmer Cooperatives; Donald Smith, Vermont Cooperative Council; and Collins McSparran, Pennsylvania State Grange.



Taking a sample of milk as it is delivered to the plant. The small dipper is passed through the milk stream to avoid getting an abnormal amount of cream.

A careful record is kept of each dairyman who delivers the milk together with his address and the number of cows in his herd. After each sample is taken, the dipper is washed to avoid carry-over of infected milk.

The "RING TEST"—A New Tool for Eradicating Brucellosis

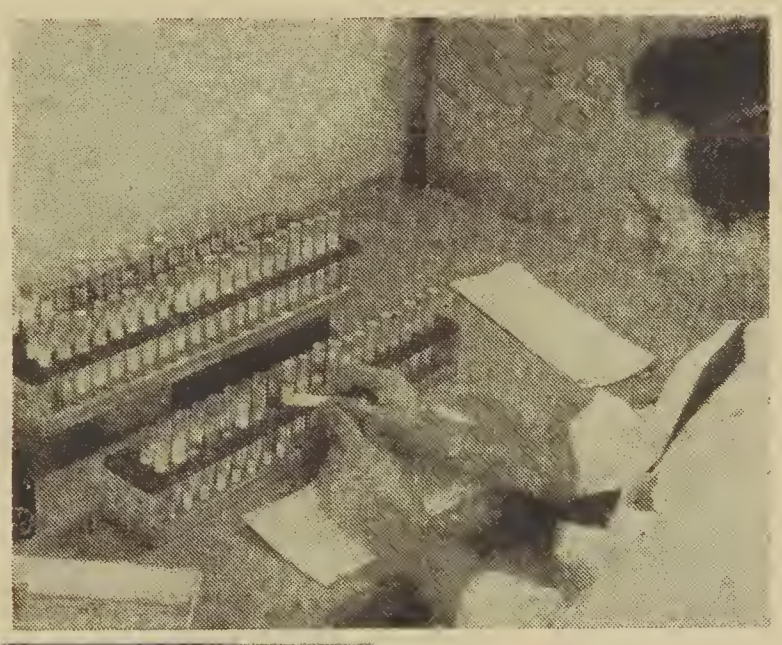
THE "Ring Test" is a new tool in the fight to eradicate brucellosis. It can be used to spot areas and herds affected with the disease. As illustrated in the pictures on this page, samples are taken of the milk delivered to a plant by each dairy and each sample is given a test which shows whether or not brucellosis is present in the herd. By concentrating on herds that do show the disease, much more rapid progress can be made in eliminating it.

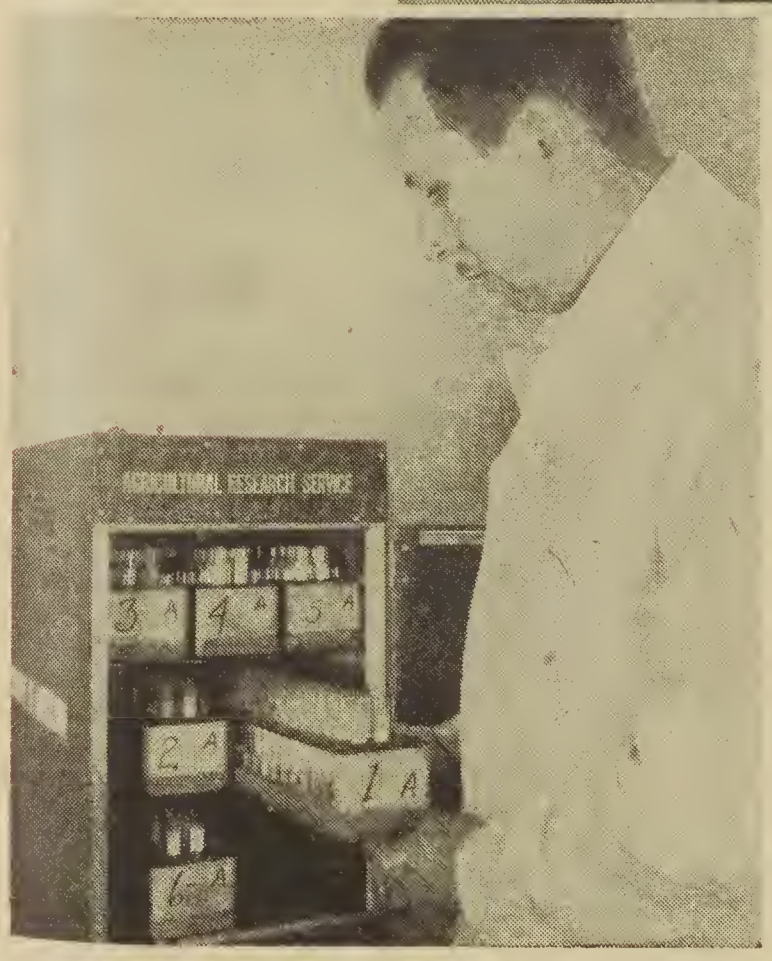
Eventually, all states are likely to require milk from herds free of brucellosis but the most pressing problem for New York State dairymen is the fact that New Jersey has set a deadline of April 1, 1958.

In recent years, great progress has been made in New York and in herds where calf vaccination has been practiced for five or more years. More than 70% were negative when blood tested in 1953-54. In the state, the number of clean herds has doubled every two years. There is still a job to do and the ring test will certainly help in doing it.

The milk samples after being taken are assembled in test tubes in a special rack and one cc. of milk is poured from each sample into the test tube immediately in front of it.

Following this, a material called an antigen which is stained dark blue, is dropped into each tube containing the milk and the tube is shaken vigorously.





After mixing the milk and the antigen, the samples are placed in an incubator at 100° F. for an hour. They are then taken out and tubes which have a blue cream ring above the white milk indicate that at least some individuals in the herd from which the milk came have brucellosis.

A normal cream ring indicates no brucellosis, a slight amount of color indicates possible infection which may need to be rechecked.

—Photos: Courtesy of Agricultural Research, U.S.D.A.

ONLY ONE

PIPELINE MILKER

GIVES YOU

THESE VITAL FEATURES!..

THE DE LAVAL COMBINE

INSURES *UNIFORM* MILKING!... Only the De Laval Combine gives you this essential uniformity, because only De Laval has Magnetic Pulsation Control... factory set at the ideal milking rate of 48 pulsations per minute.

INSURES *GENTLE* MILKING!... No heavy tugging and jerking weight on the delicate udder... no teat stretch with the De Laval Claw and "Full-Flo" Teat Cups... greatest milking hand ever!

INSURES *PERFECTED* MILKING!... De Laval made the first pipeline milker—and the De Laval Combine has been perfected by more than a quarter-century's experience.

INSURES *SIMPLE "IN-PLACE"* WASHING!... De Laval's "In-place" Washing System does a thorough job of sanitizing... cuts wash-up time and labor to a minimum! No tricky gadgets to get out of order.

Before you invest in any pipeline milker get all the facts. See your nearby De Laval Dealer—or mail the coupon today.

DE LAVAL COMBINES
FIRST SINCE 1928

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. W-23
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Without obligation, send me proof that a De Laval Combine Milker can cut my production costs, increase my milk profits.

I prefer ☐ Separate milking room ☐ Dairy barn installation
I milk about_____cows.

Name_____

Town_____ RFD____ State_____

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6
DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 201 E. Millbrae Ave., Millbrae, Calif.



For less than ¾¢ per week

per steer you can insure a healthier herd and healthier profits!

(Based on the national average salt requirement per steer)

Just that much more is all it costs to feed a steer Morton Trace Mineralized Salt instead of ordinary salt

A healthy steer packs on more weight with less feed . . . finishes out better . . . sells higher.

To *insure* good health, you should feed all your steers Morton Trace Mineralized Salt.

Morton T-M Salt provides the sodium and chlorine your livestock must have, plus adequate amounts of vital trace minerals: iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, and manganese.

Most farm land lacks one or more of these essential trace minerals. Lack of any one can cause poor health . . . poor weight gain . . . lack of bloom.

Feeding trace minerals with salt is the surest, most economical way to guarantee an adequate supply. Morton Trace Mineralized Salt is inexpensive. All animals like it, will eat it readily every day. When they do, they get the salt they crave, plus the trace minerals they need.

To assure proper mineral balance, build your mineral feeding program around Morton T-M Salt. It's essential to a sound, economical mineral program—whether or not you feed a major mineral supplement. Its cost is so slight—the protection it offers so valuable—it is the only kind you should use.



Just be sure to feed it to your animals free choice. You know they need it. They know how much.

MORTON T-M SALT
Trace Mineralized Salt

AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S IN BAGS AND BLOCKS

Alfalfa Weevil *Invades New York*

By GEORGE GYRISCO

ON JUNE 27, a new destructive pest of alfalfa, the alfalfa weevil, was located in Orange County in Westtown, New York by H. H. Neunzig, C. S. Koehler and the author. All New York growers of alfalfa should take heed of this destructive pest and be on the alert for it on their farms.

The weevil first appeared near Salt Lake, Utah, in 1904 and spread rapidly to Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Dakota, and Wyoming. Eastern growers felt secure, believing the insect to be a pest of the arid West. However, in 1952, the weevil suddenly appeared near Belaire, Maryland, and scouting showed it to be present in Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey as well. By 1953, the insect had become widespread at an alarming rate in those states and was beginning to cause serious injury to alfalfa. The insect is now known to be present in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and New York. This year in certain parts of Delaware, Virginia and Maryland, no alfalfa could be grown unless preventive measures were taken to control the insects.



Adults and larvae of the alfalfa weevil feed on leaves and buds.
—Photo: Courtesy USDA Entomology Research Branch.

Nature of the Injury

Both the adults and larvae feed on the top leaves, buds, and young shoots. The leaves are skeletonized and severely damaged. The injured leaves dry up, leaving only the larger stalks and giving the field a greyish white cast much like that caused by a severe frost in early fall. Young shoots on the second crop are often completely destroyed. Injury may be so moderate that there is only a slight loss in yield and feeding value, but on the other hand, it may be so great that little to no hay can be harvested.

The weevils have been recorded feeding on alfalfa, vetch, alsike clover, birdsfoot trefoil, red clover, crimson clover, white clover, yellow and white sweet clover, cabbage, potato, and raspberry. Although the insect will feed on a rather wide range of host plants, alfalfa seems to be the only one that is severely injured.

Life History

The weevil overwinters in the adult stage, but under eastern conditions may pass the winter in the larval or even the egg stage. In early spring the weevil comes out of hibernation and, after a period of feeding on the new alfalfa growth, begins to lay eggs. The yellow eggs are laid inside of old stubble and growing stems in small clusters of 3 to 30 or more. In a week or two the eggs hatch into tiny yellow larvae with shining black heads. These larvae begin feeding on the tender buds and upper leaves of the plants. The larva continues to feed, and molts 3 times before it is mature in about 4 weeks. When it is full-grown the larva is nearly a half inch long. It has a black head and a green body with a wide white stripe and two fine white stripes down the middle of its back. The fully grown larva spins a loose brownish white cocoon usually on the plant, though in the west it spins its cocoon on the ground. Within the cocoon, it pupates, or passes through an inactive resting stage, before it emerges as an adult.

The adult is a robust, brown snout beetle about ¼ inch long with a dark brown stripe extending along its head, thorax, and back. At first the weevils are rather tan in color, but later change to dark brown or nearly black.

In the West there is only one generation a year but here in the East there is believed to be a partial second or even a third generation a year.

Natural and Chemical Control of Weevil

In the West, the alfalfa weevil has been held in check to some extent by a small black wasp which lays its eggs in the larvae of the weevil. Under ideal conditions, these wasps can kill up to 90 per cent of the larvae of the alfalfa weevil. These parasites have been released in the East by the United States Department of Agriculture, but so far only a few parasitized weevil larvae have been recovered. Also, a fungus disease of the weevils has given some control in the East but only on a very limited scale.

If alfalfa is to be grown in areas of serious infestations, applications of insecticides will have to be used to protect the growing crop. Early tests by the USDA and some states in the East indicate that western control measures are not applicable here. However, one or more applications of endrin or heptachlor, applied early or up until the crop is nearly half grown, have given good crop protection. The same applications will also control spittlebugs present at that time.

— A. A. —

HANDBOOK ON WOOD-FRAME HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

INDIVIDUALS planning to have homes built, those buying new homes, and even present home owners will get help from the Wood-Frame House Construction handbook just released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of particular interest to those about to build will be the section on reducing the cost of home building. The handbook suggests selecting a design that will permit the use of standard length material and that has a room arrangement requiring only short runs for plumbing and heating lines.

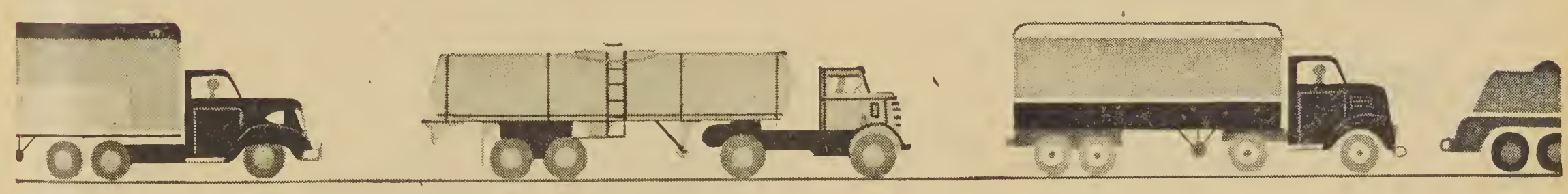
The 236-page handbook was written by L. O. Anderson and O. C. Heyer, engineers at the Forest Products Laboratory. It was reviewed by representatives of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. It is entitled "Wood-Frame House Construction—Agricultural Handbook No. 73," and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 65c per copy.



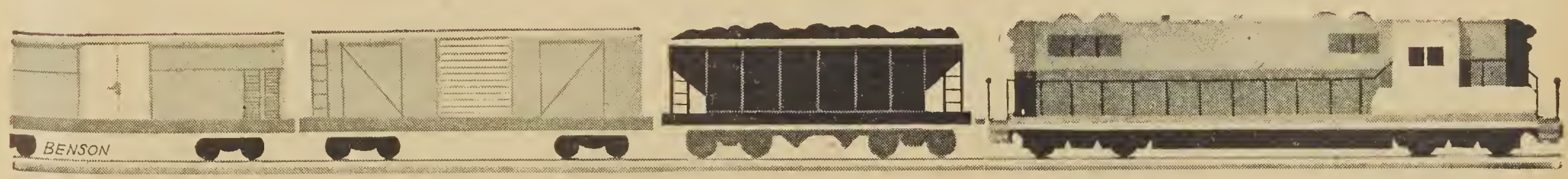
The American People should have as many forms of transportation as they need and can economically use.



All forms of transportation should be kept healthy and efficient through the play of fair and equal competition among them.



When they are hampered by outmoded regulation—as some, including the railroads, now are—progress and the public both suffer.



Prompt action to improve this situation—as recommended by the President's Cabinet Committee—will benefit the entire nation.

• EASTERN RAILROADS, 143 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y. •

"We get better results in MASTITIS CONTROL"



—says Earl Tull, Sr. of famed Sussex Farms, Seaford, Delaware.

TRIBIOTIC®

OINTMENT

penicillin • dihydrostreptomycin • bacitracin

FIRST—with triple antibiotic action!

FIRST—for rapid spread throughout the quarter!

FIRST—with medication that KILLS most germs causing mastitis!

EXCLUSIVE SPREADING BASE *in* **TRIBIOTIC** Ointment rapidly spreads the medication through the infected quarter. Note the great difference in spreading action shown below.



SUPPLIED: Single-dose tubes, each containing 100,000 units procaine penicillin G, 50 mg. dihydrostreptomycin base as sulfate and 5000 units bacitracin.

Wyeth®
Philadelphia, Pa.

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER



Legless Ernest McKeen of Mechanic Falls, Maine, says: "Sanitation is the secret of success in raising broilers." Photographer Harry Packard says McKeen "has the cleanest chicken house I've ever seen. It doesn't even smell!"

Loss of Both Legs Put Maine Man in Broiler Business

By HARRY A. PACKARD



When we asked poultryman McKeen about using this picture, he said, "It's perfectly all right. I hope, through it, someone else who may be discouraged will take new heart."

ERNEST E. McKEEN literally "didn't have a leg to stand on" when he approached his local bank at Mechanic Falls, Maine, for the loan of $8,000. He wanted the money to build a hen house and go into the highly speculative business of raising 12,000 chickens at a time.

He proposed to tear down one of the no-longer-used great barns on the Ricker Estate at Poland Springs, drag it to his small village farm and have a contractor reassemble it into something modern.

The banker smiled when the matter of the loan was broached.

"Do you feel this amount of money will be enough to get your project into operation? And what about the school bus? You have driven it 15 years without an accident and we don't want to make changes just now."

"I'll still drive the school bus in my spare time!"

McKeen was awarded his requested loan!

This poultryman rises at 5 a.m., straps on his artificial legs, works among his chickens until breakfast, then at 7:25 a.m. on the dot, goes to work driving the town school bus.

He lost his legs by accident in Boston exactly 25 years ago this spring. He volunteered to wash windows for his landlady in a large rooming house. Working on the last half of the last window, five stories above the ground —he fell. From 60 feet, he landed feet down on a cement walk. Both legs were removed just below the knees.

In the hospital his first thought after regaining consciousness was that it would have been better to have landed on his head. That thought was soon dispelled by his determination to again become a useful and self-supporting citizen. His first pair of artificial legs, tried on just three months later, cost him $500. Since then he has worn out five pairs.

"How did I get $2,500 for artificial legs? I frankly do not know. I know that at first I did odd jobs but didn't make enough to help my parents as I felt was necessary. After I married and took on driving the school bus I wanted to help those less fortunate than myself. My wife and I took over this village farm because the small house we had been living in hadn't enough room for my 80-year-old widowed mother and my 83-year-old father-in-law.

"We tried a small flock of laying hens first, but the sale of the eggs would not pay the grain bill. Then we tried broilers; this seemed to pay better and we decided to enlarge. It was at this point that I tore down the ancient barn, borrowed 'way over my head, and pitched in. Six months later I had to go to the hospital for the fifth time. Three inches more off my best leg."

McKeen makes a success of his raising broilers and his method is very simple!

"It is all due to sanitation," he explains. "Just placing food in the feeders and supplying water is necessary but it is a small part of raising 12,000 broilers every four months. We get them as day-old chicks and raise them for so much per head.

"We raise them on what is commonly known as a contract-basis and the best money comes when you keep your losses down. Our losses average less than one and one-half per cent. We keep the chicks 11 weeks. We rotate by starting batches of 4,000 about 4 weeks apart. The feeding is dry mash and dry pellets and the water is no problem

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

since we are near enough to the village to tap the water mains."

There are three phases to this business—aside from feeding and watering," McKeen says. "These are, of course, fundamental. The three next musts are sanitation, correct temperatures, and working among your flock."

Heat is supplied the day-olds from bottled gas. Since I have not been in all the hen houses in this State, it is not possible to say that this is the cleanest hen house in Maine, but it is the cleanest I ever saw! There are no cob-webs. Almost no dust from the litter, and the windows are washed clean. There was no advance warning about this visit to the McKeens and "Mac" had not shaved for a week! The missus invited the photographer to see the flock while her husband scraped his face.

The flocks prove by their behavior that this couple work all the time among their charges. There was no sudden flying in clouds of dust when the photographer entered rooms which held 2,000 chickens. There was no odor

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Never was a fishin' frolic, never was a game of ball,
But that mean, provokin' wood-box had to come and spoil it all.—Lincoln

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

in the rooms and no smells of left-over mash. Ventilation is arranged by a battery of windows on every side of the huge rooms.

The latest addition to the McKeen ranch is 150 feet long by 40 feet wide. Because he used the timbers from the old barn, the roof and second floors are held up by ancient spruce timbers 12 inches square. There are some 80 windows.

At first, the chicks get water from quart-size jars inverted in glass basins. Then they graduate to gallon-size jugs —regular Fox waterers. The 164 jugs are washed every day—seven days a week!

Finally, the chicks are taken care of with 74 automatic waterers piped directly onto the intake of city water. These waterers, too, are washed religiously every day in the week.

"You have to enjoy chickens to make a success with them. You must work among them constantly. My wife is always whistling as she works. She likes the chickens fully as well as I do. To enjoy a task makes it less a chore.

"When a pen of broilers goes to market we start cleaning their quarters. The litter is removed and the floor swept. Anything on the floor which will not sweep up is washed. The ceiling and walls are carefully swept and the windows washed. Finally, clean litter is put in."

The grain room from where a ton and a half of grain is distributed daily to the 12,000 is kept as clean as a kitchen floor. No temptations are left about for rats and mice.

McKeen drives the school bus 32 miles a day, five days a week with extra trips to sports events, etc., thrown in for good measure.

He plans to walk as much as possible every day to keep his legs in good training, but what with the countless miles about the poultry plant when he takes the contraptions off at 10, he is ready for a night's rest!

If necessary, he can walk ten miles a day, and once when he was courting his neighbor, who later became his wife, he missed the bus and had to walk the six miles home.

He goes deer hunting every fall, too. "Haven't shot a deer yet!" he admits. "But one of these years one will stand still long enough for me to get a crack at it."

COUNTRY STORIES

By RALPH CHAMBERS

EDITOR'S NOTE: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would like to print more short anecdotes about rural life and interesting characters of the past or the present. Such stories must be short, not over 200 words in length. Payment for the same will be made promptly at accepted current rates. Stories like the one by Mr. Chambers which follows:

ANDY LIGGETT was a farmer who couldn't abide a hired man who had an idle moment. I saw him one day as I was passing his farmyard when he and a hired man were fixing fence. He had a cow I wanted to buy so I stopped to dicker, passing the time of day, and gradually leading up to the reason for my stopping.

The hired man, with nobody to direct him in his work, came and stood by Andy, chewing tobacco but saying nothing.

Suddenly a look of surprise and astonishment passed over Andy's face as he noted the helper standing idly by. Stooping down Andy picked a fencepost from a pile and holding it upright in front of the man he said gruffly, "Here, hold that up!"

Then turning again to our conversation he remarked, "It sure does irk me to see a man standing round doing nothing."—*Ralph H. Chambers*

— A. A. —

SHEEP REQUIRE LESS WORK

IN A RECENT issue I read the letter from the man who asked the question "Why Work Harder?" I am 83 years old and had to quit farming two years ago, but still have an interest in farming. My first wife and I bought a farm in 1912. We bought 10 sheep for $40.00. The next year these sheep raised 12 lambs, 10 of them ewes.

We also bought a purebred Holstein heifer and I still think cows and I work good together, but instead of keeping more cows, why not keep some sheep? There is more money in sheep. They will double your money in one year. What else will do that? Neither cows nor hens.

I have a neighbor who had 42 sheep last winter and those 42 sheep raised 48 lambs. A sheared sheep will average 8 pounds and they brought 55 cents a pound. The lambs are not sold yet. They are mostly early lambs and will bring approximately $20.00 to $25.00 apiece. My neighbor saw a nice flock of sheep for sale for $5.00 apiece. This is a good time to buy them. — *Fred Bohlayer, Ulster, Pa.*

ONLY CYANAMID SUPPLIES THE RIGHT BALANCE OF NITROGEN AND CALCIUM FOR PLOW DOWN!



21% NITROGEN + CALCIUM

to feed humus-building soil bacteria and your crops

An ideal, balanced diet for soil bacteria! Only in CYANAMID do soil bacteria get the combination of nitrogen and calcium they need to make maximum amounts of good, rich humus in your soil. You know what a big difference humus can make—in improved soil condition, and a better-nourished crop.

The right kind of nitrogen! CYANAMID's 21% nitrogen is leach-resistant, and stays with your crops right through to harvest. For most crops, on most soils, this makes later side- or top-dressing *unnecessary!* This important saving can put extra profit in your pocket.

Neutralizes soil acidity! CYANAMID contains *more* calcium than any other nitrogen fertilizer. This extra calcium means that your soil will *not* become more acid after fertilizing with CYANAMID.

Plow down AERO® Cyanamid, Granular, this fall ... you'll see the difference in your crops next season!

Mail this coupon today for free leaflet that tells the whole story

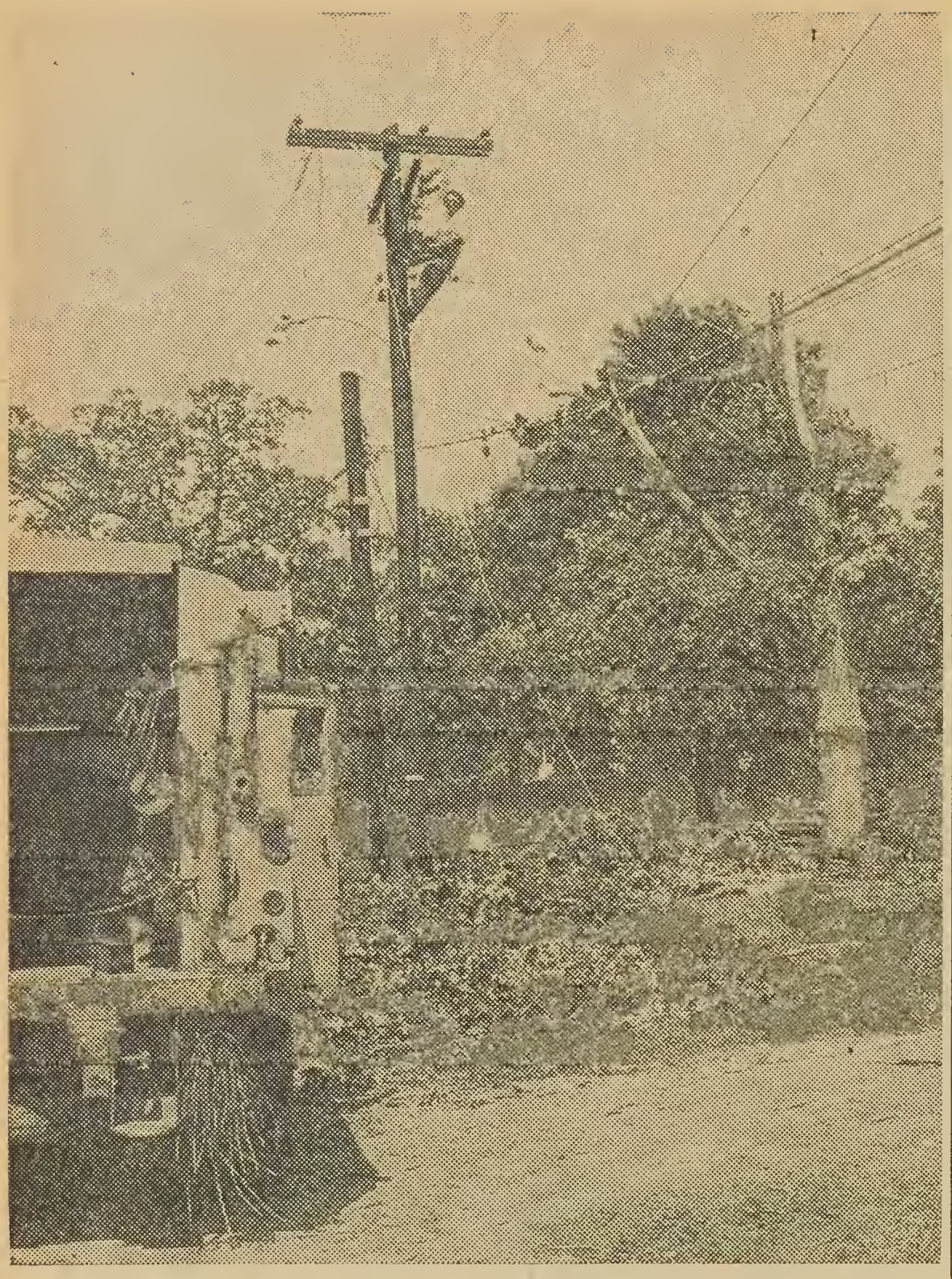


AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIV.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Please send free leaflet, "Building Soil Humus with CYANAMID."

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



Women!

Carol, Hazel, Connie, Diane . . . There'll be more coming along, too! And every one of these unladylike ladies can play havoc with the electric service.

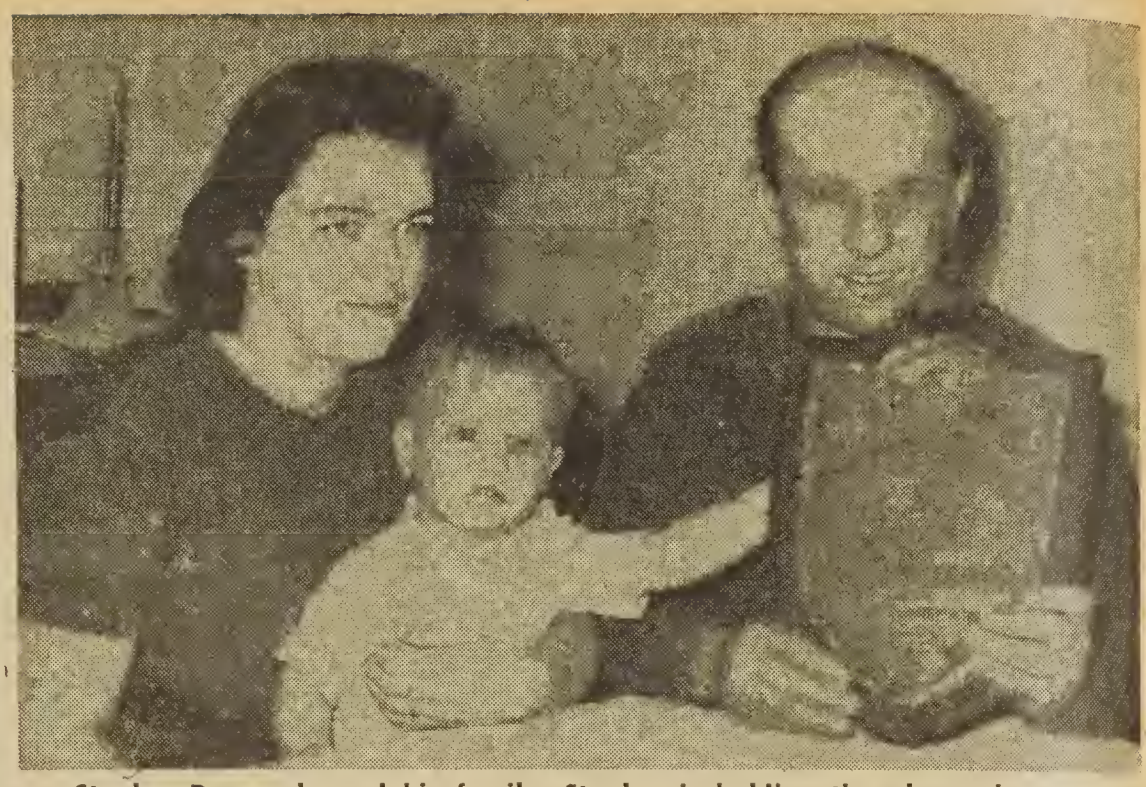
Well, no matter what the toll, you can count on one thing. Our linemen spare no effort to restore interrupted service to the farmers of this area. Crucial installations are pinpointed on our area maps, so that priority can be assigned to those most in need of immediate relief. Skilled crews are on call twenty-four hours a day and can be concentrated on the stricken communities, whether inside our territory or in neighboring areas.

No, there's not much that can be done to keep those unruly females away, but your electric company is on the job every minute to minimize the harm they can do!

"Serving the Mid-Hudson Valley"

CENTRAL HUDSON

Gas & Electric Corporation



Stanley Drzyzgula and his family. Stanley is holding the plaque he won.

Producing Milk at Low Cost

By TED TOWNSEND

EACH year a top man is selected for DHIA Efficiency Production by mulling through the D.H.I.A. records on the basis of amount of labor, feed, etc., used to secure a hundred pounds of milk.

For 1954, the champ was Stanley Drzyzgula, of Otsego County, who farms it up in the hills between West Exeter and Schuyler Lake.

You might expect a State Champ would be located on the main drag, but not so with Stanley. You take the black top east from West Exeter, and after a half dozen miles you arrive at a one-time stone store. Then turn to the right up "Angel Hill" to the top of the plateau. Then it's a turn to the left, a drop into a small valley, and you are at the Drzyzgula farm.

Stanley was hard at work digging a circular trench so that a concrete base could be poured for a new concrete slab silo. It was to be 16 by 40 feet and should hold enough feed for the 27 black and white milkers and young stock.

Steady Improvement

Just about that time Mrs. Drzyzgula arrived and she told how the herd was just starting the fourth year under D.H.I.A. The change has been remarkable, she said. The first year, production per cow was 9,500 pounds and the second year this increased to 14,200 pounds per cow. Last year the average was 14,570 pounds. Butterfat increased from 343 pounds to 527 pounds over the same period.

The farm is 220 acres and was purchased by Dad Drzyzgula. He came from Poland, and for a while worked in the City. He knew quite a bit about farming, and came up in the Otsego County hills. Now Stanley has taken over the operations.

The present herd now numbers 55 with 27 milkers. At first it was all grades but these have been replaced until today there are just three animals not in the select class.

We always thought the soil on hill farms in Otsego County was on the sour side, however Stanley says the fields vary, very much and some require very little lime. He is seeding alfalfa on well drained land and is applying 70 tons of lime just to be sure the crops have enough.

He carries on a pasture improvement program, and has one field planted with birdsfoot trefoil. Its doing fine, and is a wonderful pasture grass so Stanley says. The pastures are rotated and there is plenty of water in each. Artificial breeding has been practiced in the herd since 1948, and it's now 100 per cent.

Modern equipment is used to grow and harvest the crops. There is a barn cleaner and mow drier. The hay is baled and piled on the barn floor. Then the drier completes the job of curing. This is a time saver as hay can be taken a little on the green side, or damp, and gets its final curing on the barn floor.

An electric line was put through the area in 1940 under the Rural Electrification program and that means lights and power for both house and barn. It's a 24-hour-a-day hired man, so Stanley says.

The hay mixture is ladino clover, timothy, orchard grass and now alfalfa.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A youngster who gets a really good sense of laughter started early . . . . can carry it all his life.—Horwich

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Thirty-five acres will be harvested. Twelve acres of Clinton oats are grown, giving both straw and grain for the dairy. Barley is planted with the oats. It's possible that some of the barley and oats will be grazed this year. That's the quickest and most efficient way to harvest, so the owner thinks.

The new hybrid M-4 corn is grown. At the elevation of 1300 feet it seems to be THE corn to plant.

We must mention the other half of the Drzyzgula partnership and that's the Missus. She keeps records, drives tractor, and helps out wherever needed, in fact its our opinion, Stanley wouldn't be the proud possessor of the fine bronze plaque denoting "top in efficiency" if it were not for the Missus.

On the plaque we read, "A good lime and fertilizer program contributed to good crop yields and low feed costs per hundred pounds of milk produced. A combination of high production per cow, plus a relatively large number of cows per man, was essential for efficient use of labor, land and equipment."

— A. A. —

POLE BARNS AND MILK INSPECTORS

I was interested in your recent article about pole barns. I know that the Board of Health regulations permit pole barns; nevertheless, in this area inspectors seem to be giving pole barn owners considerable trouble. I wonder if you have had similar information from other areas.

—K. L., New York

EDITOR'S NOTE:

We would be very glad to hear from dairymen who operate a pole barn and who feel that health inspectors have been unreasonable.

The Royal Art of--

Living Alone Happily

By MRS. LILLIAN STICKNEY

STATISTICS tell us that in the small state of New Hampshire there are several thousand people living alone, both men and women. Many have had companions in earlier days, others have lived the life of single-blessedness all their lives. To live alone and like it is an art, but it can be acquired. Some of its requisites are being a good cook, having an enjoyable hobby, and having friends.

After having been widowed twice, and having raised my family alone, I was faced at sixty with living alone, with a very small income, which I felt I must add to by some effort of my own in order to live. I took up professional writing as a livelihood, which in previous years had been done only intermittently, mostly for pleasure or as a hobby. Soon I obtained a regular position as columnist and correspondent, with a small syndicate, which with what free lance work I was able to do kept the wolf at bay.

Food

I found that good food well cooked is essential, and have made it important. Some of the foods I cook are not too expensive but very nourishing, like stews of beef or lamb, in which I put a variety of vegetables, rice, herbs etc. for a change. Chowders are one of my specialties—fish chowder, clam chowder, corn chowder, and others—which with milk added make nourishing dishes that can easily be made in small quantities. Fruits take the place of desserts, and are easily prepared and tasty.

I have my home in the country, and try each year to have a good garden. The outdoor exercise with the promise of fresh vegetables is wonderful, and adds much to the larder. A dinner of new potatoes and peas, topped off with strawberry shortcake, or blueberry betty, cannot be beat. Crisp lettuce right from the garden, or a nice melon, cold and juicy, Yum! Yum!

Hobbies

In the early days of my last widowhood I started a hobby to ease my tension, grief, and insecurity. I started collecting minerals, it having been my favorite study in school, and soon found I had to turn one room over to their accommodation.

Other hobbies were soon added like sea shells, paper weights, corals, and soon I found I had a MUSEUM. Visitors came from far and near, in fact each would tell others and although I did not advertise, soon every state in the union was represented in my guest book.

It has brought me many good friends as has also my writing as a columnist with a Nature column—an uplift mixture of Nature and better poetry—in which I have striven to bring more happiness to its readers. It's made me hundreds of friends, the finest people in the world.

Never try to live to thyself alone, even if life has made it impossible to have a companion. Make your home a pleasant place where friends can come.

Gifts

Never fear to make little gifts, for as ye give it will return to you a thousandfold. At present I am running a new enterprise — collecting clothing which is then given to needy, worthy people. In the last two years we have outfitted many a new-born babe and all this is given, not sold. I have gained friends thereby, as I feel of all our possessions "Friends are our greatest asset." I love people, and if I have an enemy I do not know it.

One party came to my country haven and said, "Why do you not sell, and move down into civilization?" I replied, "Where is civilization?" I feel it's right here among the beautiful things of Nature, the birds, the animals, the trees and flowers. The birds and the animals know me, and my haven, they all come to my yard fearlessly. Flowers bloom everywhere. Often I find a rare flower when able to walk afield. Rare birds nest here. Yes, here IS civilization!

Once years ago, before old age overtook me, I saw in my travels a large apartment house which had been entirely given over to small apartments, two or three rooms all for those living alone. It had been the idea or ideal of a great man of wealth and I believe he did a good deed. As I sat outside in a car waiting for a companion I noted several of the people who lived there come and go. It had been made a safe place, an attractive haven for those too timid to live alone out in the country. I believe there were about twenty-five apartments. They all had congenial neighbors, IF they would be congenial themselves.

But, lonely friend, do not feel that you must enter an institution. If your health is sufficient to wait upon yourself, you can live alone happily, but it IS an art. You must have a hobby, or occupation, be a good cook, and make friends. Do not think you can live happily without friends; it cannot be done. I know a woman who tried it, and she told us she was so unhappy she wished she could die.

Friends? Yes I feed the birds, and they in turn eradicate the insects. I have fed raccoon, skunks, squirrels, and many deer. Once a bear visited me. I have had elk right in our dooryard. I have seen a bobcat pass the house, and of course foxes.

No, I do not live alone, for I have two beautiful, wise Angora cats, and being an octogenarian, with no neighbor within a quarter of a mile, I do sometimes talk to them. At my age, having had seven major operations, I am not very lively, but I am still earning and collecting my monthly wage—and living, (not existing merely). Therefore, I felt it my duty to write this to help some others along the "Road of Life."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The history of farm mechanization is the history of America's brilliant victory over famine.—MacFarlane

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Monroe Gaston, left, hears an explanation of the new rural telephone system from Lane Watson, telephone manager in Americus, Ga. Mr. Watson holds a tiny Transistor, which needs less power than vacuum tubes and permits more compact, efficient equipment.



Monroe Gaston helps us test a new rural telephone system

The telephone in the living room of Monroe Gaston's farm home is just like any other telephone. But it is part of something special. For Mr. Gaston—and 31 of his neighbors in Americus, Ga.—are participating in a test of a new rural telephone system.

Each of their telephones is connected to a new kind of telephone equipment which will help us provide more service in Bell System rural areas. It can make present telephone lines serve five times as many rural customers.

The heart of the new equipment is a pea-sized electronic marvel known as the Transistor, invented by Bell Telephone Laboratories. In Americus, this Mighty Mite is being used on telephone lines for the first time. It is being thoroughly tested under actual working conditions as it serves the homes of Mr. Gaston and his neighbors.

Mr. Gaston has a special interest in this testing. "They tell me this new equipment will help bring telephones to more rural areas," he pointed out. "That's fine with me. The more people around here I can talk with, the more my telephone is worth to my family and me."

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Your Wayne Feed Dealer can help you get

More and Better Eggs

CASH IN on the fast-growing demand for quality eggs . . . for top prices. Your Wayne Feed Dealer can help you . . . with high-efficiency Wayne Egg Feeds . . . valuable Aids to Higher Egg Quality . . . and this —



FREE

EGG QUALITY HANDBOOK

Explains methods of handling eggs for best prices . . . as well as 4 ways to boost egg production.

SEE YOUR WAYNE DEALER NOW FOR VALUABLE

"Aids to Higher Egg Quality"*

*AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES WITH PURCHASE OF ANY WAYNE EGG FEED

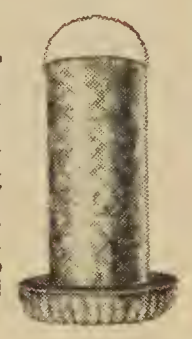


Plastic Coated Wire Basket

$3.00 Value! Heavy wire, with thick, tough plastic coating. Won't mark eggs. Helps you gather and cool eggs quickly, correctly to protect quality. Holds 15 dozen.

Hanging Flock Feeder

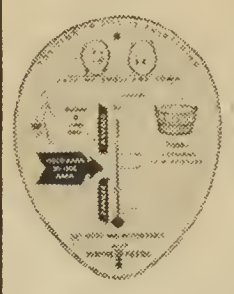
$3.95 Value! Newest idea in feeders! Rugged galvanized steel construction. 24" high. Holds 50 lbs. Saves floor space. Simple, easy to move, adjust and clean.



Accurate Egg Scale-Grader

$2.60 Value! Easy-to-read colored dial shows accurate weight of individual eggs as well as weight per dozen. Also a handy grader. Used by thousands of producers.

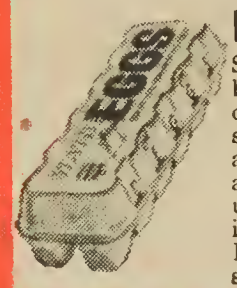




Egg Room Thermometer

Designed specifically for egg storage rooms by Inst. of Amer. Pltry. Industries. Egg handling directions printed on face. Signals correct temperature limits.

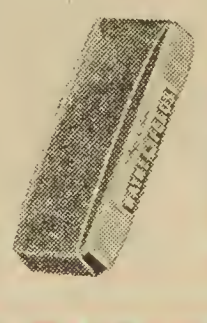
Attractive Egg Cartons



Specially designed by leading U.S. carton mfr. Strong, sturdy, protects against egg breakage. Easy to set-up and close. Positive locking. Packs 30 dozen to standard egg case.

Handy Egg Cleaning Brush

60¢ Value! New plastic design with sponge rubber cushion for less egg breakage and faster cleaning. Whisks dirt from eggs to avoid price discounts.



YOUR CHOICE OF

7 High Efficiency Egg Feeds

Tested and Proved by Wayne Research Farm Division and Thousands of Users



MASH-SCRATCH . . .
feed Wayne Egg Mash

ALL-MASH . . .
feed Wayne Universal Egg

NOON FEED . . .
feed Wayne 26% Egg & Breeder

CAGED LAYERS . . .
feed Wayne Cage Layer

BREEDERS . . .
feed Wayne Breeder Mash

TROUBLE SHOOTER . . .
feed Wayne H-A-D Krums

CONCENTRATES . . .
use Wayne Poultry Mixer

WAYNE FEEDS

ALLIED MILLS, INC., Executive Offices: Chicago 4, Ill.—Service Offices: Fort Wayne 1, Ind.

GARRY — A New and Better OAT

By A. A. JOHNSON

Dept. of Plant Breeding, Cornell University

HIGH YIELD is what a farmer wants most of all from his oat crop. High oat yield means a greater amount of home grown grain which reduces correspondingly the need for purchased feeds. A high yield of oats—70 bushels or more per acre—is not an accident. Such yields result from a combination of early planting, adequate fertility, good oat growing weather and a dependable rust resistant variety with high yielding ability.

Garry is the best oat because it has the capacity consistently to produce a higher acre yield than any other variety now available. In a large number of Cornell oat trials conducted in New York State over several years, Garry has produced more bushels per acre than other common varieties.

Rust a Big Threat

Rust, a fungus disease which attacks susceptible varieties, is one of the chief threats to high oat yields. Clinton, Mohawk, and Craig, the most widely planted varieties in New York State, are very susceptible to certain of the common races of oat rust. Greatest loss in yield of susceptible varieties takes place in years when oats are planted late and weather favors development of the rust fungus. This situation prevailed in 1954, and loss from rust was very severe in some areas.

In 1955, early planting and warm, dry weather prevented severe rust development. Unsatisfactory oat yields in 1955 were generally due to dry weather and high temperatures though some loss from rust was reported. Should 1956 weather conditions be right for development of rust, farmers can expect severe yield loss from growing susceptible varieties such as Clinton, Mohawk, Craig, Ajax and others. New races of rust are now prevalent which attack all varieties except Garry and Rodney.

With or without the presence of rust, Garry is higher yielding and more dependable than other oat varieties. In thirteen Cornell trials conducted in 1954, Garry yielded an average of 27% more than Mohawk or Clinton. In one trial where rust was very severe, Gary produced more than two times as much as Mohawk, Clinton or Craig, and several cases were reported where Mohawk, Clinton and Craig were about a complete loss but a good crop of Garry was harvested.

In Cornell trials where little rust was present, yield advantage of Garry over Mohawk, or Clinton was about 20%. At a 50 bushel per acre yield level for Mohawk or Clinton farmers should expect to produce up to 60 bushels per acre with the Garry, even if rust were not a problem. Where rust is severe, the differences in favor of Garry would be much larger.

Even though rust was not widespread, reports on Garry made by county agricultural agents were generally enthusiastic. All reported Garry to be from 4 -6 inches taller than Mohawk and from three to six days later maturing. Some county agricultural agents reported Garry to appear to be stiffer strawed than Clinton or Mohawk and others reported slightly more lodging of the Garry variety. In several demonstrations there was no difference. Therefore, Garry can be expected to have about the same ability to stand as Clinton or Mohawk, and it is definitely superior to Craig or Ajax.

It is expected that for 1956 there will be enough Certified seed of Garry to plant up to 25% of the normal New York State oat acreage. During 1955 Certified Garry was grown in New York State, the Corn Belt states and in Canada.

To obtain maximum increase from the limited seed stocks available, farmers under contract to seed firms planted seed at the rate of one bushel per acre and drilled the oats in 14" rows as contrasted to the normal 1" rows.

The intensive seed multiplication program increased the seed production costs, and as a result Certified seed of Garry will be priced higher than other varieties. A glance at the comparative yield figures cited earlier will, however, indicate clearly that Garry will be the best seed oat buy for 1956 plant-

* * * * * * * * * *

. . . the freedom which being older gives us from the troubles of being young . . .

* * * * * * * * * *

ing. Added acre yield of only an extra two or three bushels will provide enough additional returns to repay the difference in cost between Certified Garry and other varieties.

Certified seed of the Garry variety for spring planting will be available from the local retail seed dealers. Place your order early for this new desirable variety.

Only Certified seed of Garry is recommended. Possibility exists for confusion with other than the new improved Garry. This is because in 1947, plant breeders in Canada released a variety called Garry. This variety was found to be susceptible to blight, the disease that attacked Vicland in New York State. It is, therefore, possible that some of the old Garry may still be available as non-Certified seed. Seed of the old Garry is definitely not recommended.

The Garry variety represents a magnificent job of plant breeding. It was developed by the Dominion Laboratory of Cereal Breeding in Winnipeg, Canada and is from a cross Victory x (Victoria x Hajira-Banner).



Oat variety plot in Cayuga County—1954 showing rust resistant Garry with a good crop in background and rust susceptible Mohawk, a complete loss, in foreground. Very severe rust infection resulted because common barberry and buckthorn, alternate hosts to rust, were prevalent in the fence row. Best protection from such loss is to plant rust resistant Garry or Rodney.

How to Check Your Electric Wiring

IT IS estimated that a majority of poultry farm buildings, constructed before 1940, are inadequately wired for electricity. Even those that are under construction now are often found to have insufficient wiring to meet the needs of mechanization.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The same is true of all types of farm buildings.

Symptoms of out-moded wiring are indicated by fusc trouble, "snake's nests" of double sockets, or a pilc of extension cords scattered indiscriminately throughout the poultry building. Electric wiring systems held together by "baling wire" measures, where lights go dim as a switch or motor goes on, are a good indicator of overloading.

In an effort to check on overloading, it is desirable to go through the plant and make an inventory of all current consuming apparatus, both prescnt and those planned for the future.

This is done by taking from the name plate or light bulb the amperes or watts and arriving at a total in terms of amperes:

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS

Horsepower	*Amperes*
1/3	3.2
1/4	4.6
1/3	6.0
1/2	7.4
3/4	10.2
1	13.0
Watts	*Amperes*
25	.22
50	.43
75	.66
100	.87
150	1.3
200	1.7
500	4.3
1000	8.7
2000	17.0

The total load is checked back against the "scrvice." The "service" wire ordinarily should be sufficiently large to handle 50% of the total load, since not all apparatus operate at one time. However, if the demand at a given time is greater than this, it will be necessary to have a "service" that will accommodate maximum load at any given time.

SERVICE WIRE CAPACITY

No. 8	30 amperes	110 volts
No. 8	45 amperes	220 volts
No. 4	60 amperes	220 volts
No. 1	100 amperes	220 volts

Having decided on the total load and discovering that the "service" is too small, it is well to consider 220 volt service which will double the amperage for any given wire size above. If this service does not meet the requirements, a competent electrical engineer needs to be consulted. The Lighting Company will usually recommend one.

Provided the "service" is satisfactory, it is then possible to check the branch circuits.

BRANCH CIRCUITS (Romex or BX)

No. 14	15 amperes
No. 12	20 amperes
No 10	30 amperes

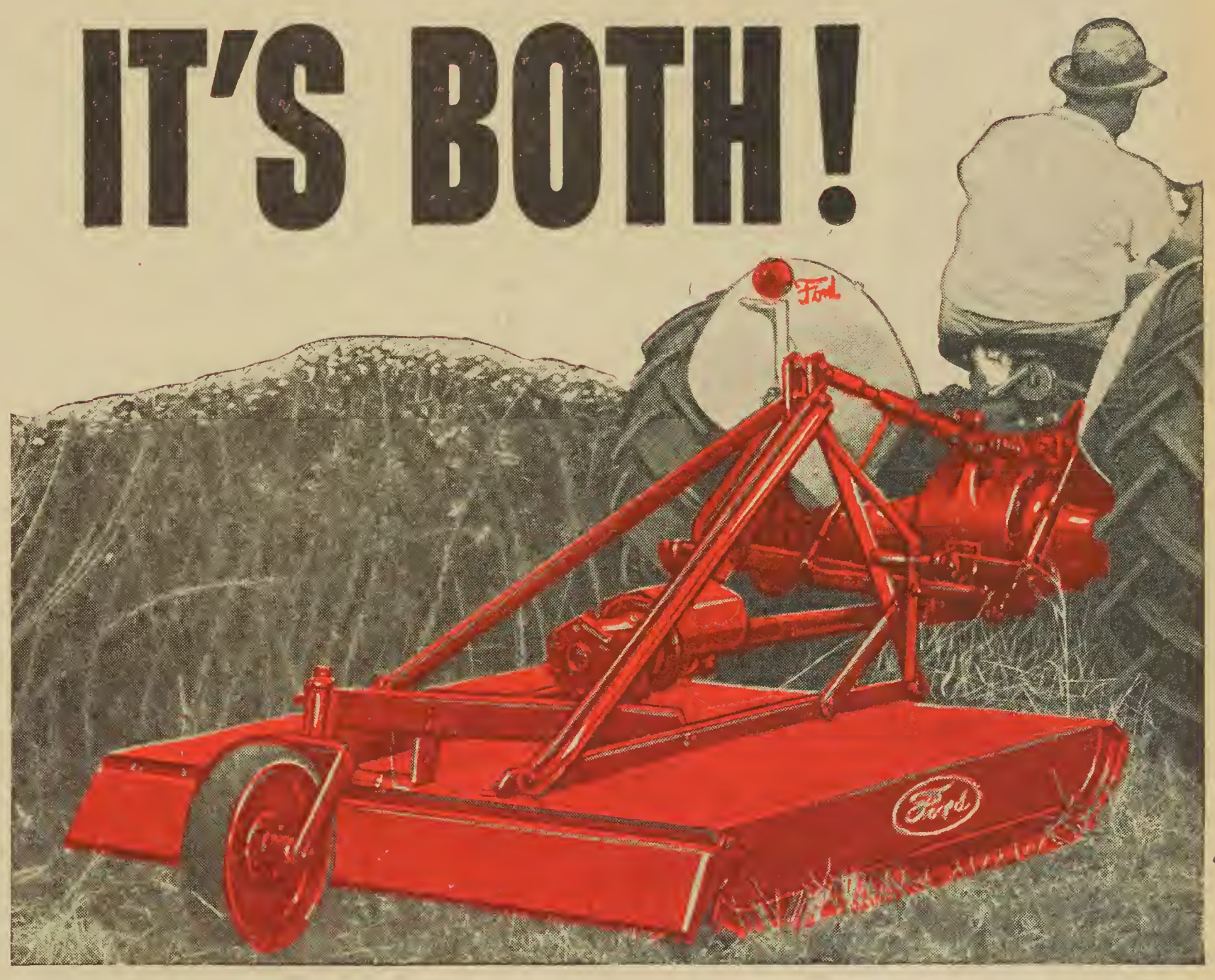
Branch circuits may be loaded to the rated capacity for the wire size. It is suggested, however, that no circuit be loaded to more than 50% of its rated capacity. For example: a number 12 wire is capable of carrying 20 amperes but the maximum load for efficient current consumption is 10 amperes.

On many farms, the heavy equipment used may requirc special circuits. These are usually run back to the main distribution box or "service", thus a piece of machinery is not robbed of adequate electricity.

Improperly fused circuits are the cause of many fires. It is worthwhile to check wire sizes with a B & S Wire Gauge; such a gauge may be purchased from your hardware shop, and thc proper size fuse placed in the circuit. You will do your pennies a favor and yourself a kindness by using proper fuses and letting the pennies jingle in your pocket instead of the fuse box. —*H. W. Hickish, Instructor, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, Farmingdale, L. I.*

MORE than a mower...
MORE than a mulcher...

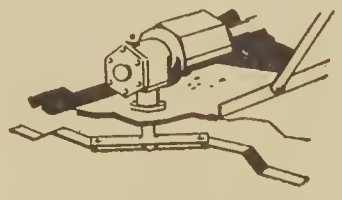
IT'S BOTH!



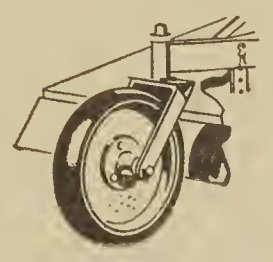
LOW COST FORD ROTARY CUTTER
...for all Ford Tractors



Carried by the Ford Tractor
Just nudge the Ford Tractor's hydraulic control lever to raise the rotary cutter for transport. Get to the field in *less time!*



Hinged Blades
PTO-driven blades fold back when an obstruction is hit – prevents damage. Safety clutch protects entire drive mechanism – unit lasts longer.



Pivoting Tail Wheel
Pivoting tail wheel permits complete freedom of movement–either backward or forward. Tail wheel also controls cutting height–adjustable from 2 to 10 in.

Here's an improved way to clip pastures, dispose of orchard prunings, mulch crop residues, mow roadsides... handle brush and weed growth.

Just once over the ground and you mow, shred and scatter tough weeds, small brush and other surface material. And you shred them so that grasses underneath are not smothered! With this heavy-duty cutter you can shred corn and cotton stalks for easier plowing – two rows at a time. You can keep roadside brush and weeds cut back, too. Cuts a full 5-foot swath.

You have to see the Ford Rotary Cutter in action, powered by a Ford Tractor, to realize all its advantages. Try it on your own farm, without obligation. Just get in touch with your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer.

TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DIVISION
FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Birmingham, Michigan

Ford Farming
GETS MORE DONE...AT LOWER COST

"I'M ADDING PRODUCTIVE ACREAGE THIS EASY, SPARE-TIME WAY



See your dealer for full information, or write us direct.

killing brush by basal spraying with

WEEDONE® BRUSH KILLER 32"

NOW'S THE IDEAL TIME, with the work of harvesting done, to clear pastures of brush, for richer grazing . . . to clean fence and hedgerows of brush that steals moisture from crops and breeds harmful insects.

HERE'S THE IDEAL WAY—with Weedone Brush Killer 32, used as a basal or dormant spray. It contains the powerful butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T—death to brush, but harmless to animals and humans. Low volatile—where you aim, you kill, but nowhere else.

WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32 kills over 100 woody plants. Brambles—blackberry, raspberry, etc.—and, among others, poison ivy, poison oak, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willow, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle, thistles and knapweed. And with basal spray, Weedone kills dormant as well as growing brush, so it's effective the year round.

WEEDONE ACP WEEDONE

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO. Agricultural Chemicals Division
Originators of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T Weed Killers Ambler, Pa. • Niles, Calif.

WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32

Is available at all G.L.F.

Service Agencies

Co-op G.L.F. Exchange Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

Feeding Antibiotics to Chickens

By L. M. HURD

ONE of the recent research developments in nutrition is the discovery that the addition of certain antibiotics to the feed of chickens, turkeys and swine stimulates growth. This came about by the use of by-products from antibiotic production as a source of vitamin B-12 and the observation that greater growth response often occurred than could be expected from the vitamin B-12 content of these by-products.

Not all antibiotics are effective. Those giving the best response are stable penicillin derivatives, aureomycin, bacitracin and terramycin. The amount of response depends on how good or bad the sanitary conditions are.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
That dares not put it to the touch
To gain or lose it all.
—Marquis of Montrose

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The exact medium by which antibiotics produce better growth has not been clearly established by research, but the experimental evidence thus far points strongly to the conclusion that they inhibit the growth of detrimental bacteria in the digestive tract of the bird and tend to promote the growth of beneficial bacteria.

It has been shown that antibiotics have little or no effect, even during early life, of animals and chickens reared in a new location or where the sanitary conditions are excellent.

The increase in growth by antibiotic feeding varies with the type of animal fed. It is greatest with pigs, less with turkeys and least with chickens. Feeding experiments generally have shown increased efficiency of feed utilization, but other trials do not support this conclusion.

Growth stimulation is secured with relatively small amounts of some of the antibiotics. Usually a level of 5 grams or less per ton will produce maximum growth stimulation.

Because the stimulating effect of antibiotics is greatest during the first few weeks of the chicken's life, there seems to be some question as to the advisability of feeding them to chickens much over 8 weeks of age, especially when they are reared for egg production.

Up to the present time, experimental evidence and experience in the feeding of antibiotics to mature birds shows little or no beneficial effect upon egg production, hatchability, body weight, feed consumption, egg weight, egg quality, sexual maturity or mortality.

Scientific opinion agrees that antibiotics have a definite place in rations for growing chickens, particularly broiler rations, but probably not for mature birds. Their use should not be depended upon as a substitute for deficiencies in the ration or poor sanitation.



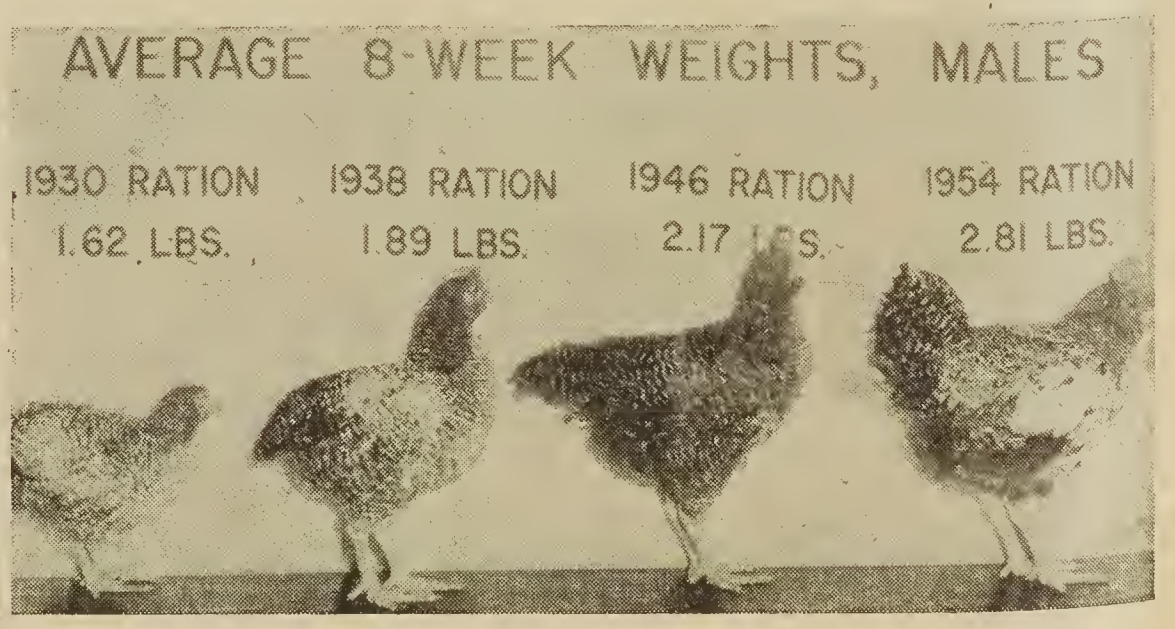
MODERN FEEDS SPEED ANIMAL GROWTH

THE progress in animal nutrition in the last few years has been startling. The pigs shown above are litter mates at the Minnesota Experiment Station.

The little one was fed the kind of a ration that was common in 1910, the middle one was fed the ration common in 1950 and the big one the ration used by hog growers in 1953.

The largest hog gained 2½ times faster than the smallest one and ate only half as much feed for each 100 lbs. gain.

The picture below illustrates something of the same situation as applied to broilers. At the end of eight weeks, the birds fed a 1954 ration had gained 73% (1.19 pounds) faster than those fed on a 1930 ration. However, almost 54% of the improvement in broiler returns has come in the last eight years. Further research will undoubtedly bring faster and more economical gains.



with A A Advertisers

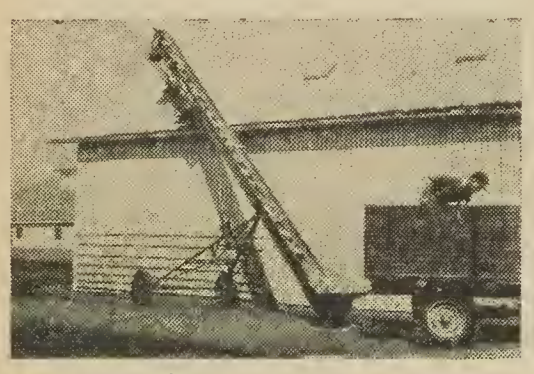
GARBER POWER SEEDERS, INC. has just introduced a new electric seeder to add to their present line of broadcasting equipment. It fits all tractors and sows clover, small grain and all types of grass seed uniformly at the rate of 10 to 25 acres per hour. It is available in 26 quart and 3 and 5 bushel capacities.

For complete information, write Garber Power Seeders, Inc., 400 14th Street, St. Paris, Ohio or J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY, Distributors, 34 Thirty-Fourth Street, Brooklyn 32, New York.

A $1,000 contest for the best calves raised on Blatchford's calf feeds has just been announced by the BLATCHFORD CALF MEAL CO. of Waukegan, Ill. Any calf raiser can enter the Blatchford contest. There is no age limit. Starting time is now and contest closes August 1, 1956.

Contest rules can be obtained from any Blatchford dealer. They are also contained in every bag of Blatchford's Calf-Pab, milk replacer feed for young calves.

A new, 20-page booklet published by JOHN DEERE, Moline, Ill., discusses LP-Gas as a tractor fuel and describes the John Deere line of LP-Gas Tractors.



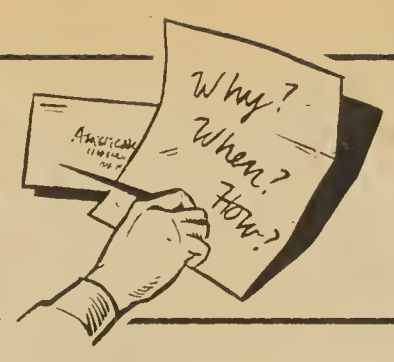
A HARVEST-HANDLER elevator elevating ear corn into a crib. This elevator is made by The Belt Corporation of Orient, Ohio, and is distributed by the J. S. Woodhouse Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

If you are interested, drop a post card to The Belt Corporation and ask for a copy of the folder "Belt HARVEST-HANDLER Multi-purpose Portable Farm Elevators."

The BRADY MANUFACTURING COMPANY makes a "Free-Swinging" Chain Knife Multi Crop Forage Harvester, which is distributed by the EASTERN MACHINERY CO. of Syracuse, N. Y. It has been especially designed for dairymen and farmers with herds up to 100 and who have found it unprofitable to practice grassland farming because of the cost of the average forage harvester.

The NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, INC., has hired Donald C. Whiteman of Walton, N. Y. as a fieldman to serve District 6. This District includes Clinton, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence Counties.

The QUESTION ? BOX



What causes small, deformed strawberries in our bed?

Almost certainly this is caused by an insect called the false tarnished plant bug. It can be controlled by DDT used according to directions before blossoming time.

What is wrong with our cabbage plants which seem to wilt in the middle of the day and look stunted and yellow?

Pull some of the plants and take a look at the roots. If they are deformed and knobby, your trouble is club root. Nothing can be done to cure the affected plants, but another year you should either discontinue growing cabbage in the garden or put it on land that has not grown cabbage for some years. A liberal use of lime on the soil makes conditions less favorable for the development of this disease.

Can you tell me how to use 5-10-5 fertilizer to feed fish in a farm pond?

Use it at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre at two-week intervals, beginning in April and continuing until the pond becomes green in color. A common test of color is to put your arm in the water up to the elbow and if you can still see your hand, put on another application of fertilizer.

You can figure the amount of square feet of your pond rather easily. If it is round, you multiply the radius by itself and that figure by three to get the approximate number of square feet. Then you figure roughly that an acre contains 43,000 square feet and from that you can figure what part of an acre the pond covers.

You probably will need to scatter the fertilizer from a boat, but on a small pond you may be able to put it on from the shore.

As it pertains to thickness of metal roofing, is 28 gauge thicker or thinner than 26 gauge?

26 gauge is the thicker. The smaller the number, the thicker the roofing.

How fast will a wood chipper make chips and can both green and seasoned wood be used?

Two cords of wood per hour can be turned into chips by one of the large machines. Both hard and soft wood can be used and one of the large machines handles slab, brush and poles up to six inches in diameter.

Do you have any idea as to how many farm ponds there are in the State of New York?

A recent estimate put the figure at 12,000, but the figure is probably out of date by this time.

Has anyone ever tried feeding grain to dairy cows in a self-feeder and letting them eat all they want?

I know of at least one dairyman who did just that as an experiment, but he soon concluded that it was not profitable. Experimentally it has been shown that cows given free access to grain will eat more than they need; that they will eat too much grain and too little roughage and that they will consume more protein than they really need. In other words, a dairy cow seems to be incapable of balancing her own ration.

—*H.C.*

NEW YORK STATE PEACH QUEEN



Miss Dorothy Gregg of Albion was selected as New York State Peach Queen on Wednesday, August 24, in Rochester. Miss Gregg, who is 16 years old, was a member of the Queen's Court at the New York State Fair Sept. 3-10 when harvest of Elbertas will be getting underway. She is also Orleans County Peach Queen. Miss Gregg's alternate in the contest was Miss Judy Witcup of Wilson, peach queen from Niagara County.

Is there any advantage in fine grinding of feed either for milking cows or young stock?

Until they are 6 to 8 months old, calves seem to be able to chew whole grains satisfactorily. For cows that are producing, it is generally recommended that feed be ground to a medium fineness rather than grinding it very fine.

We tried using deep litter in our poultry house last fall, but the floor is still damp.

Perhaps you waited too long before starting to build up the litter. Another possibility is that the litter was not deep enough. Start to build up the litter in late summer or very early fall until it is at least five inches deep. Then it will get broken up and dry and tend to stay that way all winter.

I have sold cut flowers and African violets for years. Something went wrong this last summer with the violets and could you tell me what the trouble is?

They grow up very thick in the center; leaves curl, then die, and they refuse to blossom. I have disposed of a lot of them, not being able to locate the trouble.

The problem you describe on African violets sounds very much like the damage caused by the insect known as the cyclamen mite. This is a very minute insect only visible with a microscope which injures the crown of the plant. To a certain extent, it can be controlled or prevented by the use of sodium selenate in tablet form.

These are available from various African violet dealers and the advertisers in the African violet magazine to which you undoubtedly subscribe. The plants, however, which are severely affected should be discarded to prevent spreading of the insects to adjoining plants. The cure is much more difficult than the prevention.

Everybody's talking about Beacon AND THE NEW LOOK IN DAIRY FEEDS

New Beacon Pel-Ets ALL PELLETED DAIRY FEEDS

Everyone likes *Pel-Ets*. Dairymen who tested *Pel-Ets* for over a year found cows stayed on feed better whether on pasture or during the winter stabling season. Heavy producing cows, consuming large amounts of feed, continued to relish *Pel-Ets*. It means more milk. Look at these other benefits too.

1. **No waste** . . . Mangers stay clean . . . do not become sticky . . . cows eat it all in Pel-Et form.
2. **Free Flowing** . . . Pel-Ets discharge readily from bins and chutes; easier to handle in bag or bulk.
3. **Eating time is less** . . . Important in milking parlors. Cows eat all Pel-Ets before you finish milking.
4. **No separation of ingredients** . . . Each Pel-Et is complete. Cows can't eat part, leave part.
5. **Cows eat better** . . . Stay on feed. You get more milk over the whole lactation period.

Be-Co-D for Milk Fever Prevention

After years of research at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, it has been discovered that large doses of Vitamin D_2 (*30,000,000 units*) fed daily for 5 to 7 days before calving, is effective in preventing Milk Fever.

Beacon's new high Vitamin D_2 Mix, *Be-Co-D* is formulated so that each cow receives the prescribed dosage when fed 8 lbs. of *Be-Co-D* daily. (*Be-Co-D* is regular *Be-Co-Lass* plus type 142F Irradiated Dry Yeast.)

New *Be-Co-D* is available in 50 lb. bags . . . enough for one cow. It's economical to feed and the most practical way to help prevent Milk Fever.

Beacon Sodium Propionate Mixture for Ketosis (Acetonemia) control

This new Ketosis control is a blend of 2.5% Sodium Propionate with 97.5% *Beacon Dairy Fitting Ration*. It is partially pelleted and with special treatment to make the mixture palatable.

Research work by Dr. L. H. Schultz (Cornell) and at the *Beacon Dairy Research Farm* has conclusively demonstrated the value of Sodium Propionate as a blood sugar forming substance.

Beacon Sodium Propionate Mixture is particularly valuable as a preventive for cows with a previous Ketosis history. Ask for further details and feeding recommendations from your Veterinarian or Beacon dealer.

Beacon feeds *and the proven Beacon program* can help you make more milk . . . *at lower cost per cwt.* Ask your Beacon dealer (or write to Cayuga) to *have the Beacon man call.* He can really help your milk profits.

Beacon Dealers are located from Maine to the Virginias.

BEACON

THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, INC., CAYUGA, N. Y. • YORK, PA. • LAUREL, DEL. • EASTPORT, N. Y.

NOW IS THE TIME

Yes, now is the time to protect your property from destruction by LIGHTNING with a modern IPC Lightning Rod System. Check the record—37% of all rural fires are caused by LIGHTNING. IPC Systems definitely prevent these disasters.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER—Dept. AI
SPECIAL PRICE & TERMS NOW

INDEPENDENT PROTECTION COMPANY, INC.
125 N. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Goshen, Indiana

Openings for Dealers & Salesmen Now

YOUR BEST BUY

The many features of a HARDER CONCRETE STAVE SILO make it your best silo value.

HARDER

Write for descriptive literature.
Harder Silo Co., Box A,
Cobleskill, N. Y.

SILOS



"Co-Op Farm Credit gave me backing when I needed it most."

says CLYDE ORMAN, Livingston County, New York

327 acres of the best land in Livingston County make up Mr. Orman's farm. "When the chance came to buy," says Mr. Orman, shown above at right with his son Jim, "Co-Op Farm Credit backed me to the limit. Without that backing, I might have had to move away or still be renting. Instead, with the help of Co-Op Farm Credit, I now own my farm and am grossing in the neighborhood of $21,000 annually."

Long-term 4½% Federal Land Bank mortgage loans thru National Farm Loan Associations

Low-cost operating loans thru Production Credit Associations

For complete information, see your local associations or write: Dept. A-80, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

N.F.L.A. P.C.A.

Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Loans

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT

Breed Champions at NYABC Cattle Show: Demonstration of Show Ring Results

At NYABC's Fifth Annual Competitive Cattle Show, held in Ithaca on August 5 and 6, these animals were top winners in their breeds.



Grand Champion Holstein, Senior Champion, winner Holstein Production Class for cows under 5 years, and 1st Holstein cow 4 years or over — Smithome Chemco Marie. sired by Chem. 1 actual record: 3y0m—15,473M 570F Exhibited by Chemung Farms Chemung.



Grand Champion Guernsey, Senior Champion, winner Guernsey Production Class for young cows born after July 1, 1950, and 1st Guernsey cow 4 years or over—Feura Noble June, sired by Groton. I actual record: 2y7m—10,570M 507F Exhibited by Daniel Heller Feura Bush.

Live in New York State or Western Vermont? If so, get information on ALL NYABC sires, and on how NYABC can help your breeding program, from your local technician.

BOX 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. ITHACA, N. Y.

Worst Flood in 50 Years Brings Heavy Loss to New Jersey

By AMOS KIRBY

THE WORST flood in more than 50 years. That seems to sum up the after effects of the mid-August hurricanes that swept parts of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania and New York as well as New England. The tomato crop was all but ruined. Losses will run from 5 to as much as ten tons per acre on many farms. It will be very difficult to get an accurate report on yields, as out-of-state buyers have covered the area and purchased the day-by-day pickings at prices far above the contract rate.



Amos Kirby

The official figures on yields, compiled by the State Department of Agriculture and cooperating agencies, may show a yield of about five tons compared with over 9 tons one year ago.

Dairying

The second public hearing on the proposed Federal Milk Marketing Order seems to be the most important item in dairying. The hearing to be held in Newark starting on October 4, will see various groups taking a very definite stand on the areas to be included.

The big battle will be centered around the point to either make the 13 northern counties a separate marketing area, or to include these counties in the New York Metropolitan area. The United Milk Producers Cooperative of New Jersey and the county units of the State organization are definitely in favor of a separate order to apply to the 13 northern counties.

Opposition to a separate order for North Jersey, will most likely come from dairy groups representing New York state producers and dealers who do inter-state business.

Wilmington — As this issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST goes to press, hearings will be underway to bring a Federal order to the Wilmington market area.

Trouble started in Wilmington several months ago. Out-of-state dealers began bringing in milk which was sold below established prices. This forced regular dealers to meet the competition and this in turn resulted in a lowering of the farm price by $1.39 cents per hundredweight.

Being a part of Inter-State Milk Producers Cooperative territory, the association worked out a plan by which the regular dealers absorbed 72½ cents per hundred and the Inter-State, 67 cents of the three cent a quart drop in retail prices.

In the meantime, Inter-State applied to the Dairy Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a Federal Order to cover the Wilmington market. The government agency set Sept. 12 for the holding of hearings on a proposed order.

Here again, we have a similar situation that prevails in northern New Jersey. The big question is, "Will the Wilmington market area be set up as a separate marketing area, or will it be included in the area now covered by the Philadelphia Federal Milk Marketing Order?"

Refund — H. E. Jamison, secretary-treasurer of the Inter-State Milk Producers Cooperative, announces that the association has paid a refund of $90,616 to approximately 6,250 of its members and former members covering one year's patronage refunds from that organization.

These refunds differ from dividends in that they represent the unused amount of funds in the operation of the cooperative. During the past ten years, Inter-State has distributed refunds of more than $709,000 to its members.

Cull Potatoes — Edward Oleskie, assistant extension specialist in Dairying, is advising dairymen on the feed value of potatoes. Mr. Oleskie points out that with the low prices prevailing and large supplies of off-grade potatoes available, dairymen will find that they are a satisfactory substitute for corn silage. Experiments show, reports the dairy specialist, that they are nearly equal to corn silage in value per ton when fed at the rate of 24 to 40 pounds per head daily.

With a general cost figure of $10 per ton for corn silage in the average New Jersey dairymen's silo, potatoes would be a good buy at any figure below fifty cents per hundredweight.

Disaster — The entire state of New Jersey has been listed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a disaster area, making it possible for farmers to secure aid from the Farmers Home Administration.

— A. A. —

MODERNIZING DAIRY LAWS TO BUILD NEW MARKETS FOR MILK

(Continued from Page 6)

facts relating to any proposed change in the dairy laws. Sometimes the figures we want are not available. But generally the Cornell scientists on our Technical Advisory Group or leaders in the dairy industry have been able to supply needed information.

The Committee has employed an experienced agricultural marketing economist as research director from the beginning and it has been our policy for him to attend meetings of scientific groups and trade associations where necessary to keep abreast of developments in the dairy industry.

The 1955 Legislature continued the work of the Joint Committee for another year and also added the power to "study all phases of milk producing and distributing." Continuation of the Committee's work during the current year will permit further study of previous recommendations on which no legislative action was taken and those which were vetoed by the Governor. In addition, other legal limitations or lack of specific dairy legislation are being studied These include: use of margarine in public eating houses, consumer grade labeling of butter, grades for dry skim milk based on use, consumer preferences for machine-made milk shakes, changes in the frozen dessert law pertaining to diabetic ice cream, ice milk and machine made milk shakes, changes in the frozen butterfat content of fluid milk, and competition which fresh and skim milk is experiencing from the "instant" nonfat dry milk solids that is so widely advertised.

After a three year study of the problem of dairy substitutes we have concluded that it involves a coordinated approach through legislation, research, education, and industry action It will require laws for proper labeling, control of unfair advertising, discovery of tests that will detect fraud, expanding research on nutritional values of milk, evaluation of nutritional changes resulting from increasing use of substitutes and effective education and promotion of dairy products in the diet as well as changing our dairy laws in the State to build new markets for milk

Labor Union Attempts Organization Of Unwilling N. J. Egg Graders

FOR SOME time, New Jersey poultrymen have been suffering financial loss because of unreasonable activities of labor unions.

Briefly, the packing plant of the New Jersey Poultry and Egg Cooperative Marketing Association has been picketed, and at this writing is still picketed, although there is no dispute between the Cooperative and its employees, and all twenty-six employees have signed a statement in which they state that they do not wish to join the union.

In that respect it is similar to the recent labor unpleasantness on Long Island. Incidentally, here is the situation on eastern Long Island. A vote scheduled for August 24, which was to decide whether or not the workers wanted to join, was postponed at the request of owners of the grading houses, in order to clear up some uncertainty as to exactly who would vote. In the meantime the picketing has continued, but truck drivers who originally refused to cross the picket lines are now doing so, and Long Island potatoes are now moving to market.

Workers Should Decide

To get back to the New Jersey situation, union representatives contacted the Cooperative back in April at which time the management was asked about organizing the workers. The answer at that time was that it was up to the workers themselves to decide whether or not they wished to become union members. Then, beginning on July 12, pickets appeared in front of the egg packing plants, carrying signs reading:

"UNFAIR TO UNION LABOR"
"MEAT CUTTERS AND TEAMSTERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE."

Union agents have followed trucks carrying eggs from the packing plant to buyers and have warned the buyers not to take the eggs on the basis that they were "hot." Also, it is reported that Alan Wade, manager of the Cooperative, is followed wherever he goes by a man presumably representing the union. Speculations as to the reason for this action are the hope that the manager might be intimidated into taking action that would facilitate organizing workers against their wishes, or that he might be provoked into some action which could be construed as unfair to labor and, therefore, complicate and delay final action. In the meantime the union shows no desire for haste in getting a vote of the workers, presumably because they know the workers would turn them down.

As a result, the New Jersey Poultry and Egg Cooperative Marketing Association has lost a large part of its business. At the same time it has been paying its twenty-six employees their wages.

Damage Suit Started

However, the Cooperative is not taking this situation lying down but started suit on September 1 against the union for damages of $1,000,000.00. Winning such a suit would go a long way toward stopping similar actions in other areas.

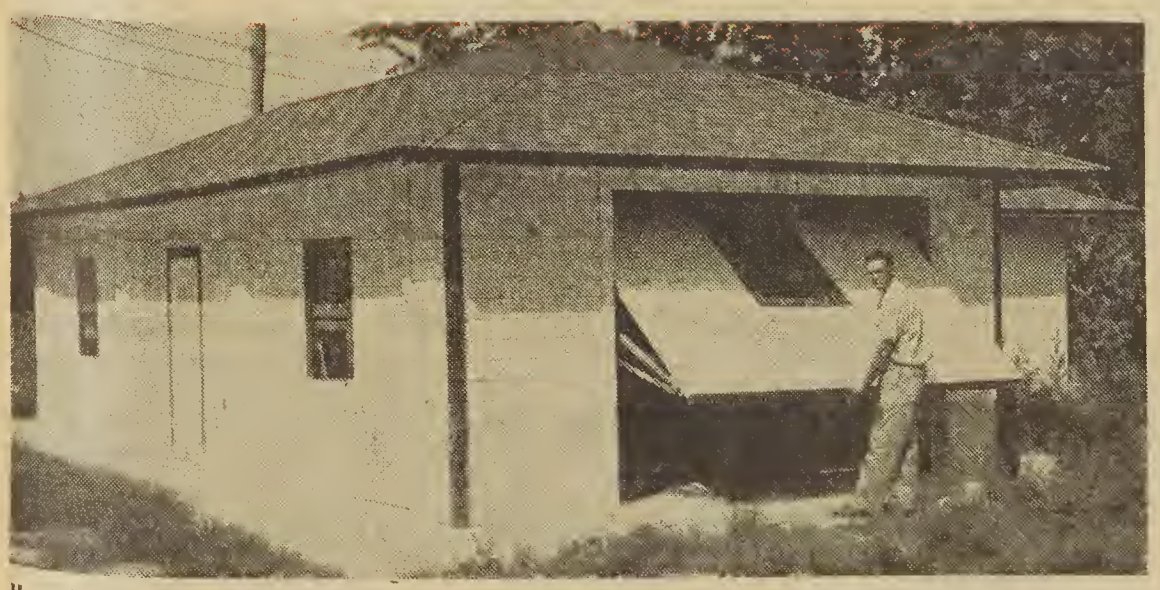
Reading between the lines of recent union activities, it would appear that an attempt is being made to get control of food processing and marketing. No one objects to the proceedings when workers decide in a democratic way that they want a union to represent them, but it is distinctly un-American to force workers into any organization, including a labor union, against their will.

Governmental red tape unwinds slowly and, while it is unwinding, employers sit helplessly and watch their business slide toward ruin. Apparently what is needed at the present time is such an uprising of public opinion against unfair union actions like those in New Jersey, Long Island and other spots that unions will be convinced that it is unwise to pursue such tactics. Then, on a long time basis, there is need for some changes in the law. Unions should be responsible for their actions, should obey present laws, should show decent concern for business and the general public, and certainly should be subject to anti-trust laws the same as any monopoly.

Labor union policies affect all farmers, in fact all citizens. Therefore, news of union activities which gives a clue to future policies is worth reading. Such a report mentioned a recent court reversal of a National Labor Relations Board ruling. The original ruling instructed a business concern to make its profit figures available to a labor union.

The firm had stated that it was financially unable to meet the demands of the union and the union attempted to force the concern to prove the statement. As a matter of fact, ability to pay should never be a factor in labor union negotiations. Any farmer would laugh at the idea that he should pay his hired man more money because the hired man claimed he was "financially able to do it."

We plan to keep you informed as to the final outcome of the vote on Long Island, also as to developments in New Jersey and any other union activities which we consider unfair to the farmers.



Here is an interesting variation of a garage, found on the farm of John Wickham at Cutchogue, L. I. During the summer it is a roadside stand. The picture shows how the end door containing a window can be raised in a moment. The same thing can be done with two doors in the front, thus opening the interior and making it possible to arrange tables to display the produce for sale. In the winter the doors are shut and it is used as a garage.

The milk ration for THIS CALF IS FREE



Yes! The milk ration for *two* calves fed on CALVITA Calf formula costs less than whole milk for one calf*.

*Based on milk at $3 cwt.

CALVITA

COMPLETELY REPLACES ALL THE SALABLE MILK A CALF REQUIRES

CALVITA *completely* replaces whole milk because like a human baby's formula it completely supplies all the nutrition calves require from whole milk, plus extra vitamins and Aureomycin to combat scours and colds.



New! LOW COST MILK SAVER CALF FOOD

Red ribbon CALVITA, for those who wish to feed *some* whole milk, saves up to 80% of whole milk ordinarily required. Builds sturdy calves at a new low cost.



NATIONAL VITAMIN PRODUCTS CO.
3401 HIAWATHA AVE. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Low Priced! Versatile!
SHAWNEE REAR BLADES



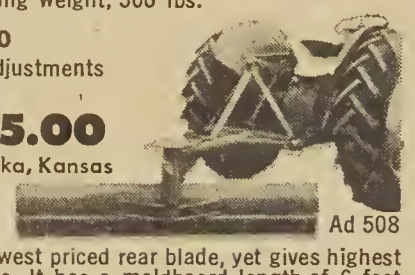
MODEL 150
- 9 Angle Adjustments
- Reversible
- Tilts and Offsets
- Heavy Moldboard

$120.00 F.O.B. Topeka, Kansas

This model has a 6-ft. wide sliding moldboard, 15 inches high. Fits all 3-point linkage. It offers a great number of adjustments. Replaceable cutting edge. Shipping weight, 300 lbs.

MODEL 100
- 9 Angle Adjustments
- Reversible

$105.00
F.O.B. Topeka, Kansas



Ad 508

This is the lowest priced rear blade, yet gives highest quality service. It has a moldboard length of 6 feet with a height of 15 inches. All-welded construction, with standard replaceable cutting edge. Shipping weight, 205 lbs.

OTHER FINE PRODUCTS OF SHAWNEE ENGINEERING...Rear Blade Model 200...Shawnee Digger...Bulldozer...Cyclone Auger...Scout Digger...Hydro-Clam.

National Distribution—Contact

SHAWNEE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
1947-11 Topeka Ave. Topeka, Kansas

Sun-Mastr
ROTARY CUTTER for YEAR ROUND USE

MOW Pastures,
SHRED Stalks, & Stubble,
CUT Weeds, Brush, Briars

Turn waste into rich fertilizer. Destroys corn borer. Models for all tractors. Costs so little you can't afford to be without. Quality-built, field tested. Full 60" cut.



NEW LOW PRICES

FREE Book
Write today.
Include name
of tractor

SUNFLOWER INDUSTRIES, INC.
590-C SO. KANSAS AVE., OLATHE, KAN.



STOP CHIMNEY CREOSOTE

down draft and fire risk permanently.

YOUR MONEY BACK
IF NOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED

Thousands in use. Write the Manufacturers

BOSTON MACHINE WORKS CO.

Dept. AGD Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

MOVING? Send new and old address to: American Agriculturist, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Oct. 1 Issue.....Closes Sept. 16
Oct. 15 Issue.....Closes Sept. 30
Nov. 5 Issue.....Closes Oct. 21
Nov. 19 Issue.....Closes Nov. 4

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE— T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

HOLSTEINS

MUST SELL, Thirty from herd of 100 registered Holsteins, due to freshen Sept., Oct., Nov. Accredited, vaccinated, certified, classified. Lonergan Bros., Homer, N. Y

FOR SALE or lease to good DHIA herd, Holstein bull ready for light service this fall. Dam has 2x 2y-401F; 3y-495F; 4y-509F; 5y-572F and due again at 6y. Her maternal sister and their dam have similar records. Her maternal brother is very desirably proven. This cow family has consistently transmitted high production and the 16 members in our herd average over 500 fat. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, New York.

FOR SALE: Registered Holstein bull, born October 1952. Sired by Glenafton Eagle. Dam produced 13859M, 483F, 2½ yrs. Grandson of Montvic Ragapple Marksman. Germane Drake, Naples, New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE. Registered Guernsey cows and heifers due to freshen this fall. Calfhood vaccinated and very free from mastitis. Otto Post, Scipio Center, New York.

JERSEYS

FOR SALE: 2 Jersey bulls, one a 2 year old son of plus-proven AJCC Superior Sire, Thomas Valiant Aim Rex, out of Siegfried Pansey's Pixy, top HIR record 12,226M 698 F 2x actual 305 days. Ton of Gold rating in 1st 4 lactations of 2,351# Fat. The other, a yearling, is out of a Rex daughter with an HIR record of 10,400# M, 519# F 305 days 2x actual at 3-8, and by a son of Sir Sparkling Dandy Mac. Both bulls are straight deep and showy as well as quick sure breeders. Also a few bred heifers for sale. Kenneth Gibbs, Friendly Farms, Penn Yan, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: Registered Polled Herefords. Yearling bulls of service age. Also 12 registered heifers with calves at foot. Reasonable prices. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS Bull Calves, Grandsons of Prince Eric of Sunbeam. Good, sound cow families $175.00 and up. Select one now for November delivery. Sky Top Farms, East Hill Rd., Franklinville, New York.

ANGUS calves, bred heifers, cows with calves. Vaccinated and registered. Arlington Ehman. West Valley, New York. Telephone 54.

WANTED: Angus or Hereford yearling feeder heifers. Charles Ott, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY Pigs 6-7 weeks $11.00 each—8-9 weeks $12.00 each Chester & Yorkshire-Berkshire & OIC crossed. Kindly remit 10% with order—balance COD. Daily Stock Farm—Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

TAMWORTH Boars, registered, 8 weeks old. Francis Tennity, Warboys Rd., Bergen, New York. Telephone Byron 2152.

FOR SALE: Spotted Poland China service boars all ages baby pigs, bred sows, purebreds. C. W. Hillman, Phone 8481 Vincentown, New Jersey.

FOR SALE: Registered Corriedale rams and Hampshire boars. Also choice Milking Shorthorn bull calves. Mrs. Robert Acomb, R. 2, Dansville, New York.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Shropshire and Suffolk yearling rams for sale. Excellent breeding. Come see them. Van Vleet Bros., Lodi, N. Y.

DISPERSAL Sale: Sept. 24—10 A.M. 100 registered Hampshires, 100 registered Corriedales. Many state champions to sell. Brush Creek Valley Sheep Farm, Route 68, RD 2, New Brighton, Penna.

BIG, rugged, heavy shearing yearling Corriedale rams and ewes from the same bloodlines that produced the champion ram and ewe at 1954 New York Purebred Breeders show and sale and the champion ram at the 1955 Sale. E. H. Bitterman & Son, Akron, New York.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York. Phone Moravia. 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr John Thurber Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York 40849.

GERMAN Shepherds; best for protection, the dog with beauty and brains. Sunday visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, P. O. Unionville, N. Y.. The Foote Hills. Kennels in Greenville, N. Y.. off Route 6. below Port Jervis.

ENGLISH Springer Spaniel puppies. Registered. Excellent hunting stock, reasonable. A. Luettgens, R.D. 1. Freehold N J.

COCKER Spaniel pups Registered. Champion sired. Friendly, healthy, family dogs you will be proud to own. Reasonably priced. Floodcrest Kennels, Reg., Box 116-A, Deerfield, Mass.

GERMAN Shepherd puppies that will please you. Sold 3 litters in July. Earl Tuttle, Pinetavern Farm, Route 20A, Leicester, N. Y. Phone 7827.

NEWFOUNDLAND pups and grown dogs, best breeding. Alvin Wimett. Telephone 26-2 Salisbury, Vermont.

FOX TERRIER pups, $15.00. Omer Dill, Box 475, Oneida, New York.

BURROS

MEXICAN BURROS — Males $95.00. Females $110.00. Saddle and Bridle $35.00. Harness $50.00. Carts $95.00. Halter $3.00. Ship anywhere collect from Danbury, Conn. Cliff Zieger, Ridgefield, Conn.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

CHICKS $7.95—100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 24, Pa.

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

VANCREST, New Hampshire and Sex Link Chicks mature rapidly into excellent layers of large eggs. And they live. Contest proven. Write Vancrest Farm. Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54. You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

BUY THE BEST — They cost less in the end. Only top strains. Marshall Leghorns are same bloodlines that hold World's Laying Test record and last year won N. Y. Random Sample Test with profit of $3.47 per bird. Customers' records prove they are high speed layers and high-efficiency feed converters. Official Test reports show egg production for as little as 4½ lbs. feed per dozen. You get benefit of best breeders' work on egg and meat quality which command premium prices Babcock strain and new-and-better Strain-Cross Leghorns. Contest winning R. I. Reds. Red-Rock cross and White Rocks. Conditions demand Business Bird for Best Profits. Write or phone for new low summer prices. Marshall Bros., R.D. 5-A. Ithaca, N. Y.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son. Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

PURE Mount Hope Leghorns, Harco Barred Rocks, Harco Rhode Islands, Lawton White Rocks, Nedlar New Hamps. Also Sex-link Crosses and White Cornish—White Rock Crosses. Send for free folder and price list. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer, Greenwich, N. Y. Phone 7504.

BANTAMS

SELLING Entire Flock—600 Choice Dark Cornish Bantams. Special Sale Circular. Will Schadt, Goshen, Ind.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock—Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

DUCKS

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings, $26.95—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader. Beltsvilles. Poults. Penna. pullorum clean. $58.50-100 Meadowbrook Richfield 2, Pa.

PEACOCKS

PEACOCK Wanted — Male—J. B. Clow, Waterport, New York. Telephone Medina 956M1.

HAY

TOP QUALITY Canadian Hay Clover—Clover Mix (light or heavy) — Timothy. Delivered by ton or carload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc., R.F.D. #1, South Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Coneord, Mass EMerson 9-2937

TIMOTHY and Alfalfa mixed hay, straw, delivered by truck load, Guaranteed as represented. Kenneth Stewart. Maplecrest, New York.

80% TIMOTHY and 20% Alfalfa Hay. Baled—Good Quality—40 ton. Phone Worcester 4670. Mr. Stephen Koker, Worcester, New York. Rt. 3.

FOR QUOTATIONS as to quality and price on straw and all grades of hay delivered to your place subject to inspection call person to person anytime after 6:00 P.M. Telephone 4-8282 or write J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R.D. #4, New York.

GRAIN

RECLEANED RYE $1.50 bushel here. New crop dried yellow corn. C. Stanley Short, Jr. Doner, Delaware.

NURSERY STOCK

BLUE SPRUCE. 6 for $2.00, Northern Evergreens Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

GINSENG

GINSENG WANTED. Dry Roots—Price list & information free. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

PLANTS

POT GROWN Strawberry Plants and Transplanted Plants set in Sept., Oct. will bear next spring. Send for catalogue. Pleasant Valley Farms Millbury, Mass.

RED RASPBERRY Plants for October planting. Large 2 yr. Lathams and Durham Everbearing, 25-$3.25; 50-$5.50; 100-$10.00; 500-$40.00; 1,000-$70.00. These are the largest rooted and most free from disease of any raspberries I have ever grown. Instructions included, postpaid, guaranteed to live. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vt.

STRAWBERRY, Raspberry and Blueberry plants for fall setting. Set in the fall for better results. 40 varieties. Write for free catalog and planting guide. Walter K. Morss and Son, Bradford, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

NEW STROUT Catalog—Just Out! Mailed free! Farms, Homes, Businesses, 36 states, coast-to-coast, 2,914 bargains described. World's Largest; 55 years service. Strout Realty. 255-R, 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

SAVE, BUY Direct from Government, surplus farms, land, homes, etc. List $1.00. Box 169AMH. East Hartford 8, Conn.

FARMS: 450 acres, buildings, stable, 80 cows. 300 acres, 40 cows, equipped. 150 acres, $4,000.-00, $2,000.00 down. 110 acres, cows, equipped. Write Mr. Douglas. Fort Plain, New York, Phone 46-224.

CUT OVER timber land in large and small acreage. Will net 8 per cent on investment. Ideal game preserve with abundance of quail. Ann B. Harden Realty Co., Waynesboro, Georgia. Telephone 2366 or nights 3479.

ALL YEAR around grazing, wonderful climate, highest milk shed in the east, numerous dairy and cattle farms listed, average price is only $40.00 per acre. Ann B. Harden Realty Co., Waynesboro, Georgia. Telephone 2366 or nights 3479.

MAPLE SYRUP

FOR SALE—Frost-Elf Pure Maple Syrup, Maple Cream and Maple Sugar. Write for price list. Maple Producers Cooperative Association Gouverneur New York.

PECANS

PECANS in Shell. Larger kinds, 5 pounds, $2.50, regular mix, 5 pounds, $2.00. Will bring from storage as ordered. Joy Acres, Windsor, Va.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

HOUGHTON-ARNOLD Machinery Co., "Your Caterpillar Dealer," offers you used earthmoving equipment at special prices. Caterpillar DW10 wheel tractors—We have three of them equipped with Athey PD10 2-way side dump wagons. These units have been rebuilt and are in excellent condition. Fine for small contractor. Each —$7,500.00. AD3 Allis Chalmers Grader. Has had the front end and mold board linkage rebuilt. Runs good. A bargain at $4,900.00. 1950 Cat D7 with angleblade and towing winch. Completely rebuilt, looks like new. Only $10,500.00. International TD18 with Bucyrus-Erie angleblade. Ready to go to work. A bargain at $5,500.00. International TD9 with Bucyrus Erie Angleblade and Carco Winch. Special at $4,195.00. Send us a postcard for complete list. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, 26 Warren Ave. Portland, Maine, Tel. Spruce 3-8165.

TRACTOR PARTS — Large growing stock new and used parts for all type tractors. Also new rollers, sprockets, rails, pins & bushings, etc. for crawlers. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co Fargo N. D.

DEPRESSION Prices—We Sell Cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used Tractor Parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, North Dakota.

BUY SURPLUS Direct from Government at tremendous savings, farm tools, machinery feed, truck, jeep, tractor, hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169AAH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

PATZ BARN Cleaners Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes. silos low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave Norwich, N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-3 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

FORAGE Harvesters: 6 used—$295. New-New Hollands $962 up 30 used Combines, all makes and models $150 up. 15 used silo fillers and corn binders. 20 used balers $100 up. 12 used crawler tractors. Loader and dozers $500 up. D-4 Caterpillar with 4 bottom plow $2250. WD-45 Tractor, new condition with cultivator and 3 bottom plow $2295. Grain threshers and bean threshers $100 up. 12 acres new and used equipment. Largest selection N. Y. State. Don Howard, Canandaigua.

CASELLINI-VENABLE, "Your Caterpillar Dealer," offers values in used equipment! Cat D4-60" with LaPlant Choate Hyd. Bulldozer. Completely reconditioned. Rebuilt track rollers, idlers, tracks, engine overhauled. Bonded Buy, $5,500.00. Caterpillar D4-60", 7U series, bare tractor with necessary guards. Will be rebuilt, and a certified buy for $5,350.00. Caterpillar D4-44", 6U series with angledozer and hyster winch. Certified buy for $5,900.00. International TD6, crankcase, roller and radiator guards. Good running condition. Excellent machine for farmer and logger. Buy and try, $2,500.00. Allis Chalmers HD9B with Carco Hyd. Bulldozer, new 1952, used only 2,800 hrs. Very good running condition, $7,950.00. International TD18A with Bucyrus Erie rear cable control unit. Very good condition. $3,500.00. Caterpillar D8800 power unit, outboard bearing, reconditioned. Certified Buy, only $2,900.00. Many more items. We're trading all the time. Let's talk turkey. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vt. Phone Barre 90.

FOR SALE: Three Haverly, 12 can, side opening milk coolers, like new. George Pimm, Rock Tavern, New York. Telephone Newburgh 916M1.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts. 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop storage, garage or dormitory Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With linin and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on-Hudson. N Y. 1-4357.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER - Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97. New York.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog Reisch Auction School. Mason City 11, Iowa.

HELP WANTED

RUN Spare-time Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1955 Christmas and All-Occasion Greeting Cards and Gifts. Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval Regal Greetings, Dept. 7 Ferndale, Michigan.

SALESMAN Wanted—For old established line. Mineral Supplements, Dairy Detergent Sanitizer. Mastitis and Udder Ointments, Cattle Sprays, etc. Liberal Profits W. D. Carpenter Co., 111 Irving Ave., Syracuse 3, N. Y

DEPENDABLE couple for poultry farm in Western New York. Steady work, good pay, modern comfortable four room home. Profit sharing. Box 514-VX, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

DEMONSTRATORS—$25-$40 daily. Our lingerie, Apparel Style Showings are sensation of Party Plan Selling. Isabel Sharrow made $258.00—11 days, spare time! Free outfit. Beeline Fashions, Bensenville 399, Ill.

HIGH SCHOOL kids. Anyone. Earn money in spare time taking orders for Christmas greens and decorations. No obligations. Write now for details. Donald Harvey Rochester, Vermont.

DAIRY FARMER—Good milker, good on equipment. State age, height, weight, experience. Wages $200.00; a son could work hourly; house, light, heat and milk Reply P.O. Box 1041, Trenton, N. J.

YOUNG couple wanted to manage and operate modern Poultry Farm. Box 514-EH, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

YOUR OWN HOME, mail order business—up to 60% profit sparetime orders on proven saleable homemaker items. Illustrated catalog $1.00, refundable. Winans, Oxford, New York.

EXTRA CASH Spare Time! Sell exclusive magic cushion shoes. 133 styles. No. investment. No experience. Steady repeats. Commissions to $4.00 a pair, plus bonus, paid vacations. Free outfit. Paragon Shoes, 79-U, Sudbury, Boston.

FINEST Farm Manager. 700 acre place southeastern New York. 100 head dairy cattle. Will pay $350 per month and share profits. Write Box 514-DC c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York, stating age, education and full description experience.

MEN: Wanted for large dairy farm. We have openings for fully experienced milking machine operators. Excellent starting salary with periodic increases for length of employment. Furnished apartments for married men, and excellent boarding house on the farm for single men. Write stating age and experience to Garelick Bros. Farms, Inc., Franklin, Mass. or telephone Franklin 419 or Woonsocket, R.I. 7996 after 5:30 P.M.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: Farm to work on shares. Preferably Northwestern New York. Box 514-RC, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED: Large dairy farm to operate on percentage or salary basis, with option to purchase, if satisfactory. Box 111. Onset, Massachusetts. Telephone Wareham 1495.

WANTED TO BUY

USED AND UNUSED—Postage Stamps of the world For full information write to: Hull Stamps, Box 1327, GCS, New York 17, N. Y.

WANTED—Old Talking Machines, Records and Catalogs. Old toys, banks. Old mechanical items. James Riley, 44 Church Street, Norwich, Conn.

150 POSTAGE Stamps, good variety, 15c. Approvals, some not used. Louis, 8723 Flatland, Brooklyn, New York.

$2,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S. We pay $5.00 to $1,000.00. Certain Dates—Lincoln Cents $40.00. Indianheads $60.00. Large cents $500.00. Eagle Cents $200.00. 2c Pieces $45.00. 3c Pieces $60.00. Halfdimes $500.00. Shields Nickles $80.00. Old Dimes $300.00. Certain Buffalo Nickels $7.00. Hundreds of others worth $5.00—$500.00. Wanted—Half dollars. Dollars, Gold Coins, Paper Money, etc. Know their true value. Purchase catalogues before sending coins. Three large illustrated Guarantee Buying-Selling Catalogues giving complete all coin information—send $1.00. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations (K-470-C), Boston 8, Massachusetts.

BOARDERS WANTED

COMFORTABLE home for older man, woman or couples needing rest and some care by week or month. Naomi Neal, E. Hampton, Conn.

ROOM and Board, pleasant country home, retired gentleman or elderly couple. References. Care if needed. Dorothy Howden, Richford, N. Y.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS
(Continued on Opposite Page)

ROB-LYN FARM

Alex Debrucque & Son Sale

OCTOBER 1, 1955

12:30 D. S. T.

About 50 cows mostly with calves at foot.

15 Bred & Open Heifers

5 Bulls

Polled and Horned Cattle, C. M. R., A. L. F. & W. H. R. Breeding.

Sale to be held at Rob-Lyn Farm, 7 miles Southeast of Canandaigua, New York, on County Road 18.

For catalogs write:

Robt. J. Generaux

Canandaigua, New York.

Cattaraugus-Chautauqua Artificial Breeders Sale

HOLSTEIN and GUERNSEY

Thursday, September 29, 1955

1 P.M.

Sale to be held at the Cattaraugus County Fairgrounds, Little Valley, New York; 8 miles North of Salamanca.

50 Outstanding Purebred and Grade Close-up Heifers, everyone of which are sired by N.Y.A.B.C. Bulls and carefully selected. Daughters of such top sires as Triune, Abe, Wallace, Imperial, Wayne, Ada in this sale.

All Calfhood Vaccinated, inoculated for Shipping Fever and many from Certified Herds eligible for shipment anywhere.

Sale Chairmen: *CATALOGS AVAILABLE*

Norman Whitney, Panama

James Prutsman, Franklinville

Sale Manager & Auctioneer

HARRIS WILCOX, Bergen, N. Y.

NINTH ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE

Capitol District Jersey Cattle Club

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1955

at 12:30 P.M. Lunch available at

Fair Weather Farms, New Lebanon, N. Y.

50 Carefully Selected Animals

Most of them fresh or close-up.

FOR CATALOG WRITE:

Mrs. Oliver Cook, Secretary
New Lebanon, N. Y.

Tom P. Whittaker, Auctioneer
Brandon, Vt.

Alfred Partridge, Pedigrees
Windham N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

See You at NEPPCO Oct. 4-6

A 16-PAGE program of educational and social activities has been prepared for the NEPPCO Poultry Fair to be held October 4-5-6 at Harrisburg, Pa. The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, of which Andrew Danish, Troy, N. Y., is president, sponsors the 3-day educational program and poultry industry exposition annually. Upwards of ten thousand poultrymen and their friends from the 14 northeastern states are expected to attend.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has arranged with NEPPCO for free admission to the Poultry Fair for any subscriber. To receive a ticket, write NEPPCO, 10 Rutgers Place, Trenton, N. J., giving your name and address, and mentioning AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

In a colorful setting along the Poultry Fair's "midway" covering more than two acres, 160 commercial exhibitors will show their new wares—the products, services and equipment needed in 1956 to do a better job by egg producers, broiler and turkey growers, breeders, hatcherymen and marketing agencies.

A candy-striped circus tent, pitched right on the exposition floor of America's largest Farm Show Building, will seat more than a thousand for the six 2-hour educational sessions during which fifty topnotch speakers selected from agricultural college staffs, government agencies, and practical workers in poultry husbandry will share their newest knowledge.

In sideshow performances, on an hourly schedule all three days, experts will demonstrate "do-it-yourself" methods to put extra dollars into the pockets of practical poultrymen.

"Top secret" developments, including electronic grading of eggs, and the use of "black light" in egg rooms and hatcheries, will be seen for the first time outside of research laboratories.

Celebrated virologists will show how poultry vaccines are produced, propagating viruses on the live embryos of "half-hatched" eggs.

New methods for mass immunization of poultry flocks will be demonstrated, as will the latest techniques for egg cleaning, conserving quality, and the knacks of winning premium markets with AA-Grade eggs and poultry meat.

Manufactured climate in farm egg-holding rooms, utilizing artificial coolness and humidity to prevent the wilting of precious egg quality, will be seen in several actual working models.

"Solar housing" for poultry, harnessing the sun's rays to create ideal working conditions for both men and hens during freezing weather, will be another forward looking demonstration.

For those interested in merchandising poultry meat, there'll be the newest de-feathering machines, ideal specimens of ready-to-cook broilers, capons and turkeys, and poultry barbecuing spits rotating over gas flames with completely automatic controls to cook the birds to perfection.

The three-day educational programs will include poultry economics forecasts, egg and poultry meat marketing panels, flock management hints, and the very newest scientific information on poultry nutrition and diseases.

NEPPCO people, who assemble annually from fourteen eastern states—Maine to the Virginias and west to Ohio — let their problems go to bed with the chickens. Several meet-and-eat social functions are scheduled for the evening hours. Innovations in poultry cookery comprise the menu, and gay entertainment will replace speech making.

Poultry ladies will have three gala programs of their own, including a get-acquainted tea, fashion show, two luncheons, a tour of the scenic and historic countryside around Harrisburg, and a theatre party.

— A. A. —

If you find ticks on the ewe flock after it's too cold to dip, a fair job of control can be done with dust. Use a 1 per cent rotenone dust (half or three-quarters per cent will do if you can find it), sprinkling 4 to 6 ounces on each ewe and rubbing it into the wool well. It's a dirty job but better than letting the ewes come to lambing time with a load of ticks.—*H. H. Schwardt*

BALL POULTRY FARM

Our increased layer capacity (now 14,000 layers) and expanded breeding program (25 pedigree pens) are big news here. We now carry on a complete breeding program improving the pure Babcock strain Leghorns and testing other strains. Try Ball strain cross #551 which get to large eggs faster than most strains and have high speed production. Ball Red Rock pullets continue to be terrific layers of brown eggs, The "nickability" of this cross is so good we no longer divulge the strains involved. Write or call.

Ball Poultry Farm Route A
Owego, Tioga County, New York. Phone 1176

UNADILLA Partitions Protect Your Cows Teats

Write for folders on low-priced folding partitions and stanchions.

Unadilla Silo Co., Box BA-925 Unadilla, N.Y.

SUMMER SORES* PAINT IT ON

Chafed Udders, Cracked Teats, Wire Cuts, Fly Sores, Cowpox*

*Blu-Kote covers the wound with a penetrating coating to reduce pus formation, dry up secretions, control secondary infection and promote clean, rapid healing. 4 oz. bottle $1 at drug & farm stores or write:

H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's BLU-KOTE

LIVESTOCK AUCTION

Experienced Men Make Empire THE Place to Market Livestock



Men like Marsh Stratton — Empire's Gouverneur Stockyards manager — with years of experience in this statewide livestock enterprise, make Empire a good place to do business.

Let Marsh Stratton, and the other six Empire managers, help you market profitably.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Regular weekly auction sales at

Bath • Greene • Oneonta Bullville • Gouverneur Caledonia • West Winfield

Check your EMPIRE market for date and time of special dairy replacement, farm, poultry or lamb sales.



Join the SWING to

LEAN MEAT BERKSHIRES

USE BERK BOARS

For the MEATIEST, most UNIFORM, BEST DOING hogs you've ever raised.

Hold national feeding records, excellent grazers, average litter 9.91 pigs, best disposition.

For nearby breeders and literature, write

SEND $1 FOR 1 YR. SUB. TO THE BERKSHIRE NEWS

Tele. 3-2123

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOC.

Berkshire Bldg. Dept. 18 Springfield, Ill.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR poles for pole barns. Penta treated to last. All sizes of posts. Five foot electric fence stakes pointed for driving 15c at yard. Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, N. Y.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Our famous choice clover, New York's finest: 5 lb. $1.65; case 6-5s $7.98; postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. $9.00; 2-60s $17.50; Also delicious wildflower; 60 lb. $8.50. 60s F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

SKIRT Woolens! Send $2.00 postpaid for a yard length—Bargain. Ends worth up to $5.00 a yard. No samples. Tweed, checks, solid colors, specify several colors. Money back guarantee. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm St., New Haven 2, Conn.

WEDDING Invitations, finest raised lettering, 100 free informals with order for 100 or more invitations. Also personalized wedding napkins, matchbooks, etc. Write for samples. Jors, 33 Briarcliffe, Buffalo 25, New York.

WHOLESALE—Name brand gift, appliance catalog with S & H green stamps. Send $1.00, refundable. Buy Christmas gifts wholesale. Save $100.00 or more. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, N. Y.

RUG STRIPS. Send for Free Samples. Hooking & Braiding selvedges. Only the finest woolens, from cutting rooms. Clean and preshrunk, also nudes & beiges for backgrounds and dyeing. We supply many teachers We send only colors that you ask for, not any old mixture. Money back guarantee. Visit our factory, see garments made. Pick up a bargain. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm St., New Haven 2, Conn.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

FREE—Big New Wholesale Catalog! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances, Christmas cards, etc. Also make money selling part time! Write Evergreen Studios Box 846-AQ, Chicago 42, Ill.

CHURCH or Grange Suppers—Use Brisko Embossed Table Paper and save. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

EVERLASTING perfumed necklace - earrings Available red, white, black, green, blue, yellow Set $2.00. Samples 25c (no stamps, COD's) Guaranteed. Jir Specialties, RD3, Kingston, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING — Billbooks, envelopes, letterheads. Press, Box 502, Great Neck, N. Y. Free Catalog.

FREE BOOKLET tells new way to clean cesspools, septic tanks. Write Dept 25, Suburban Products, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38, Penna.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt. 64. Freeport New York.

TRU-MIX, Use this all new feed mixer to cut your feed costs. Powered by tractor PTO. Write for literature and low prices. Parex Mineral Company. Parker Ford 3, Pa.

BUDGET Book. Keeps payments, balance etc. correct to date. Send for card explaining. Albert Brownly, Woodville, Mass.

NO TRESPASSING. Hunting and Fishing Prohibited, etc. Eight signs 9x12 weatherproofed cloth. $2.00. Thure Holm, Duxbury, Mass.

UNFINISHED Cobblers Bench. Thick top, 15x30, 18" high. Knotty pine lamp shelf, drawer. $9.50 express collect. Jackson Bros. Conway, N. H.

ENVELOPES, Letterheads, 200-$2.00, 500-$3.50, Notcheads, 125-$1.00. 25 cards free. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Penna.

BALED Shavings: Dry pine, large solid bales. Single bales to truckload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc. R.F.D. #1, So. Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass., Emerson 9-2937.

NO TRESPASSING Signs: Prices, samples, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, New York.

Gigantic--Complete Hereford Dispersal--600 Herefords

HENDERSHORE FARMS (Henderson Harbor, N. Y.)

TWO DAY SALE 11:00 A.M. WED. SEPTEMBER 28, 1955
11:00 A.M. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1955

Location: Just off N. Y. Rt. 3, The Scenic Highway, on Smithville Rd., 17½ Miles West of Watertown, N. Y. ½ Mile East of Henderson Harbor, N. Y. (Jefferson County). Watch Auction Signs.

FEEDER CALVES * BROOD COWS * PRIME STEERS * HERD SIRES

This is one of the top commercial herds that is to be found in the East today. The cattle show excellent weight for age with plenty of breed character, substance and bone. The cow herd is composed of a fine group of foundation breeding animals. Make that change from dairy to beef today or combine a beef program with your dairy operation and buy the right kind at this great dispersal. Cattle tested for TB and Bangs within 30 days of the sale. Every animal inoculated for shipping fever. This will be one of the largest cattle auctions ever held in New York state. Plan now to attend. Sale under canvas with chairs for your comfort. Lunch available.

A. V. ZOGG, JR., Auctioneer and Sale Manager Cortland, N. Y. DR. R. S. BICKLEY, Owner



New Fashions For Fall

THIS Fall it's the "slim look" that's the big style story — but that doesn't mean no fullness anywhere. On the contrary, there are skirts of all widths from "pencil slim" to those that bell out with a wide flare. It's the new lowered waistlines, double breasted bodices, and exciting new overblouses that are creating the neat, fitted look that is flattering to every figure.

Shown on this page are ten of Fall's smartest fashions. They include everything from slim-Jim two-piecer No.2408 to a handsome coat with the new overcoat look (No. 2430). They will enable you to make smart fall outfits for yourself and your family at much less cost than if bought readymade.

Among the new and pretty fabrics to be found in the stores now are tie silk paisley, orlon and wool jersey, antique velvet acetate and viscose, striped or tweedy Fall cottons, wide-and-narrow wale corduroy, and imported matelasse jacquards.

Colors were never handsomer — new shadowy reds, browns, blues, greens. Brown is especially important—smoky brown, browning greys, brown with black. Also available are the yellows and russets of Autumn, blue-red purple, pink tones of dahlias, and unusual blendings of blue and green.

When you choose your new fall shoes, look for the new sepia-red shoe that everybody will be wearing.

Here are details of the new fashions shown above:

2475. The new slender look—but not extreme—in a dress that features the keyhole neckline and simulated fly front. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 18: only 3⅞ yds. 39-in.

2408. Arrow-slim, two-piece—nothing could be newer. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: 4⅛ yds. 35-in. or 2⅝ yds. 54-in.

2461. Two-piece with a straight skirt (kick pleats for ease) and a hip- hugging peplum. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: 4⅛ 39-in. or 3 yds. 54-in.

2430. This coat offers three lengths —the shortest is shown—and features the new overcoat look. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: topper, 2⅜ yds. 54-in.

2425. Blouses will play an important role this fall in giving your suit the lowered waistline look. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Square-necked blouse, 2⅛ yds. 39-in.; V-necked blouse, 2¼ yds. 39-in.

2471. Slender-line jumper. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: jumper, 3⅜ yds. 39-in. or only 2⅛ yds. 54-in.; blouse, 2¾ yds. 39-in.

2427. All the earmarks of fashion in the lowered waistline, the double-breasted bodice, and the easy fullness of the skirt. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 18: 4⅛ yds. 39-in. or 3 yds. 54-in.

2212. The all-important jumper — better than ever this year. Here's a double-breasted style in sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Jumper, 3¼ yds. 39-in. or 2⅝ yds. 54-in.; blouse, 1¾ yds. 39-in.

3049. Whether you think of this as a weskit suit or a two-piece jumper, it's equally smart. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Sleeveless weskit and skirt, 2¾ yds. 54-in.; weskit with collar, 1¾ yds. 39-in.

2442. Very new in its lowered waistline and shapely collar, this front-buttoned dress is proportioned to the shorter, fuller figure. Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½ and 24½. Size 16½: 4 yds. 39-in. or 2⅝ yds. 54-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for each pattern. Add 25c for our new FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

The Workshop

by

FLORENCE E. WRIGHT
and ELSA A. McMULLEN

Gluing Loose Wallpaper

We have had trouble with our wallpaper coming loose in a number of small areas. What would be the reason for that and can we repair it without taking it all off the wall?

—Mrs. N. D., Scranton, Penna.

Your trouble comes from lack of sizing or a poor quality of paste. A good method for repairing loose places is first to puncture the paper at the top of each loose section and make a slit down its length. An ear syringe can be filled with paste and used to inject as much paste as is needed.

Old Wooden Bowls

I have an old wooden butter bowl that I would like to finish to use as a salad bowl. Will it clean up enough to use this way and look well? What kind of finish can I use that will stand salad dressing and continued washing? I have had finishes crack and let the water in to discolor the wood.—*Mrs. H.K.W., Mass.*

Old wooden bowls are very attractive for salads or potato chips, and many homemakers are cleaning up old family butter bowls or finding them in antique shops. Old bowls usually need cleaning and bleaching. This might be done with a strong ammonia solution, oxalic acid bleach (2 tablespoons oxalic crystals to pint hot water) or other bleaching agents. Grease spots can be partly absorbed with a dry cleaning fluid. Apply this several times after washing with hot suds and then with clear water.

After cleaning and bleaching the bowl let it dry thoroughly for several days before applying a finish. We have had excellent success with a penetrating sealer type of finish which penetrates and hardens the wood besides giving a surface finish. It is not apt to be brittle and crack as do some other types of finish, and it is proof against water, acids, and alkalines.

Use enough coats to fill the pores thoroughly and to build up a lustrous surface finish. This may be from 3 to 6 coats. After two weeks the gloss may be softened with a pumice and oil rub, or with 0000 or 000 steel wool dipped in oil.

Refinishing Gold Edges

We are ready to refinish a mahogany mirror that has a gold edge. How can we clean up the gold or refinish it in some way? Is gold leaf hard to apply?—*Mrs. L.T.A., New Hampshire*

Many times in refinishing there is the problem of how to restore the gold edge on picture frames, clocks and mirrors. An ammonia solution helps to clean up the finish, but often they are still too worn and speckled to leave as they are. Gold leaf application is too difficult for an amateur to do without training and very expensive to have done by a professional.

However, a very satisfactory substitute can be made by using fine gold powder. **To apply:** Brush on a smooth coat of finish, which may be either a penetrating sealer type of finish or a varnish. As soon as it dries to a tacky stage when a finger mark does not show, polish the dry bronze powder onto the tacky surface much as you would polish silver. Have a little pile of the powder and dip into it with a piece of velvet or velour that does not have loose fibers. Excess powder should be left until another day when it can be carefully brushed off. Cover with a protective coat of finish. Use masking tape on the natural wood to keep the size from spreading onto it and then picking up gold powder.



APPLE 'N RAISIN PINWHEELS

Syrup:
1 cup granulated sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1½ cups water

Filling:
2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
½ cup brown sugar
1 tablespoon cinnamon
1½ cups diced raw apples
¾ cup raisins

Dough:
1½ cups sifted enriched flour
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup shortening
½ cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
½ cup milk

Combine sugar, lemon juice and water. Heat to boiling; then cool while preparing pinwheels.

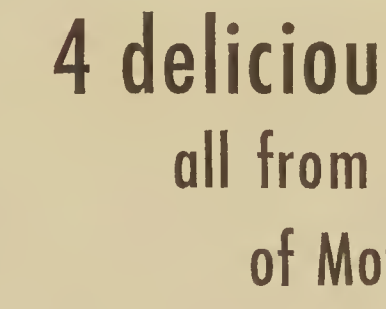
Sift together flour, salt and baking powder into bowl. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Mix in rolled oats. Add milk, mixing lightly until dough is fairly free from sides of bowl. (Add a little more milk if necessary to make a soft dough.) Roll out on lightly floured board to form a rectangle about 8 x 12 inches. Brush with melted butter. Mix together brown sugar, cinnamon, apples and raisins; sprinkle over dough. Roll up like a jelly roll, sealing edges. Cut into 1½-inch slices. Place pinwheels cut-side-down in 8 x 12-inch pan. Cover with cooled syrup.

Bake in a hot oven (400°F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Serve warm, plain or with whipped cream. Makes 8 pinwheels.

4 delicious food treats
all from your package of Mother's Oats

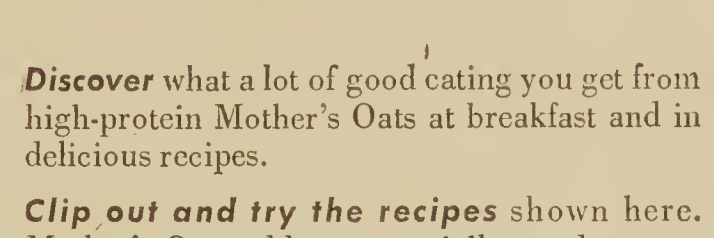
Discover what a lot of good eating you get from high-protein Mother's Oats at breakfast and in delicious recipes.

Clip out and try the recipes shown here. Mother's Oats adds an especially good taste to dozens of foods. It gives desserts and cookies a rich nutty flavor. Holds the juices in meat dishes. And what other breakfast cereal—hot or cold—tastes as downright delicious as Mother's Oats? Or gives you so much nourishment?



America's most popular cereal

MOTHER'S OATS



Look for China, Carnival Ware, Cup and Saucer, or Aluminum Ware inside Mother's Premium Oats

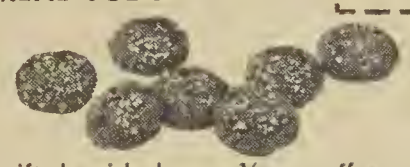
CREAMY OATMEAL BREAKFAST WITH TOPPINGS



New Quick Mother's Oats cooks in only 1 minute. Gives you creamier, smoother oatmeal. If you prefer the taste and flavor of old-style oatmeal, try Old Fashioned Mother's Oats cooked a mere 5 minutes.

For variety serve oatmeal with such toppings as: jelly, brown sugar, butter, raisins, fruit, chocolate chips.

OATMEAL FUDGE BALLS

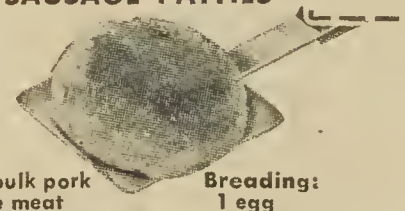


1½ cups sifted enriched flour
1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup shortening, soft
2 oz. (2 sqs.) unsweetened chocolate, melted
¼ cup coffee, cold
1½ cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
Chopped nutmeats

Sift together flour, sugar and salt into bowl. Add shortening, melted chocolate and cold coffee. Beat until smooth, about 2 minutes. Fold in rolled oats. Shape dough in hands to make logs, balls and cones. Roll in chopped nutmeats.

Bake on ungreased cooky sheet in a moderate oven (350°F.) 10 to 12 minutes. Makes 3 dozen cookies.

PORK SAUSAGE PATTIES



1 pound bulk pork sausage meat
¼ teaspoon rubbed sage
1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
½ cup water

Breading:
1 egg
¼ cup milk
Fine bread crumbs

Mix together pork sausage, sage, rolled oats and water thoroughly. Form mixture into 8 patties. Beat egg and milk together. Dip patties into egg, then into crumbs, then egg and crumbs again. Fry in a little hot shortening 15 to 20 minutes, turning once. Makes 8 patties.

Ideal for Home Canning



Ideal for Home Freezing



University Tests Prove ATLAS Double -Tested Glass Jars Ideal For Both!



ATLAS

jars and caps

•

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

INVITATION TO FARMERS

Get an extra sea-going vacation en route to Europe

Book your Fall trip now aboard the Queen Elizabeth or Queen Mary, *by far* the world's largest superliners, and enjoy a relaxing, fun-filled holiday at sea complete with congenial companions and famous Cunard food and service. It's the perfect prelude to the thrill of Europe!

If you wish to add purpose to your pleasure, join one of the many European tours specially organized for farm folks and sponsored by leading farm organizations. Special itineraries include all the usual exciting and romantic highspots yet provide time to see European agricultural production and give you an opportunity to contribute to a better understanding of international farm problems.

Whether you go independently or join a tour, your Cunard-authorized travel agent is the man to see.

GO CUNARD

Getting There is Half the Fun!

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

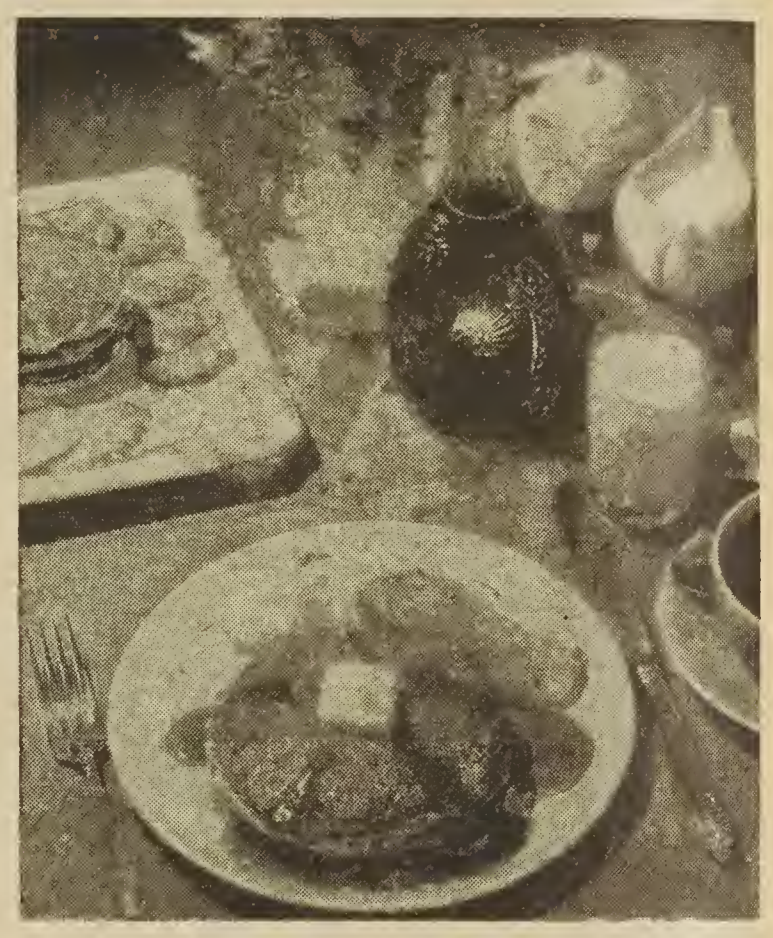
'Round The Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

NOW THAT the vacation season is over and we are all getting back into the fall routine in school, business, and our homes, it's a good time to review our breakfast habits and establish good ones. Isn't it strange that in spite of the fact that nutritionists tell us an adequate breakfast is a sound nutritional principle for young and old, it seems to be a neglected meal for many?

Do you realize that a good breakfast (one that provides a fourth to a third of the day's food requirement with the nutrition essentials well represented) may mean less fatigue and greater mental and physical efficiency for you during the late morning hours? It prevents that mid-morning slump.

A basic breakfast includes fruit, milk, a whole grain or enriched cereal and/or eggs or meat, or enriched breadstuff, and butter. But don't stop there. Be sure to allow plenty of time to cook and eat a good breakfast! Perhaps you'll need to ring your breakfast bell just a little earlier to do this.



Don't skip your breakfast! Treat yourself and family to hot creamy oatmeal, bacon and eggs, or pancakes and sausage. A substantial breakfast will help you to feel better all day long.

—Photo courtesy Log Cabin Syrup

Bread, plain or toasted, made from the Cornell formula will be enjoyed at every meal by your family, so why not make it frequently? You can get directions from Cornell Extension Bulletin 888, "Easy to Make Bread and Rolls." The receipe makes two loaves and was developed by Cornell University Nutritionist Clive McCay. To get a copy of the bulletin, write to Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 5 cents if you do not live in New York State. It is free to New York State residents.

Baked Omelet

This baked omelet is good for breakfast, and lunch too:

Melt 3 tablespoons butter, add 2½ tablespoons flour, and 1 cup hot milk. Cook until thickened. Pour a little of this hot mixture over 6 slightly beaten egg yolks, then stir into the remainder of sauce and cook 2 to 3 minutes. Cool. Stiffly beat 6 egg whites and fold into the yolk mixture. Pour into a greased shallow 1½-quart baking dish and set this dish in a pan of hot water. Bake in a slow oven (300° to 325°) about 30 minutes or until set. Cut in squares and serve with favorite jelly or sauce.

Variations: If you have some left-over cooked rice, reduce the flour in the sauce to 1½ tablespoons and fold ½ to 1 cup rice into the egg mixture before adding the egg whites. For **Cheese Omelet,** melt about 1 cup grated cheese in the egg yolk mixture.

Damson Plum Jam

Cook 3 pounds of Damson plums, pitted and sliced, 1 orange and 1 lemon (each sliced paper thin, rind and all), 1 pound seedless raisins, 3 cups sugar and ½ cup water until thick and clear. Add 1 cup chopped nuts and pour into hot sterile glasses, cover with hot paraffin, cool, seal, and store. Excellent with meat. Makes about 6 glasses.

Green Pepper Mangoes

Some of you may like to try these green pepper mangoes for which a recipe request came from an A.A. reader:

Select the desired number of large, firm green peppers. Wash and carefully cut out the stem ends to be used as caps. Remove the seeds and midribs from the peppers. Slice cabbage very thin, sprinkle lightly with salt and add mustard seeds (about ½ tablespoon salt and 1 to 2 tablespoons mustard seed to a quart of the sliced cabbage). Mix well and pack peppers solidly with the cabbage mixture.

Let peppers stand upside down for a few minutes to let any water drain out, then place a pepper cap on each pepper and tie it in position with clean cord string. Place the filled peppers, top up, in a stone jar. Boil sufficient vinegar to cover the peppers, cool it and pour over them. If desired, sugar and spice may be added to the vinegar when heating it. Peppers must be kept covered with the vinegar. Cover crock.

New Items

Cake Mixes. One manufacturer now offers twin packages of cake mix in one box, plus pan liners for rectangular pans but also outlined for 8- and 9-inch round pans. Use 1 package for 1 layer at a time, or buy several boxes of different flavors and make a two-or three-layer cake, each layer a different flavor. Another cake mix manufacturer has recently introduced two new flavors in cake mixes: **Chocolate Malt Mix** containing real malted milk, and **Peanut Delight Mix** with peanut butter in the mix and a recipe for peanut butter frosting on the label.

Something new in ice cream is the **Elsie Molds** packed 4 to the package for 49 cents in a flat carton which stores easily in the refrigerator. Layers of ice cream topped with sherbet are packed in disposable clear film, fluted round shapes. Good alone as dessert or topped with sauce, or as toppings for desserts.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Every man desires to live long, but no man would be old.—Swift

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Home-Canning Food Notes

by Lucina Ball



IT'S SO EASY TO SERVE FOODS with your *own* distinctive flavors when you can them at home! Experiment with herbs and spices. They change the "same old thing" into a gourmet's fling-ding! Plan a shelf for party specialties, but don't neglect the family foods.



Sugar 'n Spice . . . Everything's nice, in sparkling Ball Jars on your own shelves! Try *spiced* jellies, mint pears, spaghetti sauce with herbs (ready for quick use!), barbecue and chili sauces, pickles and relishes.

Cucumber-Onion Relish

4 cups chopped cucumbers
2 cups chopped onions
1 cup chopped green peppers
1 cup chopped red sweet peppers
1 small pod hot red pepper
1 tbsp. salt
2 tsp. mustard seed
2 tsp. celery seed
1 cup sugar
4 cups vinegar

Wash, chop and measure vegetables. Mix all ingredients. Cook until vegetables are almost tender. Taste, add more sugar or salt if needed. Pour into hot Ball Jars, seal at once with Ball Dome Lids.

Protect With Enamel!



For sealed-in flavor and goodness, use only Ball Dome Lids with *enamel* lining —as clean and sanitary when removed as when jars were sealed. They're so *easy* to test . . . dome *down*, jar *sealed!*

Visibility Unlimited!

Quick selection, eye appeal, utmost protection are the reasons commercial packers of fine foods use glass. Ball Jars give *you* these advantages for *home* canning.

There IS A Difference!

Home-canning jars and lids are *not* alike—insist on Ball. For best results, follow Ball Blue Book's 300 tested recipes, step-by-step instructions in full color. Send 25¢ in coin to: BALL BLUE BOOK, Dept. AA925, Box 5, Muncie, Indiana.



Can ALL in Ball

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

© BALL BROS. CO. 1955

Now She Shops "Cash And Carry"

Without Painful Backache

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable...with restless, sleepless nights... don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED.

Have Fun With Sewing

I HAVE just been scanning the pages of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST'S new dress pattern book — the FALL-WINTER FASHION WORLD—and it seems to me that it is one of the most attractive and helpful fashion books that we have ever offered to our readers. Its 22 pages are filled with designs for patterns that make you itch to get out your scissors and sewing machine.

It contains the smoothest party dresses a girl ever had; slimming dresses for the not-so-slim figure; smart house dresses; aprons that are flattering and practical; a very handsome coat in three lengths (the shortest one is shown on page 24, pattern 2430). There are some of the new sheath dresses (one with no seams at the waist front, so you can fit it to your own lines).

Stunning two-piece dresses are shown with the "long look." Some of these have flared skirts that set off the long

line of the blouse. There are two pages of smart separates, including a "long look" vest and flared skirt; Bermuda shorts; a narrow skirt with boxy jacket; a new princess jumper that's a knockout; and tapered pants to wear as pedal pushers.

For juniors there are darling dresses and a suit with a low belt-jacket, overblouse and slim skirt. "Queens in Calico," pages 10 and 11, include ten charming dresses for the sub-teens; also a boys' suit, very easy to make.

On the inside of the back cover are three pretty aprons of the kind that go fast at church sales. And there are two pages of enchanting Christmas gift ideas for children. These include designs for a dress with coat and bonnet; topper sets for boys and girls; a 27-inch-tall rag doll in her own frock, panty, and shoes; two Panda bears, one big and one little; the Three Bears, all dressed up; a cuddly horsey and a dog; a princess dress and pinafore; and a set of doll clothes for dolls from 14 to 22 inches tall.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST patterns are easy to cut and make. They are cut to exact size for perfect fit, and the Fashion Book includes a table of measurements that will enable you to order correct size. Sizes include: Women's, 34 to 50; Half Sizes, 14½ to 24½; Misses, 10 to 20; Juniors, 9 to 19; Girls, 6 to 14; Children's, 2 to 8, and Infants, 6 mos. to 3 years.

The price of the fashion book is just 25 cents. To get your copy, write to **American Agriculturist Pattern Service**, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y. Ask for our new Fall-Winter Fashion Book and enclose 25 cents in coins (no stamps, please). The book is attractively illustrated in color and will inspire you to have fun with sewing!

—Mabel Hebel

THE "WORD TO THE WISE" IS



UNsulphured!

. . . And Grandma's is *the* Unsulphured Molasses . . . *always* sweet—*never* bitter! The first time you try Grandma's in a favorite recipe you'll appreciate the wonderful difference. Grandma's is real "old-time" molasses . . . sugar-rich . . . the only nationally sold brand that does *not* contain sulphur dioxide. Always use Grandma's *Unsulphured* Molasses for *your* prize-winning cookies. And here's a *prize* recipe:

RECIPE

MOLASSES OATMEAL COOKIES

1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
¼ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon each: ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg
2 cups rolled oats
½ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
½ cup Grandma's Unsulphured Molasses
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 egg
2 tablespoons milk
½ cup raisins
½ cup chopped nuts

Sift together flour, soda, salt, baking powder, and spices. Stir in rolled oats. Cream shortening and sugar. Add unsulphured molasses and vanilla. Beat in egg. Add milk, raisins, and nuts. Stir in flour mixture. Drop by level tablespoons on ungreased baking sheets. Bake in a moderate oven (375°F.) 10 to 12 minutes. Cool. Store in tightly covered container. Yield: 4½ dozen.



GRANDMA'S MOLASSES CONTEST PRIZES

TO EACH OF 10 STATE WINNERS:

24 12-oz. jars of Grandma's Unsulphured Molasses plus a 25-lb. sack of fine granulated Sucrest Sugar.

TO EACH OF 53 POMONA WINNERS:

A 24-oz. jar of Grandma's Unsulphured Molasses plus a 5-lb. sack of fine granulated Sucrest Sugar.



FREE 32-PAGE RECIPE BOOK. Let us send you Grandma's illustrated book of Home Economics tested recipes—"Grandma's Recipes for Mother and Daughter." Address: American Molasses Company, 120 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y., Dept. AG-95.

Please Print Clearly

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... ZONE ... STATE .....

Walking the BROAD HIGHWAY

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXXIX

PERHAPS a good way to bring to a close these chapters of "Walking the Broad Highway" is to ask you what your personal philosophy of life is and to give you mine. See contest rules on this page. One definition of a philosopher is a man who is too old to sow wild oats, so he spends all of his time giving advice.

Plato said that a person is either a fool or a philosopher at 40. By philosopher I don't mean the technical definition that the educators use when they are talking about this subject. I mean the plain, everyday rules by which we live and govern ourselves. The personnel director of the Curtis Publishing Company once said that when a man applied to him for a job he tried first to get at his fundamental beliefs, because, he said: "A man's belief about work, about employers, wages, home, marriage, country and God—in other words his philosophy of life—are far more important than his mere skill, in determining whether he would make a good janitor or a poor one, a good salesman or a poor one."

As never before in the world's history, midst this vast upheaval of all the values of life, this time when the very patterns of life itself are changing, it is necessary indeed for all of us to develop a good liveable philosophy. The friends whose lives I have commented on in these sketches almost all had a definite philosophy of life.

Some years before World War II, Belle and I spent a brief vacation in Florida, and one Sunday afternoon we attended a concert given by a famous band. I was so situated that I could look into the faces of the large audience of hundreds, practically all of whom were over 60 years of age. As I watched these people while they listened to the beautiful music, I thought how life and its experiences and their attitude toward it—in other words, their philosophy—had written itself upon their faces. It was easy to tell, I thought, as I have many times since in looking at the faces of my older

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Even supposing that every crop fails you,
Still the old garden is good for what ails you.—Adams

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

friends, whether they had walked "with the years" or "against them," whether they had a good philosophy or a poor one—or none at all.

All of us wish sometimes that the wheel of life might turn back and make us young again. All of us realize that we are "too soon old, too late smart." We cannot turn back the calendar, of course, but in spite of all the strains and problems of life, it is possible to keep young in heart. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote to Julia Ward Howe on her 70th birthday: "It is sometimes better to be 70 years young than 40 years old."

So, out of my own experience, here are a few suggestions on how to travel **with** and not **against** the years. Check them with your own experience and see whether you agree or disagree.

Nearly top of the list I would put the necessity of developing a **sense of humor.** Dr. C. Ward Crampton, New York physician, who is a specialist on old age, said: "If you want to live to be a hundred and enjoy every minute of it, then have fun. Every day laugh, sing, dance, play. Laughter three times a day before meals has physical, circulatory, respiratory, digestive, mental and social values."

With some of us beyond fifty our dancing days are over, but we can always laugh. Before in these columns I have referred to the old chestnuts that I have been telling at meetings and publishing on my editorial page for many years. I'll agree that they are not new, that Grandpa "kicked the slats off his cradle" when he first heard some of them." But they still make some folks laugh, and therefore, perhaps, are justified. I actually feel sorry for the man or woman who goes to a meeting, listens to some jokes or to a humorous play or movie, and settles down in the seat with a scowl that says as plainly as if put into words: "Make me laugh if you can!"

WELL, here we come to the last chapter of these great stories. If you have missed all the others, don't skip this one, because in the opinion of the American Agriculturist editors "Walking The Broad Highway" is the best of all 9 books that Mr. Eastman has written. In it he has summed up his own down-to-earth philosophy which he has lived by, and which has in his own words given him a good life.

Read the contest rules on this page, and give us your philosophy of life and living.

To be a philosopher, to stay young, **don't live in the past.** How many, many older people there are who are always talking about "the good old times." It's a pleasant quality of memory to forget the bad things of the past and remember only the good. Make no mistake, though, the "good old times" were often bad. Our forefathers had more problems to contend with than we have. For over a hundred years there was a constant struggle between the American colonists and the Indians. The farmer cultivated his crops by hand, with his musket leaning on a nearby stump, expecting a bullet or an arrow through his back any moment, or when he turned around he might see his cabin in flames.

None of us today appreciates the worry and suffering of the Americans during the seven long years of the Revolutionary War. None of us today has to endure what those same Americans went through with privations and disorders in the new states after the Revolution, under the Articles of Confederation, before George Washington took office as the first President in 1789.

I have heard my father say that the saddest part of growing old is the loss of all the friends and loved ones who are older than we are. But we will be "too soon old" ourselves if we continue to live with those who have gone instead of with those who are still with us. How natural it is to talk about the cooking, or something else good that Mother used to do. As a matter of fact, our mothers were probably no better cooks than are our wives. We remember how good everything tasted because we were young and had the appetites of youth. I don't blame wives for feeling a little hurt if they hear this kind of talk too frequently from someone who is still living with the past instead of with them.

A good philosopher learns to play as well as work. Good hard work is fine but I also like the modern idea of vacations. I have never forgotten what a woman member of the Grange once told me. She had worked hard all day in a hot kitchen. When evening came it seemed to her that she just could not get up enough energy to go to the Grange meeting. But she finally went, broke bread with her friends and neighbors, listened to a good live program, and in talking with me about it afterwards said:

"Why, Mr. Eastman, it surprised me so how rested and recreated I was!"

Re-created and recreation are good words. I have great respect for the Puritans who settled New England, but their too strict attitude toward all forms of fun and recreation was wrong. We all need to be re-created.

It should be a part of any man's philosophy to **keep healthy.** A car owner wouldn't dream of driving an automobile year after year without having a mechanical check-up occasionally. Yet that is what we do with our most important machine, the human body. Regular dental and physical examinations would save thousands of lives yearly and an untold amount of illness.

On the subject of keeping healthy, there is nothing, in my opinion, more important for most of us than fighting "the battle of the bulge." Physicians and other health specialists are unanimous in telling us that overweight causes many kinds of physical difficulties and shortens life. Supposing you had to carry 25 or 30 pounds in your hands or on your shoulders everywhere you went, and in every job that you did. That's what you and your heart are doing when you are overweight.

In my personal philosophy I surely would include the need of keeping old friends and making new ones. One simple rule to do this more effectively is to commend and praise when you can do so sincerely, and never criticize. If you cannot say anything good, don't say anything.

One of the fine customs of recent years is more and more of a tendency to pay tribute to our friends before they die, for certain it is that they "cannot read their tombstone when they are dead." It does little good to heap flowers on the casket. It does much good to say a kind word or to write a sympathetic letter while your friends can still appreciate it.

Speaking of appreciation, that certainly has a high place in my list of qualities that go to make up a philosopher. Too few of us appreciate, or at least we don't express our appreciation of our homes and families. I have often wondered why it is so difficult for people, particularly most men, to demonstrate their love. I know that my father loved my mother, but I cannot remember ever seeing him kiss her. Nothing in life is so bitter as the ashes of regret. How often we have to say, "Oh, if only I had done this or done that for someone I loved while I had the opportunity."

I would suggest, though, that if you have been indifferent and plan to turn over a new leaf, you don't do it too suddenly. There was the fellow, you know, who realized that he had not been a very good husband. He resolved to change that, so he took home a box of candy and handed it to his wife. She broke into tears.

Now, this man was just like the rest of us men. When a woman cries we are helpless. We don't know what the heck to do. So this fellow shouted at his wife: "**Now** what's the matter?"

"I'll tell you," she yelled back at him. "It's been a hard day. The hired girl left this morning, the furnace went out, the children have been cross all day—and now you come home drunk!"

No real philosopher should lack appreciation of this America of ours. I often think of Alfred, Lord Tennyson's words: "We are heirs of all the ages, standing in the files of time." Our wonderful heritage has marvelously increased since Tennyson's time, and almost in direct ratio I fear that our appreciation of America and that heritage has decreased. We are the richest people in the world. We have material resources and blessings beyond the very dreams of kings of olden times. Look at the speeding cars on our highways. See the hundreds of them parked around any meeting place. Look at them in nearly every family garage—at the television sets, radios, and all the other material things in almost every home. And then tell me that we are not rich in material possessions.

But—the more we get, the more we want, the less we appreciate our free enterprise system and the liberties for which our forefathers made so many sacrifices, sacrifices that have made those material gadgets possible.

It is because of this lack of proper appreciation of America and because we are building too much on material things and too little on spiritual possessions, that we are losing our liberties. In our renewed appreciation of our country we need to restore the old-fashioned principles of honesty in public and private life; we need to practice economy in our business and de-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Fifty Dollars In Prizes

WHEN this story by Mr. Eastman entitled "Walking The Broad Highway," started in the March 6, 1954 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we offered substantial prizes for the best letters written about the story.

The most important thing in life is to live so as to bring happiness to ourselves and our fellow men. That is true success. How many, many times you have asked your friends if they would like to live their lives over again if they had the opportunity. Almost always their answer is: "Yes, if I could know what I know now."

Suppose a little fairy waved a wand, and gave you the opportunity to relive your life, knowing what you know now, how would you change it? Maybe your experience would help others. This contest is an opportunity to have some fun, perhaps earn a little money, and help others. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $25 for the best letter of not over 500 words on this subject: "If I Could Relive My Life". The second best letter will earn a prize of $10, and $5 will be paid to each of the next best. Here are the rules:

1. Every contestant must certify that he has read **each instalment** of "Walking The Broad Highway."

2. The judges will be the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and their decision will be final.

3. No member of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff or their families may take part in the contest.

4. Your entry should consist of two parts. In the first part, agree or disagree with the philosophy in "Walking The Broad Highway," and tell what you think Mr. Eastman should change if he had the opportunity to relive his life.

In the second part of your letter tell how you would change your own life if you had the opportunity to relive it.

All entries will be considered confidential, and no names will be published, but all letters must be signed. Letters must be mailed on or before October 15, 1955.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

mand it of our public officials. And, above all, we need more personal initiative and responsibility to do jobs ourselves instead of depending on others, and particularly on government, to do them for us.

No philosophy is sound that does not include faith in our fellow men and faith in God. Because too many of us lack this faith, with all of our material blessings we are restless, dissatisfied, unhappy. Too many of us are "too late smart;" too many travel against the years instead of with them.

Why? Because with all of our getting we are failing to get understanding. We have developed the material without the spiritual. We have rested our case on external conditions, and all

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

With every rising of the sun
Think of your life as just begun . . .
You and today! A soul sublime
And the great heritage of time.
—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

too often have failed to look into our hearts, not realizing that true happiness comes from within. We have thought it smart to be cynical, hard-boiled, and tough. But it isn't.

Thank God, there are signs on the part of thousands of Americans of the realization of the importance of keeping the spiritual abreast of the material. Church membership in proportion to the population is the largest in history. There are signs that we are renewing our faith, increasing our appreciation, that we are getting smart — or at least smarter—and developing a sound personal philosophy.

So, to those of you who have been interested and kind enough to travel with me through these sketches in "Walking the Broad Highway," let me conclude by saying that I hope life has been as good to you as it has to me, that you have been able to rise above all of life's problems with not too many regrets, and that you can look forward with hope and faith. While I am not yet ready to totter down the road, I would like to express the joy I have had in walking the broad highway with my family and friends in the words of Robert Burns:

John Anderson, my jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither,
And mony a canty day, John,
We've had wi' ane anither;
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my jo.

FINIS

—A. A.—

U. S. SAVINGS BONDS help keep America strong. But they'll also strengthen your own economic defenses, and help maintain the future security of yourself and your family.

NEW SERIAL STARTS NEXT TIME

YOUR editors feel that we have been particularly fortunate in securing a short serialized novel to succeed "Walking The Broad Highway," which will end with this issue.

The name of the new story is "Eben Holden," and the writer was Irving Bacheller, famous author of the past generation. When "Eben Holden" was first published more than fifty years ago it sold 125,000 copies within a few weeks. It has been out of print for years.

"Eben Holden" will be especially appreciated by readers of *American Agriculturist* because it is a country story, a tale of our own great North Country and the kind of people that we know and have loved all of our lives. Its characters are real, and it is full of adventure and romance.

We are sure that you realize that if you had to pay for these stories in book form that we publish in *American Agriculturist* they would cost six or eight times the annual subscription price of the paper.

Now, be sure to look on this page in the next issue and get started with the first chapter of "Eben Holden." If you do, we'll guarantee that you will read every succeeding chapter.

—Your *Editors*



Travel With Us!

ALL YOU have to do to get a free copy of the leaflet which tells all about our next AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour is to clip out the coupon below, fill in your name and address, and send it to us (see address on coupon). It will bring you full details of our thrilling Caribbean Cruise, scheduled for next January 5-20.

The cruise leaflet has pictures of the fascinating places we will visit—Cuba, Panama Canal, Jamaica, Haiti, Curacao, and Cartagena; also, a picture of the beautiful modern ship we will live on for fifteen days, and a plan of the boat, so you can choose your stateroom, at the rate you wish to pay.

This will be a most relaxing cruise and easy traveling, for we will live on the boat, and only stop off for a day at each of our sightseeing stops. Private cars will be used for the land trips, and our cruise escorts will look after every detail. Come with us and see how much fun it is to travel with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST! There are no other tours like ours. None that are so easy, delightful, and friendly—and none that have our exclusive all-expense feature.

Won't you write us today and let us tell you more about our Caribbean Cruise? We have a wonderful party already signed up—folks you would love to travel with. Just fill out the coupon below. It will bring you the cruise leaflet, without any obligation to you.

E. R. EASTMAN, *Editor*
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Caribbean Cruise, January 5—January 20, 1956.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print name and address

Your meringue can be extra-smooth with QUICK-DISSOLVING

JACK FROST SUGAR



Apple Meringue Pie

Make your favorite apple pie, sweetening it with Jack Frost Light Brown Sugar for a pleasing flavor. Omit top crust. Cover apples with foil; bake, then remove foil and top with meringue. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 15-20 minutes, until top browns lightly.

Jack Frost Extra-Smooth Meringue

3 egg whites • dash salt
6 tablespoons Quick-Dissolving Jack Frost Granulated Sugar
½ teaspoon lemon extract

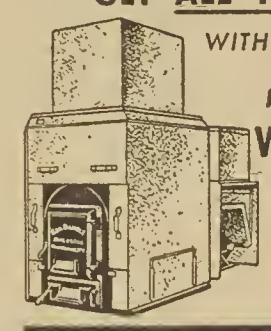
1. Beat egg whites and salt with rotary beater till soft peaks form. **2.** Gradually beat in Jack Frost Sugar, a tablespoon at a time, beating till stiff. It dissolves so quickly, it *can't* form beads that "weep"! **3.** Fold in lemon extract. **4.** Spread over apples, bringing meringue out to edges of pie. Bake as directed above, and see how *smooth* your meringue is!

See exciting new silverware premiums on every package!





Save Money!
GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!
WITH A DANIELS FORCED WARM AIR WOOD BURNING FURNACE



Write To-day for Descriptive Folder!

SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARDWICK, VERMONT

Lighter than leather! Lighter than rubber!



for the most comfortable walk of your life

microlite SOLES by CAT'S PAW

AT ALL SHOE REPAIRERS



Anytime . . .

It is always worth a trip to Syracuse to enjoy the comfort, good food and refreshment at Hotel Syracuse.

Take time off for a week-end when you can.

hotel SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DRAINS cellars, cisterns, wash tubs; IRRIGATES - CIRCULATES - SPRAYS $6.95

Pumps 3,000 GPH; 450 GPH 80' high; or 1,800 GPH from 25' well. Use 1/6 to 3/4 HP motor. Coupling included free. 1" inlet; 3/4" outlet. Stainless shaft. Won't rust or clog! Postpaid if cash with order. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. LABAWCO PUMPS. Belle Mead 14A, N.J.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



Coal-Wood-Electric Baking with DIALED Heat

"TWO RANGES IN ONE"—Bake with COAL-WOOD or OIL alone, ELECTRICITY alone, or in combination . . . one oven for any of these fuels.
No guess work . . . set the dial to desired temperature and electricity is automatically added to hold the heat set. Double cooking surfaces. Kitchens are COZY in winter—COOL in summer with America's finest and most beautiful MONARCH combination ranges. See your dealer today.

Monarch SINCE 1896
MONARCH RANGE CO.
6395 Lake Street
Beaver Dam, Wis.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

Growing Corn After Haying

By ED HARRISON

AT HARDEN FARMS, as on many northeastern farms, we are faced with a shortage of tillable land required to supply the total roughage requirement of our herds. There is no other land available. Therefore we have been forced to work out our solution by intensification of our farming program.

I realize, and I think that you do too, that every farming operation must be tailored to fit existing conditions. We are farming a type of light sandy soil that requires a lot of moisture either natural or artificial (I mean irrigation) to maintain growth. Our heavy snowfall with a high water table in the spring and with proper fertilization assures us of a fairly good yield of first cutting hay. Our second crop depends entirely upon natural rainfall and our capacity to irrigate.

Our light type of sandy soil during the long summer days absorbs so much heat that the soil temperature reaches a point where the growth of grasses and legumes is restricted, even with an abundance of moisture. Corn on the other hand makes its most rapid growth under the very conditions that hay does poorly on. Hay receives major emphasis in our dairy feed program. I am a firm believer that the dairy ration is no better than the hay that you feed. Under our conditions if we put a lot of the first growth of hay into the silo we would be faced with a hay shortage.

Plow Follows Hay Baler

For a number of years we have been following the practice of top-dressing our old meadows in early April with 300 to 400 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer to promote rapid growth while soil moisture is high and growing conditions for hay are at their best. This enables us to harvest a good yield of exceptionally high quality hay early in June. Actually, under this program the plow follows the baler and corn is planted for silage.

The accompanying photographs tell the story. The picture of the land being turned over as fast as the hay is baled was taken about the 15th of June. The other picture shows the corn growth as measured against a six foot man, under extreme drought conditions, 70 days later. As this is being written, and with the aid of about one inch of rain, it is continuing to make rapid growth and is earing extremely well. The yield will be high and the quality excellent.

The real reason for telling this story is to emphasize what can be done with modern farm equipment. With the old slow horse-drawn equipment, hay making was a long and painful process. It took so long to harvest a hay crop that such a practice would not have been possible. We have made a tremendous investment in farm machinery and it is economic suicide for the dairy farmers in the Northeast not to make greater use of it. This is just one possibility.

Hot Weather Slows Grazing

In recent years a great deal of emphasis by our agriculture colleges and farm leaders has been directed towards stimulating interest in the improvement of pasture. This movement gave birth to the Green Acres program and it is impossible to place a dollar value on what this program has meant to the dairy farmers throughout the Northeast, in milk yields and reduced feed purchases, against the old native unimproved pasture. I wish that this program provided the sole answer to our summer feeding problem. I am sorry that as much as it has helped it is not the final answer.

The food intake of the dairy cow on a hot summer day when the temperature is 80 and above is not limited solely by the amount of feed available. On hot bright days the well-fed high-producing dairy cow seeks out the shade and will actually walk over and trample down a lush growth of pasture grass without feeding on her way to the shade. For years we have recognized this fact and have often talked about doing something about it. This year, extreme drought conditions that made our pasture land take on the appearance of wheat stubble, and the record unbroken heat wave that forced the cows to huddle up under any available shade, provided the necessary stimulus to do something about it.

A Feed Shed

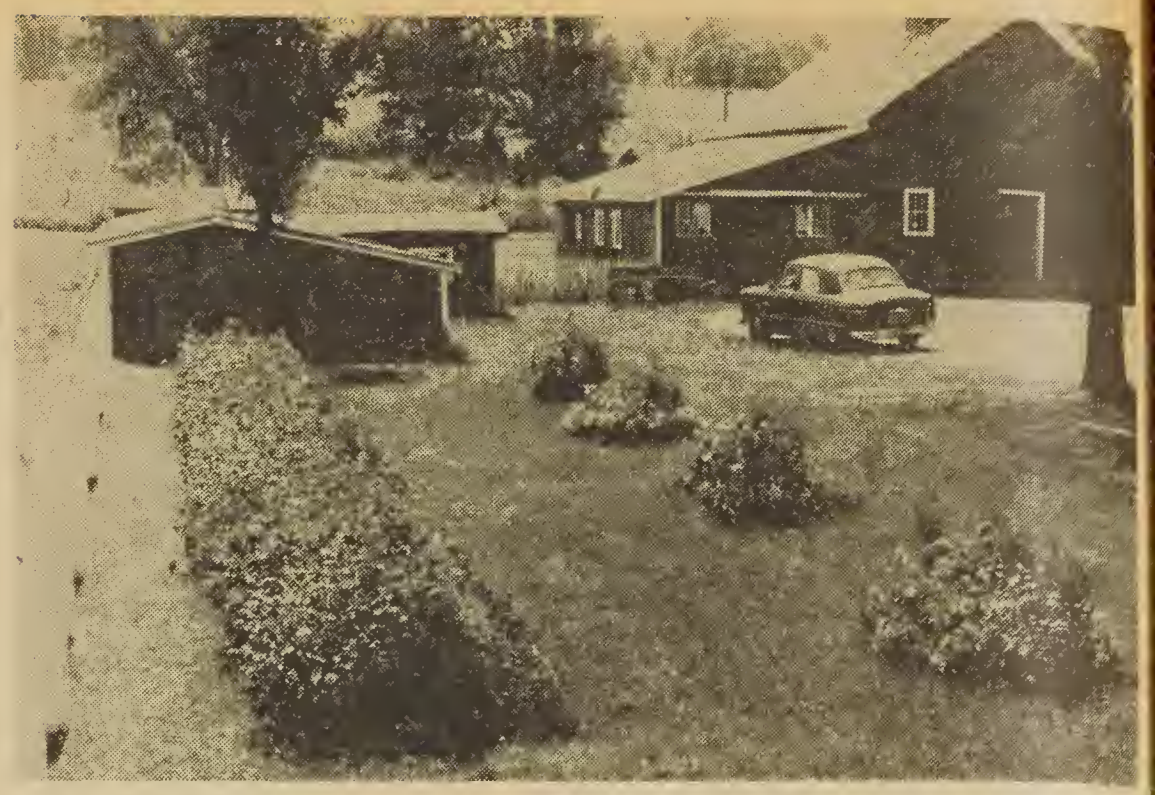
We built the roofed-over feed shed illustrated by the accompanying photograph. It has a concrete floor and the concrete is extended far enough out so that any rainfall will not make a mudhole around it. It is located on a mound some 18" above the surrounding land, which insures permanent and lasting drainage.

The over-all dimensions are 60'x24'. The feed rack down through the center provides a total of 120' of feeding space. A large part of our milking herd is feeding on second growth alfalfa and brome grass while enjoying the comforts of shade. The floor is bedded with shavings and the droppings are picked up daily. It is quite a contrast to the muck hole and the filth that they laid in under the shade tree.

The adjacent water tank provides adequate water supply so that they can have a drink whenever they want it. Here again, with the field harvester already purchased for silo filling, it was not a question of investing in new equipment but rather of making increased use of available equipment. There can be no question that the cows enjoy it and I am confident that its value will be expressed in sustained milk production throughout the critical summer months.



The roofed-over feed shed at Harden Farms.



THE accompanying photograph shows some of our flower beds at Harden Farms. They have brought untold satisfaction. As beds they are beautiful and the abundance of yield resulting from a well prepared, well fertilized bed enables us to cut without hesitation both for our own home and those of our friends. How often we have been told that they are beautiful.

Our friends say that they love flowers but that they just don't have time anymore. Ladies and gentlemen, it is a question of whether you care enough to really want them and how well you use your time. This one bed 4 feet wide and 60 feet long had supported 800 tulip bulbs that when in full bloom was a joy to behold.

On a Sunday afternoon the bulbs were taken up after they had completed their bloom and heeled in to ripen-off. The bed was refertilized and revitalized in preparation for the annuals. This is the result of one evening's work.

The point I want to make is that most of us at one time or another are guilty of "alibiing" our failure to do something or do it well on the basis that we do not have time for such things. We have as much time as we ever had. The day is 24 hours long and there are still 365 days in the year. Let's stop kidding ourselves. Admit that we either don't care enough or that we just lack the ambition.



Plowing land for corn at Harden Farms after baling hay about June 15.

Corn on the land shown above 70 days later, about September 1.



SERVICE BUREAU

NO HOMEWORK

I am enclosing a form letter which I received in answer to an ad. What do you think of it?

The letter which our subscriber enclosed came from a so-called homework outfit. They want $2.00 for some instructions on making money by clipping newspapers and sending the items to interested concerns.

Doubtless due to the activities of outfits of this sort, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been receiving clippings out of publications from people who expect or hope that we will pay them for such clippings. This we have never done, and so far as we know, no publication is interested in paying for such clippings.

— A. A. —

NOT SO "FREE"

Shortly after my daughter was born in February of this year, a salesman for a concern located at Los Angeles, Calif., came to my home and told me that I had been chosen as one of the new mothers in our locality to receive an album. He went on to say the album was a free gift from the company to me. Then, he started to say the only cost to me was the payment for printing and developing of the pictures. The whole amount of this was $50.00.

Since I signed the contract, circumstances have changed and I am unable to make the payments; however, they tell me the contract is not subject to cancellation. I always believed that if you purchased something and later were unable to pay for it you had to return the merchandise and therefore lost all you had paid toward it plus the merchandise itself.

Certainly anything that is going to cost $50.00 is a peculiar kind of a free gift. As we understand it, an order was signed, which was in effect a contract, and the company can collect if they want to sue. We can not predict that they will sue, but it definitely is not true that you can sign a contract and change your mind and return the goods. This fact, of course, would suggest unusual caution to be sure you want to enter an agreement before you sign the papers.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Mrs. Ewell Day, formerly Leona Yawman or Vanover, who was living in Brockport, New York when last heard from.

* * *

Jerry Decoteau, whose brother has not seen him in many years and who lived at Grassy Point, New York at one time.

Chemung Co., N. Y. Subscriber Gets Reward Check

WHEN your dogs bark in the night, it pays to investigate! The first time that Norman L. Livermore and his brother of R.D. 2, Horseheads, New York were awakened on July 25 at 4:00 A.M. they thought the cows were getting out and they didn't get up. They were sorry the next morning when they found that gas thieves had been there.

Two nights later at 2:00 A.M. they heard noises again. This time they were ready. The brothers chased the thieves' car for 20 minutes and finally stopped it. There was a gas can and a siphon in the back seat and one of the boys admitted stealing the gas. The Livermores thought they had talked the boys into going to the State Troopers and confessing. However, on the way the boys lost them over the rough, dirt roads. Fortunately, they had the license number which they reported to the Troopers and the boys were picked up.

One, Earl Stanton, 21, admitted a charge of petit larceny before Peace Justice Edward Lintal, Town of Veteran, and was sentenced to serve 30 days in the county jail. The other boy, Michael Pabis, made no statement and is being held for trial.



Harry Ennis (Right), *American Agriculturist* Field Representative, presents a reward check to Norman Livermore.

We were very happy to send our $25.00 Service Bureau reward check to Mr. Livermore for having given the evidence leading to Stanton's jail sentence. When our representative, Harry Ennis, presented the check to Mr. Livermore (in the presence of one of the dogs who helped bark the alarm), Mr. Livermore said that, although during the heat of the chase they had given no thought to the reward, it would just about cover the cost of the stolen gas and the time taken to convict the thieves.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. No 24417 50-262 213

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

August 9 1955

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$ 25.00

Norman Lee Livermore
Ridge Road
Veteran, New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

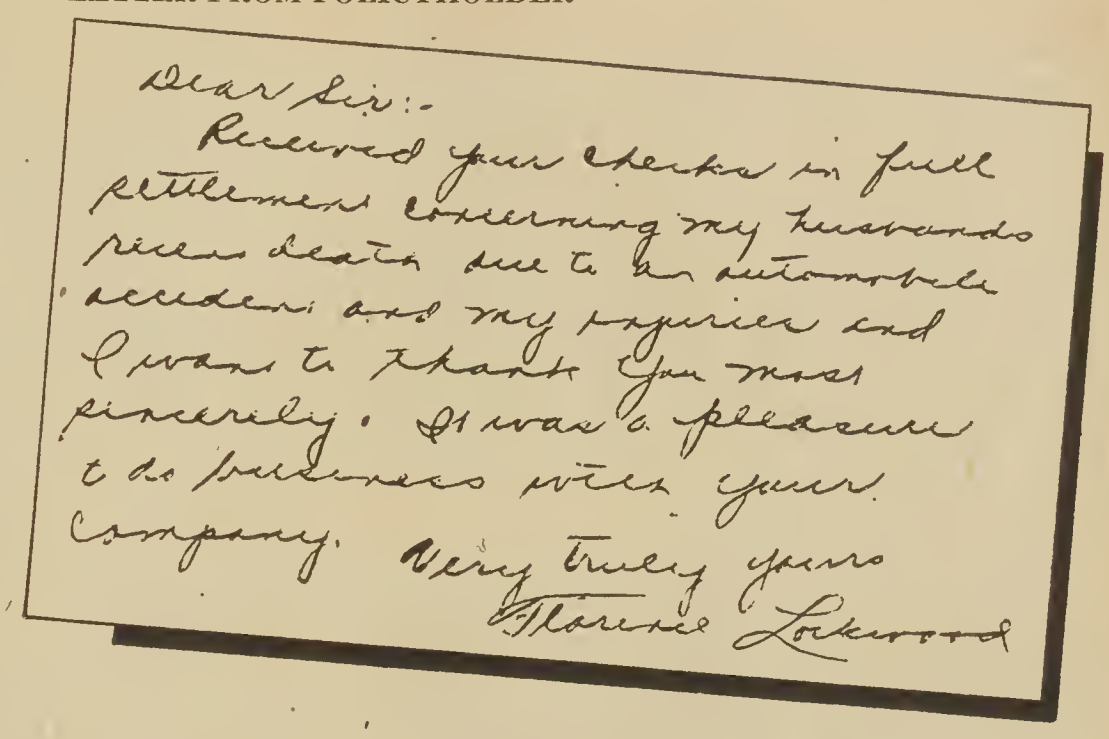
E R Eastman

PRESIDENT TREASURER ASST. TREAS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

Auto Accident Happened In Georgia - - Husband Killed - - Wife Injured

LETTER FROM POLICYHOLDER



Dear Sir:-
Received your checks in full settlement concerning my husbands recent death due to an automobile accident and my injuries and I want to thank You most sincerely. It was a pleasure to do business with your Company. Very truly yours
Florence Lockwood

Mrs. Lockwood of Climax, New York received $1000.00 from her husband's policy and $110.00 from her policy. While visiting with her, she said, "I have a confession to make. Back in January, when the renewal notices came, I said to my husband, 'Why keep these policies renewed? We have carried them for years and never used them.' He told me to write a check and send them in. When he came home after work, he asked me if I had renewed the policies. I answered, 'No,' that I threw them in the basket. He went to the basket, dug out the notices, wrote a check, and sent them in. I was never like my husband. He was always insurance minded and made a study of it. After our tragic accident, I realized what insurance really means. I am so thankful my husband renewed our policies."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

A Friend's Name May Be In This List

Beatrice Lefler, Johnson City, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured spine	$117.14
Amelia Rote, Cattaraugus, N. Y. — Truck accident—multiple bruises	142.86
Philip Paige, Moravia, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured elbow, knee	145.00
Maud E. Smith, Bainbridge, N. Y. — Hit by auto—fractured knee	114.28
Richard R. Schrier, Sidney Center, N. Y. — Auto accident—multiple injuries	69.99
David Woodward, Williamsville, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured wrist	105.71
Gerald Richards, Brushton, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut scalp	65.00
Millard Lockwood, (Dec.), Climax, N. Y. — Auto accident—death benefits	1000.00
Florence Lockwood, Climax, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured ankle	110.00
Wilbur McKelvey, Geneseo, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured jaw	210.00
Florence Tower, Ransomville, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured wrist, arm	78.57
Frank Yazowski, Boonville, N. Y. — Auto accident—cuts, bruises	25.00
Elise Pedersen, Stanley, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured vertebrae	208.57
John Mandrino, Victor, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut forehead	20.00
Edward Matuseshi, Goshen, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured nose	40.00
Kendrick Montfort, Holley, N. Y. — Auto accident—multiple cuts, bruises	80.00
Oren Barker, Lacona, N. Y. — Auto accident—multiple cuts, bruises	72.14
Mearl Greene, Brewster, N. Y. — Hit by car—fractured vertebrae	190.00
Ward Willard, Heuvelton, N. Y. — Truck accident—injured back	51.00
Gloria Blanco, Wallkill, N. Y. — Hit by car—fractured pelvis, bruises	260.00
Pearl Dickinson, Ft. Edward, N. Y. — Auto accident—multiple cuts, bruises	174.28
Howard Gurling, Lima, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured shoulder, knee	85.71
Clarence Hill, Marilla, N. Y. — Auto accident—injured ribs and back	218.56
Dora Sanderson, Seneca Falls, N. Y. — Auto accident—fractured leg, bruises	260.00
Clinton Snyder, Cato, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut face, hands	47.14
Glen Vincent, Hartford, Conn. — Truck accident—multiple injuries	130.00
Neal Fuller, (deceased), Easton, Maine — Struck by car—death benefits	2000.00
Mabel Brackett, Rangeley, Maine — Auto accident—multiple bruises	42.86
Virginia Smiley, Waterville Maine — Auto accident—injured back	130.00
Adelbert Knight, Oxford, Maine — Auto accident—cut face bruises	137.28
Henry Hussey, East Peru, Maine — Auto accident—fractured knee	155.71
Elva Oldham, East Peru, Maine — Auto accident—concussion	250.00
Geraldine Hunnewell, Bingham, Maine — Auto accident—injured knee	150.00
Harry J. Lane, Fairfield, Maine — Auto accident—concussion	260.00
Linwood Stevenson, Thorndike, Maine — Auto accident—fractured jaw, injured hip	115.71
Clara Witham, Thorndike, Maine — Auto accident—fractured ankle	152.85
Ethel Stevenson, Thorndike, Maine — Auto accident—fractured leg	165.71
Mary Horan, North Adams, Mass. — Auto accident—injured elbow	122.86
Joseph Rubin, North Adams, Mass. — Auto accident—injured back & neck	150.00
John Davis, Barrowsville, Mass. — Auto accident—injuries	130.00
Ernest Nadeau, Millers Falls, Mass — Struck by car—fractured leg	130.00
Ernest Motta, Greenfield, Mass. — Auto accident—concussion, bruises	71.43
Beverly Sargent, Charlton, Mass. — Auto accident—injured knee, bruises	35.71
Fred Skinner, Penacook, N. H. — Bicycle struck by car—bruises	46.43
Betty Fortier, Derry, N. H. — Auto accident—injured back	120.00
Thomas Comisky, Dover, N. H. — Auto accident—injured neck	114.28
James Pickering, Gonic, N. H. — Auto accident—cut face, scalp	28.57
Gerald Bolse, Middlebury, Vt. — Auto accident—fractured hip	170.00
Charles Wilcox, North Pownal, Vt. — Auto accident—cuts, bruises	16.42
Earl Ayer, Burlington, Vt. — Auto accident—injured back	143.34
Louise Cilley, Chester, Vt. — Auto accident—fractured nose	28.56
Thomas Norris, Mt. Airy, Maryland — Auto accident—cuts, bruises	32.14
Wilbur Updike, Robbinsville, N. J. — Truck accident—injured spine	35.00
Emerson Shivers, Marlton, N. J. — Truck accident—multiple bruises	142.14
Norman Featherer, Penns Grove, N. J. — Auto accident—multiple cuts	100.00
Manley Voorhees, Jr., Gillett, Pa. — Auto accident—injured shoulder	28.57
Gusty Peruignot, Covington, Pa. — Auto accident—injured back, neck	125.71
Archie Garrison, Tunkhannock Pa. — Auto accident—cuts, bruises	52.14
Hazel Garrison, Tunkhannock, Pa. — Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruises	110.00

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

THIS 49½¢ STORM WINDOW protects your family all winter!

New Trans-Kleer Storm Window Goes On in 5 Minutes Without Tools, Hooks, Screws or Nails

10.8 Sq. Ft. Window Costs only 49½c

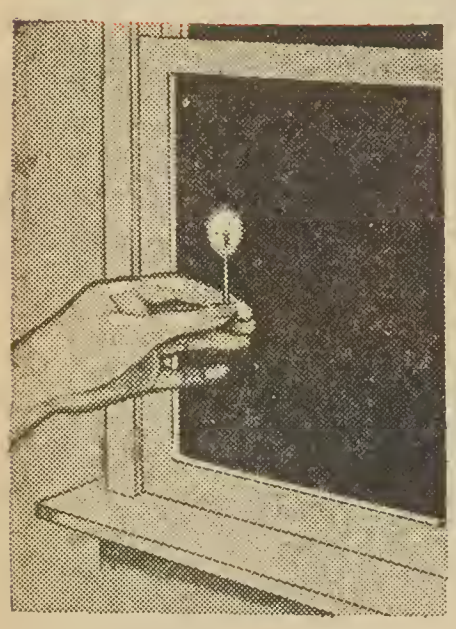
Used by U. S. Army in Iceland and Alaska—Now Available to Public

NOW . . . Storm Windows need not cost you up to $14.00. American industry has developed a light weight flexible product that enables you to seal out wintry blasts for 49½¢ a window! Imagine it! For pennies per window you can insulate every room in your home! This new wonder material was developed by a billion-dollar American firm—for use by the U. S. Government during the last war. It looks like glass, yet can't peel off, never chips, shatters or rattles. It's actually flexible like rubber. This wonder product possesses the tensile strength of over a ton for every square inch! Yet it is crystal-clear, not milky or yellowish like some plastic materials. It weighs less than one tenth of the lightest glass storm windows developed. Even a very large window comes to less than 8 ounces! This amazing new kind of window is not affected by snow, sleet, rain or dampness because it is 100% waterproof. Resists climate changes—won't crack even at 53 degrees BELOW FREEZING! Although it costs you only pennies you can use and re-use it year after year for winter protection and comfort.

Sensational Discovery Used by U. S. Army to Fight Arctic Cold

One of the big problems facing American and Allied generals in the last war was how to defend their troops and protect equipment against the ravages of Arctic winters. One of the world's greatest defense firms was ordered to build a special plant and soon millions of yards of this new material was moving out to Canada, Alaska, the Aleutians, Iceland, Greenland and the cold European theatre of war. This material could not be purchased for love or money, in those critical days. Every last inch went to protect our men, vehicles, ships, planes and weapons. Our boys and guns came first and the public had to wait. Finally it was released to the public and ever since, the demand has been greater than the supply!

MAKE THIS TEST!



On a windy day hold a lit match inside a closed window . . . the first gust of wind will blow it out. Now put up your Trans-Kleer window . . . you'll find that a lit match held inside the window, will NOT blow out EVEN IF YOU KEEP YOUR REGULAR WINDOW OPEN!

Use Year After Year

With TRANS-KLEER you have no storing problems. At winter's end you fold away like cloth for the following winter—year after year! You can air your room so easily—any time! Lift ADHESO border to let in fresh air—then press on and it's sealed tight again! Easy to clean, too! No soap or detergent. They come clean with a damp wash rag! It's no wonder that so many home owners, hospitals, public buildings and churches have adopted this new way to fight winter's chills and humidity.

Over 2 Million Windows Sold Last Year

For years now, demand for this type window has been at fever pitch. Demand always outstripped the supply. Returning members of the armed services told of its amazing qualities. The lucky buyers of the first windows told their neighbors. Last year alone over 2,000,000 were sold, yet the demand was hardly tapped! Advertising had to be curtailed. Thousands of home owners had to be disappointed. Production for this year has been increased, but naturally all armed services get top priority whenever needed. There will be another wild scramble for them this year. Plans are for providing 2,500,000 for civilian use. It is estimated that at least twice as many could be sold but conversion facilities are strictly limited. In fact, should some unforeseen crisis develop in Korea, Formosa, or Indonesia, government priorities might reduce available supplies to a trickle!

Low First Cost— No Upkeep Cost!

TRANS-KLEER comes in kits 36 inches by 432 inches and costs you only 4.95 complete with Adheso border! That is enough for 10 windows—each measuring 10.8 square feet—just 49½¢ each! Naturally, smaller windows cost you less while larger windows use more material. In all you receive 108 SQUARE FEET! Imagine it! 108 SQUARE FEET for the rock-bottom price of only 4.95. Good GLASS storm windows cost from $7.95 to $16.00 or more, depending on size and quality. For ten you'd have to pay $79.95 to $160.00. They're fine if you don't mind the cost and waiting time! But if you want to save and get real winter protection AT ONCE, then the sensible buy is TRANS-KLEER! For pennies you enjoy cozy comfort. You save plenty on fuel bills. You also get health protection for your entire family and you need not contend with broken glass, storage problems, installation difficulties. Your TRANS-KLEER Storm Window is put up in 5 minutes, tops. The entire 10 are easily installed in 30 to 50 minutes. It's simplicity itself! Even a school boy can do it! You save on first cost. You have no upkeep cost! That's why year after year more and more people—even those who can afford expensive storm windows, are demanding this economical, yet effective way to save fuel, protect health, enjoy winter-long comfort in every room of their homes!

LOW COST HEALTH PROTECTION



WINTER COMFORT! You can hardly see the new TRANS-KLEER storm window — it's wonderfully transparent—but it protects you and your loved ones from winter's cold blasts and humidity. Saves dollars, too, in fuel bills. It's your cheapest health insurance. Yet the window illustrated here only costs 49½ cents! This TRANS-KLEER material is produced by the plastics division of famous REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY.

Copyright 1955

STRETCHES WITHOUT BREAKING!



THIS STRANGE NEW STORM WINDOW STRETCHES WITHOUT BREAKING. Imagine a storm window having a tensile strength of over one ton per square inch—yet you can push it with your foot and it stretches! Then it springs right back undamaged! Developed for the protection of soldiers and armament in the Far North during the last war—by one of the world's greatest defense plants. Installs quickly and easily inside regular windows of any size or shape. Millions of these amazing new TRANS-KLEER windows are now in use to fight wintry gales in homes and factories thruout Canada and the U. S.

Now You Can Test Trans-Kleer in Your Own Home Without Risk

Lots of folks already know about TRANS-KLEER from their neighbors. But if you have never tried them, here's your chance to get them on a HOME TRIAL BASIS. You can't lose a single penny. Mail the coupon below and a 36 by 432-inch kit—108 SQUARE FEET—will be shipped to you immediately, complete with Adheso Border. Deposit only 4.95 plus postage with the mail man. Try TWO windows in any room of your home. Test them as you see fit. See for yourself how they seal out drafts. Now compare the temperature—any 25 cent thermometer will do—yes, compare the temperature with any other room in your home! See the difference. Feel the difference. Then YOU be the judge. If you're not convineed they're every bit as effective as any storm window on the market—if you are not satisfied in EVERY way, keep the TWO windows and return the balanee of the material and get your 4.95 baek at once!

Trans-Kleer Windows Can Be Installed In 5 Minutes

The installation of Trans-Kleer Storm Windows is simplicity itself. The lady of the house can do it in 5 minutes or less! You need no nails, hooks, screws or tools! No back-breaking toil! No broken glass to contend with! Cut off required amount, trim to fit the inside of your window, large or small, square, round, rectangular—it makes no difference! Then press on the special ADHESO border and your storm window is firmly in place for winter-long protection! Cost to you; only pennies per window! And this is a storm window that can really take those wintry gales. And it won't rattle or shatter or chip! Yet Trans-Kleer Windows, because of the LOW CONDUCTIVITY development of expert chemical engineers, give you real winter protection, actually help keep cozy warmth inside, frigid temperatures out of your home. You save many dollars in fuel bills alone—to say nothing of the health protection and downright comfort!

ADVICE TO READERS

To Obtain Best Results From Storm Windows

Well built storm windows, whether of glass, thermopane, plastic or Trans-Kleer can save you many dollars on your fuel bills—if they are well sealed. For best results follow these 5 rules carefully: 1. Check for leaks. 2. Make sure window fits tight. 3. Caulk aluminum type before putting up. 4. Store wood framed windows in dry place to prevent warping. 5. Replace all cracked panes at once.

No Problems With Trans-Kleer

Now, with the development of TRANS-KLEER you have no storage or caulking problems, no shattering of glass, no window panes to replace, no leaks to seal and best of all, no hard toil to install and take them off! They go on the INSIDE of regular windows.

Wintry Gales Sealed Out With Adheso Method

The ADHESO border on your Trans-Kleer seals your home in—all winter long! You have no LEAKAGE worries. You enjoy greater warmth, greater savings. Greater health protection! And all this eosts you only pennies!

Lift Adheso Border for Airing

Trans-Kleer Storm Windows permit you to air your rooms simply and easily. You simply lift the Adheso border to let foul, stale air out, admit fresh air. Then simply press baek into place—it takes one second—and you have insulation again. This you cannot do with certain other plastic type windows!

Avoid Wild Scramble!

Freezing weather is coming and soon! Play it safe! Get your supply of Trans-Kleer now! Orders received too late will be returned at once. Rush coupon NOW and avoid disappointment!

TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT ORDER AT ONCE!

Millions of people are reading this ad in hundreds of newspapers and magazines in the United States and Canada. Last year thousands of orders could not be filled. Do not wait until below zero weather comes! Play safe! Rush the coupon now and get your storm windows at once! If you wish to save postage costs send money order, cash or check for 4.95 and it will be shipped postage free. Order yours direct from:

TRANS-KLEER CO.
Dept. 342-K-47
352 Fourth Ave.
New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH FOR FREE HOME TRIAL!

TRANS-KLEER CO. Dept. 342-K-47
352 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH the following kits TRANS-KLEER measuring 108 SQUARE FEET each (enough for 10 windows averaging 10.8 square feet each.) Include improved ADHESO Sealing Border and easy picture instructions. This order is on a Home Trial—money back guarantee basis. I must be satisfied in every way. I shall use enough material for 2 WINDOWS in any room of my house—without obligation. They must seal out drafts. I must SEE the difference on my thermometer. I must FEEL the difference. Then, if I am not convinced that they are every bit as effective as any costly storm window on the market—if I am not satisfied for any reason. I shall KEEP the 2 windows FREE, returning the remainder in the next week for quick refund of the FULL PRICE—no questions asked!

CHECK AMOUNT DESIRED BELOW

—Note Special Quantity Savings—

- ☐ 1 KIT (108 Sq. Ft.) for 10 windows—4.95
- ☐ 2 KITS (216 Sq. Ft.) for 20 windows—8.95
- ☐ 3 KITS (324 Sq. Ft.) for 30 windows—11.95
- ☐ 6 KITS (648 Sq. Ft.) for 60 windows—20.95

☐ Payment enclosed. RUSH postage FREE. ☐ Send COD plus postage.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

TOWN..... STATE.....

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

OCTOBER 1, 1955

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Hens Per Man	6
Cabbage Growing	13
Ventilating Buildings	15
Sew For Christmas	20
A New Serial	24

Behind The Scenes in a Post Office

By E. R. EASTMAN



Before a carrier can start to deliver mail on his route he must sort or "case" the mail. From left to right Don Wilkinson, Lawrence Grenell and Alfred Nazer.

DID you ever stop to think what a blank there would be in your life and how you would miss it if there was no mail of any kind? Yet not so long ago most persons received little or no mail. The first Post Office in the American colonies was not established until 1710. The first scanty mail was carried on horseback. Postage ranged in price in modern currency from 8 cents to 25 cents according to the distance. It wasn't until 1753 that Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster General for the colonies, put on a regular weekly mail service between Philadelphia and New York. And there was no postal service between Boston and inland towns before the Revolutionary War.

In colonial times friends and relatives could think of one another as often as they wished. To write was something else again. It took days and sometimes weeks to get a letter to its destination. Frequently it failed to arrive at all. When a young couple married and left their home and neighborhood to settle somewhere else, the chances were that not only would they never again see their families and friends again but that they would never even hear from them.

Contrast that situation, if you please, with our modern means of communication, especially with our fine mail service. A friend in California, or anywhere else, can put a 3 cent stamp on a letter addressed to you. That letter could go to thousands of other places large and small in the United States, and to millions of people, but it will come winging its way straight to your post office and to you. A 6 cent air mail stamp will bring the letter even faster.

Because I thought you might be interested in the great modern business of handling the mails, I accepted an invitation from my friend, Mr. Stanley Shaw, Postmaster of the Ithaca Post Office, to go behind the scenes of a busy city post office and see how the wheels turn in order to serve its customers.

Why You Get Your Letter

You get that letter from your friend in California, Kalamazoo or Timbuctoo for one main reason—because mail men know their geography. In order to handle incoming mail they must know the names of every member of every family both in the city and on the R. D. routes. Incidentally, this is no small feat, for the Ithaca Post Office alone serves about 33,000 patrons.

Every family has its own separation in the carriers' cases in the Post Office. When the mail comes into the office, before either the city or rural carrier can start on his route he has to sort or "case" the mail.

In a city only a comparatively few people go to the post office for their own mail. The larger companies, like AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, who receive a lot of mail, do have lock boxes, and some of our people go after the mail several times a day. The Ithaca office has 540 lock boxes.



Postmaster Stanley Shaw at his desk.

It takes at least one-third of the carrier's time to get his mail ready before he starts on his route. At the present time Ithaca, as an example, has 4 contract or sub-station post offices and 1 rural contract station. It has 119 employees, 5 R.F.D. carriers, 18 trucks, 25 city letter carriers, 7 parcel post carriers who use trucks for their deliveries, and 1 combination letter and parcel carrier. In addition to the 5 regular R.F.D. carriers, there are 8 suburban or mounted carriers operating out of the Ithaca Office.

The Mail Is Big Business

To give you some idea of the magnitude of the mail business in just this one city, the Post Office receipts in Ithaca for the calendar year 1954 were $904,438.95, nearly a million dollars. Each year sees this business growing rapidly, because the population is growing and the per capita use of the mails is rapidly increasing. An average of 35,000 letters, besides papers and magazines, are handled daily. Also, many thousands of outgoing pieces of mail are handled and dispatched.

"The Post Office," says Stanley, "is a good place to watch human nature." There is, for instance, the story of the *(Continued on Page 8)*

Here's the Outstanding Value for Barn Feeding



G.L.F. 16% MILK MAKER

Give a good cow all the high quality roughage she'll eat, plus a feed that contains the extra digestible nutrients she needs, and she'll put into the milk pail all the milk she's capable of producing.

G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker is that kind of a feed—at low cost.

When fed with medium or better quality roughage 16% Milk Maker has plenty of protein and fat (4% guaranteed) to keep a cow in good rig through the winter.

The Quality is Built In

Every ingredient that goes into Milk Maker is carefully chosen. Each lot of an ingredient is put through complete laboratory analysis to make sure of its nutritive value. These ingredients are mixed with precision machines at the G.L.F. mills and then checked once more to be sure that each bag of feed measures up to the G.L.F. standard of practical quality—quality at a level which will give you the most milk for each feed dollar you spend.

Special Sale Price On Milk Maker

This special sale is designed to introduce Milk Maker to those dairymen not now using G.L.F. feeds. A permanent increase in volume will enable G.L.F. to reduce overhead costs of making ingredients into finished feed—by operating feed plants nearer capacity production. In turn, lower feed prices per bag and per ton will be a direct benefit to all G.L.F. dairy feed users.

Only more users will lower the price of Milk Maker—quality will never be cut to lower the price of any G.L.F. feed.

By taking advantage of this special price you will be

. . . getting the most mileage from your feed dollar right at the present time.

. . . helping yourself by helping to lower the long-term "regular" price of Milk Maker.

. . . making your contribution to the over-all welfare of Northeastern dairymen by helping your Cooperative lower the price of the Northeast's most popular dairy feed.

G.L.F.'s operating margin will be cut back to help you make the changeover from your present feed to Milk Maker—and you can save a few dollars doing it.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F. 16% MILK MAKER

For the week of October 3

At UTICA, N.Y. *Cash, Exchange bag basis*	**59.00** PER TON
AT SUSSEX, N.J.	**58.40**
AT JAMESTOWN, N.Y.	**57.60**
AT MASSENA, N.Y.	**60.40**
AT TUNKHANNOCK, PA.	**59.80**

Prices in most other communities will vary between these figures, according to location.

USE HI-PRO WITH YOUR HOME-GROWN GRAINS

Your G.L.F. Service Agency will grind and mix your home-grown wheat and oats with one of three G.L.F. Hi-Pro Concentrates—24%, 30% or 40%. If you want to mix your grains with separate ingredients your G.L.F. man will help you choose ingredients that contain the right amount of protein to fit your own feeding program.

One and One-Half Million Bags A Year . . .

G.L.F. MILK MAKER

The Feed That Produces More Milk

Than Any Other Feed In The Northeast

GLF Quality — Quality That Pays Off On The Farm

From the Editor's MAILBAG

"TRUE GREATNESS WAS NOT THERE"

IN FORMER years I have written you about a problem of our country which has ever since increased in scope and seriousness. Today I must write to commend your position in other "problems" of national scope which you have so boldly championed and which you again refer to in **The Broad Highway**—which, believe me, I have read voraciously, number by number. It even comes ahead of Eastman's Chestnut!

As an undergraduate I used to make it a point to listen each time Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt made his annual address at Farmers' Week. And while my thinking was far too immature to fully comprehend I always felt there was something wrong in his attitudes, —while, like you, I held profound respect for the man who could earn for himself so high a place.

There is no need to go through the details of the traditions he subsequently broke down. You have named them. Popularity is easily won by the easy road. But true greatness was not there. History will never record their regime as one of morals building.

I'll admit that through the years I've done very little to help counteract the "New Deal", but my respect has been very keen for you who have fought it. I have taken my payments and I've complied with conservation practices on my farm (which I think are good) even while I felt as you leaders that it was a wrong approach to the problem.

I'm very happy we have Ezra Benson as Secretary. He has stood his ground better than any other I can recall—and I think his ground is solid.

Why can't we do that well every time we vote? And when I say that, I immediately think back a few years in history to the time when Abe Lincoln came to power, at a time when such a leader was an absolute necessity to the perpetuation of the nation. As I study and re-study the life and character of that great man, I feel more and more it was an act of God himself to bring such a man into place at exactly the right time. He bore the hard years of the Civil War with a grace and dignity that was superhuman, with that great phrase of his adopted as the very theme of his life, "With malice toward none, with charity for all."—*C.P., N. Y.*

— A. A. —

HOW I CONTROL FLIES

IN ANSWER to Jim Hall's problem of fly control around beef steers—I learned how when I was very young. During fly time (May through November) beef cattle need no barn and not a warm one from December to May.

So, take a tip from the old beef raisers. First, build an outside hay and feed rack 100 feet from the barn, and a three-sided shelter in your pasture if no woods are available. If you have no springs in the pasture, build a trough of concrete near the rack and pipe water to it, using a float valve to control the supply. Arrange the piping overhead so it can be drained in winter.

If money is too tight for this subject, the use of six inches of sawdust once a month on the barn floor and a good spray of malathion will produce remarkable results. Use plenty of sawdust around feed rack and trough.

—*F.A.E., Harford, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

FIGURES OK; TITLE WRONG

IF THE figures given in the article by William DeBlois are correct, then the title of the article is surely wrong.

Instead of "How to get $5.00 for your $3.88 milk" it should read "How to get $3.00 for your $3.88 milk, but with a lot less work."

Price for surplus is his reason for the low blended price. He says that simply to reduce the surplus or eliminate it would cure the entire picture. To eliminate the cull cows is his solution.

However, his own story reads that his 26 cows produced 151,480 pounds while his 12 replacements produced 158,540 pounds. So he added 7060 pounds of milk to the surplus instead of reducing it. Multiply this by the total number of producers and the surplus would be staggering—and so would the blended price.

The "catch" in this article is that if enough "producers" would follow his ideas, he would be the fellow to "cash in." If it took the other producers 8 to 10 years to replace their herds, what a nice time he would have cashing in on his big production while the others more than cut theirs in half until they got replacements.

Also, this fellow may be old enough so he could plan on getting out of the

(Continued on Page 8)

COUNTRY STORIES

By RALPH CHAMBERS

A Man's Own Business

MY DAD and I were driving by a rough-looking place where a man and woman were having violent marital difficulties out in the dooryard, both yelling and waving their arms at a great rate. The man, a big, angry looking fellow slapped her hard, and sent her spinning across the lawn.

I stopped the car, pulled the handbrake and started to climb out of the car.

"We'll see if that big bozo likes being slapped by someone his own size," I said.

Dad laid a restraining hand on my arm. "Jest a minit, son," he said, "Better leave be. Don't go in there."

"Why not?" I answered, "Would you just drive on while that fellow maybe kills the poor little woman?"

"Likely he wunt kill her," Dad answered mildly. "Once when I was young I ran into this same situation—fellow belting his wife all over the chip-yard, she hollering she was being killed. Of course I bubbled right over with chivalry and knighthood, an' I ran in to where they were fighting. I lifted him one and when he went down I set on him, using his ears for handles while I bunged his head on the floor."

"While I was busy seeing that the brute got his just deserts, the woman got hold of a stick from the wood-box and she like to brained me with it. Next thing I knew the man was settin' on me, she was eggin' him on to massacre me."

"I got away, and out the door, and when I passed the window they stood inside it grinning at me."

"There was a yard-chair sitting right handy, and I picked it up and hove it through that window!—Drive on, son!"

YOU'LL... save money ... grow better calves with DAWNWOOD FARMS CAF-STAR



Good management calls for economy in raising your herd replacements. Calves must be well grown and carefully developed for future high production over many years. The CAF-STAR system of feeding not only gives these desired results but actually saves you money at the same time.

MAKE THIS SIMPLE TEST and prove to yourself the economy of feeding CAF-STAR: Feed one calf whole milk. At the same time put one or more calves on CAF-STAR. Then compare the feeding costs and the weight gains—you'll quickly see why it pays to raise all your calves on CAF-STAR.



BETTER THAN EVER! NOW CONTAINS AVS

rich in health-promoting vitamin, mineral and antibiotic feed supplements.

CAF-STAR is sold by leading feed dealers in 25-lb. bags or pails and in 100-lb. bags. It's quick to mix, easy to feed, supplies all the necessary vitamins and minerals for healthy growth. For better calves, switch to CAF-STAR now. If your dealer does not stock CAF-STAR, please write us direct.

FREE! *New Calf Raising Program!*

DAWNWOOD FARMS, Dept. A-101
Amenia, N. Y.
Please send me your
☐ New Calf Raising Program
☐ Calf Weight Record Chart & Weigh-Tape
NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
DEALER'S NAME_____

Make 'em Lay When it Pays!



An egg in the hand *now* may be worth two next Spring! Market records show that Fall eggs are often worth twice as much as Spring eggs. Make 'em lay when it pays. Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion will help your pullets SURGE into production. Just put self-feeder blocks in the laying house and get ready to carry out pails of big, top-price, high-quality Fall and Winter eggs!

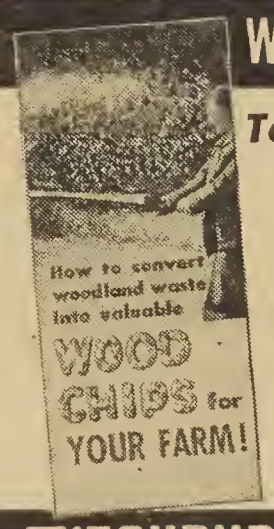
®T.M. for Hydrolyzed Whey

SEMI-SOLID "E" EMULSION WITH HIDROLEX®



CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

WRITE FOR VALUABLE FREE FOLDER



Tells how to convert wood waste with a

FITCHBURG CHIPPER

into | Livestock bedding
Poultry litter
Orchard mulch

Send postcard for free folder. Address Dept. A-105

FITCHBURG ENGINEERING CORPORATION
FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS

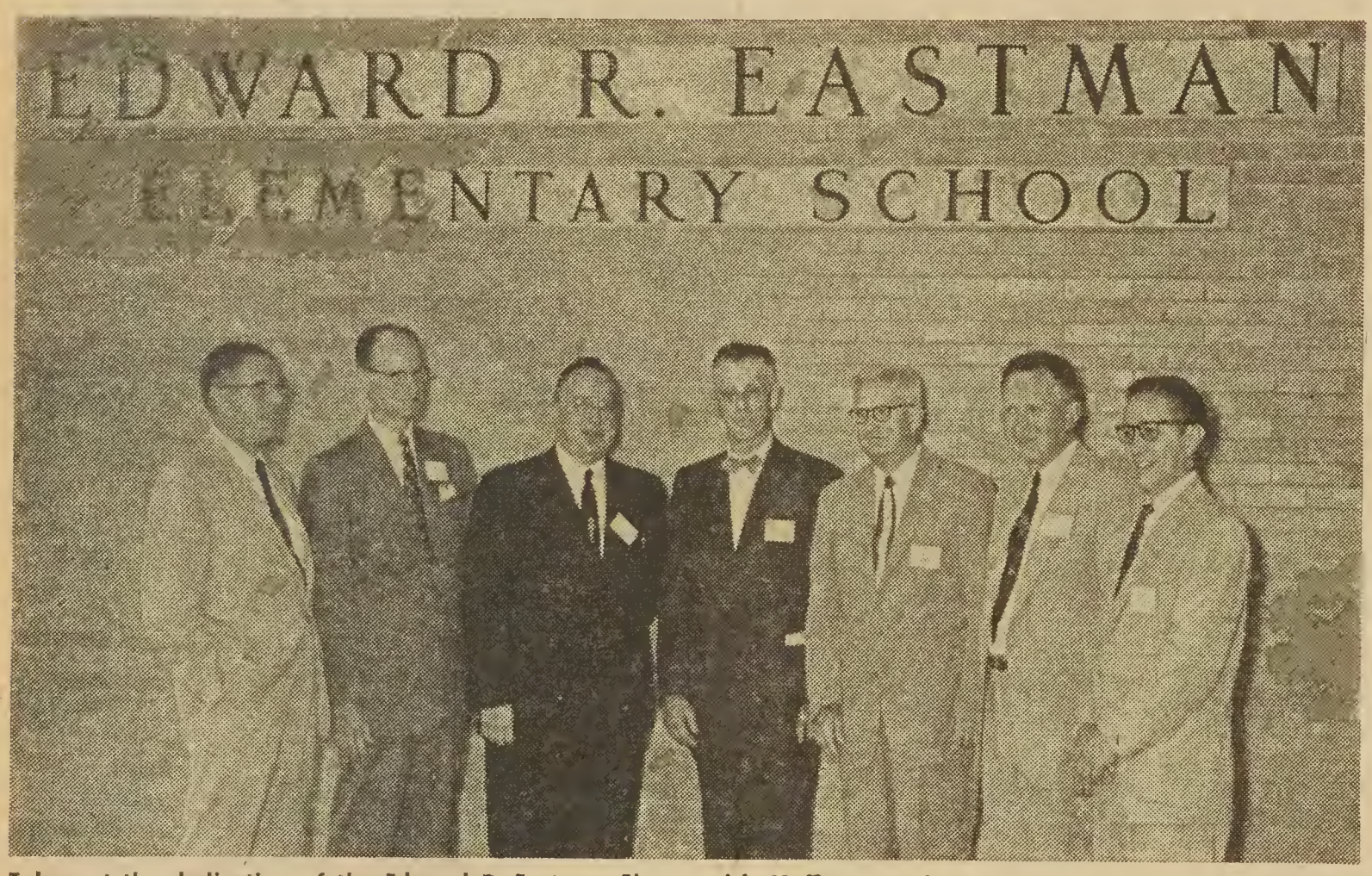
THE EDITORIAL PAGE

A TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE AND THEIR SCHOOLS

By E. R. Eastman

ON Saturday, September 17, I went over to Berkshire, New York, to attend the dedication exercises of a beautiful new elementary school which the people of northern Tioga County just built and named in my honor. Inasmuch as hundreds of other communities are also doing everything they can to give their children increased educational opportunity, I would like to share with you on this page some of my thoughts as I looked into the faces of hundreds of old friends gathered to dedicate their new building.

Vermonters have an expression that has always appealed to me. They refer to their birthplace as their "borning ground." Berkshire was mine. Grandfather Eastman moved into the town when it was young, and sleeps with most of my other relatives on my father's side in Evergreen Cemetery, only a stone's throw from the new school.



Taken at the dedication of the Edward R. Eastman Elementary School, the men from left to right are: Dr. W. I. Myers, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, Edgar Biggie, School Board member and general Chairman of the Dedication Committee; Dr. Frederick Moffitt, Associate Commissioner of Education; Mr. Eastman; Mr. Nathan Hall, Principal of the Newark Valley Central High School; W. H. Stimming, former President of the Board of Education; Robert Bushnell, President of the Board of Education.

I have before told the story of how Father, a boy of 16 or 17, ran away from home, walking the 15 or 16 miles to Owego to enlist. He was the first soldier out of Berkshire in the Civil War. When my grandfather missed his son, he hitched up a horse and drove to Owego, where he found Dad and said to him:

"If you feel you must go, it's all right, but you must first come back and say goodbye to your Mother."

Later, my grandfather himself and several others of his sons followed Dad into the army and fought in the Civil War, as did representatives of almost all of the families in Berkshire and throughout the North.

Soon after Father returned from the war he married Elizabeth Roe and they moved on to a high hill which overlooks where the new Berkshire School now stands. From that hill as a five-year-old boy I trudged back and forth to Berkshire village school. Later we moved to a farm in the town of Newark Valley.

In order to get a high school education the rural boys and girls of my generation had to overcome difficulties beyond the imagination of modern children. One year I walked three miles to school over a mountain, and back every day, besides helping with the morning and evening chores. In addition to paying the school taxes in the one-room district where we lived, we somehow or other had to find $40 for the tuition in the high school in the village. One summer I raised potatoes on shares, from which I accumulated the sum of about $40. To me it was a fortune. I put the money in the local bank toward the time tuition had to be paid. The bank failed.

"There goes my chance of a high school education," I thought, until I talked the matter over with Will Simmons, the owner of the local hardware store. He listened sympathetically to my story then went back to the old safe in the back of the store, pulled out $40 and handed it to me. One of the greatest satisfactions of my life was when—quite a little later—I was able to repay that loan.

Whether or not we appreciate it, all of us owe much to the many friends who have helped us along the way. I shall never forget what Mr. Simmons did for an obscure little farm boy.

One of my high school years I did heavy, hard work nights, mornings and on Saturday in a local foundry in order to get enough to pay my board and tuition fees.

I have mentioned these personal matters several times, always with the purpose in mind of showing that my case was typical of that of all farm boys and girls of my time, most of whom didn't get high school education because it was so nearly impossible to do so.

School conditions finally became so bad that representatives of the farm organizations and educational organizations of New York State got together in the early 1920's a Committee of 21, to study the rural school situation and find out what could be done to give country boys and girls more and better educational opportunities. I was elected secretary of that Committee. The Committee found that there were 8,000 one-room school districts. Many of these were doing a good job. There were some good teachers—born that way. Most of the teachers were poorly trained. We remember only the good ones.

Taxes in adjoining districts varied tremendously. School equipment was poor, the curriculum very limited and not too well taught. I know—because I taught school for years, and I know that I was not properly trained for it.

When it came to high schools, only a few country children were able to go. In the fifty years between 1890 and 1940 high school enrollment increased 19 times, for one main reason because it was made easier for children to get to school and because better schools were provided for them.

As a result of the study made by the farmers and educators in the Committee of 21, the Central School Act was passed in the middle 20's. And in the years since, the 8,000 one-room schools have been reduced to about 500, and in their place stand 470 central schools. They represent the biggest and best business in literally hundreds of New York State and other communities of the Nation, and New York has the proud honor of leading most other states in educational opportunity to rural children.

To be sure, we lost some values with the passing of the one-room schools. They were close to the people. But I have attended meetings in dozens of those one-room schools in the old days, held around a lantern of light, with only five or six people present.

There is criticism of modern education, as there should be as long as the criticism is constructive. But I submit that before one has a right to criticize he should know what he is talking about. If he doesn't attend his school meetings, if he isn't a member of the Parent- Teacher Association, or of some other constructive school organization, if he never enters a schoolroom, then he just doesn't know that schools are making progress just like everything else. Most of that progress is good; some of it no doubt needs correction. The uninformed critic, however, is in no position to find fault.

What I am saying here is that, remembering the tremendous difficulties I faced in endeavoring to get an education, and remembering how meager that education was, and then comparing those conditions with what rural children have today, I am proud of the progress that has been made, and of the people and their leaders who have made that progress possible.

In my old home country of northern Tioga, where I attended district school and high school, taught district school, and later was vice-principal of the high school at Newark Valley, there now stands a great central district system, with the elementary and high school at Newark Valley and this beautiful new elementary school at Berkshire. That splendid school system has been made possible by the people and by the determination of local leaders in the community and on the board of education, who saw the

(Continued on Page 15)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 19. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROP CHANGES: Compared to the August crop estimate, the CORN (U.S.) crop at 3,113 million bu. is down 10% but still 1% above last year.

All WHEAT (U.S.) at 917 million bu. was up 6 million bu. from August 1, but about 6% below last year. New York estimate is 10 million bushels, about same as last year.

OATS (U.S.) at 1,363 million bu., a record, was up slightly from August 1 and 9% above last year. New York crop estimated at 30 million bushels, 13% above last year.

HAY (U.S.) at 108 million tons is slightly below the August estimate and 4% above last year.

SOY BEANS (U.S.) estimate at 388 million bu. dropped 33 million bu. in August, but is still 13% above last year which was a record.

DRY BEANS (U.S.) production is estimated at 18.9 million bags (100 pounds) about the same as 1954, but 9% above average. In New York, dry weather slowed up the crop and production will depend largely on frost date. The September New York estimate is 1,314,000 bags, slightly less than last year and below the 10-year average.

ONIONS: Latest onion crop estimate for New York State says the average yield before the recent flood in Orange County was 650 sacks per acre on seed onions and 500 sacks on sets. Flood loss was estimated at 1,450,000 sacks and as of September 1st, New York State production was estimated at 7,029,000 50-pound sacks, which is 22% below last year.

The September 1st forecast for total U. S. late summer production is 29,829,000 sacks, 11% below last year, the reduction from the August 1 forecast of 31,390,000 sacks largely reflecting the flood loss.

POTATOES: U. S. estimate at 392,539,000 bu. dropped 6,176,000 bu. in August, but is still 10% above the 1954 crop. The drop in prospects in the midwestern late states, Long Island and New Jersey was partly offset by improvement in Maine and Colorado. Maine prospects jumped 4% in August. The upstate New York State prospect is for a crop of 10% smaller than 1954 with the Long Island crop 3% below last year.

APPLES: (U.S.) Estimated at 108,201,000 bu. slightly more than August 1, 1% below last year, but 2% above average. In commercial counties in New York State, apple crop is forecast at 17,600,000 bu., 4% above last year and 25% above the 10-year average. New England crop is expected to be above average. August hurricane brought rain but little damaging wind.

The New York and New England Apple Institute will double its advertising to consumers during the coming season. This will include advertisements in newspapers and magazines intended to tickle the appetite for fresh apples, as well as spots on radio and filmed commercials to appear on television.

WOOL: The National Wool Act of 1954 provides that incentive payments may be made for wool on lambs and yearlings sold for slaughter. Payments will be made after March 31st, 1956 through County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices. The money for payments will come from tariffs imposed on imported wool.

A sheep grower to be eligible for payments must have the bill of sale for lambs and yearlings together with a certification from the buyer that they were bought for slaughter and stating whether or not they have ever been shorn. Payments cannot be collected for lambs and yearlings sold but which have never been shorn, unless it is certified that they were bought for slaughter. Certification must be on a form provided for the purpose by the slaughterer or by the marketing agency that the slaughterer designates to act for him.

The Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative is obtaining the necessary certification forms for animals marketed through Empire and will send them to consignors when complete, so they can collect the incentive payment next spring.

—H. L. Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S feeling awful low, he tells a tearful tale of woe 'bout all the troubles he has had, he thinks his luck has all been bad. Last spring, he says, was so darn wet he never had a chance to get his ground worked like it should have been; and soon's he had his seed all in 'bout half just rotted in the soil and left him nothing for his toil. What little grew was shortly hit by bugs which ate up most of it; then drouth and heat both took their toll and sorely tried poor neighbor's soul and made him wonder ev'ry day why he was farming anyway.

His livestock operation, too, has left him feeling mighty blue; a lot of baby pigs were friz, or squashed by clumsy sows, gee whiz. When weather turned his pastures brown, his milk production went 'way down, and when his lambs began to die I thought that guy would start to cry. To me, them things are nothing new and they don't put me in a stew; I figure there is naught that I can do about them if I try. So when my stuff don't do so well I always just relax and tell myself the silver lining's this: Just think of all the work I miss.



NEW IDEA 95 bu. No. 17—biggest and brawniest of all ground-driven spreaders

How to turn pride into profits

It sets a man up to own possessions that are admittedly the finest of their kind. Like the sleek new hardtop in his driveway. Or the NEW IDEA spreader so easily identifiable across his fields.

More for your money

But pride of possession has a purpose, too. The farmer who operates a NEW IDEA spreader does so with the certainty that it will return him more on his investment than any other spreader he could buy.

No Johnny-come-lately owns such a reputation. NEW IDEA built the first "widespread" manure spreader two generations ago. It has sold more spreaders to more farmers for more years than any other maker . . . changing, improving year after year.

Stronger than need be

Today's No. 17 NEW IDEA spreader is the finest in 56 years. It is engineered stronger than need be to take more punishment than you'll ever give it, even under the shocks of modern mechanical loading.

Its big capacity pine box is Pentatreated against rotting. Its full-length steel flares provide extra protection. Its oversize tires give you better flotation. And its slanted rear arch prevents plugging and leaves extra swing room for the loader bucket.

Pays for itself

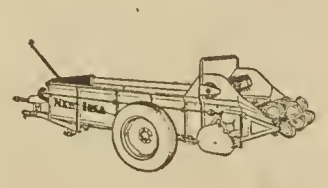
It pays to operate a machine that loads quickly, shreds finely, spreads wide and evenly, maneuvers handily. It's wise to own a machine so rugged it will perform like new, years after it has paid for itself in service.

And trade-in time brings final proof of your foresight in selecting NEW IDEA: top prices at farm sales, top allowances on new models.

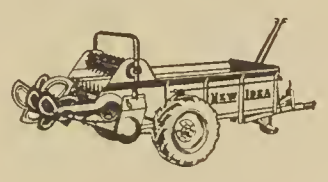
For every size farm

In addition to the No. 17, your community NEW IDEA dealer has three other spreaders in a line powered and sized for every farm operation. See him for first-hand information, or write us for detailed, illustrated literature. The facts, we are sure, will convince you that a NEW IDEA is good for your pride . . . and your profits, too.

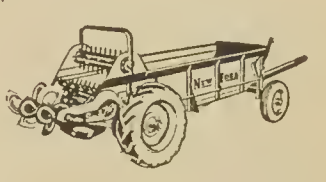
A NEW IDEA SPREADER FOR EVERY SIZE FARM



120 bu. No. 15 P.T.O.



65 bu. No. 14-A ground driven



75 bu. No. 10-A tractor or horse drawn

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO., DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.

Dept. 1606, Coldwater, Ohio

Send for free literature checked:

☐ No. 17 95 bu. Spreader
☐ No. 15 120 bu. P.T.O. Spreader
☐ No. 14-A 65 bu. Spreader
☐ No. 10-A 75 bu. 4 wheel Spreader

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____

National Farm-City Week
October 23-29

By R. B. GERVAN

Chairman, Farm-City Conference



LAST summer a delegation of Russian farmers toured the Ameriean Mid-west. The delegation was accompanied by sixty carloads of reporters and cameramen, so their activities were widely reported. I quote from *Newsweek,* issue of August 1:

> "To Russian eyes, Iowa, U.S.A., is a fabulous land of plenty in which nobody has to work. The black earth produces enormous crops. Machines plant, cultivate, and harvest them. Fortunate farmers merely guide the machines and enjoy the plenty. After pleasant days in the sunshine, the farm families spend their evening watching television programs or driving their automobiles to nearby cities to eat ice cream."

To you and me, this picture of American Agriculture is as phony as a three-dollar bill. But like any counterfeit currency, it bears a strong resemblance to the real thing. The television, the automobiles, the machines, the rich black earth—these are all elements that we can recognize. The falsity of the picture is in the statement that the machines do all the work. This is like saying the woodsman's axe does the work, or that the baseball player's bat hits the home run. The minds and muscles of men are still in use on the farms of America.

Fact and Fiction

The other false note in this picture is the implieation that American farmers live a life of luxury. America is indeed a land of plenty, a land where day laborers and farmers alike have television sets and automobiles. Actually, most American farmers have a standard of living about equal to that of a factory worker.

These are the facts as we know them, but they are not the facts as they are being presented to the American public. Artiele after article in our publications presents about the same concept of farming as that just quoted. And the American eonsumer is having difficulty reconciling these faets with another fact of which we are equally—and painfully — aware, the fact that farm ineome has declined 20% in the last three years, while the cost of living has remained constant.

Last week my wife and I took a bunch of kids on a picnic. When I got ready to cook the hamburgers, my wife handed me several little boxes, each about four inches square. On the top of each box was a beautiful colored pieture of a luseious hamburger sandwich. Inside were four perfectly formed hamburger patties, quick-frozen, with wax paper between them. Very convenient, very handy for picnics — but pretty costly hamburger. Hamburger in this form was 72c a pound. The same store had hamburger in bulk of eomparable quality at 35c. But my wife wasn't just buying hamburger; she was buying packaging, she was buying convenience, she was buying service.

Today's consumer is buying a lot of these ingredients. Today's consumer is spending approximately the same percentage of the family income for groeeries as was the case thirty years ago. Twenty-five per eent of the income, after taxes, was assigned to the food bill then, twenty-five per cent now. But for this 25%, the consumer is getting more food. She is getting better food—more high protein foods, more vitamins, more minerals, more of everything that makes for good nutrition and good eating. And she is getting more service, more of her foods pre-packaged, pre-eooked, pre-frozen, pre-pared in every conceivable way.

But I doubt if the average housewife thinks about all this very much or very deeply. She reads the article about farm income deelining, and then she reads the article about these lush Mid-western farms where nobody does any work, and then she looks at her grocery bill, and she begins to wonder.

What's the answer? The answer lies in the wonderful story of American progress, of what we call the American way of life. It is a story that needs telling. The clue to it can be found in another part of the *Newsweek* story:

> "The Russians kept asking each other where the farm workers were."

Where are the farm workers?

They are in the factories making tractors and milking machines and automatic poultry feeders. They are building television sets and automobiles. They are piloting airplanes and driving trains. Here in America, using incentives and ingenuity, we have learned how — through research and education, through industry, through cooperation—to increase agricultural production per man far beyond anything hitherto dreamed of. Each year more people are freed to produce the other things that help make up the American standard of living. Agricultural productivity means, not only more and better food—and more services with it at a very modest cost—but it also means television sets and outboard motors and air conditioning.

How many businessmen on main street in your town know this story? How many factory workers, how many city housewives?

This is the story that National Farm-City Week is designed to tell. Farm-City Week, October 23-29, has been worked out as a joint effort on the part of farm organizations, big and little industries, trade and professional groups.



The co-ordinating agency for Farm-City Week is Kiwanis International. The Stecring Committec includes representatives from such farm organizations as the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; such industries as Quaker Oats, International Harvester, Republic Steel, General Electric, Sears-Roebuck; sueh trade associations as Grocery Manufacturers, Association of American Railroads, American Plant Food Counеil, U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Publishers and broadcasters are represented, and so is the Extension Service.

Farm-City Week is simply a device for focusing interest, attention, and action on rural-urban relations during a specifie period of the year. While it will be backed by a great deal of national publicity, it is primarily a local program. Many communities are planning farm tours to which eity people will be invited. Industries will invite farmers to a plant tour or to an open house. Service clubs will hold special farm meetings. Panel and diseussion groups, demonstrations, field days, all will have their part. The whole idea is to bring farm and city people physieally together, to let them see each other, meet each other, and have a better understanding of each others' problems.

We have in Farm-City Week a vehicle for carrying the message of agriculture to the people of America. This is the first year. If it is going to mean anything at all, it needs to be a continuing program, year in and year out.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The noblest pleasure which men may enjoy in this world is the discovery of new truths. The next is to shake off old prejudices.

—Frederick the Great

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

But it is a start, and what we have needed is a start. Kiwanis clubs in four thousand communities have been urged to initiate action. Grange Masters, County Agents, Chamber of Commerce secretaries, have been alerted. If a Kiwanis man doesn't start something in your community, perhaps a Grange Master will. Let's see that in each of our towns some aetivity is initiated. It should be a joint aetivity—one in which several groups take part.

As President Eisenhower has said, "The well-being of our 160 million people demands a stable and prosperous agriculture. Conversely, every farmer knows he cannot prosper unless all Ameriea prospers."

Farm-City Week will help to drive home this all-important truth.

How Many Hens Can One Man Care For?

By L. M. HURD

HOW many hens can one man care for and do all the work well? Wc used to say the limit was a thousand birds but, with improved equipment and better organization of the work, at least two or three times as many can be cared for by one person today. A few years ago, on a tour of poultry farms on the eastern shore of Maryland, I found that one man cared for 5,000 hens on the Townsend Farms, where they keep 60,000 breeding hens.

The caretaker lived in a specially arranged apartment in the center of the poultry house so he was right on the job. One man not only did the regular chores of feeding, gathering of eggs and watering, but he packed each day's gathering of eggs and helped with the cleaning of the house. Four things made this possible. They were as follows: (1) All the birds were in one house; (2) there was an automatic water supply; (3) there was a carrier system for transporting feed, eggs, etc. through the pens; and (4) the pens were fairly good size. They accommodated 250 birds.

It is surprising when one begins to check up on the way poultry keepers do the daily chores to see how widely they differ in the time and travel in caring for a like number of hens. Not long ago I visited a farm near Rochester, New York, where the owner keeps 1,200 layers and has 20 acres of fruit. It is a one-man enterprise. The operator said that it required six hours daily to do all the work of earing for his laying flock. This included the cleaning as well as the ehores, but not the packing of the eggs. Not many miles away, a poultryman with 1,600 hens complained that he could scarcely care for his flock even by working more than 12 hours a day. What makes these differences? Is it the man, the equipment, the arrangement of the pens or the organization of the work?

It may be onc or all of thesc. Anyway, now is the time to give these matters careful consideration; it may mean the difference between profit and loss. It applies also to hired labor because wages are high. After all, labor is the most important thing that a poultryman has to sell. When a poultryman owns a farm, he has a place where he can use his labor, and that of others, to produce poultry products. The question is how effectively can he work and organize the work of others.

The answer to this question is the No. 1 influence on his profits and the return which he gets for his time.

To find out why some poultrymen spend less time and walk shorter distances than do others in doing the daily chores to care for hens, a study was made of thc way this work was done on eight farms in Central New York in May, 1944. Five important facts showed up as a result of this study. They were:

1. Keep all the hens in one building. If the same methods are followed, less time and effort are required to care for four pens of hens in one building than to care for the same number of hens in four separate buildings.

2. Reduce the number of jobs that are done. The data show that seven jobs were done on one farm as compared with three jobs on another farm. Some of the differences in the number of jobs that were done were due to differences in practices, i.e., some poultrymen fed wet mash or pellets in addition to dry mash and grain. Automatic waterers eliminated a job on some farms.

3. Reduce thc number of times that jobs are donc. Grain was fed once on some farms, twice on others and three times on one farm. Eggs were gathered from two to four times a day. Water was changed from one to three times on the farms without an automatic supply.

4. Do more than one job on each trip to a pen. From one to three jobs were done per trip to a pen on these farms. To do more than one job per trip may require careful planning.

5. Increase thc size of the pens. More time is required to enter two pens to gather eggs from two sets of nests, to measure and supply feeds for two places, and to do the other jobs in two pens than in one large pen with the same number of hens.

Fall Topdressing Pays Best

"$29.26 CLEAR NET PROFIT Per Acre FROM 2 CUTTINGS OF HAY FERTILIZED WITH AGRICO!"

Says CHARLES SITER, Mgr., ATTEBROC FARM, Millbrook, N. Y.

FALL is the best time to topdress—the legumes and grasses winter better, and the plant food is there to stimulate growth as soon as the ground warms up in Spring. You will be money in pocket by topdressing this Fall with AGRICO, the Nation's Leading Fertilizer. Take the word of Charles Siter, Mgr., Attebroc Farm, Millbrook, N. Y., who wrote, on August 22, 1955:

"Last Fall we topdressed our 1954 Spring-seeded Alfalfa-Brome lot with AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, 600 lbs. per acre, leaving an area unfertilized. We carefully checked yields, and the topdressed area produced 2¼ tons per acre on this year's first two cuttings, as against 1¾ tons without topdressing. And the quality of the topdressed hay was far superior, too, being easily worth $55. a ton.

"After deducting the cost of Agrico—which was bulk-spread, saving us time and money—we are $29.26 ahead on each acre fertilized with Agrico. This is a modest estimate of our gain. Besides increasing the yield, Agrico helps maintain the desired percentage of legumes over a longer period of time."



This photo, taken Aug. 16, 1955, shows CHARLES SITER, Mgr., ATTEBROC FARM, Millbrook, N. Y., in 3rd growth Alfalfa-Brome. Topdressed last Fall with AGRICO, Mr. Siter reports $29.26 NET GAIN per acre over topdressing cost on the first two cuttings.

"$40.19 Per Acre NET PROFIT ON OUR HAY!"

This Fall, topdress your pastures and hay fields with Agrico. As Bernie Morrison, of Silver Mountain Dairy Farm, Amenia, N. Y. puts it:

"These days, farmers have to produce more from each acre, and more profit can be made by Fall topdressing with Agrico than by adding acres, taxes, mortgages and work to a farm.

"We have checked this and find that Fall topdressing our legume seedings with AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, 600 lbs. per acre, pays us best. This year, on the first two cuttings of mixed hay, we got three-fourths of a ton more where we topdressed last Fall, and the roughage was a better quality and matured earlier.

"*We conservatively value this extra yield at $40.19 per acre, over and above the cost of Agrico.* So we say—be acres ahead by topdressing this Fall with Agrico!"



BERNIE MORRISON, of SILVER MOUNTAIN DAIRY, Amenia, N. Y., with prize-winning Silver Mountain's Imperials Clover, which, as Jr. 2-year-old produced 505 lbs. fat, 2X milking, 305-day lactation, and as Sr. 3-year-old, 685 lbs. fat, 2X milking, 365-day lactation.



BRUCE R. WOLFE, of Red Creek, N. Y., in AGRICO-fertilized wheat.

MORE WHEAT—LESS COST—with AGRICO

"I'd heard of the extra crop-producing power of Agrico," says Bruce R. Wolfe, of Red Creek, N. Y., "so, just to check up, I planted part of a wheat field with AGRICO FOR GRAIN and part with another well-known fertilizer of the same analysis (5-10-5).

"At harvest, we checked the yields, and to my amazement Agrico yielded 2½ bu. MORE wheat than the other fertilizer. That's $4.52 MORE from each acre, and Agrico actually cost me LESS per ton.

"The Agrico wheat was better quality, too, the test weight being one-half pound per bu. higher with Agrico.

"*Now I KNOW it is true—Agrico really does make more money for the farmer.*"

TIME IS SHORT—ORDER NOW! **Profit by those important EXTRA increases in the yield and quality of hay and grain by fertilizing with AGRICO, the Nation's Leading Fertilizer. See your nearby A.A.C. Dealer soon.**



Made by **The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**

Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J. • Three Rivers (Phoenix), N. Y.

Behind the Scenes in A Post Office

(Continued from Page 1)

absent-minded Cornell professor who hauled two checks out of his pocket and dropped them into the mailbox instead of the letter that he had intended to mail. Immediately he was in hot water and appealed to the Postmaster to get his checks back. Now, once you have let go of a letter, it is quite a job to get it back. The Postmaster retrieved the checks and after the proper form had been filled in the professor mailed the letter he had intended to mail in the first place and went home rejoicing.

A much agitated young man showed up recently, worried because he had mailed a letter to his sweetheart and told her off. On second thought he was afraid that he would lose her if she got that letter. While Stanley was hunting for the letter the young man almost hung to his coattails. Sometimes I write a "mad" letter, but I never send it the same day. By the next day I have cooled off and usually put the letter in the wastebasket.

Not long ago a lady came into the post office and laid her billfold on the desk while she addressed a letter. When she left she forgot to pick up the billfold. On appeal to the Postmaster a careful search was made, but the billfold was gone. Mr. Shaw suggested advertising for the billfold in the Ithaca Journal, which she did. Not over three days later the lady was pleased and astonished to get her billfold back, mailed, mind you, from California, thousands of miles away. Apparently the Journal is well read. All of the cash had been extracted from the billfold, but the lady was happy indeed to get it back because it contained her auto and driver's licenses and other personal papers.

How Money Is Lost

I asked Stanley about money lost in the mail. He said that the only safe way to send money is by check or money order. In spite of the danger, however, thousands of dollars in bills and even in change are sent in letters. Anyone with a little experience can feel an envelope and tell whether it has a bill in it. And all one needs to do to get change out of an envelope is to give it a sudden jerk and the coins will break through the paper.

In addition to the money that is handled directly in the mails, it is necessary for a post office like the Ithaca one to keep thousands of dollars worth of stamps on hand. Therefore, much care and responsibility is necessary to guard all of the finances.

A post office has two main jobs: the first and most important one is to receive the incoming mail, sort and deliver it to the offices and homes in the community to which it is addressed.

The second job is to collect the outgoing mail and dispatch it rapidly on its way. When you mail a letter at the post office yourself, you hurry it on its way by putting it into the proper slots marked "outgoing mail," "local or city delivery" or "airmail." The carriers who pick up mail have to sort and route it. This is where their knowledge of geography comes in. Where is Timbuctoo, anyway? The sorter almost always knows. If he doesn't, he yells out the question and one of the others yells back the answer. Sometimes all of them get stuck. Then they gather in a group and someone comes up with the right answer.

Mailbags on a Horseshoe

In the Ithaca Office there is an amphitheatre-like arrangement which is called the horseshoe. On the framework of this horseshoe every morning there are hung 66 empty mail sacks. Each mailbag holder is labeled with the name of some prominent post office in the United States. Local outgoing second-class matter is dumped on a table at the bottom of the horseshoe. A man stands there and rapidly throws the papers or magazines into the proper one of these 66 bags. He learns to be a good shot. At train time the filled bags are taken off the hooks, sealed, and sent on their way.

Remember how in the old days the postmaster cancelled stamps with a little hand stamp? In a modern post office a machine runs the letters through, cancelling the stamps almost faster than one can count.

As I walked with Stanley through the Post Office building and met several of his key men, it was plain to me that the teamwork among the employees is excellent. It is plain also that he is doing all he can to install new equipment, such as huge fans to keep the office cool, and labor-saving machinery, in order to make the work more efficient and more interesting.

I shook hands and visited briefly with several of the men who handle the big mail that passes through the Ithaca Office, including Donald W. Card, clerk of the registry room; John C. Powers, foreman of carriers; Peter A. McAllister, superintendent of mail; Francis J. Kramer, Assistant Superintendent of mail; John J. Sullivan, mail clerk and telephone operator; and Glen Paulmer, rural carrier. Most of these men are old-timers in the service, some of them having been on the job for more than 40 years. It was obvious that none of them wanted to take much time out to visit, but all were cordial and friendly. When I telephoned the office, Mr. Sullivan answered, and went out of his way to be courteous and helpful.

Nearly a Quarter Million Of A.A.'s

Good service has been had by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST from the Ithaca and other post offices. We are very dependent on post offices not only at Ithaca, where we send and receive thousands of letters, but also on post offices throughout the Northeast that handle nearly a quarter of a million copies of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST twice a month. In spite of the fact that this is a city post office, 686 of these copies go out from the Ithaca Post Office with every issue. All of our more than 225,000 copies reach our subscribers in good physical shape and on time because of the efficient service of the postmasters and their associates, and the carriers in the Northeast.

Ithaca's fine newspaper, the Ithaca Journal, has a daily circulation of 13,000. Of this number 700 are mailed through the Post Office; the remainder are delivered by newsboys and automobiles. Some magazines deliver a part of their issues by express and on newsstands. If postage rates continue to increase, more magazines and papers will set up their own delivery systems.

I said to Stan: "How could the public help you do a better job?"

He laughed and said, "If people only would write so we could read it. Thank the Lord more and more people are using typewriters. But we still do spend a lot of time puzzling over illegible names and addresses."

My agreement on this point was emphatic, for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gets many letters that are difficult to read. Sometimes the return address is left off completely or the writer forgets to sign his name. Then no doubt he gets mad at us because he doesn't get an answer.

"At Christmas time," continued Stan, "the public does well, but they could help both themselves and us if they would mail earlier than they do. But," he hastened to add, "while we get complaints, some of which are justified, I really can't find much fault with the patrons of this office. Nearly all of them are cooperative, and we are doing our darndest to be the same in return."

What the Mail Means To You

While the public relations of the Ithaca Office have always been good, they have been particularly so under the leadership of Postmaster Shaw. He and his associates are very conscious of their great responsibilities in handling the mail of hundreds of businesses and thousands of families. That feeling of responsibility is shown in an illuminating remark he made to me:

"There are few things in our lives more important to us than our mail."

We all know how eagerly we look forward to a letter or a card from a friend, a magazine, or our newspapers, when we are sick. "Maybe," said Stan, "the public sometimes takes for granted the orderly delivery of the mail. But we never do, because we know how much it means in the lives of everyone."

J. L. Salisbury of Phelps, N. Y. standing by a Twenty Ounce apple tree. Lou says he has never had a better or a bigger apple crop.

TOMATO KING

B. L. FARNHAM of East Hartford commonly referred to as "Connecticut's Tomato King" packs a few lugs of tomatoes for the early market. His season opened late in June with a price equal to $12 per peach basket. Before July 4 he was picking 75 baskets daily. His yield of trellised tomatoes is about 30 tons per acre. He stops picking when the wholesale price drops to $2 per basket, then invites housewives to "pick their own at a reduced price."

Photo: Russell S. Andersen



FIGURES OK; TITLE WRONG

(Continued from Page 3)

milk business in ten years. How about the other millions of farmers who, by then, would each have increased their production 7060 pounds. I do not believe that even the big baby crop each year could handle a surplus like that.

If this article were for building better herds, making milk at less cost, less land, less labor, etc., which, of course, is good business, it would have been OK, but for raising the price of milk it was just the opposite.—*A. H. Luedeman, Lima, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

HAY THERMOMETERS

IN THE last issue of your paper in the Question Box I find that you told a questioner there are no thermometers on the market for taking hay temperatures. You go on to suggest making one at home. Such an arrangement does not hold the reading long enough to be of value. There are two on the market that work just as does a doctor's thermometer and will hold the reading till shaken down.

They both have handles of small pipe that can be lengthened to reach the deepest hay mow or grain bin. They work fine as we have used them in fire service across this country several times. I thought you might want to have this information for your readers. The cost is about $10.00.—*J.L.B., Cobleskill, N. Y.*

Editor's Note: We will be glad to give any reader the manufacturers' name on request.

"MACHINES OF PLENTY"

The Macmillan Company, New York, 1955. $4.00. Stewart H. Holbrook.

Leaving his Oswego County farm home at Williamstown, New York, Jerome Increase Case was 23 years old in 1842 when he stood on a dock at Oswego, New York. He was awaiting the boat that was to take him through the Welland Canal to Chicago. There was nothing vague about his plans. From Chicago he went directly to the center of a new and wonderful wheat country in the Mid-West. He wanted to be in wheat country because he meant to be a thresher man.

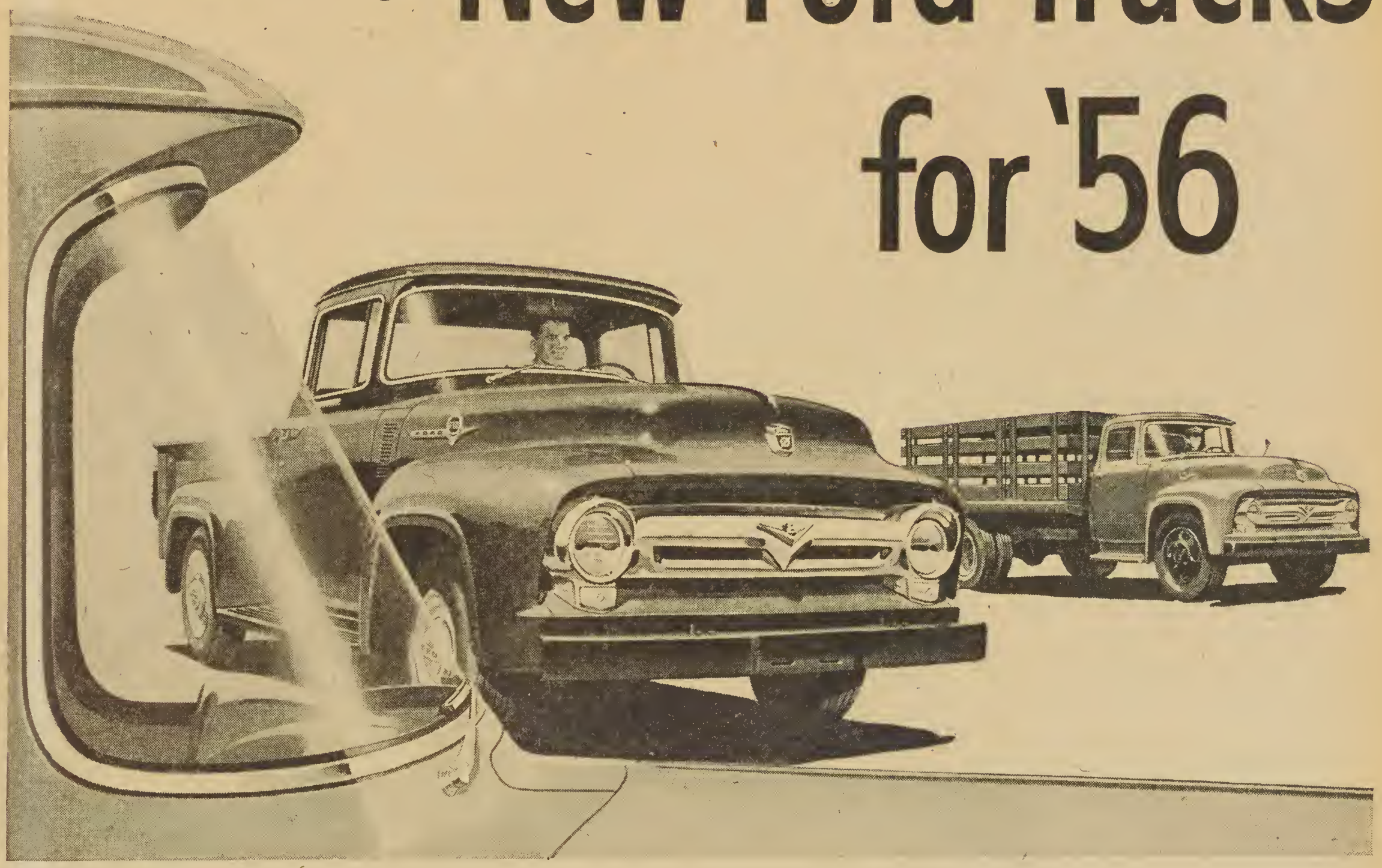
The active story of his adventures in pioneering farm machinery are as exciting as a best-selling novel. Farm mechanization was rolling fast and making more progress in a fifty-year span than had been made in the entire history of agriculture.

The Grand Detour Plow which was the first to scour properly in the Prairie soil was being made in the Mid-West by a competent blacksmith, John Deere, who had served his apprenticeship back East at Middlebury, Vermont. Steam engines were being used not only on threshing machines but as traction engines to work the enormous Mid-West grain farms.

The lusty growth of agricultural America is a fast-moving story captured by the author in an authentic and absorbing way. This book is a great piece of reading for anyone and a must of the first order for students of agriculture whatever their specialty.

Irving W. Ingalls

Announcing New Ford Trucks for '56



*Most horsepower per dollar! Comparisons of horsepower and suggested list prices of all makes of trucks show that Ford gives you more power per dollar than any other truck line!

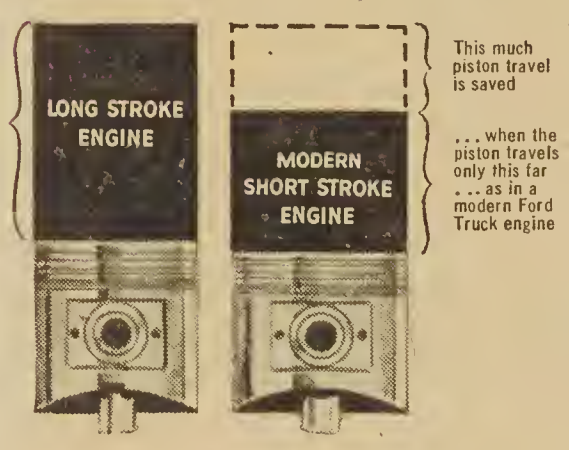
Now! Most horsepower per dollar!*

NEW! Superior Short Stroke power in *every* model . . . and at no extra cost!

NEW! Styling with a "Leadership Look" makes you *proud* to drive a Ford Truck!

NEW! Car-like comfort in new DRIVERIZED Cabs for all models from Pickups to BIG JOBS!

NEW! Lifeguard Design Safety Features for greater driver protection!



Less piston travel means less friction, less wear . . . longer engine life, greater gas savings, more usable power. Only Ford has over four years and *five billion miles* of on-the-job experience with short-stroke engines.

Ford's big advancements for '56 can make more money for you than ever. Choice of eight new engines with *short-stroke design* . . . from 133-h.p. to 200-h.p. . . . the right power to the job.

New Driverized Cabs with full-wrap windshields cut driving strain. New exclusive deep-center Lifeguard steering wheel and Lifeguard door latches give you added protection in event of collision. New styling builds prestige. New Ford Trucks for '56 are better money-makers than ever. *Now on display at your Ford Dealer.*

No other truck gives you all of these '56 features

NEW! 8-ft. "½-ton" Model F-100 Express for bulky loads. 6½-ft. Pickup also available. GVW rating, 5,000 lbs.

NEW! Deep-center Lifeguard steering wheel absorbs impact shock, helps protect driver from steering column. Only Ford has it! No extra cost.

NEW! Lifeguard door latches give added protection against doors jarring open in an accident . . . another Ford Truck safety exclusive.

NEW! 12-volt electrical system for better starting, performance, greater electrical reserve.

NEW! Hood air scoop, 4-barrel carburetor and dual exhaust system available on Series 750 and up, for extra reserve power!

NEW! Full-wrap *rear* window for greater visibility, easier backing, parking, maneuvering. Available at slight extra cost. New full-wrap windshield standard on all Ford cabs.

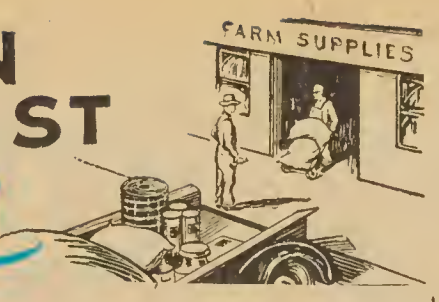
NEW! Tubeless tires run 25° cooler, give extra mileage, resist blowouts! Standard on all models.

NEW! *Master-Guide* Power Steering now available on most Cab Forward BIG JOBS, as well as most conventional BIG JOBS.

NEW! Sodium-cooled exhaust valves in heavy-duty engines operate as much as 225° cooler, last far longer!

NEW! Thicker brake linings on many models give up to 33% longer brake life. Standard lining area of 500 Series increased by 13% over last year.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

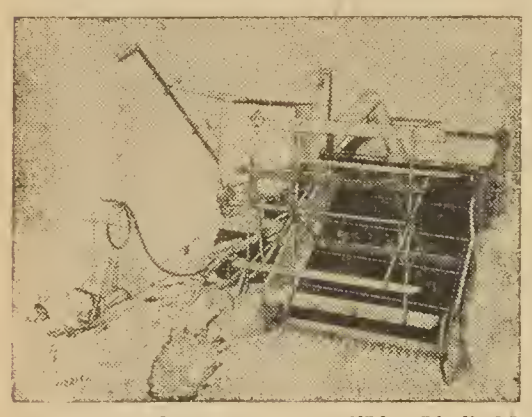




James A. Stalbird, left, and Dr. Franklin Schacht of the New York State Department of Health, examining glass and stainless steel pipe line fittings for use in modern dairy barns. They participated in a recent milk sanitation meeting in Batavia, N. Y., which was attended by representatives of varied dairy fields.

Robert Mather of the BABSON BROS. COMPANY of Chicago stressed the phrase—"Good Housekeeping in the dairy barn" at this meeting and at similar ones in Canada and in mid-western states.

Have you ever said, when reading a contest announcement, "What's the use of competing, I wouldn't have a chance." Of course, any worthwhile contest has many entrants, but it costs nothing to enter and your chance of winning is as good as anyone's. So why not call at your PYROFAX or other bottled gas dealer and get an official entry blank in the $5,000 Farm Kitchen Contest. Closing date is October 31st.



The Allis-Chalmers new "Big Bin" 66 all-crop harvester.

The BRIDGEPORT IMPLEMENT WORKS of Stratford, Conn., is the manufacturer of PIXTONE, a mechanical stone picker. The manufacturer states that this machine will pick up stones from 1½ inches to 8 inches in diameter.

The NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY, 1109 Elm Street, New Holland, Pa., have a 16-page booklet showing different types of silos plus a catalog on New Holland harvesters. They will be glad to send you a copy if you drop a postcard to them requesting it.

Experimental figures indicate that well grown calves make better cows. One way to be sure you are raising better calves is to keep careful check on them. From DAWNWOOD FARMS,, Dept. A91, Amenia, N. Y., you can get, without cost, a Calf Weight Record Chart and a Weigh-Tape.

The number of bulk tank milk coolers will certainly increase in years to come. Even though you may not consider installing one immediately, you will be interested in learning more about them and one source of information is the DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. W-23, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Just ask them for information on all three types of De Laval Bulk Coolers.

The GOODYEAR AIRCRAFT CORPORATION has announced a lightweight fiberglas reinforced plastic fertilizer hopper that will not rust, corrode or lose its original shape. These hoppers are turned out like doughnuts in a 100-ton plastic press. Units weigh approximately 4½ pounds and are expected to be available next spring.

The INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY is showing this fall the "Electrall", a portable electric generator which can transform an International truck into a powerhouse on wheels. The output of the Electrall, which is operated by power takeoff, is 12,500 watts, enough to light 125 one hundred watt lamps or enough to handle up to a 10-horsepower electric motor.

One step toward a higher standard of living on farms is a better heated house. Designed to keep floors warm is the Siegler Gas Home Heater, manufactured by the SIEGLER CORP., Centralia, Ill.

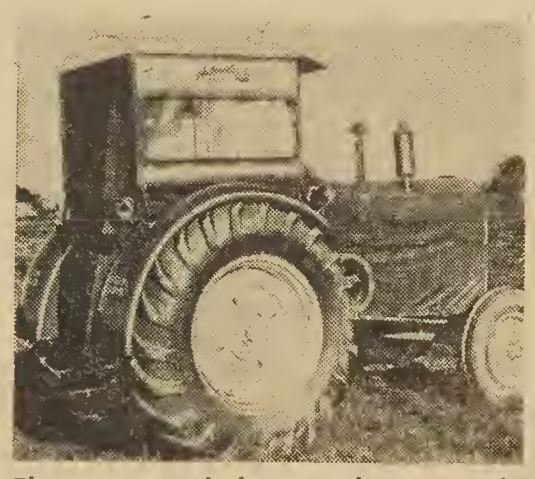


The completely new, all-purpose tractor, recently introduced by THE OLIVER CORPORATION. It is designed to meet the need for greater versatility in farm and industrial power. It is classed as a two-three plow tractor.

For a copy of the booklet "How You Can Get More and Better Eggs," drop a postcard to WAYNE FEEDS, ALLIED MILLS, INC., Chicago 4, Illinois.

A new, 20-page catalog on sprayers, dusters and allied products is available from the UNIVERSAL METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Division of Air Control Products, Inc., Saranac, Mich.

"Working With Wirthmore" is the title of a well illustrated booklet which is available from WIRTHMORE FEEDS, Malden 48, Mass. They will be glad to send a copy to any reader on request.



The new and improved automatic Tractorkab of aluminum and steel construction is the last word in protection for the tractor operator. It is simple to mount on all makes of tractors. For complete information, prices, etc., write to AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT MFG. CO., Pender, Nebraska.



Rat Control On Poultry Farms

NO KIND of farming pays as high a bill for the support of rats as the poultry industry. Losses in feed, constant fighting of rat-borne disease, buildings deprcciated by gnawing of these animals, stolen eggs, rat-killed hens and chicks, each adds its dollars to the yearly bill which poultrymen pay to support this worthless pest. When totaled for the entire industry this bill runs into millions of dollars annually.

Feed Calls Rats

In view of these high losses from rats, it behoovcs cvery poultry keeper to have a very definite program of control constantly in use. It is much better to try to keep rats away from the premises than to try to fight them after they once become established. One of the reasons why poultry farms are more likely to have rats is because of the quantities of feed which are present in the feed troughs in the pens, as well as in the feed room. Then, too, rats are quite fond of eggs.

Prevent Hiding Places

Onc of thc best ways to control rats is to close or remove all possible breeding and hiding places. Permanent houses should have well-constructed cement floors and solid foundations which extend below the frost line. Piles of lumber and refuse material that might harbor small animals should not be left near any of the buildings. If the bins in which grain is storcd are properly tinned, it discourages rats. Ton lots of feed in sacks, if kept for more than a week or two, should be piled in rows on platforms with space underneath and between the rows.

Other Control Measures

If the measures already mentioned are followed and rats still are plentiful, then other control measures may be used. The most important of these are poisoning, gassing, blocking, trapping, and arranging the buildings so that cats can come and go freely in all the pens.

There are various ways in which rats may be poisoned; and this may be quite effective if properly done. Gas may be used to kill rats when they nest under the floors or in the ground.

Another method of control which is quite effective is known as blocking. This consists in blocking all holes except one or two; and then going into the house after dark and closing the remaining exits. In this way large numbers of rats are trapped and easily killed.

—A. A.—

"DAIRY BOOSTERS" TO MEET

The Annual Meeting of the New York State Dairy Boosters, Inc., whose membership is made up of a large number of companies that manufacture dairy equipment and supplics and whose headquarters is at 74 Chapel Street, Albany, N. Y., will be held at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., on November 29th.

The officers of the association are: President Laurence F. Read, Smith-Lee Company, Inc.; First Vice-President Lee Kinaman, Morwhitc Chcmical Company, Inc.; Scccnd Vice-President George W. Peck, Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Co., Inc.; Secretary-Treasurer J. Russell Fox.

—A. A.—

COMMUNITY SERVICE CONTEST

NOW in its eighth year, the Community Service Contest for Granges is a joint project conducted by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation and the National Grange. All Subordinate Granges are eligible. First, second and third prize winners will be chosen in each state and this will be followed by choosing a national winner.

Thc 1956 Community Scrvicc guidebook is entitled "Evaluate . . . Then Elevate Your Community." The state prizes will be:

First Prize—two $100 Defense Bonds and an engraved plaque.

Second Prize — one $100 Defense Bond and a plaque.

Third Prize—one $50 Defense Bond and a plaque.

In addition, a $50 Defense Bond will be awarded at the rate of one for every ten Granges participating and a certificate suitable for framing will be sent to every Grange filing a report for the first time.

Nationally, thc First Prize will be $10,000; second $5,000; third $3,000; fourth $2,000; fifth $1,500 and sixth through tenth, each $1,000.



This milk bar encouraged milk consumption at a Fireman's Carnival in Genesee County, N. Y. Sales were 122 gallons of milk and 48 gallons of ice cream with all milk donated by local farmers.

The "Milk Bar" was operated by a special committee, headed by Robert Barie and George Kellogg of East Bethany. It was the fireman's first experience with a milk bar and their chief difficulty was that the booth was too small and that there were too few milk shake machines to handle the business.

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



I read in the paper a while back where the handler of the world champion milk cow was accused of cheating. I guess he sneaked extra butterfat into the pail as he milked to bring the butterfat content up. Guess he had a tank of butterfat in the hay with a hose running down his sleeve or something.

That cow had a stupendous production record, something like 25,000 pounds . . . and even with cheating a little, that's some cow!

Of course, the way breeding and nutrition are advancing so fast, it won't be long before we have 12.000 pound cows. There are a lot of 10,000 pounders now on the experimental and breeding farms. What a day that'll be.

Fact of the matter is, we've made a whale of a gain just since 1930. I read where we've got about the same number of cows but that the production has gone up 25%. That means there's 5 gallons where there used to be 4 . . . and figuring all the poor producers that are still hanging around in spite of the price squeeze, you can figure that the better cows are doing even better than that.

GOOD BREEDING has done it. We've got real "high-compression engines" in 'em. But nutrition has had a part in it too, because the nutritionists have developed the "high-octane gas" to get the best out of 'em. They know how to feed the rumen. They've discovered all kinds of "growth factors." They've made it practical to supplement lower grade feeds with manufactured nutrients so that the cost of that ration has been slashed.

Actually, if you were to try to feed those high-powered cows from "natural" sources, that feed would cost a small fortune because nutritionally, a well-fed cow is eating better than almost any of us. As a matter of fact, I don't think you could FIND the feed that doesn't need supplementation to keep a modern cow in high gear.

One of the really important developments is the use of roughage to replace much of the more costly grain. This is possible because you can add the other nutrients separately, and do it better.

Your Watkins Dealer can show you what I mean if you ask him to explain the new Watkins Dairy Program. You take away most of the grain, feed more roughage, then you mix up a protein supplement from inexpensive "local" proteins like soybean meal, cottonseed meal, linseed meal and meat scraps. Then you get what you might call the "Ethyl," the necessary minerals and vitamins from Watkins Min Vite for Stock . . . a concentrated MINeral VITamin pre-mix.

This way you get the most milk your cows can produce, and do it for much less money. Talk it over with your Watkins Man . . . or ask him for the free pamphlet on the Watkins Dairy Program.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

THE QUESTION BOX

Are the results of organic matter in the garden better when mixed into the top soil or mixed in to plow depth?

If the organic matter in the soil is limited in quantity, you will get most results from it when it is near the surface of the ground. The reason for that is that the plant food in organic matter becomes available only as your organic matter decays and conditions for decay are most favorable at the surface of the ground. However, when plenty of organic matter is available, it is better to mix it through the soil to the depth of the furrow. For most crops the deeper the land is plowed, the better assuming that you do not turn up a lot of infertile subsoil.

One of the reasons why mixing the organic matter into the soil is advisable is that the humus will hold far more water and the garden will be harmed less by a period of dry weather.

My arithmetic is a little rusty. How does one determine the number of acres in a piece of land?

Multiply the length by the width and divide by 43,560 which represents the number of square feet in an acre. There are 4,840 square yards in an acre, and 160 square rods in an acre.

How many cows in the country are enrolled in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations?

About 1 million and a third in over 41,000 herds in over 2,000 associations.

Why do we have so many opossums in our area when we used to have none at all?

That is a question we cannot answer but we suspect that the opossum, being a very slow moving individual, spread from one area to another very slowly. It does seem, however, that in some northern areas winters have been less severe which may have encouraged the wandering.

My father and I are considering a partnership. What are the requirements to make such an arrangement successful?

There are many, but perhaps the three most important ones are.

1. Is there sufficient income in the business to support two families?

2. Is it possible to make arrangements so that the two families will not live together?

3. Can you and your father "give and take" and work together satisfactorily?

Does classification of purebred cows by type serve any useful purpose?

We think so. A cow with poor type may produce well for a few years but is unlikely to live to a ripe old age. If the average life of dairy cows could be increased by one year, a tremendous saving to dairy farmers would result.



"How's the weather out there?"

NOW! 2 EXCLUSIVE REASONS WHY COMFORT® HEATERS are BETTER THAN EVER!



for spring-time WARMTH EVEN IN ICY COLD WEATHER!

1 COMFORT Heaters, priced as low as **$29.95**, are custom fit to each tractor make and model. No sag, no bag, no gap! And NO *plastic-to-canvas seams* to rip. Motor panel is replaceable—tension springs hold the rest of the cover taut and neat.

2 **AMAZING! NEW! Exclusive Tinted* "SLIDE-DOWN" WINDSHIELD**

Windshield *slides* forward and down. Saves time! *No need to climb off tractor to fold or adjust windshield.* Just slide it down! *Tinted like finest cars to reduce glare.



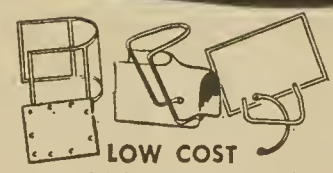
ONLY COMFORT OFFERS ALL THESE FEATURES



ADJUSTABLE HEAT CONTROL Replacement motor panel folds back or can be removed.



CUSTOM FIT to your model tractor. Looks better, protects better, lasts longer.



LOW COST REPLACEMENT PARTS Always available should your heater become damaged.



ADJUSTABLE SIDE WINGS Close shut for cold days.

See Your COMFORT Dealer or Write Today!

COMFORT EQUIPMENT CO. 2600-E WALNUT • K. C., MO.

H & N "NICK CHICK" LEGHORNS WIN AGAIN

PRODUCED UNDER THE H&N NICKABILITY PROCESS — H&N NICK CHICK

Final 5th Central N. Y. Random Sample Tests Show H & N Had

15.9% BETTER LIVABILITY
43.7 MORE EGGS (per chick started)
82.5c MORE PROFIT (Per pullet started)
Than Test Average in a very bad year.

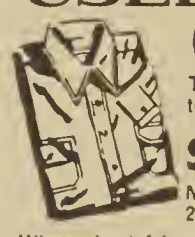
Also Won the Three Year Award with an Average Income Over Feed and Chick Costs for the Three Contests of $3.017. Three and Five Year Awards are Considered Best Proof of Dependability and Repeatability for You. H & N Have Won Every Three Year Award Ever Offered in New York and California. And the Only Five Year Award Ever Offered.

PLEASE SEND FOR CATALOG.
For Broilers—White Vantress X Arbor Acres White Rocks
WEIDNER CHICKS
R-1 HAMBURG, N. Y.
Telephone Emerson 1755 — Emerson 6966

BALL POULTRY FARM
Our increased layer capacity (now 14,000 layers) and expanded breeding program (25 pedigree pens) are big news here. We now carry on a complete breeding program improving the pure Babcock strain Leghorns and testing other strains. Try Ball strain cross #551 which get to large eggs faster than most strains and have high speed production. Ball Red Rock pullets continue to be terrific layers of brown eggs. The "nickability" of this cross is so good we no longer divulge the strains involved. Write or call.
Ball Poultry Farm Route A
Owego, Tioga County, New York. Phone 1176

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

SAVE 75% ON USED WORK CLOTHES



Terrific values you've got to see to believe!

SHIRTS 79c Made to sell for 2.99! Now Only 4 for $2.99

What a buy! 4 for the price of one! These shirts, though used, are washed, sterilized and ready for long, tough wear. In blue or tan.
Send name, address, neck size.

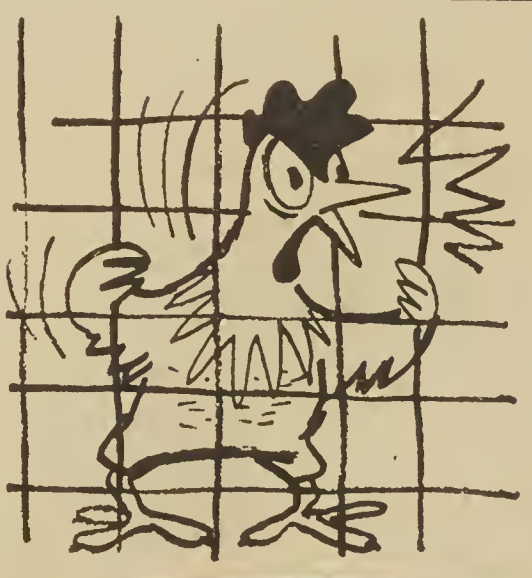
PANTS to match 99c Sold for 3.95 now only . . . . . 4 for $3.75

Unbelievable Bargains! *Send waist measure and inside leg length.*

COVERALLS . . wear 'em used and save plenty! Originally 5.95. Now only . . . . . **$1.95** 3 for $5.75
Send chest measurement.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED! Your money back if you can beat these bargains anywhere! You can't lose so order TODAY for immediate delivery! Pay postman or send money with your order and save postage. $1.00 deposit on C.O.D. orders

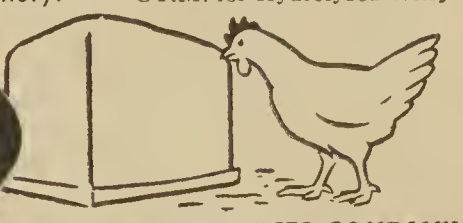
GALCO SALES CO. Dept. F10.
7120 Harvard Ave. • Cleveland 5, Ohio



Rx for that "COOPED-UP" FEELING

Put Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion blocks on the floor when you move your pullets into the laying house. That "cooped up" feeling disappears when pullets spot the blocks. Panic subsides, birds peck the blocks instead of each other. Milk nutrients tone digestive systems, whet appetites, prevent "housing shock". Self-feeder "E" Emulsion blocks, are available at your feed dealer or hatchery. ®T.M. for Hydrolyzed Whey

SEMI-SOLID **"E" EMULSION** WITH **HIDROLEX®**



CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

DEKALB CHIX

America's

6 BIG MONEY-MAKERS



These 6 Big Money-makers make you money in these 6 ways:

1. Livability
2. Extra egg production
3. High feed conversion
4. Less culls
5. Strong shell texture
6. High interior egg quality

To make MORE MONEY—that's why you should start DeKalb Chix for your next laying flock. Do as poultrymen the country over are doing—change to DEKALB—the modern Chix bred to live, lay and pay MORE profits.



SEE YOUR DEKALB DEALER FOR DEKALB CHIX

They'll be Hatched and Serviced by one of these DeKalb Associate Hatcheries

Blue Spruce Poultry Farm, Marcellus, N.Y.
Glor Hatchery, Holland, N.Y.
Ketay's Hatchery, Long Island, N.Y.
Lee Poultry Farm, Geneseo, N.Y.
George B. Many & Son, Hobart, N.Y.
Kingsley Poultry Farm, Gillett, Pa.

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC., DeKalb, Ill.

Commercial Producers & Distributors of DeKalb Seed Corn, DeKalb Chix & DeKalb Hybrid Grain Sorghum

DEKALB CHIX

BRED under the same principles as DEKALB SEED CORN

MOVING? Send new and old address to: American Agriculturist, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LIGHTNING RODS

SPECIAL PRICES & TERMS NOW

Why wait until lightning strikes? PROTECT NOW—SAVE NOW — Electra Lightning Rod Systems, properly installed, definitely prevent Lightning Loss.
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY—Dept. EAA. Other Departments: Automatic Fire Alarms and Extinguishers, Escapes, Steeple Jack Services—also vanes and markers.

127 N. LAKE AVE
ALBANY, N.Y.
TEL. 4-4149

Electra Protection Company, Inc.
Openings for Dealers—Salesmen Now

NO HORNS!

One application of Dr. Naylor's Dehorning Paste on horn button of calves, kids, lambs—and *no horns will grow.* No cutting, no bleeding. 4oz. jar—$1.00 at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid.
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 12, N.Y.

Dr. Naylor's DEHORNING PASTE



Birdsfoot Trefoil in Orleans County, N.Y.

WHEN HAYING time came around this past year in Orleans County, special attention was focused on a field of birdsfoot trefoil, European Broadleaf strain, showing unusual promise. This 12 acre piece of excellent hay is grown on "Norway Acres," a dairy farm, located on the Norway Road, Kendall, New York, owned and operated by Martin and William Seaman. Now in its 6th year, it is one of the oldest fields of this particular kind to be found in the county.

In 1949, after an application of 12 tons of lime, the land was planted to peas and oats, then seeded down with 2 pounds of birdsfoot trefoil and 4 pounds of medium clover per acre. Although not generally recommended for a workable procedure, the clover was used to insure a hay crop for the first year and a good catch was obtained.

With the clover outshowing the birdsfoot trefoil, the first mowing was held off, allowing a large percentage of the seed pods to ripen and help reseed the acreage. An estimated 2200 square bales were taken off the field in 1950. The 2nd cutting was pastured and in late August, 300 pounds per acre of 0-20-20 were applied.

In 1951, the birdsfoot trefoil predominated and the 2nd cutting was again pastured. That winter a heavy top dressing of manure was put on.

Much the same plan of fertilization was followed in the fall of 1952, as had been used in 1950, after the hay crop and grazing season were over. Each succeeding year the birdsfoot trefoil has made a remarkable increase, with care always taken to mow after seed pods were brown. The 2nd cutting has been pastured hard each fall to see how much punishment it would take.

Early, in 1954, the plan was changed somewhat. The hayfield was pastured in the spring, then let grow, cut and then pastured again. Yet the count of 1600 bales were drawn in this season.

In April, 1955, the field was spread with another top dressing of manure. At this time it aroused the interest of nearby dairymen, who have been amazed at the stand here sustained.

A chance visit, in '54, by Horace A. Smith Jr., Assistant County Agriculture Agent, brought him back again this year, with renewed enthusiasm for the growth of this strain of legume

Let us understand that freedom is never liberty to do as we please; it is only the right to do as we ought.
—Sollitt

Continued dry weather has shown little effect on the 2nd cutting and it is now providing top pasture at a time dairy cows need it most, to hold milk output steady.

Martin Seaman, manager of the father and son farm partnership, is currently experimenting with 10 acres of a mixture of ladino, orchard grass and European birdsfoot trefoil for permanent pasture.

Another 12 acres of wheat was seeded this spring with Medium clover, alfalfa and Empire birdsfoot trefoil.

"Cows show a preference for this hay during the winter," remarked Martin, describing the tender consistency of it, as compared to other legumes, then added that a marked drop in milk is felt when it is fed up.

—H. C. Seaman

Planting Corn Behind the Plow

IN RECENT years considerable interest has been aroused in planting corn on the furrow at the time of plowing. One home-made piece of equipment which is used is a single row planter welded to a three-bottom plow so that corn is planted on the last furrow turned over on the previous trip across the field. The three-bottom plow turns 14 inch furrows so that the rows of corn every third furrow are 42 inches apart. This slightly wider spacing should not affect yields as experiments in several states indicate little effect on yields when rows are even further apart than 42 inches.

There are five possible purposes in mind for this type of planting.

1. It saves labor.

There can be no argument about this as plowing and planting is completed in one operation where normally there are three, plowing, fitting the land and planting.

2. It permits earlier planting.

This advantage is also obvious because as soon as the ground can be plowed, it is also planted.

3. Soil tilth is improved and erosion is lessened.

Being loose, the soil will absorb more rainfall and this normally prevents the formation of rivulets during heavy rains which later develop into gullies.

At a recent field trip at the Aurora Research Farm operated by Cornell University, a tool called a "Penatrometer" was shown. This tool measures the force required to push a steel rod into the soil. Tests showed not only that much more force was required in a wheel track, but it showed that the compaction of the soil extended even below plow furrow depth.

Wheel tracks also provide one place where erosion can start, since the wheel track, being compacted, does not absorb water and water starts to run off and carry soil with it.

When corn is planted on top of the furrow, the planting is completed without a single wheel track on top of the plowed ground in the entire field.

4. Fewer annual weeds.

Planting at the Aurora farm both on top of the furrow and in the conventional manner showed quite definitely that corn planted on the furrow had fewer weeds. This makes cultivation less necessary and may even make chemical control unnecessary.

On some farms grass, especially quack grass, is a big problem in growing corn. At least two chemical grass killers are either on the market or will be available soon. On land which is badly infested with quack, one of these grass killers can be applied in the fall. The grass is killed by it, but it is still possible to plow and plant a crop the following spring.

At Aurora, the summer of 1955 was very dry, and the corn planted in the conventional way had made slightly better growth.

On July 14th, however, Dr. S. R. Aldrich of Cornell who commented on this type of planting, pointed out that a summer as dry as 1955 is unusual, and that in most recent years corn planted on the furrow has yielded as well as corn planted in the conventional way on the same field.

It seems quite certain that planting corn on the furrow after plowing is a practice which will increase.



WHEN LOADED, this truck held 15 tons of cabbage grown on the Robson Brothers' Farm at Canandaigua, N. Y. From left to right are: Ontario County Agricultural Agent G. D. Nice, Earl Thompson of Washington, D. C., who owns the truck and bought the cabbage, and John Robson.

Earl Thompson likes to have the load ready to leave about noon, arriving in Washington about midnight. He paid $30.00 a ton for this load, but on September 13th when this picture was taken, worms were running both the growers and the cabbage ragged, which had cut the price. In other words, in areas where worms are not a problem, top quality market cabbage was bringing $40.00 a ton.

The Robsons grow market cabbage rather than kraut cabbage because it fits into their work schedule better. This year they had 30 acres of round Dutch and Marion Market. This cabbage is set 9 to 10 inches apart, much closer than kraut cabbage, because a small head is desired, the ideal being about three pounds.

Growing Cabbage in Ontario Co., N.Y.



THIS IS the common method of unloading cabbage at a kraut factory. This load was brought in by Earl Case from the farm of Earl Warner of Clifton Springs. Notice the worn studs where the cabbage is being pitched in. How many bumps from how many cabbage heads did it require to wear away those studs?

The picture below shows the latest wrinkle, the load belonging to John Wellington of Geneva. It was brought in a dump truck, the front end is elevated and the cabbage slide into a hopper where an elevator takes them to the storage bin.

Less and less cabbage is being stored in Ontario County. As one man said, 'the only time you win is when early cabbage both in Florida and in Texas is killed by a frost and that gamble is a long shot.'

However, those who like to take a chance can still do so by failing to contract their cabbage or by contracting part of it and growing part for the open market. On the day this cabbage was being unloaded, the open market price was $15.00, while cabbage contracted took a price of $12.00. However, the next day the open market price might be below the contract price.



NEW MILK REPLACER
Outperforms COW'S MILK
from 7% to 20%
In Daily Gain Test!



See for yourself . . . on your own calves . . . how Wayne Calfnip outperforms milk . . . provides *extra* nutrition for thrifty calf gains.

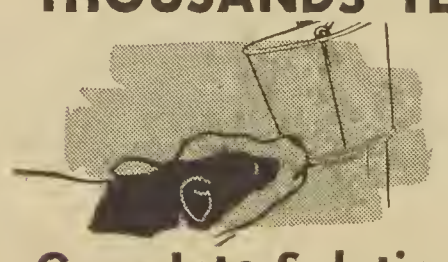
25 lbs. WAYNE CALFNIP REPLACES 200 lbs. WHOLE MILK

EXTRA NUTRITION! EXTRA GAIN!

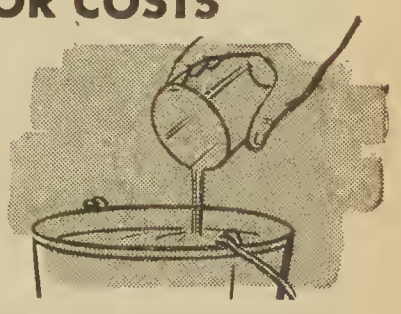
Here are the results of feeding tests conducted at the Wayne Research Farm showing how Calfnip outperformed cow's milk.

	Calves receiving Cow's Milk	Calves receiving Calfnip
TEST 1	Gained 1.21 lbs. per day	Gained 1.29 lbs. per day
TEST 2	1.48	1.46
TEST 3	1.02	1.24
Average Daily Gain to 4 weeks of age	1.24 lbs.	1.33 lbs.

THOUSANDS FEED CALFNIP BECAUSE:



Quick, Easy to Mix CUTS LABOR COSTS



Goes Into Solution Instantly DOES NOT SETTLE



Builds "Growthy" Calves AT LOW FEED COST

See Your Wayne Dealer NOW!

WAYNE CALFNIP

ALLIED MILLS, INC., Builders of TOMORROW'S Feeds . . . TODAY!
Executive Offices: Chicago 4, Ill. Service Offices: Fort Wayne 1, Indiana



NOW IS THE TIME — before winter sets in — to see what a good ventilating system could do for *YOU*.

Here's how planned ventilation pays off:

IN THE DAIRY BARN

- **ASSURES MAXIMUM MILK PRODUCTION** by preventing the sudden temperature changes and high humidity which cause production to drop.
- **IMPROVES HEALTH OF HERD** since it's in a damp, drafty atmosphere that cows most often become sick.
- **PRESERVES THE BARN STRUCTURE** (reduces repair bills) by getting rid of moisture that collects on walls and ceilings.
- **REDUCES MILK-FLAVORING BARN ODORS.** Cows need to breathe clean fresh air to produce good wholesome milk.

IN THE POULTRY HOUSE

—here, too, good ventilation means bigger profits. Adequate air circulation will put an end to wet litter, prevent moisture forming on walls and floor, eliminate ammonia fumes, boost egg production.

For Better Production and Bigger Profits on *YOUR* farm install an electric ventilating system. See your dealer today.

If you would like more information, call your Farm Service Representative. He'll be glad to advise you free of charge.

NEW YORK STATE (NYS) ELECTRIC & GAS

FRESH AIR For Farm Buildings

WITHIN the next 30 days, dairymen in most parts of the Northeast will bring the cows in for winter. Then, for 6 long months each cow is going to breathe out moisture equal to about two gallons of water a day.

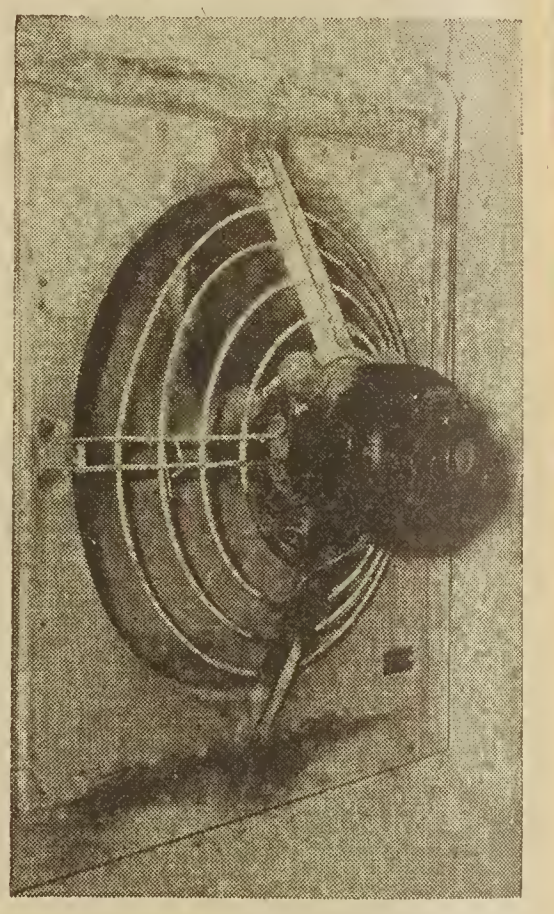
If you have 30 cows in your barn, something has to be done to get rid of 10,800 gallons of water or you'll be in trouble. Wet walls that rot out timbers, frost on shingle nails or inside steel roofs will rust them out and soon call for expensive repairs, and a stable full of discontented, uncomfortable cows will all hurt your profits if you don't control water and stable temperature.

Thanks to research at our colleges, by industry and power companies, doing something about it is not much of a problem any more. In most of our stables (under 40 cows) an electric fan, a simple air-duct and a shutter that opens and closes automatically according to the temperature, is all you need. With your electric drill or saw, you can soon make enough holes or slots in the stable ceiling near the outside walls to let in the fresh, dry air your animals need.

With this simple set up, moist air is taken out from near the ceiling when the temperature is over 50 degrees and from the floor when colder than that—giving your stable "air-conditioning"



A well ventilated stable is healthy and comfortable for cows and men.



all winter long. As this water-laden air is blown out of the barn, the dry fresh air from the hay mow is drawn down the outside walls, keeping them dry the way you'd like them.

In a Cornell Extension Bulletin prepared by Prof. C. N. Turner, project leader for the Farm Electrification Council, he points out that each stable presents a different installation problem due to differences in construction, prevailing winds, thoroughness of insulation, etc. However, you don't have to be an engineer because you can have expert advice on how to ventilate your barn from your district agricultural engineer, your county agent, the farm service man from your electric company and from many equipment dealers.

For herds of more than 40 cows, two fans, side-by-side are recommended with one continuously taking cold air from down near the floor and the other taking moist air from ceiling level whenever temperature rises above 50 degrees.

Whatever size herd you have, here are some expert recommendations from Prof. Turner:

1. Install a fan or fans that will take out 60 to 120 cubic feet of stale air a minute for each 1,000 lbs. of animal weight.

2. Animals give off moisture continuously; therefore be sure at least one fan runs all the time.

3. Install one fan in the top of a duct that extends from the ceiling to within 15 inches of the floor. A simple thermostat and shutter arrangement

(Continued on Opposite Page)

DAIRY AND POULTRY HOUSE VENTILATION DEALERS

NEW YORK STATE

AUBURN, Auburn Armature Co., 291 Grant Ave.
BIG FLATS, Jerry F. Rhodes & Son.
BINGHAMTON, Chester E. Smith & Sons, Riverview Motors, M R 95 Conklin Rd.
BUFFALO, Suburban Supply Co., 2301 William St.
CHATHAM, John M. Emerson, 58 Woodbridge Ave.
CHATHAM, G.L.F. Farm Store.
CHAZY, John W. Duprey, Duprey Sales & Service.
COLLINS, Peter Weber Company.
CONEWANGO VALLEY, Frisbee's G.L.F. Service.
DRYDEN, Dryden Coop. G.L.F. Service, Inc.
EAST AMHERST, Harvey H. Pfennig.
EAST CONCORD, Shamel Milling Co.
ELMIRA, J. W. Beardslee, 349 Noble St.
GHENT, Plessner Equipment Co.
GREENE, Champion Builders Service, R.D. 1.
HOBART, Ralph B. Clark, Phone 6151.
INTERLAKEN, Daily Brothers.
ITHACA, Ithaca G.L.F. Farm Store, 213 South Fulton St.
Ladislav Mazourek, 616 West Buffalo St.
LIBERTY, Yaun Electrical Supply Co., 240 Chestnut St.
LOCKE, Hewitt Brothers, Inc.
LYONS, Schleede Farm Supply.
MARILLA, R. S. Moore G.L.F. Service.
MORAVIA, Hewitt Brothers, Inc.
Moravia Cooperative G.L.F. Service.
NORTH BRANCH, Walter C. Neumann.
NEWFIELD, Rudolph Mazourek.
OWEGO, Kidder Electric, 147 Main St.
Lange's Motor Service, 221 North Avenue, Phone 830-J.
PENN YAN, Mr. Oliver Oswald, R.D. 3.
PRATTSBURG, Harold Putnam.
SHERBURNE, R. R. Jones.
STAMFORD, Stamford Electric Shop, Main Street.
TRUMANSBURG, Millspaugh Lumber Company.
UNADILLA, J. S. Earl & Sons. R.D. 2.
WADHAMS, Lewis Farm Supply.
WARSAW, Cooper, Hemenway & Rowley, G.L.F. Service, 51 Allen St. Phone 441.
WEST WINFIELD, George P. Charles Farm Supply.
West Winfield Coop. G.L.F. Service, Inc.
WHITNEY POINT, C. K. Chapman & Son.
WILLIAMSON, J. T. Wood, 127 West Main.
WINDSOR, Windsor Coop. G.L.F. Service.

boost production
save your buildings



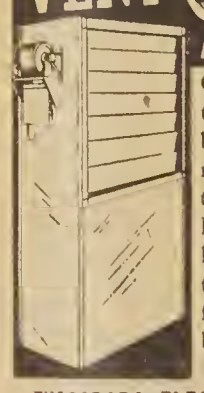
Louden
ventilating systems

Livestock and poultry do better in comfortable, well ventilated quarters. Proper control of temperature and moisture can greatly increase production . . . saves your buildings from rot and rapid deterioration, too. Louden ventilating systems give positive control of air movement, temperature, moisture, odors in barns, hog and poultry houses. Engineered for operating flexibility, they are effective at all temperatures in all seasons, under all conditions.

Year-round and seasonal systems available for all buildings that house livestock or poultry. *See your Louden dealer or send postcard for illustrated folder.*

Est. 1867 The Louden MACHINERY COMPANY
1410 East Court, Fairfield, Iowa • Branch: Albany, N. Y.
A Subsidiary of Mechanical Handling Systems, Inc.

INCREASE MILK PROFITS with VENT-O-MATIC BARN AIR CONDITIONER



Only actual air conditioner designed for dairy barns. Completely automatic — adjusts instantly to temperature changes. Boosts milk production, keeps cattle healthy. Controlled humidity prevents feed spoilage, preserves building and equipment.
Write for free booklet
TUSCARORA ELECTRIC CO., Laceyville, Pa.

FOR
Aerovent Dairy Barn and Poultry House Ventilating Equipment see your local
G. L. F.
Service Agency

ELECTRIC VENTILATION
Fans for Dairy Barn and Poultry Houses. Complete Ventilating Systems. Write for free Catalog on Uebler Barn Equipment.
UEBLER MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, INC.
VERNON — — NEW YORK

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED.

FRESH AIR

(Continued from Opposite Page)

adjusts itself automatically to take the air from ceiling or floor, depending on temperature.

4. To get long, trouble-free operation, install a fan with a split-phase or capacitor type of motor. Choose a motor that is enclosed against dust and that has ball bearings or a large oil reservoir so that it needs oiling only once a year. Guard against fire or a ruined motor by choosing one with a built-in overload device, install a thermal overload switch or a time-delay fuse.

5. Getting the moist air out is only one of the two essentials to proper ventilation. Equally important is the air intake. In well insulated stables, an ideal system is one that replaces the moist air with air sucked down the stable walls from the hay mow above. A one-inch slot all around the stable ceiling at the junction of the mow floor and sidewall is ideal for this and not too hard to saw out when the mow is empty. If your mow is full (it had better be this time of year), then you can accomplish the same result by boring a series of holes through the stable ceiling into the mow as close to the side wall as possible. If your drill can handle 1¼-inch holes, make 15 for each 1,000 lbs. of animal in stable—otherwise you'll need 25 one-inch holes. Don't make any slots or holes within 2 feet of the fan.

Best results are obtained when the fan is on the side of stable protected from the prevailing wind, at least 10 feet from a door, and where the stable is warmest, as this is where the most moisture accumulates. To determine the size fan or fans you need, play it safe and call in your agricultural engineer, county agent, or power company man. They'll also tell you how big the dust opening should be and where best to spot the fan.

If you are a strict "do-it-yourselfer", then get a bulletin from your state agricultural college on barn ventilation. Most of them, like Cornell Bulletin 845, from which most of this material was gleaned, have tables showing fan capacities and duct sizes needed to give the most economical and efficient results for various size herds.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE AND THEIR SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page 4)

need for more educational facilities and opportunities for their children. Finally, in spite of opposition, they have set up an educational system in my old home country second to none in the State or the Nation.

I pay tribute to the people and to those leaders, all of them, including especially William Stimming of Newark Valley. Bill was formerly long-time president of the board of education. With his associates on the board he gave evening after evening, year after year of personal time, got little in return except criticism, expected nothing in return except better educational opportunity for the children of the community.

In particular, I pay tribute to my old and new friends, the people of northern Tioga, and to all good citizens everywhere, who have made these schools possible because, like their forefathers back to the beginning of things in this country, they know full well that no Republic is possible without the broadest and best education of its people. They, the people, know that in making education for their children possible, they are giving them a precious heritage that "rust cannot corrupt nor thieves break through and steal."

— A. A. —

FORESTRY BULLETINS

Three available bulletins of interest to farm foresters are: Farmers' Bulletin 208, "Logging Farm Forest Crops in the Northeast." You can get this from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The price is 20c.

Cornell 4-H Bulletin 85, "Know Your Trees" is available to New York State residents without cost from the mailing room of the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. Also the following:

Cornell 4-H Bulletin 43, "Woodlot Improvement."

Cornell Extension Bulletin 722, "Trees and Products of Farm Woodlands."

Cornell Bulletin 39, "Log Scaling and Timber Estimating."

Cornell Extension Bulletin 747, "Home Grown Lumber for Farm Buildings."

Far Away Places

I WAS standing in line at the bank the other day, waiting to cash a check, when I noticed an attractive painting on glass, on the wall directly in front of me. It represented a sunny shore with azure sky, rippling waves, and tropical palm trees. The caption read, "Save For Your Vacation in Far Away Lands!", and I was happily reminded that I have that kind of a vacation coming up next January. I shall be one of the lucky ones traveling with our American Agriculturist Caribbean Cruise party from January 5th to 20th. I'm looking forward to seeing all of the glamorous places we will visit—Havana, Panama Canal, Kingston, Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Cartagena—and to the other delights of this trip.

Reservations have been coming in every day since we announced this cruise, and we have a wonderful group of people going with us. Why don't you join us? This is an "all expense", escorted trip, with all of the features that make an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour so outstanding. You can't begin to imagine all that the trip includes until you see our Caribbean Cruise leaflet. It contains full details of where we will go and pictures of places we will visit; also, a plan of the boat, with rates for the different staterooms.

To get a copy of the Cruise leaflet, just fill out the coupon below and mail it to us. The address is given on the coupon. We'll be happy to hear from you and to send you further information.

—*Mabel Hebel*

E. R. EASTMAN, *Editor*
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Caribbean Cruise, January 5—January 20, 1956.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print name and address

Memo to Dairy Farmers

This is the first of a series of information memos to appear regularly in this publication. They will bring you important news in the dairy industry . . . results of current dairy promotion . . . research findings . . . and activities of the American Dairy Association. **Address your comments and questions to 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois.**

* * *

Milk that doesn't get past the gatepost isn't worth the effort to produce. That's the only reason for the American Dairy Association — to help move your milk from your farm onto the table in your city neighbor's home.

* * *

And here's good evidence that more milk is moving past the gateposts to consumers. In 1954, for the first time in 29 years, per capita consumption of milk, butter and cheese showed a simultaneous increase. **Milk was up 2.6%, butter, 9.0%, and cheese, 8.0%.**

* * *

Market research is the key to any intelligently directed sales program. We use research findings to tell us what people like about dairy products . . . what sales appeal will get them to buy and consume more dairy products . . . and where and how to reach the most people at lowest cost.

* * *

The American Dairy Association program is a low-cost way for dairy farmers to talk to their customers. Through their advertising, the dairy farmers reach America's buying millions with sales messages every week the year around at the cost of one 3-cent postage stamp per person for the entire program. This is how advertising works for you.

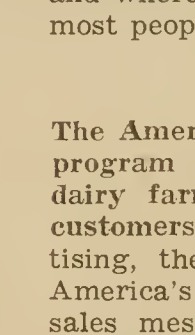
Your Road to Sales

American Dairy Association

20 North Wacker Drive

Chicago 6, Illinois

! ! WORK CLOTHES — COVERALLS ! !

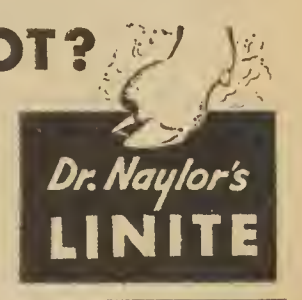


Save 75% of Original Cost

Coveralls	$1.50
Matching pants and shirts	1.50
Pants only $1.00 Shirts only	.50
Matching gabardine-like pants & shirts	2.00
Gabardine-Like pants only	1.25
Gabardine-Like shirts only	.75

Add $.50 for postage. No COD
All sizes, Colors — Tan, Grey, Blue, Green, used professionally laundered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Save more by extra discount—Deduct 10% on orders of $5.00 or more.
PLYMOUTH SURPLUS SALES
P. O. Box 385 — Gloversville, N. Y.

HOOF ROT?
CANKER — THRUSH
A powerful, penetrating antiseptic and absorbing agent for stubborn hoof infections. Easy to apply —pour it on. No bandage required. $1 at drug and farm stores or write.
H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N.Y.



Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

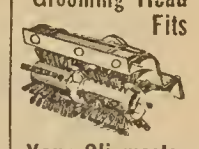
Clip Cows Regularly With
Sunbeam
STEWART CLIPMASTER



NEW, More Powerful Motor . . . 25% greater speed

CLIPS Cows, Horses Mules, Dogs, *faster, better*

Grooming Head Fits



Your Clipmaster

Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Overall clipping helps control lice infestation. For best results use Clipmaster. Preferred for its size, ease of handling, lasting durability. $39.95.

Grooming Brush attachment does a more thorough job of cleaning dairy cattle. Write for information on Sunbeam Stewart clipping equipment.

Sunbeam CORPORATION
Dept. 2, 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 50, Ill.

FOR REAL SAWING POWER

LOMBARD Model 34

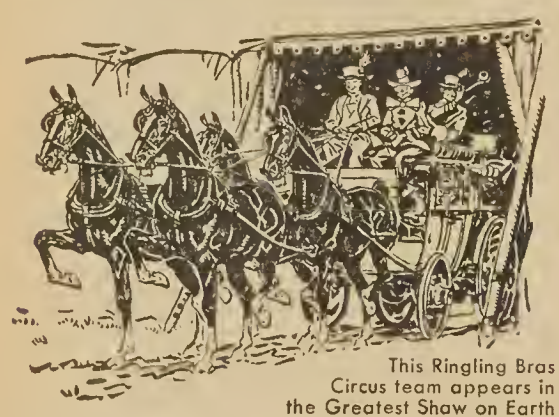


ONLY $198.50 COMPLETE SAW

Other Gear Driven Models . . . Direct Drive Also

Name_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____

LOMBARD DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED
224 Main Street
Ashland, Mass.



This Ringling Bros Circus team appears in the Greatest Show on Earth

Famous teams keep fit with
ABSORBINE

It's not coincidence that famous exhibition teams and weight-hauling champions are treated regularly with Absorbine. This world famous liniment works while the horse is on the job, helps prevent a simple bruise or swelling from becoming a more serious Bog Spavin or Bowed Tendon condition. Does not blister skin. Only $2.50 for a large bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS

On cardboard with name and address. 100 $8.00; 50 $5.00. Postpaid.

CHIC PRESS — MONTICELLO, N. Y.



Lumber piling at its best. Good creosoted foundation, species sorted, uniform thickness, length-sorted, well stickered, properly roofed and boards with end-coating.

Good Lumber Piling "PAYS OFF"

By LAWRENCE S. HAMILTON
Assistant Professor of Forestry, Cornell University

GOOD lumber is virtually worth its weight in gold these days, yet it is still treated as though it were dirt cheap on most farms. The lumber pile on the average farm is a sorry spectacle. Quite often lumber dumped off or thrown off the truck is simply left where it falls.

When dealing with lumber fresh-sawn from the log, proper piling for air drying is essential. Even where so-called "dry" lumber purchased from the mill is concerned, care in piling is important. Cupped, twisted, bowed and badly checked lumber can result from lack of regard for the principles of satisfactory seasoning of wood. The elimination of these common defects is attained chiefly by holding the lumber firmly in proper alignment and by controlling the rate of drying. These controls can be effective only in a well constructed lumber pile.

Pile Foundation

The bottom tier of lumber in the pile should be at least 18 inches off the ground to permit adequate air circulation under the pile. This means that you must make some type of pile foundation. The principal requirements of a foundation are firmness, durability, slope and a height sufficient to permit this air circulation. Where the foundation is made of wooden piers or sills, the wood should be of a durable species or else treated with wood preservatives. Slope the foundation from front to rear at the rate of 1 foot in 12 feet. Set up the foundation on a well-drained site that permits good air circulation. Remove brush and weeds from around the pile bottom.

Sorting

Some species of wood will dry much faster than others without resulting defect. It is, therefore, important to put only one species in each pile so that drying can be regulated to conform with the characteristics of the species. Sort the lumber so that only boards of the same thickness are put into the pile. The lumber should also be length-sorted, and if it is not possible to devote one pile to one standard length, at least have the largest material on the bottom, with the lengths decreasing as the pile goes higher. This eliminates the overhanging and bending of long boards.

Piling

Rate of drying is controlled to a large extent by the space between boards in the tier. A species like beech which checks and warps if dried too fast should have less space between boards than pine, which dries fairly fast without defect. The spaces between boards in a tier generally vary from about one inch to six inches.

Stickering

The layers or tiers of lumber are separated from each other by stickers, when lumber is properly piled. These strips should be uniform in thickness (about 1 inch) and thoroughly dry. If the stickers are not of uniform width the boards will warp while seasoning. If the stickers are not dry, staining of the lumber may result. Sometimes it is advisable to use 2-inch stickers in the lower half of the pile and 1 inch stickers in the upper half. This speeds up drying in the lower part of the pile. The more stickers used, the slower the drying and more firmly is the lumber held in position.

Roofing

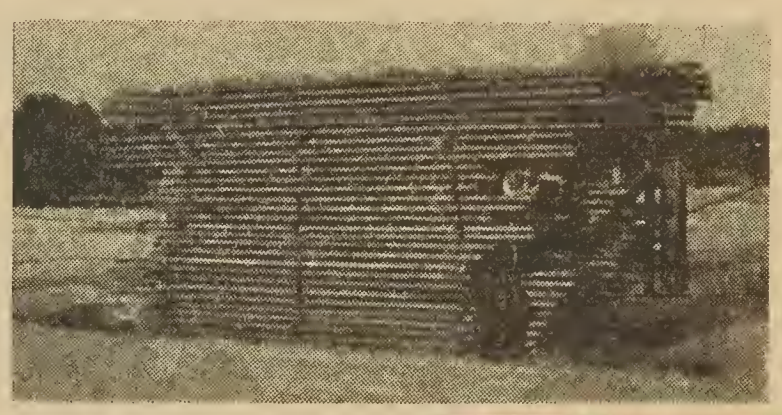
Alternate exposure to sun and rain will play havoc with the upper tiers of lumber unless they are protected by a covering of some sort. Make the roof out of low grade lumber. Give the roof sufficient pitch to allow runoff of water, and allow it to project well over the front and rear of the pile. It should also be raised well above the top tier of lumber. In a windy location, fasten the roof to the pile by wiring.

End Coating

To prevent or reduce end checking of thick stock or species which tend to check badly, end coatings may be used. Paraffin makes a good end coating. Hardened gloss oil mixed with barium sulfate and magnesium silicate is a cheap, excellent end coating.

Dividends

Further information on the air seasoning of lumber may be obtained from your Extension Forester, State Forester, or many local wood using industries. The extra time and trouble required to pile your lumber properly pays off in dividends of dry, true lumber, free from serious distortion, checking and staining.



At first glance this lumber pile looks fine. How many things can you find wrong with it?



Lumber handling at its worst. The resultant material may be stained, cupped, twisted, severely checked and even partially rotten.

—A. A.—

Junior Livestock Winners at Fair

HIGH individuals among the 180 contestants in the 4-H Dairy Judging Contest at the New York State Fair last month were:

1. James Sears, Cortland Co.; 2. Abby Stimson, Tioga Co.; 3. Ronald Kapper, Chemung Co.; 4. (tie)—Niles Brown, Onondaga Co. and Hallie McCarthy, Franklin Co.; 6. (tie)—Sylvia Patchen, Cayuga Co. and Donald Taylor, Erie Co.; 8. Louis Lallier, Oneida Co.; 9. (tie)—Duncan Bellinger and Larry Risse, Schoharie Co. and Roy Simpson, Steuben Co.

In the individual Livestock Contest, Frank Talbert of Chemung Co. was first among 60 contestants, followed by: 2—Donald Nolle, St. Lawrence; 3—Joel Kemp, Livingston; 4 (tie)—Nancy Sears, Madison and Ann Behling, Cayuga.

High teams in the 4-H Dairy Judging Contest, in which 45 were entered were, in order of finish: Delaware, Franklin, Chemung, Erie, Schoharie and Chenango.

Thirteen county teams participated in the Livestock Judging Contest with Chemung topping the list. Others, in order, were: St. Lawrence, Wayne, Livingston, Onondaga.

4-H BREED RESULTS

AYRSHIRE: Grand and Senior champ —Lippitt Rosebrier—Judy Carney, Dansville. Res. Gr. and Res. Sr.—Kenmore Vannessa—Floyd Loper, Jr., Hornell. Jr. champ.—Brook. Fashion Pride—Donald Cook, Burke. Res. Jr.—Porterdale Fancy —David and Richard Porter, Watertown.

BROWN SWISS: Gr. and Sr. champ — Tomahawk Hope—David Bradt, Fonda Res. Gr. and Res. Sr.—Alexanders Betty —Duncan M. Bellinger, Schoharie. Jr champ. — Reed's Last Grace — Melvin Mosher, Johnstown. Res. Jr.—Bell. Candy —Duncan Bellinger, Schoharie.

GUERNSEY: Gr. and Sr. champ. — Beaulea Valors Rhyme—Mary E. Rickes, Lagrangeville. Res. Gr. and Jr. champ.— Aftons Gold. Stead. Ruth—James Thomas, Cortland. Res. Sr.—Nans Bertha of Coyglen—Judith Sine, Ithaca. Res. Jr. — Linda Lady of L. G.—Richard Morse, Jewett.

HOLSTEIN: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Echo Pab. Piebe—Thomas Jackson, Beerston. Res. Gr. and Res. Sr.—Betty R.A. Cydrein —William J. Jones, Remsen. Jr. champ. —Bly Chieftain Crusader Darleen—Maurice Bly, Jamestown. Res. Jr.—Robens Nancy Sup.—Robert Robens, Poland.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Cattle Show at Fair Sets New U.S. Record Since War

By JIM HALL

WHEN 422 Holstein-Friesian cattle went through the judging ring at the New York State Fair at Syracuse last month, they established a new record. Not since World War II has there been a Holstein show of this size anywhere in the United States.

Total cattle entries for all breeds also established a new record at the State Fair with 1,306 in the open classes and 473 in 4-H classes or a total of 1,779 entries. Also in the 4-H show were 153 sheep and 77 hogs.

Champion results for this huge cattle show were as follows: (All addresses are New York except where otherwise indicated.)

Dairy Cattle

AYRSHIRES

Bulls: Grand and junior champion — Lessnessock Carragecn (imported) — Strathglass Farm, Port Chcster. Reserve grand and senior champion—Sunny Dale Military Boy—Elmside Farm, Burke.

Females: Grand and senior champion—Kenmore Hannah Lass—Floyd Loper, Hornell. Reserve grand champion — Clover Crest Martha Belle—Clover Crest Farm, Ellenburg Depot. Junior champion—Lessnessock Rose Dust 2nd (imported)—Strathglass Farm.

District Herds: 1. Clinton-Franklin-Essex Ayrshire Club; 2. Steuben County Ayrshirc Club; 3. Porterdale Farms, Watertown; 4. Onondaga Ayrshire Club; 5. Ontario County Ayrshire Club.

BROWN SWISS

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Wingood Homestead Hero—Wingood Farms, Guilford. Res. Gr. and Jr. Champ.—King Whirlaway Supreme—Hillwinds Ladderlook Farm, Greenfield, Mass.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Valets Nettie—H. L. & L. G. Boyd, Lock. Res. Gr. champ.—Double Jane Design's Kay —Hycrest Farms, Leominster, Mass. Jr. champ.—Hycrest Farm Butouise—Hycrest Farms.

Canton Herd: 1. Northwest; 2. Central; 3. Northeastern; 4. Northern New York.

GUERNSEY

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. champ.—McDonald Pre Rival—McDonald Farms, Cortland. Res. Gr. champ.—Flying Horse Melody Master—Sumner Pingree, So. Hamilton, Mass. Jr. champ.—McDonald Farms Rival's Teddy—McDonald Farms.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ.—McDonald Farms D. Monogirl—McDonald Farms. Res. Gr. champ.—Maple Lawn Baron's Daisy—Fairlawn Farm, Millis, Mass. Jr. champ.—Woodacrcs Cavalier's Bonny — Woodacres Farm, Princeton, N. J.

District Herds: 1. Finger Lakes; 2. Wayne County; 3. Western New York; 4. Dutchess County; 5. Wyoming County.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Pabst Walker Rebright—Alson D. Weller & Son, Lowville. Res. champ.—Freebaer Rag Apple Brave—Freebaer Farms, Fort Plain. Jr. champ.—Beacon Emblem Leader—Beacon Milling Company, Inc., Cayuga.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Inka Pietje Veeman—Woodbourne Farms, Demock, Pa. Res. Gr. champ.—Alcartra Fran Lee Lass — Freebaer Farms Jr. champ.—Bly Chieftain Crusader Darleen —Maurice Bly, Jamestown.

District Herds: 1. Eastern, Fay Carey, Pine Plains; 2. O-H-M, Bradley P. Burke, West Winfield; 3. Ontario, Harold May, Canandaigua; 4. Cayuga-Geneva, Hugh M. Hughes, Cayuga; 5. Chautauqua. Glenn Cline, Jamestown; 6. Wayne, Maynard Hall, Clyde; 7. Allegany-Steuben, Burton Ketch, Bath; 8. Oneida, Robert Rider, Sauquoit; 9. Lewis, Lowville; 10. Wyoming, Howard McIntyre, Perry; 11. Onondaga, Mrs. Alfred Brown, Jamesville; 12. Franklin, John Vail, Malone; 13. Oswego, Mrs. D. Walter O'Mara, W. Monroe; 14. Finger Lakes, S. J. Cole, Ithaca; 15. Cortland, Lawrence Lonergon, Homer; 16. St. Lawrence, Lisbon.

JERSEY

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. champ. — Farmer Brown—Pioneer Farm, Old Lyme, Conn. Res. Gr. and Jr. champ.—Harmony Noble Crusader—Harmony Jersey Farms, Greenwich, Conn.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Harmony Sporting Mary—Harmony Jersey Farms. Res. champ.—Emily Scott's Dream—Harmony Jersey Farms. Jr. champ. — Harmony Jester's Wonder—Harmony Jersey Farms.

District Herds: 1. Central Club; 2. Franklin-Clinton-Essex; 3. Eastern.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Bulls: Gr. and Jr. champ.—Last Chance Kirk—Last Chance Ranch, Lake Placid. Res. Gr. Champ.—Last Chance Lyndon—Last Chance Ranch. Sr. champ.—Miller's Pathfinder, Christ D. Fredrickson, Nichols, R. I.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Grassy Lane Princess—Last Chance Ranch. Res. Gr. champ.—Barrington Daisy Quecn — Last Chance Ranch. Jr. champ.—Oak Knoll Janey Lou—Mrs. Bessie H. Acomb & Son, Dansville.

District Herds: 1. Central; 2. Western; 3. Eastern.

Beef Cattle

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Rally Eileenman 504—Rally Farms, Millbrook. Res. Gr. and Jr. champ.—Ankonian 6401 —Ankony Farms, Rhinebeck. Res. Sr. champ.—David's Ankonian 3201—Ben Tulloch Farm, Millbrook. Res. Jr. champ. — Rally Black Prince 23—Rally Farms.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Ankony Elba Erica 46—Ankony Farms. Res. Gr. and Jr. champ.—Ankony Barbara 35 — Ankony-Ben Tulloch, Rhinebcck. Res. Sr. champ.—Eline 16 of Shadow Isle 9—Ben Tulloch Farm. Res. Jr. champ.—Ess Kay Miss Burgess 16—Ess Kay Farm, East Aurora.

HEREFORDS

Bulls: Champ.—H. P. Larry Domino 55th—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Poughquag. Res. champ.—C. W. Royal D. 248—Cairnwood Farm, Bryne Athyn, Pa.

Females: Champ.—H Bacs Larryette 322—Bengall Farms, Rugelsville, Pa. Res. champ.—Larryannett 54—Bengall Farms.

Steers

Grand champion steer was Cornell's Francis, an Angus owned by Cornell University. Reserve champion steer was a Hereford owned by Windrow Farms, Morristown, N. J.

Swine

BERKSHIRE: Boars: Grand Champ., Sr. champ., Res. Jr. champ.—John Bliek & Sons, Williamson. Res. Sr. champ. — Kenneth L. Wiley, Penfield. Jr. and Res. Gr. champ.—Katherine Butler, Johnstown.

Sows: Gr., Sr. and Res. Sr. champs. — Sir William Farm, Hillsdale. Res. Gr. and Jr. champ.—John Bliek & Sons. Res. Jr. champ. Kcnneth L. Wiley.

(Continued on Page 19)

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK WINNERS AT FAIR

(Continued from Opposite Page)

JERSEY: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Noble Little Buttercup — Beverly Jane Lant, Berkshire. Res. Gr. and Jr. Champ. — Grass. Spark. Beauty—John E. Johnson, Meredith. Res. Sr.—Dream Pedro Alice—James Dean, Ithaca. Res. Jr. — Tripps Edgela Patsy — Jacqueline Lant, Berkshire.

MILKING SHORTHORN: Gr. champ.—Linda Lee Lohnas—Linda Lee Loomis, South Otselic. Res. Gr. champ.—Marie Jewel 19th—Roland Pimm, Churchville.

4-H SHEEP: Market Lambs: Gr. champ., John Adams, Sodus. Res. Gr. — Dick Hunt, Ithaca.

4-H SWINE: Market Pigs: Gr. champ.—Yorkshire—Gerald Winters, Perry. Res. Gr.—Berkshire—Richard Crye, Avon.



Let your NYABC technician help you

Make Herd Breeding Plans *Now*

The herd breeding you do *now* will affect your income in 1958! Take another look at NYABC service, get the full story through the coupon below, and find out how you can improve your herd and your income in years ahead by using NYABC *now*.

Your herd will be bred to selected sires, which maintain a high conception rate. And convenience? There are 190 trained, experienced NYABC technicians in New York State and Western Vermont. There's one near your farm. Remember, keeping a bull on your farm is both dangerous and expensive. Artificial breeding eliminates the danger to you and your family. And you save money. Your local technician can show you just how much you'll save by changing 100% to NYABC.

This service has been proven for over 15 years in the herds of the more than 47,000 member-owners. Herd improvement, greater convenience in breeding, farm safety, and lower breeding costs will be *yours* for simply clipping the coupon below. Plan now for years ahead! Fill out and mail the coupon *now*. It can earn you real money in the years ahead.

NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc.

CLIP THE COUPON For more information

BOX 528-A
ITHACA, N. Y.

Mail to
New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.
Box 528-A, Ithaca, New York

Please

☐ tell me the name and address of my local NYABC technician.

☐ have my local technician supply me with information about NYABC sires of the following breed:

☐ Holstein ☐ Guernsey ☐ Ayrshire ☐ Jersey ☐ Brown Swiss

☐ Send me a copy of your booklet "Dollars and Sense in Herd Breeding."

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____

I ☐ am ☐ am not an NYABC member.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—It cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST P O. Box 514 ITHACA N Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Oct. 15 Issue.....Closes Sept. 30
Nov. 5 Issue.....Closes Oct. 21
Nov. 19 Issue.....Closes Nov. 4
Dec. 3 Issue ..... Closes Nov. 18

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

HOLSTEINS

MUST SELL, Thirty from herd of 100 registered Holsteins, due to freshen Sept., Oct., Nov. Accredited, vaccinated, certified, classified. Lonergan Bros., Homer, N. Y

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE. Registered Guernsey cows and heifers due to freshen this fall. Calfhood vaccinated and very free from mastitis. Otto Post, Scipio Center, New York.

FOR SALE: Service age bull. Dam made 14555-809 Sr3C. Paternal grandson of Peerless Lenda 13537-762 Sr3 305C. From a cow family outstanding for type, production and longevity. Also a few choice heifers calves and yearlings. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: Registered Polled Herefords. Yearling bulls of service age. Also 12 registered heifers with calves at foot. Reasonable prices. The Gage Stock Farm, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Herefords — Publican Domino herd bull. Four brood cows. Three 1954 heifers. Hillcrest Larry hull. Publican Domino bull calf. Three 1955 summer bull calves. Warren C. Vose, Vose Hardware, Mendon Road, Cumberland Hill. Rhod Island.

HAVING Sold my farm must dispose of eighty head purebred Herefords. Any reasonahle offer accepted. Olin H. DeForge, 230 North Main Street, Rutland, Vermont.

JERSEYS

REGISTERED First Calf Heifers. Due October through January. Herd under D.H.I.A. and H.I.R. Last four sires from High Lawn Farm. Bangs certified, T.B accredited, calfhood vaccinated. William Beck, Memphis, New York. Phone Jordan 6286.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY Pigs 6-7 weeks $11.00 each—8-9 weeks $12.00 each Chester & Yorkshire-Berkshire & OIC crossed. Kindly remit 10% with order—balance COD. Daily Stock Farm—Lexington, Mass. Tel 9-1085.

FOR SALE: Spotted Poland China service boars all ages baby pigs, bred sows purebreds. C. W. Hillman, Phone 8481 Vincentown, New Jersey.

REGISTERED Chester Whites—fall pigs, either sex. No better bred Chester Whites in the East. P. M. Knapp, Camillus New York.

REGISTERED Hampshire boars for sale. Sire classified. C. Allen Patrick, Salem, New Jersey.

FOR SALE: Registered Berkshire service age boars and open gilts. Also 50 August farrowed pigs either sex. Write or visit John Bliek & Sons, Williamson, New York. Phone 3084.

REGISTERED O.I.C. pigs, twelve weeks old, excellent breeding stock, either sex $25.00 each. Myron Pelton, Attica, New York.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Shropshire and Suffolk yearling rams for sale. Excellent breeding. Come see them. Van Vleet Bros., Lodi, N. Y.

REGISTERED Shropshire Ewes and Ewe lambs $20.00 each, yearling rams $45.00, Ram Lambs $30.00, Yearling Dorset Ram $45.00. Russell Luce, East Lansing, New York, P. O. and phone Groton 408M2.

EASTERN Columbia Sheep Breeders Association Bred Ewe Sale November 5, 2 P.M. Fair grounds, Syracuse New York. Write Eugene Laibe R. #2, Lima, Ohio, for catalogue.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke. New York. Phone Moravia. 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr John Thurber Slaterville Road. Ithaca. New York 40849.

GERMAN Shepherds; best for protection, the dog with beauty and brains. Sunday visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, P. O. Unionville, N. Y.. The Foote Hills. Kennels in Greenville, N. Y.. off Route 6, below Port Jervis.

FOR SALE: Border Collie pups ready to go. From registered and certified parents. F. W Eighmey, R. 2, Phelps, New York. Phone 254W.

BORDER Collie Puppies: Especially good farm dogs. From heel-driving stock. Mrs. C. E. Storer, Weld, Maine.

FOX TERRIERS: Smooth Puppies available. Taydor Terriers, 108 Comstock Road, Ithaca, New York. Phone Ithaca 4-0388.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms Wallace H. Rich & Son. Hobart New York.

CHICKS $7 95—100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 24, Pa.

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

POULTRY

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clear and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54. You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.. Route 3A. Ithaca, N. Y.

PURE Mount Hope Leghorns, Harco Barred Rocks, Harco Rhode Islands, Lawton White Rocks, Nedlar New Hamps. Also Sex-link Crosses and White Cornish—White Rock Crosses. Send for free folder and price list. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer, Greenwich, N. Y. Phone 7504.

DON'T Sacrifice Yearling hens! Free bulletin "Keep layers 5 years." Produce more large eggs economically. Sine, AA7, Quakertown, Pa.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

VANCREST New Hampshires — top heavies at Central Random Sample Test last year and 5 year average. For livability, egg size and production get Vancrest Hamp or Sex Link chicks this year. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

MONEY Making chicks! Approved, pullorum typhoid clean. Low as $8.95—100. Many matings sired by R.O.P. males. Day old or started chicks. Ducklings weekly. Write Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

BANTAMS

SELLING Entire Flock—600 Choice Dark Cornish Bantams. Special Sale Circular. Will Schadt, Goshen, Ind.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock—Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

DUCKS

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings. $26.95—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm. Richfield 2, Pa.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader. Beltsvilles. Poults, Penna. pullorum clean. $58.50-100 Meadowbrook Richfield 2, Pa.

GUINEAS

PEARL OR WHITE Guinea Hens $7.50 trio, Blue Egg Araucanas $25.00, trio. Vainauskas, Randall, New York.

MAPLE SYRUP

FOR SALE—Frost-Elf Pure Maple Syrup, Maple Cream and Maple Sugar. Write for price list. Maple Producers Cooperative Association. Gouverneur New York.

PECANS

PECANS in Shell. Larger kinds, 5 pounds, $2.50, regular mix, 5 pounds, $2.00. Will bring from storage as ordered. Joy Acres, Windsor, Va.

HAY

TOP QUALITY Canadian Hay Clover—Clover Mix (light or heavy) — Timothy. Delivered by ton or carload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc., R.F.D. #1, South Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass EMerson 9-2937

TIMOTHY and Alfalfa mixed hay, straw, delivered by truck load, Guaranteed as represented. Kenneth Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

FOR QUOTATIONS as to quality and price on straw and all grades of hay delivered to your place subject to inspection call person to person anytime after 6:00 P.M. Telephone 4-8282 or write J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R.D. #4, New York.

TIMOTHY, Timothy and Alfalfa mixed. Second cutting Alfalfa. Wheat Straw. Ear Corn. James Kelly, 137 East Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse, New York. Phone 92885.

GRAIN

RECLEANED RYE $1.50 bushel here. New crop dried yellow corn. C. Stanley Short, Jr. Doner, Delaware.

NURSERY STOCK

BLUEBERRY Plants. Giant Cultivated Named Varieties, mixed—2 year, 10 to 18 inch—4 for $2.25; Dozen $5.50—postpaid. Volk's Nursery. Browns Mills, New Jersey.

PLANTS

POT GROWN Strawberry Plants and Transplanted Plants set in Sept., Oct. will bear next spring. Send for catalogue. Pleasant Valley Farms Millbury, Mass.

STRAWBERRY, Raspberry and Blueberry plants for fall setting. Set in the fall for better results. 40 varieties. Write for free catalog and planting guide. Walter K. Morss and Son, Bradford, Mass.

PLANTS

RED RASPBERRY Plants for October planting. Large 2 yr. Lathams and Durham Everbearing, 25-$3.25; 50-$5.50; 100-$10.00; 500-$40.00; 1,000-$70.00. These are the largest rooted and most free from disease of any raspberries I have ever grown. Instructions included, postpaid, guaranteed to live. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vt.

RASPBERRY Plants—Red and black. Leading varieties. Eureka Plant Farm, Hastings, N. Y.

GINSENG

GINSENG WANTED. Dry Roots—Price list & information free. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

NEW STROUT Catalog—Just Out! Mailed free! Farms, Homes. Businesses, 36 states, coast-to-coast, 2,914 bargains described. World's Largest; 55 years service. Strout Realty. 255-R, 4th Ave.. New York 10, N. Y

SAVE, BUY Direct from Government, surplus farms, land, homes, etc. List $1.00. Box 169AMH East Hartford 8, Conn.

FARMS: 450 acres. buildings, stable, 80 cows. 300 acres, 40 cows, equipped. 150 acres, $4,000.-00, $2,000.00 down. 110 acres, cows, equipped. Write Mr. Douglas. Fort Plain, New York, Phone 46-224.

CUT OVER timber land in large and small acreage. Will net 8 per cent on investment. Ideal game preserve with abundance of quail. Ann B. Harder Realty Co., Waynesboro, Georgia. Telephone 2366 or nights 3479.

ALL YEAR around grazing, wonderful climate, highest milk shed in the east, numerous dairy and cattle farms listed, average price is only $40.00 per acre. Ann B. Harden Realty Co., Waynesboro, Georgia. Telephone 2366 or nights 3479.

DAIRY FARM, stock, equipped; may buy, for sale, shares, rent or dependable man to work. Box 514-SR c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

ACREAGE ON WATER Small cheap places for weekends. See Arthur W. Heath, New London, New Hampshire.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corp. "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers top values on good used equipment. Check our prices before buying! Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor with LPC Hydraulic Angledozer, completely reconditioned in our shop, dozer completely reconditioned, reasonable. Caterpillar D4-44 tractor with Hydraulic Angledozer and Hyster Winch, cleaned and painted. A real buy! Case LAI Whee Tractor with Lull 4C Shoveloader, 1 yard bucket, excellent condition rubber good, bargain! Allis-Chalmers HD-5 tractor with Gar Wood Hydraulic Angledozer, good condition, clean, $5,000.00. Cletrac BD tractor with winch and boom—save on this one! Allis-Chalmers HD7W tractor with buckeye cable control and cable operated anglehlade, $1,700.00. Terratrac GT25 Tractor, 48" gauge, with electric starting and lighting New 1951, very good condition, $1,200.00. Many other top buys. Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp. Barre, Vermont. Phone 90.

TRACTOR PARTS — Large growing stock new and used parts for all type tractors. Also new rollers, sprockets, rails, pins & bushings, etc. for crawlers. Write for lowes' prices. American Tractor Parts Co Fargo N D.

BUY SURPLUS Direct from Government at tremendous savings, farm tools, machinery feed, truck, jeep, tractor, hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169AAH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply. Rome, New York.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave Norwich. N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-6 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Three Haverly, 12 can, side opening milk coolers, like new. George Pimm, Rock Tavern, New York. Telephone Newburgh 916M1.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts. 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn. shop storage, garage or dormitory Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on-Hudson. N. Y 1-4357

ONLY $49.00. Never before at this low price! A genuine all steel 16 Bu. Feed Truck, nationally advertised (we can't name the manufacturer). Pneumatic type tires; rust proof finish. Check or money order. No C.O.D. Shipped freight collect. Money back guarantee. Dependable Farm Sales Company, 926 Miners Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

IRRIGATION Equipment Johns-Manville Asbestos Cement Transite Irrigation Pipe permanent underground for main lines. Portable Aluminum pipe for laterals. Distributors of complete irrigation systems. Telephone Hartford BU93406. South Windsor Equipment Company, South Windsor, Conn.

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, North Dakota.

HOUGHTON-ARNOLD, "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers quality bargains on used earthmoving equipment! GT30 Terratrac with hydraulic anglehlade, good condition, $1,750.00. Caterpillar D6-60" Tractor with LaPlante Choate Hydraulic Angledozer, first class shape, $6,495.00. TD9 International Tractor, $2,300.00. Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor with LaPlante Choate Angleblade, $3,995.00. TD9 International Tractor with Bucyrus-Erie Angleblade and winch, $4,195.00. TD6 International tractor, bare, very good condition. $3,500.00. Caterpillar D13000 engine from Cat D8. Excellent condition, $2,000.00. Caterpillar D6-60" Tractors with 6s-60" dozer, #46 control and Hyster D6N winch, $4,000.00. Many other good buys. Send a postcard for complete list. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co.. 26 Warren Ave., Portland, Maine, Tel. Spruce 3-1865.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog Reisch Auction School Mason City 11, Iowa.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER – Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97. New York.

HELP WANTED

RUN Spare-time Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1955 Christmas and All-Occasion Greeting Cards and Gifts Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval Regal Greetings, Dept. 7 Ferndale. Michigan.

SALESMAN Wanted—For old established line, Mineral Supplements, Dairy Detergent Sanitizer, Mastitis and Udder Ointments, Cattle Sprays, etc Liberal Profits. W. D. Carpenter Co., 111 Irving Ave., Syracuse 3. N. Y.

DAIRY FARMER—Good milker, good on equipment. State age, height, weight, experience. Wages $200.00; a son could work hourly; house, light, heat and milk Reply P.O. Box 1041, Trenton, N. J

YOUR OWN HOME, mail order business—up to 60% profit sparetime orders on proven saleable homemaker items. Illustrated catalog $1.00, refundable. Winans. Oxford, New York.

EXTRA CASH Spare Time! Sell exclusive magic cushion shoes. 133 styles. No. investment. No experience. Steady repeats. Commissions to $4.00 a pair, plus bonus. paid vacations. Free outfit. Paragon Shoes, 79-U, Sudbury, Boston.

MAKE $135 and Up every week. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling, nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer since 1946. Written Money-Back Guarantee. No investment. Excellent opportunity for expansion. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 640 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

WANTED: Married man to work on turkey farm. Good three room apartment and top wages. Must be reliable with the best of references. Echo Ridge Farm. Northford, Conn. Tel. Branford HUbbard 8-1951.

HOUSEWIVES — $80.00-$125.00 Weekly. Our style shows adult, children's apparel are sensational for party plan. Isabel Sharrow made $258.00—11 days sparetime! Free Outfit. Samples furnished. Beeline Fashions, Bensenville 455, Ill.

MAKE EXTRA CASH selling Skarie Chain Lightning Chain Saws! Profitable and easy. Exclusive quality features and low price sell the saw for you. Buy a four horsepower eighteen inch capacity chain lightning saw for only $178.00 less big dealer discount. Use it yourself. Use it to sell others. Responsible parties write to Skarie. Inc. Dept. A-A, 707 North Howard Street, Baltimore 1. Marvland now for details and descriptive literature.

DOUBLEWEAR Nylons Wholesale. Agents wanted. Simmms, Warwick, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

USED AND UNUSED—Postage Stamps of the world For full information write to: Hull Stamps. Box 1327. GCS. New York 17, N. Y.

150 POSTAGE Stamps, good variety, 15c. Approvals, some not used. Louis, 8723 Flatland, Brooklyn, New York.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer. 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25e, 12-35c. Young Photo Service. 62C, Schenectady 1, N Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin Mail Pix. Box 7100 Elkins Park. Pa

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS. best quality, all sizes. W. H Martin. Plainfield. Vt. Tel. 4-2.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Our famous choice clover, New York's finest: 5 lb. $1.65; case 6-5s $7.98; postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. $9.00; 2-60s $17.50; Also delicious wildflower; 60 lb. $8.50. 60s F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

SKIRT Woolens! Send $2.00 postpaid for a yard length—Bargain. Ends worth up to $5.00 a yard. No samples. Tweed, checks, solid colors, specify several colors. Money back guarantee. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm St., New Haven 2, Conn.

WHOLESALE—Name brand gift, appliance catalog with S & H green stamps. Send $1.00, refundable. Buy Christmas gifts wholesale. Save $100.00 or more. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, N. Y.

RUG STRIPS. Send for Free Samples. Hooking & Braiding selvedges. Only the finest woolens, from cutting rooms. Clear and preshrunk, also nudes & beiges for backgrounds and dyeing. We supply many teachers We send only colors that you ask for, not any old mixture. Money back guarantee. Visit our factory, see garments made. Pick up a bargain. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm St.. New Haven 2, Conn.

FREE TABLEWARE to ladies. Write Chas. Fritz, Box 63, Cortland New York.

WONDERFUL Ribbon Remnant Bargain—Christmas or everyday colors—350 feet each. $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

FOR SALE: The Real, the original, Orange Blossom Perfume made in Miami. Florida. $2.75 postpaid. Tax included. Nora Bill, 433 South Pearl Street, Canandaigua, New York.

RIBBON Remnants. Christmas or pastels — 100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

DISPERSAL SALE

Saturday—October 8th—1 P.M.

Fred Risch, Dallas, Pa.
(near Wilkes Barre)

— 22 PUREBRED JERSEYS —

Fall freshening cows with high D.H.I.A. records. Largely Nepa breeding. TB and Bang Certified. Calfhood vaccinated.

Auctioneer — Merrill Brodrick

MANSFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

8th CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY HOLSTEIN CLUB SALE

Thursday, October 13, 1955—12:00 Noon
At the late E.B. Dye Farm, ¼ mile West of Balcoms Corners on Route 83, 15 miles Southeast of Dunkirk, New York.

65 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 65

Again presenting an excellent selection of young cows and bred heifers all fresh or close up. All individually selected, many from Certified Herds; T.B. Accredited; Calfhood Vaccinated; Inoculated for Shipping Fever; Veterinary Inspected. Selections by Maurice E. Mix; Catalogs available at Ringside or from Sale Manager. Sale in large tent—Lunch Available—Mail bids acceptable.

HARRIS WILCOX
Sale Manager & Auctioneer, Bergen, N. Y.
DONALD CROWELL, Sale Chairman
South Dayton, N. Y.

12TH ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY HOLSTEIN CLUB SALE

Monday, October 17, 1955—1 P.M. Sharp
At the Fairgrounds, Gouverneur, N. Y.

55 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 55

An excellent consignment of high record, young cows and bred heifers, carefully selected by a Committee of dairymen from the best herds in St. Lawrence, Franklin & Jefferson Counties. All fresh or close up: Many from Certified Herds; T.B. Accredited; Calfhood Vaccinated; Inoculated for Shipping Fever; Veterinary Inspected.

Sale in large tent — Lunch Available — Catalogs at Ringside

HARRIS WILCOX
Sale Manager & Auctioneer, Bergen, N. Y.

C. F. Smallidge Holstein Dispersal

Monday, October 10, 1955 — 1:30 P.M.
At the farm on Pleasant View Drive, 1 mile North of Lancaster, 10 miles East of Buffalo, 1½ miles South of the Thruway.

35 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 35

Featuring Glenafton Eagle V.G. (86) at 3 yrs., a son of Marksman, and his first 15 unselected daughters; Marko Nan Rag Apple daughter of Marksman G. P. up to 560F; Donnandale Supreme Gilda V.G. dau. of Inka Supreme Posch with records up to 571 F; Several other top cows making this one of the top producing DHIA—HIR — 2x herds in Western New York. T.B. Accredited; Calfhood Vaccinated; Certified; Treated against Shipping Fever; All Milkers Mastitis tested.

Sale in tent. Catalogs at Ringside

MR. & MRS. C. F. SMALLIDGE, Owners
Sale Manager & Auctioneer
HARRIS WILCOX, BERGEN, NEW YORK

Introducing The POTAGOLD

New, large, late Strawberry. Handsome, high quality, firm.
WRIGHT FARM — PLYMPTON, MASS.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

WOMEN'S INTEREST

FREE—Big New Wholesale Catalog! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances. Christmas cards, etc. Also make money selling part time! Write Evergreen Studios Box 846-AQ, Chicago 42, Ill.

CHRISTMAS GIFT! Perfumed necklace — earrings. Red, white, black, green, blue, yellow. Set $2.00. Samples 25c (no stamps. COD's). Guaranteed. Jir Specialties, RD 3, Kingsfon, N. Y.

HOMESEWERS: Cotton remnants, printed and plain. 10 yard bundle for $3.00 tax included. Quality fabrics, at least one 4 yard length none under 1 yard. Money back guarantee. Include postage. No C.O.D. Rainbow Remnants, Brewer Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING — Billbooks, envelopes, letterheads. Press, Box 502, Great Neck, N. Y. Free Catalog.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt 64. Freeport New York.

NO TRESPASSING. Hunting and Fishing Prohibited, etc. Eight signs 9x12 weatherproofed cloth. $2.00. Thure Holm, Duxbury, Mass.

STEWART Clipper Blade & Clipper Repair Service. Sharpened on factory machine. Mail $1.00 with blades. 24 hour service. Work guaranteed. New blades in stock. Lawrence B. DuMond, Walton, New York.

WINS 4-H TRACTOR OPERATORS' CONTEST

DAVID MAHAR, 19, of Gasport, N. Y., won the eighth annual New York State 4-H Tractor Operators' Contest at the State Fair last month. He won a trip to Richmond, Va., to compete in the 12-State Operators' Contest at Atlantic States Exposition. David has been in 4-H nine years.

David and nine other young men won blue ribbons in the contest which had 82 competitors. The top ten will be taken on a tour of a farm equipment manufacturing plant. The contest at the New York State Fair was supervised by Carlton Edwards, 4-H agriculture engineer at Cornell.

Runners up, after David, finished in this order:

2. John Van Fleet, 17, Lodi. 3. Charles Hood, 18, Canastota. 4. Keith Tompkins, 17, Geneva. 5. Alan Ellison, 18, Painted Post. 6. Richard Robinson, 17, Sanborn. 7. Gordon Kelsey, 18, Alexander. 8. Edward Sisson, 17, Central Bridge. 9. Michael Payst, 18, Delanson. 10. David Phearsdorf, Killbuck.

— A. A. —

CATTLE SHOW AT FAIR SETS NEW U. S. RECORD SINCE WAR

(Continued from Page 17)

DUROC: Boars: Gr., Sr., and Jr. champs.—Marion B. Tyler, So. Byron. Res. Gr. and Res. Jr.—Edgar Angle, Afton. Res. Sr.—Happy Acres Farm, Waterloo.

Sows: Gr. and Sr. champs.—Happy Acres Farm. Res. Sr.—Gary Gordon, Scipio Center. Jr. and Res. Gr.—Marion B. Tyler.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA: Marion Tyler of South Byron won all champions and reserves except the reserve junior champion sow, won by C. J. Shelmidine & Sons of Lorraine.

YORKSHIRE: Boars: Jr. and Gr. champ.—Sir William Farm, Hillsdale. Sr., Res. Sr. and Res. Gr.—C. J. Shelmidine & Sons, Lorraine. Res. Jr.—Wilfren Farm, Jordan.

Sows: Sr., Res. Jr. and Gr. champ.—Sir William Farm. Jr. and Res. Gr. — Gerald Winter, Perry. Res. Sr.—Gordon Logsdon, Pavilion.

CHESTER WHITE: Boars: Sr., Res. Jr. and Gr. champ.—Frank L. Holbie & Sons, Jordan. Res. Sr., Jr. and Res. Gr. —Marion B Tyler.

Sows: Sr. and Gr. champ.—James Cudney, South Byron. Jr. and Res. Gr.—Marion Tyler. Res. Sr.—Frank L. Holbie & Sons. Res. Jr.—Dick Oderkirk, Stafford.

HAMPSHIRE: Boars: Sr. and Gr. champ.—Edward Sodoma, Brockport, Jr., Res. Jr. and Res. Gr.—Duane Ford, Elba. Res. Sr.—Malcomb McCall, Leroy.

Sows: Sr. and Gr. champ.—Edward Sodoma. Jr., Res. Jr. and Res. Gr.—Duane Ford. Res. Sr.—R. M. Warnoch, Hilton.

BARROW SHOW: Champ. Barrow and champ. pen-of-three—Marion B. Tyler, South Byron. Res. champ.—John Bliek & Sons, Williamson.

Sheep

Cheviot: Champ. Ram and Ewe—Twin Owls Farm, Prospectville, Pa. Res. champ. Ram—George Ramsey, Friendship. Res. champ. Ewe—Brooklea Farm, Bath.

Shropshire: Champ. Ram and Ewe—F. H. Vahlsing, Inc., Easton, Maine. Res. champ. Ewe—F. H. Vahlsing, Inc. Res. champ. Ram—Andrew J. Cochrane, Ripley.

Suffolk: Champ. Ram and Ewe—Joseph Lawson & Son, Pavilion. Res. champ. Ewe—Joseph Lawson & Son. Res. champ. Ram—Highlon Farm, Chester, Conn.

Dorset: Champ. ram, champ. and Res. champ. Ewe—Cornell University, Ithaca. Res. champ. Ram—Howard J. Hill, Albion.

Oxford: Champ. Ram—Knollview Acres, Camillus. Res. champ. Ram and champ. Ewe—Lawrence Davey, Marcellus. Res. champ. Ewe—George Lohr, Romulus.

Southdown: Champ. Ram, champ. and Res. champ. Ewe—Charles V. Dake, Greenfield Center. Res. champ. Ram — Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Shiarer, North Wales, Pa.

Longwools: Champ. Ram and Res. champ. Ewe—George M. Lohr, Romulus, Res. champ. Ram—Frendlee Farm, Lisbon.

— A. A. —

Cull the Beef Cow Herd This Fall

Fall is a good time to cull the beef cow herd. Many points should be considered, but the kind of calf following the brood cow should be given the most consideration when the culling job is done.

It does not make much difference how good a cow looks; if her calf is a "stinker", she should go to the butcher. Cows that are poor milkers or produce low quality calves haven't a place in the good beef herd.

Cows that are slow breeders or those that are "dry" should also be good prospects for the slaughter house.

Just remember that a cow that breeds regularly and raises a big fat calf of good quality is the best kind to have in your herd regardless of what she looks like.—*M. D. Lacy*

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

CLINTON-FRANKLIN-ESSEX CLUB SALE at the Victor Bechard Farm, Champlain, N. Y., Sat., Oct. 8 at 1:00 P.M. 25 COWS & 1ST-CALF HEIFERS AND 15 BRED HEIFERS.
They're all fresh or due soon. A lot of these cattle have excellent records and were out of high-record dams. HEALTH: Majority Bangs Certified and Calf. Vacc. All T.B. and Blood Tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days. FOR CATALOG WRITE
TOM WHITTAKER, Auct., BRANDON, VT.

LIVESTOCK AUCTION

Experienced Men Make Empire THE Place to Market Livestock



Men like Walt Palmiter — Empire's Greene Stockyards manager—with years of experience in this statewide livestock enterprise, make Empire a good place to do business.

Let Walt Palmiter, and the other six Empire managers, help you market profitably.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Regular weekly auction sales at

Bath • Greene • Oneonta
Bullville • Gouverneur
Caledonia • West Winfield

Check your EMPIRE market for date and time of special dairy replacement, farm, poultry or lamb sales.

ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE BEEF CATTLE BREEDERS AND FEEDERS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FEEDER CALF SALES

This year FOUR BIG SALES:

ALTAMONT, N. Y. — FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21st — (150 HEAD)
(Altamont, N. Y. fairgrounds — Dave Beresford, Delanson, N. Y., Sale Manager)
PIKE, N. Y. — TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25th — (325 HEAD)
(Pike, N. Y. fairgrounds — Forrest Holmes, Fillmore, N. Y., Sale Manager)
CALEDONIA, N. Y. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28th — (450 HEAD)
(Caledonia Empire Livestock Market)
SYRACUSE, N. Y. — TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st — (325 HEAD)
(Syracuse, N. Y. State fairgrounds—Bob Adsit, Baldwinsville, N. Y., Sale Manager)

Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn Steers and Heifers at each sale and a few fat yearling steers at Altamont.

Carefully selected last spring's calves. All calves inoculated against shipping fever. Graded according to quality the day prior to the sale. Inspection of cattle and grading demonstrations during the morning of each sale day.

Sale sponsored by New York State Beef Cattle Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project.

FOR FREE CATALOGS WRITE TO SALES MANAGERS.

SKY HIGH FARMS, TULLY, N. Y.

Complete Farm Dispersal — Sale Schedule: October 7, 1955
12 NOON
612 Acre Farm, Complete Line Farm Machinery, Hay, Produce — 1:30 P.M.
October 8, 1955 — 200 Registered Herefords in 150 Lots

FARM TO BE OFFERED

Excellent Producing 612 Acre Farm, Completely set up with Modern Building for High Producing Beef Cattle Operation or Dairy if you Prefer. Two Homes with Modern Conveniences, Excellent Water Supply.
200 REGISTERED HEREFORDS SELLING IN 150 LOTS — Featuring Popular Bloodlines: Zato Heir • Hillcrest • WHR • Morlunda • Prince Domino • Milky Way.
Cattle Tested for TB and Bangs, Inoculated for Shipping Fever.
It will be one of the Very Great Farm Dispersals in the Entire Northeast. Plan now to attend. WRITE FOR YOUR CATALOG TO:
ZOGG AUCTION SERVICE, Cortland, N. Y. H. M. BOOHER, Owner

MISCELLANEOUS

BALED Shavings: Dry pine, large solid bales. Single bales to truckload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc. R.F.D. #1, Sc. Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass., Emerson 9-2937

"SEPTIC AIDE"—Amazing new discovery keeps your septic tank trouble-free and saves you money!! Prevents stoppages, removes odors. 6 treatment package only $2.98. Details free. Best Products, P O. Box 893-A, Norfolk, Va.

MITTENS—Men's, Children's. Ladies. Prices quoted, satisfaction guaranteed, prepaid. Horsehide palm hunting mitten, $3.00. Hartin's Mittens, Gloversville, New York.

WRITE for free literature on Hog Cholera, Erysipelas, Hemorrhagic Septicemia and other livestock diseases. All vaccines produced under U. S. Veterinary license. Colorado Serum Co., 4950 York St., Denver 16. Colo.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, samples, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, New York.

TRU-MIX, Use this all new feed mixer to cut your feed costs. Powered by tractor PTO. Write for literature and low prices Parex Mineral Company Parker Ford 3, Pa.

CLIPPER Blades sharpened, enclose $.67, covers sharpening and postage. Satisfaction guaranteed. James E. Wetterhahn, LaFargeville, New York.



565. This pleated knitted hat is a beauty in any bright color wool which has gilt thread entwined in it. An elastic is knitted into the last row at back so it is really head-hugging. Folds into half-circle for traveling. All instructions.

565

Dolls Clothes

229
FOR 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 IN. DOLLS



229. Complete dolly wardrobe to please every little girl on your Christmas gift list. Imagine her delight at the poke bonnet and coat, party and play dresses . . . even lace-edged lingerie! Please order by size for 14, 16, 18, 20, or 22-inch doll.

231
11 IN. TALL



231. Cuddly lamb to thrill your youngster and become his or her favorite toy. Eleven inches tall. One size: ⅜ yd. 35- or 39-in.; 14-in. contrast.

2194. Make these in vibrant tones to add a colorful contrast to dark hostess dresses or daytime cottons. One size. Midriff Inset Apron, 2⅛ yds. 35-in. Scalloped Apron, 1⅝ yds. 35-in



632

632. So easy to crochet that a beginner can easily make this smart wrap! Lightweight, warm, and simply trimmed in bright wool embroideries spotted over the open-work crocheted mesh. Try it in white with pastel trim; make it navy with green, gold and red trim. Complete instructions.



2194

331. Panel measures 16 by 18 inches and is done in soft blues, mauve-pinks, turquoise and leaf greens for the flowers. Work it on Chinese silk, satin, linen or fine cotton. Frame the panel in narrow silver-gilt or gold frame. Transfer, color chart, framing instructions.



Sew For Christmas

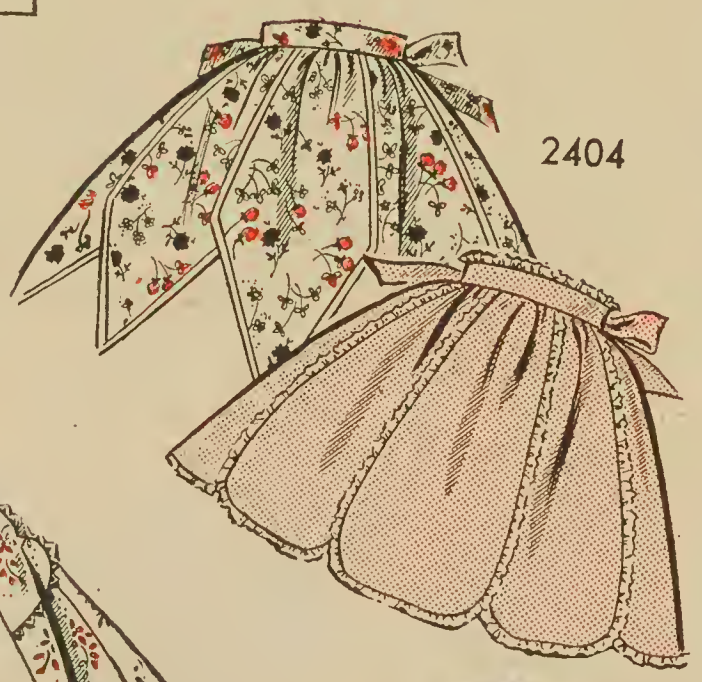
TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25 cents for our FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.



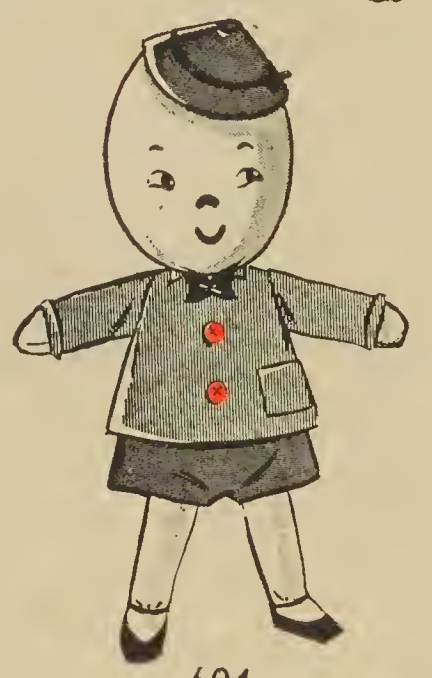
2467

2467. Double-duty apron for everyone from Sister Sue to Grandmother. Skirt has lots of flare for good coverage. Pattern includes tea apron too. Small, medium, large. Medium size: Coverall, 2½ yds. 35-in.

604. Easy-to-make, colorful Humpty Dumpty. Stands eleven inches tall and is made from a single sock. Powder blue felt trousers, light blue jacket, corn yellow hat with red band, and dandy little red felt shoes and bow complete his ensemble. All instructions.



2404



604

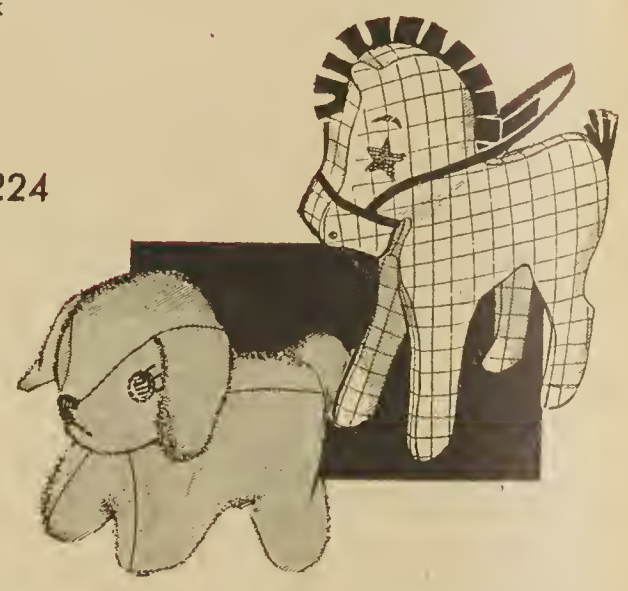


306

2404. Party aprons, high-style in either fragile or sturdy fabrics. One size: Top Apron, 1⅝ yds. 35-in. Bottom Apron, 1⅜ yds. 35-in.

306. Wool yarn and velvety chenille yarn crocheted in alternating stripes produce this handsome cape to wear over suits or dresses. Use contrasting colors or all white.

224



224. Horse and doggy toys to create from fur fabrics, firm cotton or plastic coated material. Stuff with cotton batting or kapok. Dog, 9 inches tall. Horse, 13 inches high, with felt mane. Each requires ½ yd. 35-in.



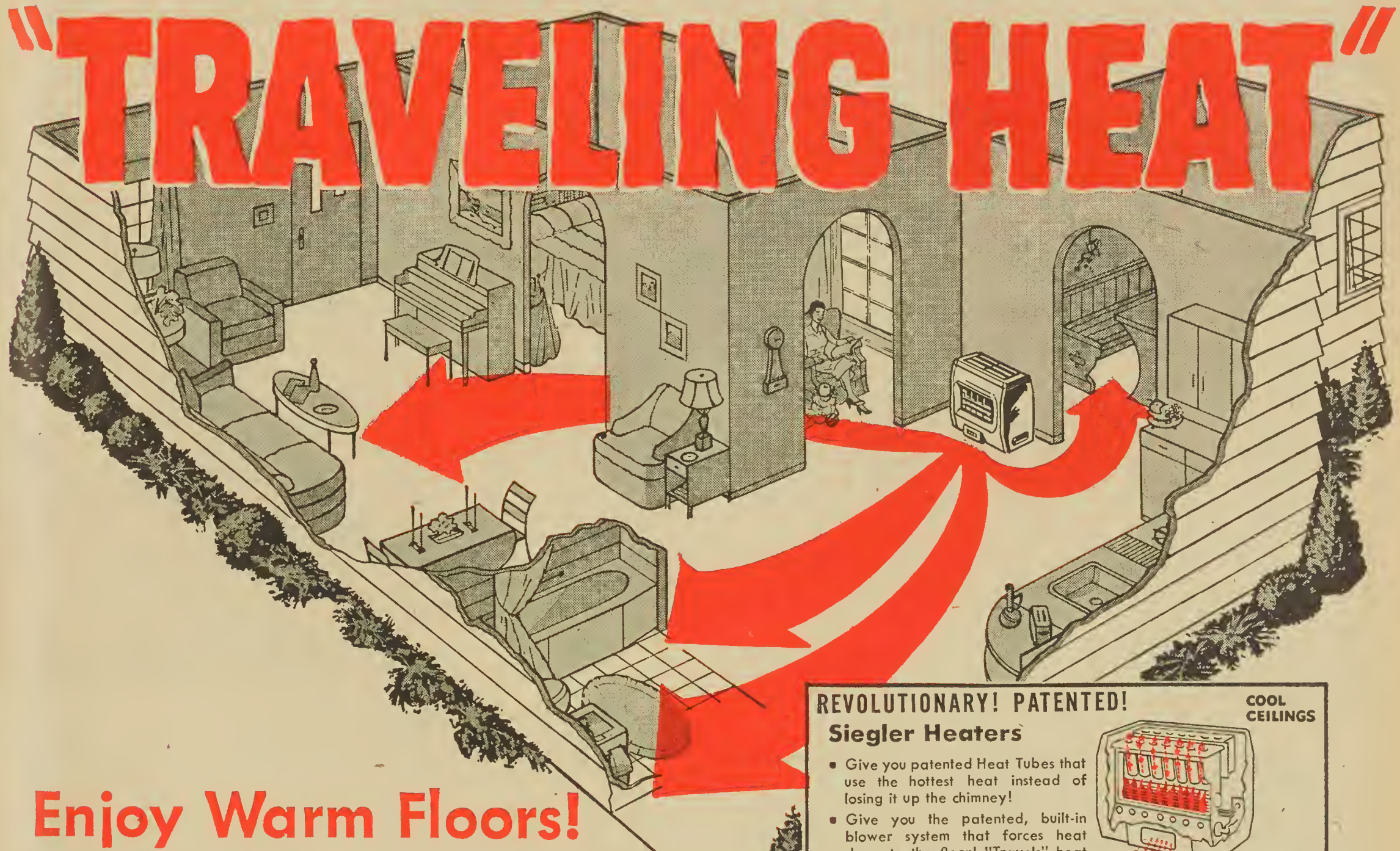
2456

2456. Destined for gift-giving and compliments, and for lightening and brightening everyday chores! One size. Top Apron, 2 yds. 35-in. Bottom Apron, 1¼ yds. 35-in.

COLD FLOORS?

Discover the miracle of

"TRAVELING HEAT"



Enjoy Warm Floors!

Heat "travels" to every room without costly furnace pipes or registers to install!

You'll never again have to "live" in 1 or 2 rooms all winter . . . never worry about the children playing on cold, drafty floors! The new Siegler Gas Home Heater actually "travels" warm, even heat to every room in your home! Gives you warm floors for your family's health and comfort!

In every way, Siegler is the finest Gas Home Heater you can buy. It heats like magic—even with the gas turned off! Saves up to half the fuel! Gives you up to twice the heat! Its heavy, cast iron construction gives constant, even heat and lasts a lifetime. Even its finish is different from ordinary heaters! The Siegler is porcelain fused to the metal—not just baked on paint! It won't discolor or flake off! And the Siegler Home Heater is so silent—only the warmth you enjoy tells you it's running!

No other home heater offers the comfort, safety and health for your family you get with a Siegler. See a Siegler Gas Home Heater with the miracle of "Traveling Heat" today! The Siegler Corp., Centralia, Ill.

REVOLUTIONARY! PATENTED!

Siegler Heaters

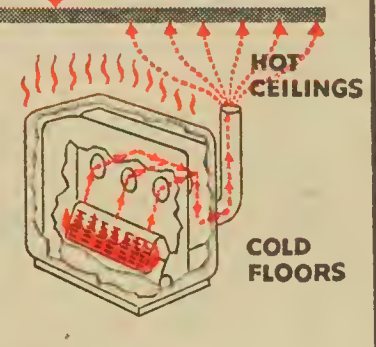
- Give you patented Heat Tubes that use the hottest heat instead of losing it up the chimney!
- Give you the patented, built-in blower system that forces heat down to the floor! "Travels" heat to every room instead of wasting it on the ceiling.

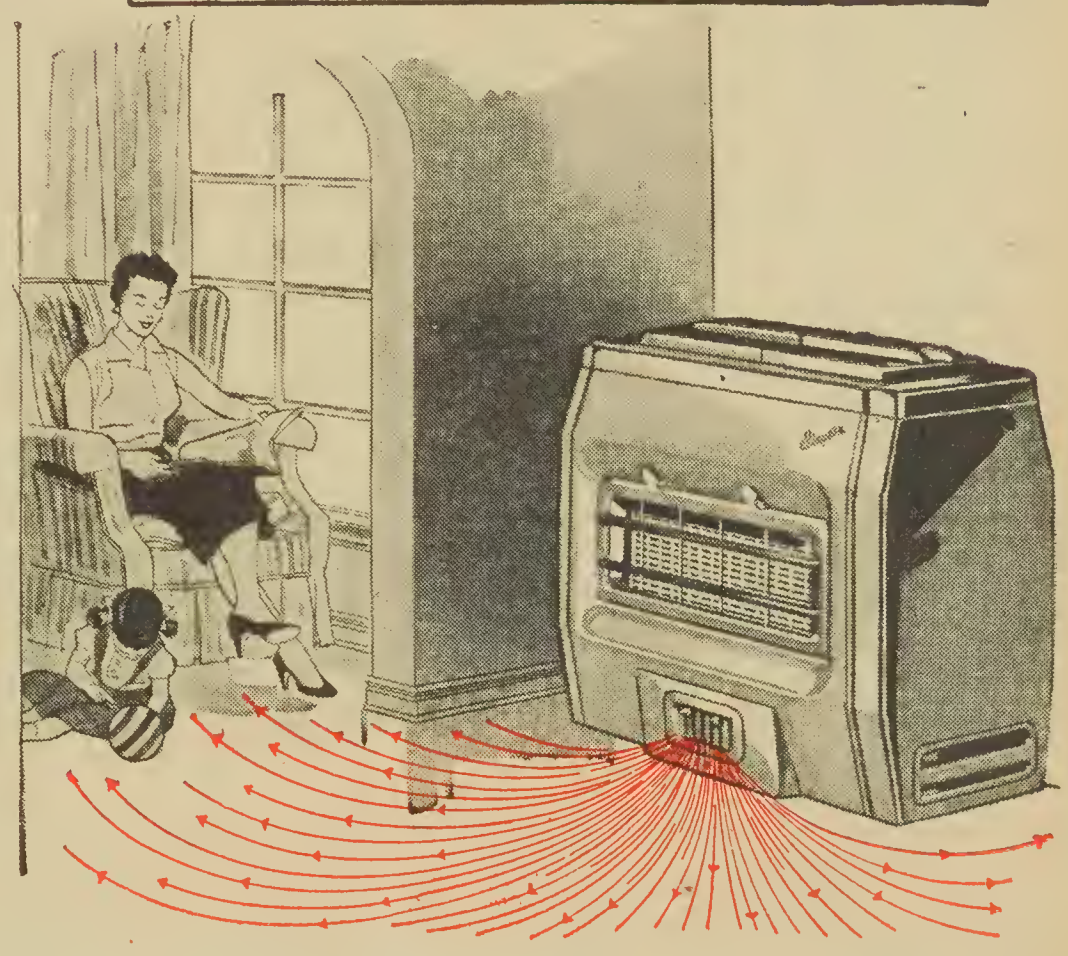
GET THIS →

NOT THIS →

ORDINARY HEATERS

Let your heat rise . . . waste most of it on your ceilings . . . lose a lot of it up your chimney! You pay for heat you never get to use!





MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

SEE **Siegler**

PATENTED AUTOMATIC

GAS HOME HEATERS

"with the Patented Heat Tubes"



Mullica Hill, N. J. girl loves to cook

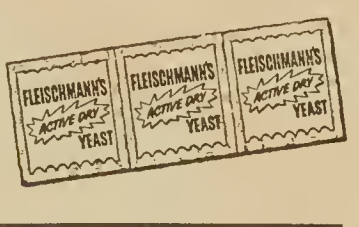
Teen-Ager Wins Cooking Awards at Two Different New Jersey Fairs

Brother Eugene gives Janice Pike a hand with her scrapbook while sisters Carolyn and Sally Ann look on. Janice won her first ribbon three years ago, and last year she entered cooking competition at the Bridgeton and Trenton State Fairs and won three more top awards.

Janice says she really loves to cook and enjoys experimenting with recipes. However, Janice doesn't experiment with yeast—she *always* uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast because she *knows* it's dependable. "It rises fast every time," she says. "And this dry yeast is so easy to use."

If you bake at home, of course you like to serve yeast-raised specialties. And it's so convenient when you use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. This dry yeast is really easy to use, dissolves in a jiffy and rises fast every time. And it stays fresh for months on your cupboard shelf—always ready when you need it. Get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—the yeast prize-winning cooks depend on.

Get the New "Thrifty Three"





If it weren't for brand names

You'd have to be a home economist to choose the food you want

You do 70% of your grocery shopping "sight unseen." The products you buy are in packages, with only the label outside to guide you.

How is it that you don't have to look inside each package? What makes you so sure you're getting quality and flavor you pay for? In fact, what makes you sure about anything you buy?

Isn't the answer simply that you've learned the basic rule of safe and sound buying:

A good brand is your best guarantee

No matter what you want to buy, you know manufacturers stand back of good brands because they have so much at stake. You know you can depend on a good brand. And so, when you pick one you know you're right.

The more good brands you know, the surer you are. Get to know them in the pages of this magazine. They can help you cut down on buying mistakes, get more for your shopping money.

BRAND NAMES FOUNDATION
Incorporated
A Non-Profit Educational Foundation
437 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Nagging Backache Sleepless Nights

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable...with restless, sleepless nights... don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!



NOW! Save Up to 50% on Nationally Advertised Gifts

Use this big, new FREE CATALOG to buy all kinds of gifts and merchandise for yourself, family, friends, neighbors. Terrific saving on big-name items. Also, make money spare time taking orders from others!

EVERGREEN STUDIOS
Dept. 23 Box 846 Chicago 42, Ill.

FALL WOOLENS

FREE SWATCHES, of Fall's smartest all wool, and part wool materials. Newest novelty weaves. Beautiful plaids. Rich solid colors. Amazingly low prices. Buy direct from MILL. Make suits, coats, skirts, sport shirts, children's wear etc. at home. SAVE DOLLARS.

Homestead Woolen Mills, Inc.
Dept. A-10 West Swanzey, N. H.

'Round The Kitchen

Recipes and Kitchen Hints

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

RICE is plentiful and good, so why not plan to use more of it? Regular, precooked, or converted white rice and brown rice provide very good eating by themselves, or blended with other foods, or as a stretcher for meat and other protein main dishes.

If you like a rice which **molds well** in rings, croquettes, or puddings, you'll want to choose the regular **short grain** white rice which cooks more moist and gummy.

If you like your cooked rice **dry and flaky**, the **long grain** form which costs a little more will be your choice.

For **speedy preparation,** the **precooked rice** just brought to the boil is ready to use as any other cooked rice.

Converted rice contains more of the original nutritive value of the rice grain, due to special milling processes. A **budget buy** in rice will be the package containing a mixture of whole and broken grains. **Be sure to read labels when buying rice.**

You don't have to wash rice today. Sanitary, modern milling processes make it unnecessary. In fact, washing today's rice either before or after cooking (as recommended in old cook books) causes loss of nutrients.

Fluffy Rice

To cook 3 cups of fluffy rice, place 1 cup of uncooked rice, 2 cups cold water, and 1 teaspoon salt in a 2-quart saucepan and bring to a vigorous boil. Cover pan tightly and turn heat as low as possible. Do not remove lid or stir rice while cooking. Leave pan over heat for 14 minutes. Then remove from heat but keep cover on until served. As rice can be used for so many purposes and unused portions kept in a covered container in the refrigerator, why not cook twice the amount needed to save time and effort?

Try cooking rice in broth or with bouillon cube. Use cooked rice in pancakes, waffles, casseroles, croquettes, puddings, rice cakes (made like potato cakes), and with stews and creamed dishes. A favorite family dessert is fluffy rice sprinkled with sugar and nutmeg and served with rich milk.

Chocolate Rice Souffle

This Chocolate Rice Souffle recipe is from the Rice Institute: Over medium heat, stirring frequently but gently, cook 3 cups hot cooked rice, ¾ cup sugar, 1 cup milk, and 2 squares unsweetened chocolate until the chocolate is melted, the rice absorbs the milk, and the mixture is creamy but not stiff. Beat in 4 egg yolks, one at a time and then fold in 4 egg whites which have been beaten until stiff. Place in a greased 2-quart baking dish set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) about 25 minutes. Serve immediately with light or whipped cream. Serves 8.

Rice Ring

Combine 4 cups cooked rice, 1½ cups milk, 2 eggs well beaten, 4 tablespoons parsley, 3 tablespoons melted butter, ½ to 1 teaspoon salt, and, if desired, ½ small onion chopped fine or ½ cup grated cheese, or both. Place in a well greased ring mold and bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 30 minutes or until set. Unmold on a round platter and fill center with creamed vegetables, fish, meat, chicken, or mushrooms. Serves 8.



Our food editor, Mrs. Alberta D. Shackelton, author of 'Round the Kitchen, judged breads at the recent N. Y. State Fair Foods Contest. She is shown in the picture with Peter Crissey of Syracuse, N. Y., the 13-year-old boy who baked the winning loaf of Triple Rich Bread and won the coveted Lucile Brewer Award, a beautiful silver tray, awarded by Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange.

National Honey Week

National Honey Week will be observed the last week of this month. It is good to have a week set aside for it just in case we have forgotten how tasty honey is and how it can be used in and out of the comb. The light colored honey extracted from the comb seems to be most popular, with the milder flavors preferred, although much that is available is a blend of several types. Try different flavors or blends until you find just the one you like best.

If you want top flavor and clearness, look for honey which is graded and labeled according to United States Department of Agriculture standards. Keep both the comb and extracted honey in a dry place at room temperature to retain honey flavor and aroma and free of foreign odors. If extracted honey crystallizes, place container in hot water until honey melts.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Responsibilities gravitate to the man who can shoulder them—power flows to the man who knows how.
—Elbert Hubbard

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Honey is sweeter than sugar and carries small amounts of minerals and vitamins with its calories. It retains moisture, so is good in cookies and can be substituted for part of the sugar. It is not easily substituted for sugar in cake recipes because of its liquid content. Better use cake recipes which have been especially developed for honey as the sweetener. Write to the American Honey Institute, 114 North Carroll Street, Madison 3, Wisconsin, for free honey recipe leaflets.

Honey makes a delicious sweetener for fresh fruits, cereals, beverages,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

'Round The Kitchen

(Continued from Opposite Page)

sauces, puddings, and on waffles, toast, pancakes, biscuits, French toast, glazing baked ham, in salad dressings, glazing carrots and onions, in frostings, baking apples.

More Honey Hints

Here are some suggestions for using honey given by Mrs. Harold Merrell, wife of a beekeeper (and homemaking teacher) in her demonstration at the 109th New York State Fair held in Syracuse, New York, last month:

For a **Honey Glaze** for quick or yeast biscuits and rolls or upside down cake, thoroughly combine ⅓ to ½ cup each

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It's good to have money and the things money can buy, but it's good, too, to check up once in a while and make sure that you haven't lost things that money can't buy.

—George Hanson Towne

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

of honey, brown sugar, and butter, spread in pan, and sprinkle with nuts before adding rolls or cake batter.

For **Honey Hermits,** cream 1 cup shortening, ½ cup brown sugar, and ½ cup honey, add 3 well beaten eggs. Sift together and add 3 cups flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon baking soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves. Add 1 tablespoon water and fold in 1 cup cut-up dates, 1 cup raisins, and 1 cup coarsely chopped nuts. Drop by teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheet and bake at 375° about 12 to 15 minutes. Cool and store in a covered container. Makes 5 to 6 dozen.

For **Chocolate Sauce,** melt chocolate over hot water and add honey. Use ½ cup honey for every square unsweetened chocolate used.

This is Mrs. Merrell's original idea for **sweetening apple pie:** Make an apple pie as usual with desired seasonings but without sugar and with the usual slits in top crust to allow steam to escape. Warm ⅔ to ¾ cup honey and pour slowly into the slits of top crust when pie is removed from the oven. The honey is all absorbed by the apples by serving time. If you like less honey, melt ½ cup sugar in ⅓ cup warm honey and use as above.

Enough Milk?

"Do You Get Enough Milk?" is the title of a new Home and Garden Bulletin No. 47 which you may secure from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 5 cents. This leaflet is full of information on the need for milk, how much is enough, how to estimate milk taken in meals, use of milk in reducing diets, how to get more milk in the diet when the food budget is tight, understanding labels on milk containers, home care of milk, and suggestions for getting milk into meals.

Frozen Foods "Quickies"

Two good "quickies" made with frozen foods from the store are:

Baked fish. Lay frozen fish fillets in a flat greased casserole or baking dish. Brush with melted butter and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Top with a can of frozen cream of shrimp soup partially thawed and bake in moderate oven about 45 to 60 minutes.

Hearty Soup. Combine frozen condensed shrimp and oyster stews with the amounts of milk or water suggested on cans.

New Foods

Banana Cream and **Strawberry** flavor **Instant pudding mixes** have arrived on grocery shelves. Use them as pudding, fillings for pie or tart shells, sauces, ice cream.

Two new sugars are available, both in the new package with moisture control liner: **Confectioners' 10-X** (which is 50% finer than 4-X to make super, smooth-as-silk frostings) and an **Instant Superfine** sugar for sweetening fruits, cereals, iced drinks.

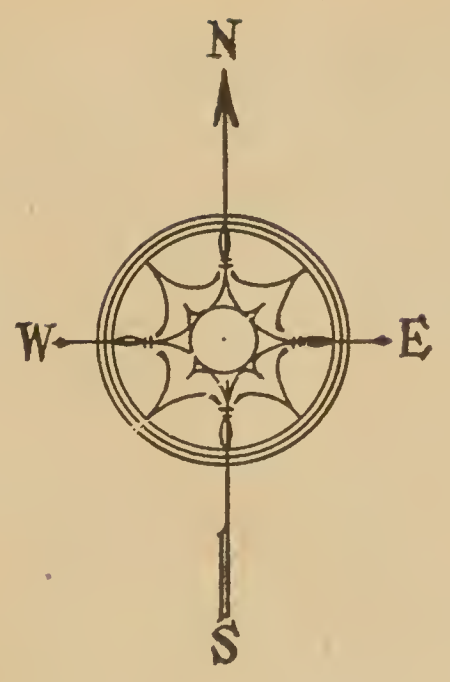
On cake mix shelves in stores now are **low-calorie cake and frosting mixes** and a new dark colored **Honey and Spice cake-mix** in a twin-pack package complete with pan liners.



Make an Heirloom Quilt!

TWO QUILT BOOKS: Each of these Quilt Books contains complete instructions and pattern pieces for making 12 lovely quilts. In Book Q-101 you'll find such quilts as PANSY, TULIP, POINSETTIA, and nine others. In Book Q-102, patchwork quilts include YANKEE PRIDE, CROWN AND CROSS, LOG CABIN and nine other patterns. The books are 50c each.

TO ORDER: Send your name, address, and the quilt book number or numbers to ANNE CABOT, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 1150 Avenue Americas, New York 36, N. Y. Enclose 50c in cash, check or money order for EACH book. Please do not send stamps.



WHERE'S THAT HURRICANE NOW?

The U.S. Weather Bureau keeps you posted through new radar and teletype facilities over RURAL RADIO NETWORK four times daily—at 6:25 a.m., 7:15 a.m., 12:15 p.m., and 6:15 p.m. And EMERGENCY STORM WARNINGS are broadcast on short notice over RRN direct from the USWB expert meteorologists.

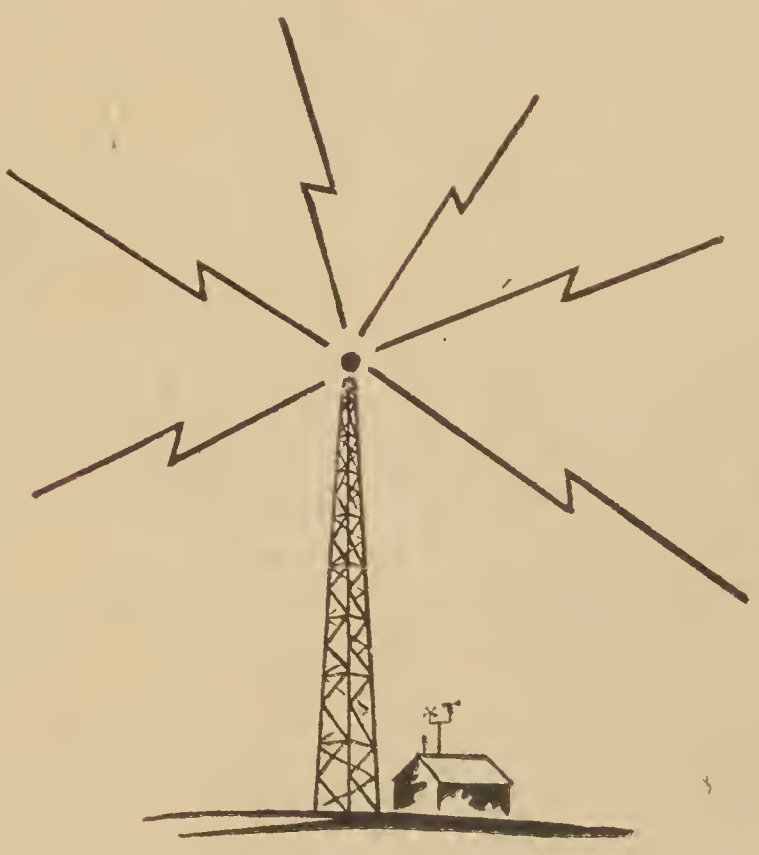
KEEP TUNED TO YOUR FAVORITE RRN STATION FOR UP-TO-THE MINUTE WEATHER INFORMATION FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

These broadcasts are brought to you over RRN as a service by

ATLANTIC

GLF Quality

THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES OF NEW YORK STATE



EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great North Country and the kind of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER I

OF ALL the people that ever went west that expedition was the most remarkable.

A small boy in a big basket on the back of a jolly old man, who carried a cane in one hand, a rifle in the other; a black dog serving as scout, skirmisher and rear guard—that was the size of it. They were the survivors of a ruined home in the north of Vermont, and were traveling far into the valley of the St. Lawrence, but with no particular destination.

Midsummer had passed them in their journey; their clothes were covered with dust; their faces browning in the hot sun. It was a very small boy that sat inside the basket and clung to the rim, his tow head shaking as the old man walked. He saw wonderful things, day after day, looking down at the green fields or peering into the gloomy reaches of the wood; and he talked about them.

The small voice would sing idly or prattle with an imaginary being that had a habit of peeking over the edge of the basket or would shout a greeting to some bird or butttrfly and ask finally:

"Tired, Uncle Eb?"

Sometimes the old gentleman would say "not very," and keep on, looking thoughtfully at the ground. Then, again, he would stop and mop his bald head with a big red handkerchief and say, a little tremor of irritation in his voice: "Tired! who wouldn't be tired with a big elephant like you on his back all day? I'd be 'shamed o' myself t' set there an' let an old man carry me from Dan to Beersheba. Git out now an' shake yer legs."

I was the small boy and I remember it was always a great relief to get out of the basket, and having run ahead, to lie in the grass among the wild flowers, and jump up at him as he came along.

Uncle Eb had been working for my father five years before I was born. He was not a strong man and had never been able to carry the wide swath of the other help in the fields, but we all

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Talking is like playing on the harp; there is as much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their vibrations as in twanging them to bring out their music.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

loved him for his kindness and his knack of story-telling. He was a bachelor who came over the mountain from Pleasant Valley, a little bundle of clothes on his shoulder, and bringing a name that enriched the nomenclature of our neighborhood. It was Eben Holden.

He had a cheerful temper and an imagination that was a very wilderness of oddities. He had invented an animal more treacherous than any in the woods, and he called it a swift. "Sumthin' like a panther," he described the look of it—a fearsome creature that lay in the edge of the woods at sundown and made a noise like a woman crying, to lure the unwary.

It would light one's eye with fear to hear Uncle Eb lift his voice in the cry of the swift. I suppose we needed more the fear of God, but the young children of the pioncer needed also the fear of the woods or they would have strayed to their death in them.

A big bass viol, taller than himself, had long been the solace of his Sundays. After he had shaved—a ceremony so solemn that it seemed a rite of his religion—that sacred viol was uncovered. When he began playing we children had to get well out of the way, and keep our distance. I remember now the look of him, then—his thin face, his soft black eyes, his long nose, the suit of broadcloth, the stock and standing collar and, above all, the solemnity in his manner when that big devil of a thing was leaning on his breast.

Uncle Eb had another great accomplishment. He was what they call in the north country "a natural cooner." After nightfall, when the corn was ripening, he spoke in a whisper and had his ear cocked for coons. But he loved all kinds of good fun.

So this man had a boy in his heart and a boy in his basket that evening we left the old house. My father and mother and older brother had been drowned in the lake, where they had gone for a day of pleasure. I had then a small understanding of my loss, but I have learned since that the farm was not worth the mortgage and that everything had to be sold. Uncle Eb and I—a little lad, a very little lad of six—were all that was left of what had been in that home.

Some were for sending me to the county house; but they decided, finally, to turn me over to a dissolute uncle, with some allowance for my keep. Therein Uncle Eb was to be reckoned with. He had set his heart on keeping me, but he was a farm hand without any home or visible property and not, therefore, in the mind of the authorities, a proper guardian. He had me with him in the old house, and the very night he heard they were coming after me in the morning, we started on our journey.

I remember he was a long time tying packages of bread and butter and tea and boiled eggs to the rim of the basket, so that they hung on the outside. Then he put a woolen shawl and an oilcloth blanket on the bottom, pulled the straps over his shoulders and buckled them, standing before the looking glass, and having put on my cap and coat, stood me on the table, and stooped so that I could climb into the basket—a pack basket, that he had used in hunting, the top a little smaller than the bottom. Once in, I could stand comfortably or sit facing sideways, my back and knees wedged from port to starboard. With me in my place he blew out the lantern and groped his way to the road, his cane in one hand, his rifle in the other. Fred, our old dog—a black shepherd, with tawny points — came after us. Uncle Eb scolded him and tried to send him back, but I plead for the poor creature and that settled it; he was one of our party.

"Dunno how we'll feed him," said Uncle Eb. "Our own mouths are big enough t' take all we can carry, but I hain' no heart t' leave 'im all 'lone there."

I was old for my age, they tell me, and had a serious look and a wise way of talking, for a boy so young; but I had no notion of what lay before or behind us.

"Now, boy, take a good look at the old house," I remember he whispered to me at the gate that night. "Taint likely ye'll ever see it ag'in. Keep quiet now," he added, letting down the bars at the foot of the lane. "We're goin' west an' we mustn't let the grass grow under us. Got t' be purty spry I can tell ye."

It was quite dark and he felt his way carefully down the cow paths into the broad pasture. With every step I kept a sharp lookout for swifts, and the moon shone after awhile; making my work easier.

I had to hold my head down, presently, when the tall brush began to whip the basket and I heard the big boots of Uncle Eb ripping the briars. Then we came into the blackness of the thick timber and I could hear him feeling his way over the dead leaves with his cane.

I got down shortly, and walked beside him, holding on to the rifle with one hand. We stumbled, often, and were long in the trail before we could see the moonlight through the tree columns. In the clearing I climbed to my seat again and by and by we came to the road where my companion sat down resting his load on a boulder.

"Pretty hot, Uncle Eb, pretty hot," he said to himself, fanning his brow with that old felt had he wore everywhere. "We've come three mile er more without a stop an' I guess we'd better rest a jiffy."

My legs ached too, and I was getting very sleepy. I remember the jolt of the basket as he rose, and hearing him say, "Well, Uncle Eb, I guess we'd better be goin'."

When I woke in the morning, I could hear the crackling of fire, and felt very warm and cosy wrapped in the big shawl. I got a cheery greeting from

You will enjoy "Eben Holden", a story of northern New York starting on this page. If you cannot read it now save the issues carefully for long winter evenings.

Uncle Eb, who was feeding the fire with a big heap of sticks that he had piled together. Old Fred was licking my hands with his rough tongue, and I suppose that is what waked me. Tea was steeping in the little pot that hung over the fire, and our breakfast of boiled eggs and bread and butter lay on a paper beside it. I remember well the scene of our little camp that morning. We had come to a strange country, and there was no road in sight. A wooded hill lay back of us, and, just before, ran a noisy little brook, winding between smooth banks, through a long pasture into a dense wood. Behind a wall on the opposite shore a great field of rustling corn filled a broad valley and stood higher than a man's head.

While I went to wash my face in the clear water Uncle Eb was husking some ears of corn that he took out of his pocket, and had them roasting over the fire in a moment. We ate heartily, giving Fred two big slices of bread and butter, packing up with enough remaining for another day.

Breakfast over we douscd the fire and Uncle Eb put on his basket. He made after a squirrel, presently, with old Fred, and brought him down out of a tree by hurling stones at him and then the faithful follower of our camp got a bit of meat for his breakfast. We climbed the wall, as he ate, and buried ourselves in the deep corn. The fragrant, silky tassels brushed my face and the corn hissed at our intrusion, crossing its green sabres in our path.

Far in the field my companion heaped a little of the soft earth for a pillow, spread the oil cloth between rows and, as we lay down, drew the big shawl over us. Uncle Eb was tired after the toil of that night and went asleep almost as soon as he was down.

Before I dropped off Fred came and licked my face and stepped over me, his tail wagging for leave, and curled upon the shawl at my feet. I could see no sky in that gloomy green aisle of corn. This going to bed in the morning seemed a foolish business to me that day and I lay a long time looking up at the rustling canopy overhead. I remember listening to the waves that came whispering out of the further field, nearer and nearer, until they swept over us with a roaring swash of leaves, like that of water flooding among rocks, as I have heard it often.

A twinge of homesickness came to me and the snoring of Uncle Eb gave me no comfort. I remember covering my head and crying softly as I thought of those who had gone away and whom I was to meet in a far country, called Heaven, whither we were going. I forgot my sorrow, finally, in sleep. When I awoke it had grown dusk under the corn. I felt for Uncle Eb and he was gone. Then I called to him.

"Hush, boy! lie low," he whispered, bending over me, a sharp look in his eye. "'Fraid they're after us."

He sat kneeling beside me, holding Fred by the collar and listening. I could hear voices, the rustle of the corn and the tramp of feet near by. It was thundering in the distance — that heavy, shaking thunder that seems to take hold of the earth, and there were sounds in the corn like the drawing of sabres and the rush of many feet.

The noisy thunder clouds came nearer and the voices that had made us tremble were no longer heard. Uncle Eb began to fasten the oil blanket to the stalks of corn for a shelter. The rain came roaring over us. The sound of it was like that of a host of cavalry coming at a gallop. We lay bracing the stalks, the blanket tied above us and were quite dry for a time. The rain rattled in the sounding shcaves and then came flooding down the steep gutters. Above us beam and rafter creaked, swaying, and showing glimpses of the dark sky.

The rain passed—we could hear the last battalion leaving the field — and then the tumult ended as suddenly as it began. The corn trembled a few moments and hushed to a faint whisper. Then we could hear only the drip of rain drops leaking through the green roof. It was dark under the corn.

We heard no more of the voices. Uncle Eb had brought an armful of wood, and some water in the tea pot, while I was sleeping. As soon as the rain had passed he stood listening awhile and shortly opened his knife and made a little clearing in the corn by cutting a few hills.

"We've got to do it," he said, "er we can't take any comfort, an' the man tol', me I could have all the corn I wanted."

"Did you see him, Uncle Eb?" I remember asking.

"Yes," he answered, whittling in the dark. "I saw him when I went out for the water an' it was he tol' me they were after us."

He took a look at the sky after a while, and, remarking that he guessed they couldn't see his smoke now, began to kindle the fire. As it burned up he stuck two crotches and hung his tea pot on a stick, that lay in them, so it took the heat of the flame, as I had seen him do in the morning

Our grotto, in the corn, was shortly as cheerful as any room in a palace, and our fire sent its light into the long aisles that opened opposite, and nobody could see the warm glow of it but ourselves.

"We'll hev our supper," said Uncle Eb, as he opened a paper and spread out the eggs and bread and butter and crackers. "We'll jest hev our supper an' by 'n by when everyone's abed we'll make tracks in the dirt, I can tell ye."

I went asleep after awhile in spite of all, right in the middle of a story. The droning voice of Uncle Eb and the feel of his hand upon my forehead called me back, blinking, once or twice, but not for long. The fire was gone down to a few embers when Uncle Eb woke me and the grotto was lit only by a sprinkle of moonlight from above.

"Mos' twelve o'clock," he whispered. "Better be off."

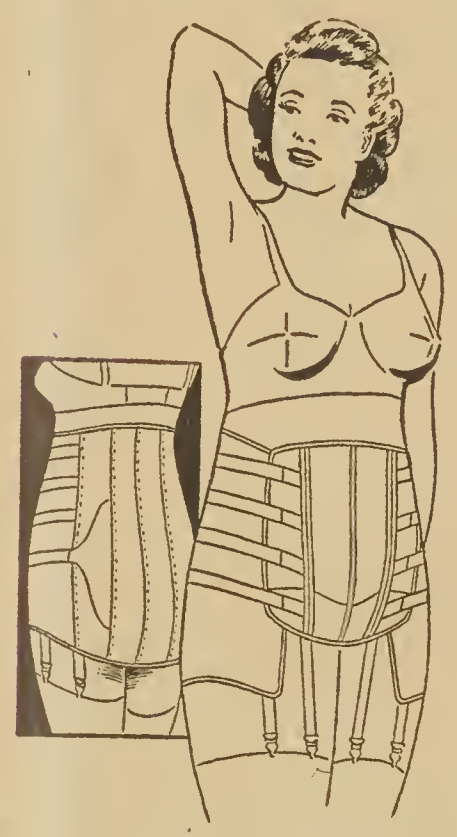
The basket was on his back and he

(Continued on Opposite Page)

WHEN . . . ORDINARY CORSETS *WILL NOT DO!*

FOR THE SMALL, MEDIUM, LARGE OR HEAVY FIGURE HERE ARE SOME IMPORTANT FACTS.

Some women realize—others do not—that there is a vast difference in the purpose and design, between "an ordinary corset" and a Protective Supporting Garment with "built in' figure control. Many women FEEL that their particular "figure problem" is so difficult, that in order to obtain proper protection — they must necessarily sacrifice style. If you are one who believes in this fallacy, may I suggest that you write me at once at

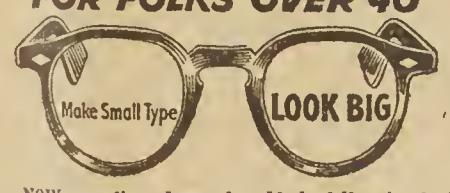


W. S. Rice, Inc., Women's Division, Dept. 1012 E, Adams, N. Y., for revealing descriptive literature, showing also our Corsets and Bras on live models.

Model 351, shown above, with special front development and corset back, trims your figure by gentle "uplifting" pressure that "holds up" excessive fat or heavy, sagging abdominal muscles, that "ordinary corsets" can hardly be expected to control. Request for illustrations and full information on this and the other Garments plus full details of our new installment plan will be sent you free. Write W. S. Rice, Inc., Women's Division, Dept. 1012 E, Adams, N. Y., without delay.

Agnes S. Rice,
(DIRECTOR OF DESIGN)

READING GLASSES
FOR FOLKS OVER 40



NOW—reading glasses for elderly folks who don't wear glasses regularly and who have difficulty reading newspapers, the Bible and doing fancy work. It's no longer necessary to struggle and squint with an old-fashioned magnifying glass because the amazing new Precision Eye Glasses bring you a magnifying glass for each eye and help stop squinting, eye-strain and discomfort. Permit restful reading—hour after hour like you never did before. Try them in your own home on a five-day trial plan that leaves no room for doubt.

PRECISION EYE GLASSES

A Blessing for Elderly Folks

Lenses are scientifically ground and polished, then fitted into frame of simulated zylonite. Truly, they add to your looks. And, for all reading purposes, they're "tops." Complete satisfaction guaranteed.

BEST ORDER A PAIR TODAY

SEND NO MONEY

Just mail name, address and age. On arrival pay postman only $4.00 plus C.O.D. postage. Wear them 5 days, then, if you aren't more than satisfied return for money back. If you remit with your order, we ship prepaid, same guarantee.

Order a pair Today from:

PRECISION OPTICAL LABS., Inc.
Dept 96-M Rochelle, Ill.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

was all ready. I followed him through the long aisle of corn, clinging to the tail of his coat. The golden lantern of the moon hung near the zenith and when we came out in the open we could see into the far fields. I climbed into my basket at the wall and as Uncle Eb carried me over the brook, stopping on a flat rock midway to take a drink, I could see the sky in the water, and it seemed as if a misstep would have tumbled me into the moon.

"Hear the crickets holler," said Uncle Eb, as he followed the bank up into the open pasture.

"What makes 'em holler?" I asked.

"O, they're jes' filin' their saws an' thinkin'. Mebbe tellin' o' what's happened 'em. Been a hard day fer them little folks. Terrible flood in their country. Every one on em hed t' git up a steeple quick 's he could er be drowned. They hev their troubles an' they talk 'bout 'em, too."

I was getting too sleepy for further talk. He made his way from field to field, stopping sometimes to look off at the distant mountains and then at the sky or to whack the dry stalks of mullen with his cane. I remember he let down some bars after a long walk and stepped into a smooth roadway. He

* * * * * * * * * *

Our minds, as well as our bodies, have need of the out-of-doors.
Our spirits, too, need simple things, elemental things—the sun and wind and rain, moonlight and starlight, sunrise and mist and mossy forest trails, the perfumes of dawn, and the smell of the fresh turned earth and the ancient music of wind among the trees.
—Edward W. Teale in Home Bureau Fed. News.

* * * * * * * * * *

stood resting a little while, his basket on the top bar, and then the moon that I had been watching went down behind the broad rim of his hat and I fell into utter forgetfulness.

My eyes opened on a lovely scene at daylight. Uncle Eb had laid me on a mossy knoll in a bit of timber and through an opening right in front of us I could see a broad level of shining water, and the great green mountain on the further shore seemed to be up to its belly in the sea.

"Hello there!" said Uncle Eb; "here we are at Lake Champlain."

I could head the fire crackling and smell the odor of steeping tea.

Uncle Eb had taken a fish line out of his pocket and was tying it to a rude pole that he had cut and trimmed with his jack knife.

"I've found some crawfish here," he said, "an' I'm goin' t' try fer a bite on the p'int o' rocks there."

He had fixed his hook and sinker in a moment and then we went out on a rocky point near by and threw off into the deep water. Suddenly Uncle Eb gave a jerk that brought a groan out of him and then let his hook go down again, his hands trembling, his face severe.

"By mighty! Uncle Eb," he muttered to himself, "I thought we hed him thet time."

He jerked again presently, and then I could see a tug on the line that made me jump. A big fish came thrashing into the air in a minute. He tried to swing it ashore, but the pole bent and the fish got a fresh hold of the water and took the end of the polc under. Uncle Eb gave it a lift then that brought it ashore and a good bit of water with it.

I remember how the fish slapped me with its wet tail and sprinkled my face shaking itself between my boots. It was a big bass and in a little while we had three of them. Uncle Eb dressed them and laid them over the fire on a gridiron of green birch, salting them as they cooked. I remember they went with a fine relish and the last of our eggs and bread and butter went with them.

Our breakfast over, Uncle Eb made me promise to stay with Fred and the basket while he went away to find a man who could row us across. In about an hour I heard a boat coming and the dog and I went out on the point of rocks where we saw Uncle Eb and another man, heading for us, half over the cove. The bow bumped the rocks beneath us in a minute. Then the stranger dropped his oars and stood staring at me and the dog.

"Say, mister," said he presently, "can't go no further. There's a reward offered fer you an' thet boy."

Uncle Eb called him aside and was talking to him a long time.

I never knew what was said, but they came at last and took us into the boat and the stranger was very friendly.

When we had come near the landing on the "York State" side, I remember he gave us our bearings.

"Keep t' the woods," he said "'til you're out o' harm's way. Don't go near the stage road fer a while. Ye'll find a store a little way up the mountain. Git yer provisions there an' about eighty rod further ye'll strike the trail. It'll take ye over the mountain north an' t' Paradise road. Then take the white church on yer right shoulder an' go straight west."

I would not have remembered it so well but for the fact that Uncle Eb wrote it all down in his account book and that has helped me over many a slippery place in my memory of those events. At the store we got some crackers and cheese, tea and coffee, dried beef and herring, a bit of honey and a loaf of bread that was sliced and buttered before it was done up.

We were off in the woods by nine o'clock, according to Uncle Eb's diary and at noon we came to a slash in the timber, full of briars that were all aglow with big blackberries. We filled our hats with them and Uncle Eb found a spring beside which we built a fire and had a memorable meal that made me glad of my hunger.

Then we spread the oilcloth and lay down for another sleep. We could see the glow of the setting sun through the tree tops when we woke, and began our packing.

We hurried off on the trail and I remember Fred looked very crestfallen with two big packages tied to his collar.

He delayed a bit by trying to shake them off, but Uncle Eb gave him a sharp word or two and then he walked along very thoughtfully. Uncle Eb was a little out of patience that evening, and I thought he bore down too harshly in his rebuke of the old dog.

"You shif'less cuss," he said to him, "ye'd jes' dew nothin' but chase squirrels an' let me break my back t' carry yer dinner."

It was glooming fast in the thick timber, and Uncle Eb almost ran with me while the way was plain. The last ringing note of the wood thrush had died away and in a little while it was so dark I could distinguish nothing but the looming mass of tree trunks.

He stopped suddenly and strained his eyes in the dark. Then he whistled a sharp, sliding note, and the sound if it gave me some hint of his trouble.

"Git down, Willie," said he, "an' tek my hand. I'm 'fraid we're lost here 'n the big woods."

We groped about for a minute, trying to find the trail.

"No use," he said presently, "we'll hev t' stop right here. Oughter known better 'n t' come through s' near sundown. Guess it was more 'n anybody could do."

(To be continued)



Will You Have *ENOUGH MONEY* When You Retire?

Add it up—the guaranteed income you will get from social security, pension plan and your present insurance.

Will it be enough? Will it permit you to live the way you do now? Will it let you do the things you want to do?

Find out how easily you can build it up to the necessary amount with a Farmers and Traders Retirement Income Plan.

Your Grange-Sponsored Life Insurance Company

Send Coupon Today

FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Syracuse 1, N. Y.

Please send me complete details of your Retirement Income Plan.

Name.....Age.....

St. or RD.....

City.....State.....

A-24



Deposits Made On or Before Oct. 17 Earn Dividends from Oct. 1

BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, *by Mail*

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with $1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

Serving the Thrifty Since 1850

ASSETS OVER $74,000,000

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank

MAIN OFFICE
100 State St.
Albany 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

Name_____

Address_____

Town_____ State_____ 26

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT Hayfields - - - By TOM MILLIMAN

OPPORTUNITY NO. 2

A YOUNG MAN graduating from a 5-year engineering course can start at once on a job which pays a beginning salary of $5000. The average starting salary for the past year was $5160. The age of engincering is coming into full flower. It should be attractive to farm boys, too few of whom have embraced engincering as a profession. Among college men, only graduate physicists can start at higher pay than engineers. The many branches of engineering include but are not confined to, civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical, hydraulic, agricultural, petroleum and structural.

At the present time, only 2/3 of the demand for young engineers can be met. One third or more of the waiting jobs must be filled by those who are not graduate engineers, and who for that reason are considered to be less desirable. I freely and even proudly admit that many and perhaps a majority of the great engineering contributions of the 20th Century have been made by men who never saw the inside of a college, unless it was to receive late in life, an honorary degree for their accomplishments. But times have changed enough to place a premium upon the technically trained mind, which has been given a hard schooling in a variety of basic sciences, and is able to go ahead by something other than the trial and error method. That method is now too slow and to costly for modern industry.

High Hurdles

Who can be an engineer? Ah. there's the rub! Only 17% of the male population of college age is found to possess enough intelligence to qualify for entrance into the difficult 5-year engineering course. College facilities and staff are too limited to struggle with less intelligent material, and so at almost all engineering colleges the entrance requirements are exceedingly stiff.

Here's where the farm boy comes in. If he has been fairly choosy in his selection of grandparents. he has the required intelligence. His high school training has been good. Beyond that he has had more work experience than city boys, and has learned how to apply himself better. He is more persevering and is willing to pull on his guts to get things done. He understands much more about machinery. He knows long hours to be the hours that pay.

Better Farm Machines

This piece is written with a minor and a major purpose. The minor one is to point out opportunity to farm boys who possess a mathematical and engineering turn of mind. The major purpose is to encourage farm boys to equip themselves toward the design and manufacture of better farm machinery. We must have more efficient machines that stand up better.

I don't dare make a list of poor machines, even by type, for fear readers will point out more important ones that I missed. But I'll say that all tractors are overrated on power by one plow or more, and the contraptions mounted on them or dragged behind are for 1955 too wasteful.

Agricultural engineering courses in land grant colleges are helpful. Still better, in fact much better, is a full blown 5-year course in an engineering school. Not quite all the best engineering is taught at great Universities. There are some mighty good small engineering colleges.

WINTER OATS

WHEN THE South demanded nitrogen materials to topdress oats in March of 1942, there was a real scarcity of all nitrogen for fertilizer. At the time I was on loan to the War Production Board in Washington and had charge of the allocation of agricultural chemicals throughout the country. It was a tough job. The demand didn't look good to me for the reason that topdressing nitrogen on oats was unheard of in my Northeastern experience. Nobody told me that it was WINTER OATS for which the request for nitrogen was made.

With Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina on our necks and roaring, my associate Herb Meyers and I decided we'd better get more facts before denying nitrogen to oats. So we learned about WINTER OATS in the South, their startlingly high yields and because of leachy soil, great need for nitrogen in the spring. Herb and I backed up and made a proportionate allocation as a measure of common justice.

Ever since then, I've been aware of WINTER OATS and their steady Northward march. Fall planted oats are now successfully grown on a commercial scale in the bottom half of New Jersey and along the Delaware and Maryland line in the State of Pennsylvania. They yield well in those sections, often 70-80 bu., and occasionally 100.

Now WINTER OATS are growing at Hayfields, 300 miles north of the proved areas. All authorities warned me it was foolish, that if the survival was high and the yield good, it would only prove we'd had a mild winter. So be it.

Last spring we had a great deal of rain, and later none. When it was time to plant peas, 4 spots in 2 fields were too wet to take the drill, and the spots were skipped. In August Spinky went in with disc and harrow and prepared these "islands", about 2½ acres, for seeding. He drilled 6 bu. Le Conte WINTER OATS, without fertilizer, which had been truck spread last spring, and then added legume and grass seeds with the cyclone seeder by hand. The Le Conte oats went into the ground on August 23rd. They are up nicely and thriving, and are being subjected to fall grazing.

We can't lose much, and are sure to gain experience if not knowledge. When wheat and winter barley are nitrated next spring, we'll also put the same dose on the Le Conte oats, in case enough of the plants survive.

COMMENDABLE STATE ACTION

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture and Markets, State of New York, proposes regulations to safeguard the interests of farmers and the public on the intrastate sale or exchange of cows and heifers for milking purposes. The proposed regulations provide that after the effective date no cow or heifer may be sold or moved from one place to another unless:

1. Those of more than 30 months of age are accompanied by negative blood test certificate issued by a New York State Laboratory within 30 days prior and identifying animal and owner. Or
2. Accompanied by official calfhood vaccination for heifers under 30 months of age. Or
3. Proof is shown that the animal originated in a certified brucellosis free herd tested within 12 months.

Exceptions are:

1. Calves under 6 months.
2. Steers and spayed heifers.
3. Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter, except brucellosis reactors. Reactors must move directly to slaughter under special permit, unless they are of valuable blood lines and can be directly placed in breeding herds already containing reactors. In such cases, application must be made by both buyer and seller, and permits issued by the Department.

One or two minor refinements contained in the regulations are omitted here for sake of brevity, and they are minor.

Tardy Preparation

It is known that some of the great eastern fluid markets will accept milk only from brucellosis free herds after 1956 to 1958. This action follows the example of Chicago, which at last report had fixed January 1st, 1956, as the deadline.

The application and vigorous enforcement of these New York State proposed regulations will prove to be a genuine boon to dairymen. The regulations will raise the level of dairy cattle dealings generally, and will provide no barrier to cattle dealers and consignment auctions in their conduct of a legitimate business. Indeed, it will help dealers to sell reliable cattle. Above all, these regulations, with their requirement for identifying owners, will to a large extent serve to squeeze out the cattle which belong in the slaughter house, too many of which have been peddled to farmers for milking purposes.

At a public hearing in Albany on August 30, I supported the proposed regulations in their entirety, urged their adoption, and congratulated the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets together with its Commissioner, Daniel J. Carey.

* * *

SCREENINGS

Jumping Hanna, No. 290 always a free wheeling female, decided she would have no more calves. So when, nearly dry, she was taken to the cooperative auction at Caledonia, the scales showed her weight to be 1210 lbs. She sold at 11½ cents for a return of $139.15 less $5 commission. Before going, she had one last fling by sticking her head through the glass part of a recently installed door between cow barn and new milk house. In committing this ungracious act she proved that the glass reached too low in the door, which was also hung from the wrong side. We're getting a proper door, thanks to Hanna. I always liked Jumping Hanna.

* * *

From a situation in early August which firmly promised a hay shortage, to one in late September which assures a surplus of hay, is the span of events at Hayfields. I never saw hay and pastures come back so promptly and so plentifully. Third crop is being taken on some fields away up here in the North, only 18 miles from Lake Ontario. Thanks, Connie, and thanks, Diane, and thanks to several little unnamed ones who followed Diane. Today, Sept. 14, I read that Hilda is coming, closely followed by Ione. Hope not.

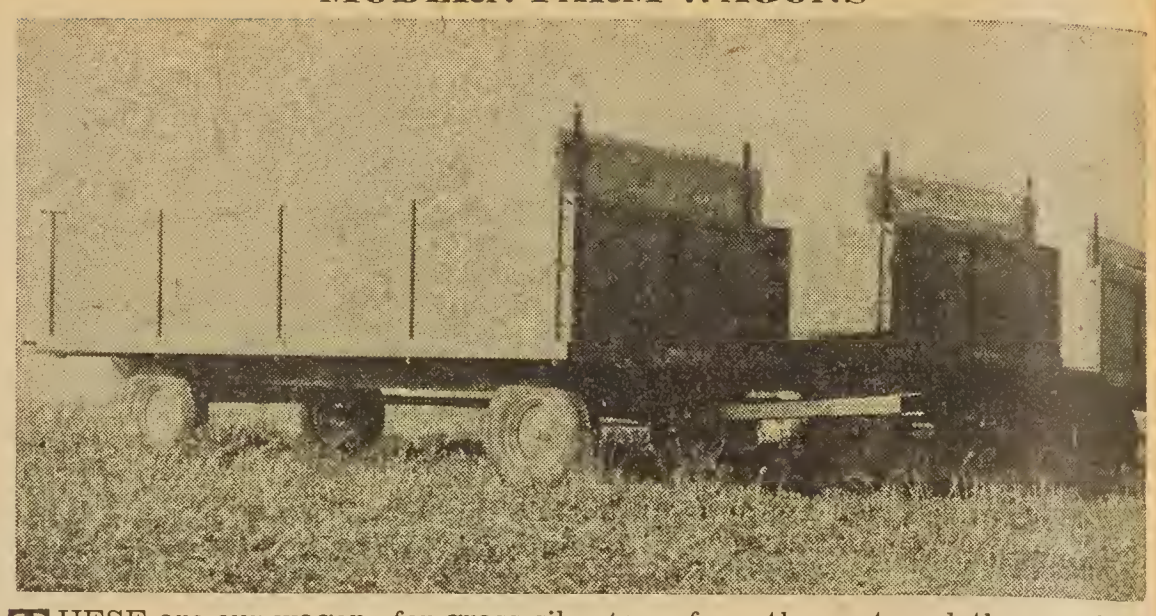
* * *

Spinky says he learned it from Jim Fisher, next door neighbor who was for 7 years operator at Hayfields. When the dry herd of bred and open heifers is to be transferred to a back pasture on the home farm, the route is past the main buildings To prevent the heifers from running every which way, Spinky has 2 or 3 dry cows saved up and places them out on the road in the direction of the back pasture. The gate is opened, and instead of galloping in all directions, the heifers swing in behind the dry cows and are sedately conducted down the highway and up the side road to another open gate. Fair enough.

* * *

Our old cow Hildegard, No. 160, waited until she was 11½ before starting her best record. Her 8 previous records, on 2 x 305 M.E. basis, averaged 11,592 lbs. milk, 4.17%, 483 lbs. fat. Her 9th record, actual production, 2 x 305, was 12,710 lbs. milk and 508 lbs. fat. No doubt herdsman Walter Terry had much to do with bringing out this old cow, however late it was when she had the chance. She's due for the 10th time on Oct. 11, at 12½ years. She looks alright, but will she repeat? Hildegard is our 2nd oldest crossbred. Her daughter No. 311, by a crossbred bull, is better than Hildegard.

MODERN FARM WAGONS



THESE are our wagons for grass silage, corn silage, ear corn, loose barley, oats and wheat. They are self-discharging by means of a movable front board pulled back by cables on a winding arm which is in turn powered by an electric motor hung on a projecting arm shown at rear of first wagon at floor level.

With sides and tailgates removed these wagons are used for loading and hauling baled hay, being pulled immediately behind the baler. When straw is to be chopped in field, one set of sides, rears and fronts is fitted upon top of another set and thus we have one wagon with double capacity.

Apparently these wagons are nearly standard for the Northeast in 1955. Only trouble is, they are custom made, at high cost, a cost so great that it makes one wince to think of it in terms of present day prices for farm products. A way around is to make the bodies and put on the fittings at the farm.

Price was $900 for one complete new wagon, beds and bodies for the other two, plus fittings and motor, all ready to go.

SERVICE BUREAU

DON'T PAY

A while back we received through the mail a picture of our son who recently was made a captain in the Air Corps. The picture was a newspaper clipping regarding his promotion. We have one like it. My question is --- do I have to pay the postage? They ask for a dollar or want me to send it back. Why should I pay postage on something I did not order?

We have advised our subscriber that, since this is unordered merchandise, she is under no obligation to return it.

Based on a lot of recent correspondence, we suspect that this clipping is the result of someone answering an ad on "How to Earn Money at Home." Sending out such news clippings was the way they were told to earn it!

— A. A. —

A RECOMMEND

"I got the guard bar from the—Company yesterday. Thank you. You did more than I have been able to do in 3 months. This is the second time you have helped me.

"I am thankful that we have such a paper as the *Agriculturist* to help us out. I have always recommended your paper and will continue to do so. Again thank you.—*F.W.B., Kingston, N. Y.*"

— A. A. —

WANTS OLD BOOK

A subscriber is interested in getting a copy of the book "Under Both Flags". If any reader has a copy he would like to sell, write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dept. UF, Box 367, Ithaca, New York, and we will be glad to forward it to the subscriber who made the request.

— A. A. —

SIMPLER

I just read "Can't Collect" in the August 20 issue. A much simpler method than the one you advised is to hand the letters, packets, etc. back to the Postmaster and request that they be returned to the sender, marked "Refused." The gyp firm won't waste any more postage, believe me.

—*Mrs. W.C.B., N.Y.*

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Virginia May Tummonds or her descendents. She was married to a man named Lambert about 1898 and when last heard of was in Detroit, Michigan from 1900-1915. Her half-brother from whom she was separated as a small child is anxious to contact her.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED INVOLVING MONEY

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Walter A. White, Kingston (refund on order)	$1.98
Mrs. J. Wicker, Delevan (refund on order)	1.98
Mr. Wm. Pauli, Mooers Forks (refund on order)	1.95
Mr. George Wall, Sterling (refund on plants)	2.50
Mrs Nellie Minturn, Ludlowville (refund on bulbs)	10.00
Mr. Franklin Brehse, Hamlin (adjustment on shingles)	250.00
Miss Margaret Van Keuren, E. Aurora (refund on seat covers)	13.96
Mrs. Mary Momrow, Poestenkill (settlement with dry cleaners)	7.00
Mr. Wallace Mitchell, Mexico (settlement for grain storage)	14.07
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mrs. C. J. Sears, Charlemont (refund on dahlias)	2.00
MAINE	
Mr. Roland Toussaint, Eagle Lake (refund on order)	6.98
Mrs. Anita Thut, Bangor (refund on order)	4.98
Mrs. Wm. MacDonald, Gorham (refund on order)	2.25
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mr. R. S. Gow, Dalton (payment for quarry stone)	12.60
VERMONT	
Mr. Lowell Ackley, Proctorsville (refund on order)	1.50
Mrs. Gerald E. Squires, Woodstock (refund on shoes)	5.95

What About Wills?

OFTEN our readers bring up the subject of making a will and we always recommend that they see a lawyer. While the requirements for making a will legal seem simple enough, it is much safer to have the advice of an expert. Here are some questions that frequently are asked regarding wills:

Why should I have a will?

So that after your death there can be no doubt of your intentions; so that your heirs are protected. When there is no will and your property or possessions are distributed according to the inheritance law, it can result in unfairness to some heir or heirs because, obviously, the law cannot take into account any unusual circumstances.

Who should make a will?

Anyone over 18 or 21, depending upon your state laws and what type of property you have.

What makes a will legal?

It must be written, must be signed by you and must be signed by two witnesses in the presence of each other. (Some states require three witnesses). No one who witnesses the will can benefit from it. Therefore, you should have no heirs as witnesses. It is wise to choose witnesses younger than you, who are apt to be permanent residents of your community.

What is generally included in a will?

Your name and address, a statement that this is your will and that you are competent, a list of your bequests and the name of your executor. However, there are legal requirements regarding your bequests and this is why we feel it is safer to consult a lawyer. There may be questions of setting up a trust fund for children or of paying off a mortgage, and so on.

Can I change my will?

Yes, any time as long as you are competent. In fact, wills should be kept up to date. If there are many changes, the will should be rewritten, but if the changes are small, they may be added to the original will. However, they must also be witnessed. By no means should any corrections be written into the body of the will.

Where should I keep my will?

In a safe place where it can be found. It may be left with your lawyer or kept in a safe deposit box or with a bank if they are administrators.

What is done with my will after my death?

Upon your death your will goes to court where it must be proven it is yours. The court determines if it is properly executed. If so, it will stand, and property will be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the will. It is for this reason — the arguments or legal technicalities that may arise—that we advise that you have a lawyer draw up your will.

How long does it take to settle an estate?

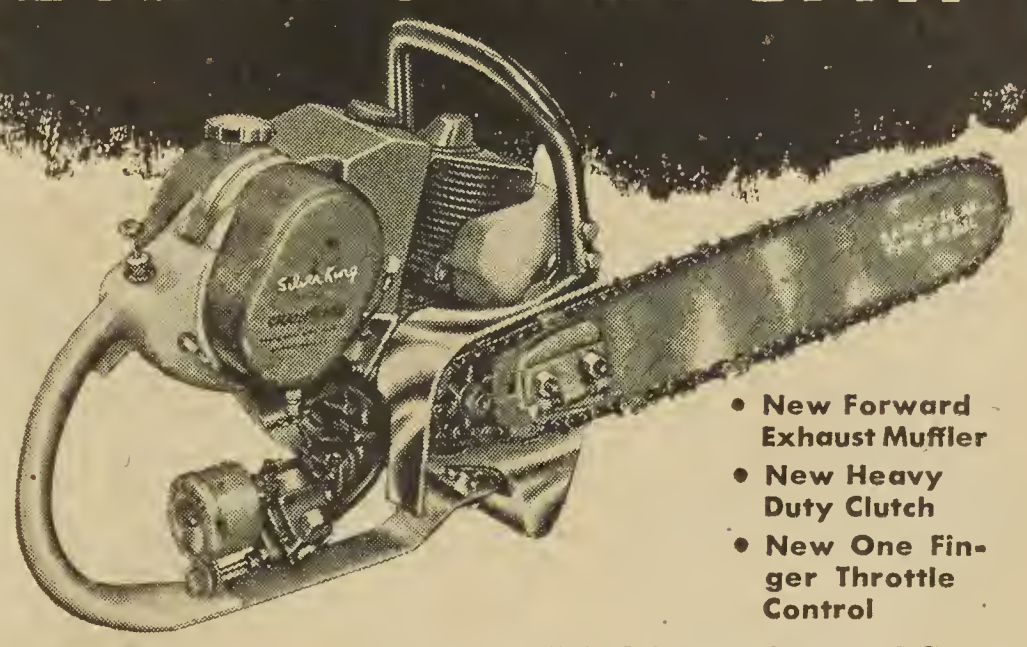
This cannot be answered specifically. The time and cost involved depend upon the size of the estate and the number of heirs.

My estate is so small I don't see why I need a lawyer to draw up my will.

We are sure you will find the charge he will make is small in comparison to the added protection it will give your heir or heirs.

• Less Maintenance Cost
• Less Operator Fatigue
• Faster Cutting—with

Silver King®
The Original DIRECT DRIVE CHAIN SAW



• New Forward Exhaust Muffler
• New Heavy Duty Clutch
• New One Finger Throttle Control

$198.95
complete with 18" bar and chain
also available: 22" bar and chain; diaphragm carburetor.

"SILVER KING" is The Professional Saw used by thousands of high production professional timber cutters.

A one-minute demonstration will prove the SILVER KING all-purpose direct drive chain saw amazingly superior—*imitated* but not equalled.

Write for name of your dealer

MONARK SILVER KING, INC., Chain Saw Division, 6501 West Grand Avenue, Chicago 35, Illinois

Distributed by
EASTERN MACHINERY, INC., 2700 East Erie Blvd., Syracuse 3, N. Y.

Distributed by
LOHEEDS WHOLESALE COMPANY, 875 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.
Telephone Spruce 3-1797 — Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine

Distributed by
FILES EQUIPMENT COMPANY
8 Sylvia Street, South Acton, Massachusetts
Telephone: Colonial 34386 — Massachusetts

ASHLEY GIVES PROOF OF AMAZING FUEL SAVINGS

ASHLEY®
24 HOUR THERMOSTATIC DOWNDRAFT WOOD HEATERS

MANY USERS SAY THEY SAVE 50-75% on fuel



Every ASHLEY dealer can show you PROOF of this amazing saving and convenience.

Ask him to show you this proof!

If no dealer is near you, write us for this proof and free details.

THERE ARE 8 MODELS, 8 PRICES!

Time-tested and proven in coldest states. You should build but one fire a season, refuel on average every 12 hours, remove ashes 3 times monthly Tremendous heating capacity, many heating entire homes, schools, stores Wood burns clean—less soot and grime. Users say Ashley heats from floor up, gives safe 24-hour heat. Burns all types wood successfully. See your Ashley dealer today. If none is near you, write us. WE will ship from nearest warehouse and PAY FREIGHT Print name and address plainly. Over 3,000 retailed from one city.

Dealerships available — Dealers write us

ASHLEY® AUTOMATIC WOOD STOVE CO., Inc.
Box Z-7, Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTMAS GIFT BARGAINS FROM IMPORTER TO YOU!



Famous
SPECTOSCOPES 99c

The Binoculars You Wear Like Eyeglasses

These internationally famous binocular-spectacles are now being sold at a price that only we, as exclusive importers, can offer. Wear 'em just like eyeglasses—use 'em for close-up or distant viewing. Get clear, magnified images. Ideal for watching sports, TV, plays, opera, public events, etc. Made in West Germany. Precision optical lenses. In ebony finish. Light—only 1 oz. Formerly sold for $2.98. Order several for gifts. No. 90..... **99c**



50 X 1.98

2,500 Area Magnification

Powerful Pocket Microscope

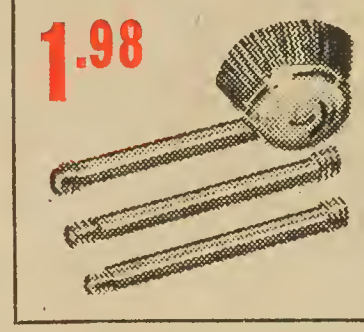
This new German pocket microscope gives 2,500 TIMES AREA MAGNIFICATION — yet measures but 2¼ inches! Gives giant power and performance. All-metal design — optically ground precision lenses. Easy eyepiece focusing. Lets you see Nature's wonders, hidden beauty—examine liquids, textiles, insects, cells, tissues, smears, etc. Clear, sharp magnication —no distortion ever. 2 slides given with each microscope. No. 12..... **1.98**



2.98

Midget Spy Camera Takes Secret Pictures

This precision-make camera is tiny—only 2" by 1¼"—but it takes unbelievably sharp pictures! Originally designed for espionage and detective work and can be hidden in the palm of your hand. By no means a toy! Sturdy, all-metal, gold plated. Coated lens, speed shutter, professional viewfinder. Instant AND time setting. Pigskin carrying case and 2 rolls of film included without extra cost. Order several for gifts. No. 38..... **2.98**



1.98

Roto Fountain Brush Washes Cars, Floors, Windows

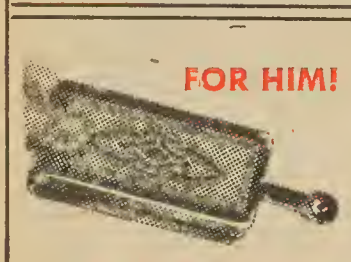
This Hi-Pressure fountain brush formerly sold for $5.00—you save $3.00. Washes cars, floors, windows, walls in seconds. Attach it to your garden hose and wash your car clean in 5 to 10 minutes! Detergent pellets (supplied with brush) go in the brush head and a special rotary water action gives you a real sudsy spray. 3-foot telescope handle. Silky Durostyrene brush. Guaranteed not to mar car surface. A real bargain at this price!
No. 444..... **1.98**



POWERHOUSE GERMAN BINOCULARS

EXTRA POWER **4.98**

Perfect gift for every man, woman, child! Germany's new, amazing POWERHOUSE Binoculars give extra distance power, better viewing up to 25 miles away! 16 Times area magnification! Superb workmanship by century-old German factory. Battleship construction of quality materials & lightweight aluminum. Centre focusing. Adjusts to any eye width. Clear, sharp viewing even in moonlight. Precision ground lenses with interior objective coating—same as $25 binoculars. No. 6—Complete with leather case —bargain price..... **4.98**



FOR HIM!

30 Better Shaves From 1 Blade

Smoother Shaves Too!

Here's an ideal gift for men! They get 30 or more shaves from a single razor blade with this marvelous sharpener! Hones & conditions old and new blades to an unbelievable sharpness. Does it in seconds, too—just whisk the plunger back and forth a few times and you have a blade sharper than one fresh from the factory. Gives the man of the house BETTER SMOOTHER shaving. Made in Western Germany. Save dollars in blades yearly. No. 3..... **1.98**



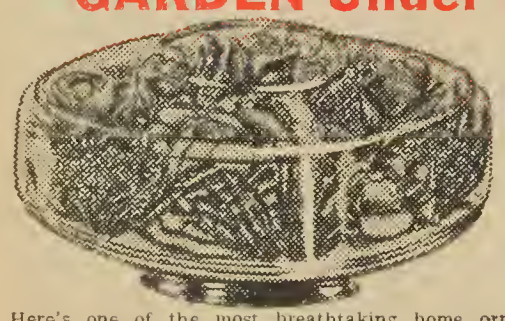
RUGGED BUILT FOR BOYS

4.95

Boys' Chronograph

This 4-in-1 imported Swiss Stop Chronograph and wrist watch combined is a perfect Christmas gift for the young man of the family. Gilt finish, double push-button stops, unbreakable crystal, sweep second hand, luminous numerals & hands, sturdy, shock resistant case. Measures speeds and distances. Accurate, sturdy, dependable. Gives split-second timing. Fully guaranteed. At this low price it's the watch bargain of the year!
No 236 ..... **4.95**

"GARDEN Under GLASS"



NOW ½ PRICE! **1.98**

Here's one of the most breathtaking home ornaments in years—lush, natural flowers from the forests of Brazil, sprigs of exotic Princess pine and rich, red Vinylite roses sealed under glass to last for years! Originated by one of the world's leading florists—His secret is one that many others have tried to duplicate time after time without success. 19" round. 4" high. Crystal glass centerpiece adds distinctive beauty to any room in your home. Provides a lovely cavalcade of color when placed on window ledge, TV set, dining or end table. Wonderful for shut-ins. Reg. $3.98 value. No. 86 ..... **1.98**

● Our Prices Speak for Themselves!

You save plenty when you buy direct from THORESEN—one of America's greatest importers.

Take Your Pick—Try at our risk!

If not delighted within 5 days of receiving any item, return for prompt refund. New machinery assures you of immediate delivery. Avoid last minute rush! Order your Christmas needs now! Order from:

THORESEN'S, Dept. 342-LC
352 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

CRYSTALITE

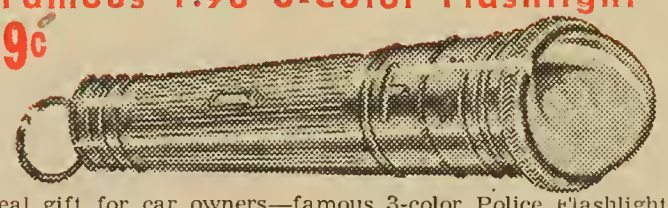
The Sparkling Christmas Tree that goes 'round and 'round



The new fabulous Crystalite Christmas Tree that goes 'round and 'round! Light candles and the orbit starts revolving, delighting young and old, filling room with sparkling light. Included: 25 Christmas Tree ornaments, 4 tiny plantets encrusted with thousands of shimmering mock gems fill any room with rays of soft light! Reproduced in irridescent styrene from Venetian crystal pattern. 12½ inches high. Truly the year's most beautiful Christmas Tree—a joy to behold. Spread the Christmas Spirit! Place one in every room.
No. 56 ..... **$1.00**

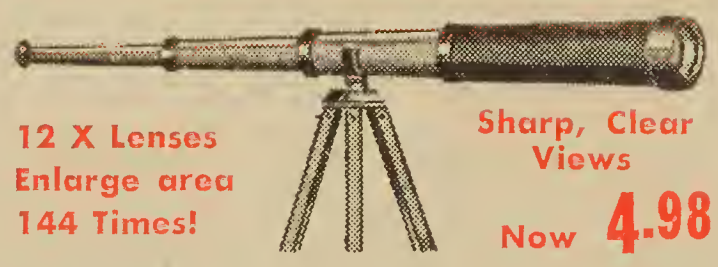
Famous 1.98 3-Color Flashlight

99c



Ideal gift for car owners—famous 3-color Police Flashlight used by policemen everywhere. Push-buttons give red, green or white beam instantly. Patented high glow reflector magnifies beam! Can be seen miles away! Wonderful aid in highway emergencies. Also useful for Boy Scouts, sportsmen & home owners. Thousands sold up to $2.98.
No. 59—New special price..... **.99**

Extra Powerful German Telescope



12 X Lenses Enlarge area 144 Times!

Sharp, Clear Views

Now **4.98**

The new, amazing POWERHOUSE TELESCOPE is the latest triumph of german industry and wizardry! The new 12 X lenses give you 144 times area magnification! Ideal for very great distances, plane and ship spotting, celestial observation, etc. Genuine brass draw tubes and precision manufacture for a lifetime of enjoyment. Comes complete with portable TRIPOD for steady viewing. Superb quality and workmanship. A great bargain! Nothing under $10.00 can beat it. No. 43—Complete with TRIPOD **4.98**

HOW TO ORDER

Always order by number. State quantity wanted. Add 10 cents for postage if order is under 1.95. We pay all postage on prepaid order of 1.95 or over. Send check, m. o. or cash. Sorry—no COD's. Thoresen guarantees satisfaction or money back. Orders shipped promptly.

THORESEN'S, Dept. 342-LC
352 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

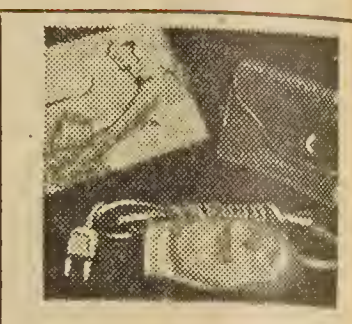


A Sewing Machine In Your Hand

$1

Automagic Hand Stitcher

NOW! A "sewing machine" that fits in your hand! This hand stitcher practically doubles your sewing speed . . . eliminates rethreading . . . lets you perform sewing jobs at home that you'd ordinarily have to send out to a tailor. Fits snugly in your hand, yet it can baste, hem, tack, shirr, smock, over-cast and applique. Perfect for tailoring, decorating and repairing. No skill required. Illustrated directions included.
No. 807..... **1.00**



Reg. 395 Juliette Electric Shaver— 2.95

This new electric shaver "erases" underarm and leg hair that so mars a woman's beauty. Safe! Fast! Removes unwanted hair in seconds. You hardly feel it. No nicks—no scraping—no coarse regrowth! Leaves your skin feeling soft, smooth, attractive. Operates on AC current. Complete kit includes special cleaning brush, case, electric cord. In lovely white sateen finish. Ideal gift. Save $1.00.
No. 26—Now..... **2.95**

BONNIE BRIDE

WALKING DOLL

1.98



Here's an ideal doll for all-year-round play—she's actually 7 dolls in 1! Her original bridal gown can be changed and you have a choice of 6 other complete outfits to choose from! She walks, turns her head, sits, stands and is washable from head to toe. Not 6, 7 or 8—but 9 INCHES TALL! Plastic body and face looks almost human and her lovely Saran hair is SO natural! Finely detailed features and her trousseau is authentic, modeled after latest styles.

BONNIE BRIDE'S WARDROBE, 6 Outfits—Only $1. complete

Includes: Nitegown, Ballerina Dress, Ski Suit, Rain Coat, Hostess Coat.
No. 54—BONNIE BRIDE WALKING DOLL **1.98**
6 extra complete outfits only $1.00 more
Total—2.98

GIANT PLASTIC PLAYHOUSE

ONLY **98c**

BIG ENOUGH FOR 2 KIDS!

No Tools Needed



Amazing value! Durable DUPONT flame resist plastic Playhouse sets up in seconds over any card table. No tools needed! Big enough for 2 kids. Keeps kids safe & happy for hours at a time. Windows & door flap open. Looks so realistic! A thrilling toy. Priced so low because it's made in our own factory!
No. 19, sale price, only **98c**

Calling All Girls!



Now **5.95**

For Sportsmen



Solingen Steel **3.95**

Famous Sportex Watch

Here's a precision-built jeweled wristwatch that is dainty and charming but durable, too. Ideal for active girls, Scouts, students and can be used for sports wear—it's that sturdy! Gleaming silver color face, unbreakable crystal, night-glo numerals and jeweled mechanism. This imported Swiss watch is a rare bargain at this unbelievably low price! Buy several as Christmas gifts for the young ladies in the family. No. 218..... **5.95**

Monarch Hunting Knife

The man of the family will appreciate this latest model hunting knife, the Monarch, fashioned by famous Korium of West Germany. Solid Solingen surgical steel blade etched with deer scene in 3 colors: handsome stag & chrome handle. Blade is actually sharp enough to shave with! Genuine leather sheath tailored to fit trimly. Hand forged—a knife that will stand up under years of rough use. Sportsmen will really appreciate a gift of this type! No. 82..... **3.95**

SWISS ARMY TYPE KNIFE **3.95**

10 TOOLS IN ONE

10-IN-1 Solingen Steel



— the famed Swiss Army knife is recognized by sportsmen and hobbyists as the most compact multi-purpose tool ever devised. This is the lowest price it has ever sold for! Made of finest Korium steel in Solingen, West Germany. Can be worn on belt. Length 3½". Solid Vidal handle. This new Korium version is tough, rugged, durable. A wonderful gift for hunters, fishermen, hobbyists and sportsmen. No. 88..... **3.95**

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

OCTOBER 15, 1955

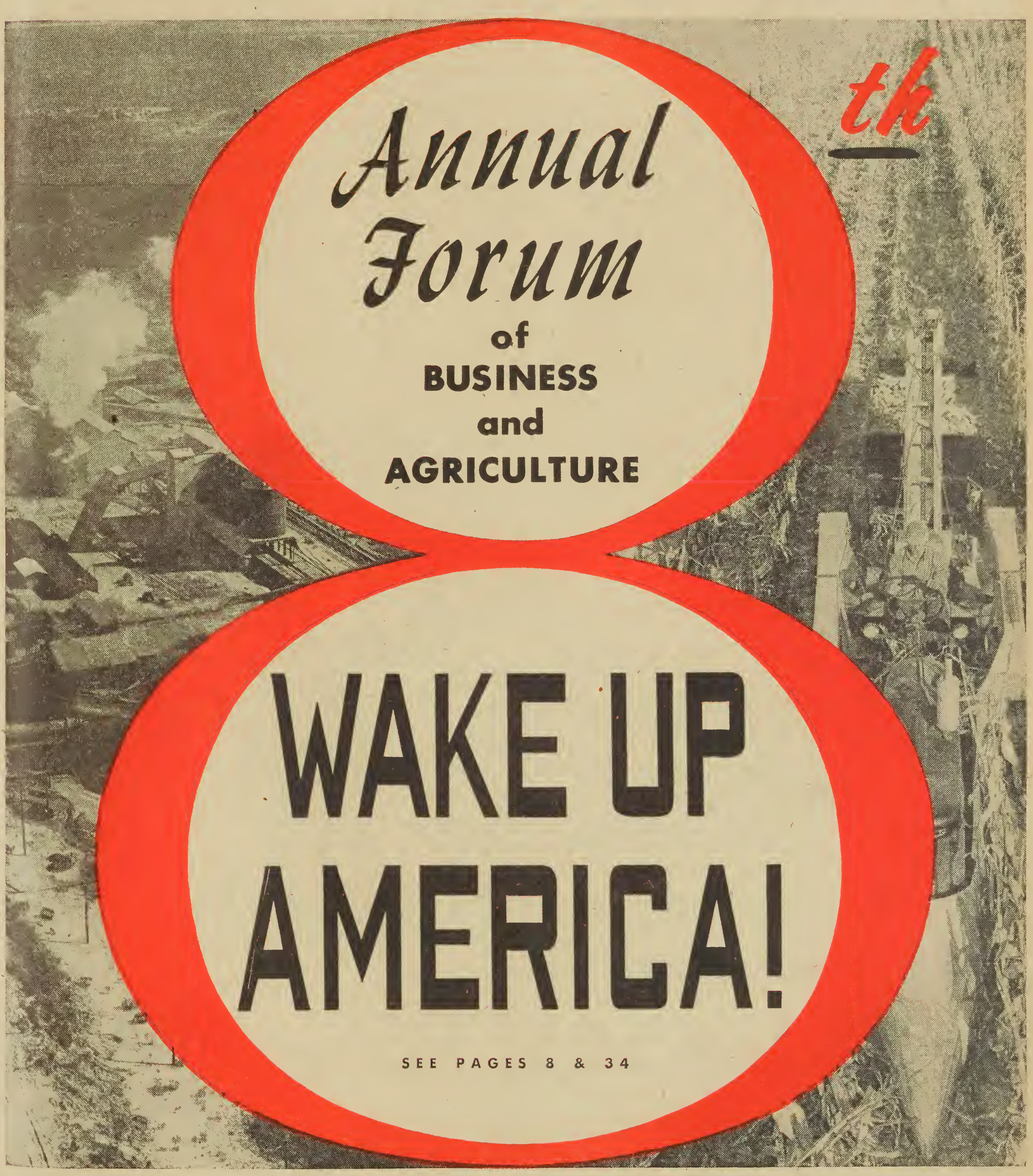
IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Herbert Hoover	11
Wm. I. Myers	12
Charles B. Shuman	18
J. Van Wagenen	26
A. B. Genung	30
Earl L. Butz	35

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



th

Annual Forum

of

BUSINESS

and

AGRICULTURE

WAKE UP AMERICA!

SEE PAGES 8 & 34

Thinking it Through

Food for thought . . . for the dairyman who thinks for himself

There ought to be a yardstick for feed quality . . .

And there is. You can tell how good a feed is by measuring the total digestible nutrients the feed eontains, against the money you pay for it. On the tag of a saek of G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker you will find that this popular dairy feed contains at least 1400 lbs. of T.D.N. in each 2000 lbs. of feed. That this proportion of T.D.N. is right for keeping even the highest producing cows at their top level has been proved by the experienec of thousands of dairymen throughout the Northeast.

Protein—that is something to consider . . .

A cow has got to get a lot of protein. In one year an 8,000 lb. eow will produce in her milk a much greater quantity of protein than is contained in the entire body of a fat two-year-old beef steer. Fortunately, though, a cow can use (to good advantage) those simple proteins that other animals cannot use—the bacteria in her rumen digest the simple nitrogenous eompounds in roughages and convert them into high grade protein. The eow then digests these protein-loaded baeteria. That's why a 16% protein feed like Milk Maker can be fed with only medium quality roughage, and still give a eow everything she needs to produce milk at her best.

It's wasteful to feed too mueh protein, and false economy to feed too little. Milk Maker is the right answer when fed with fair to good roughage.

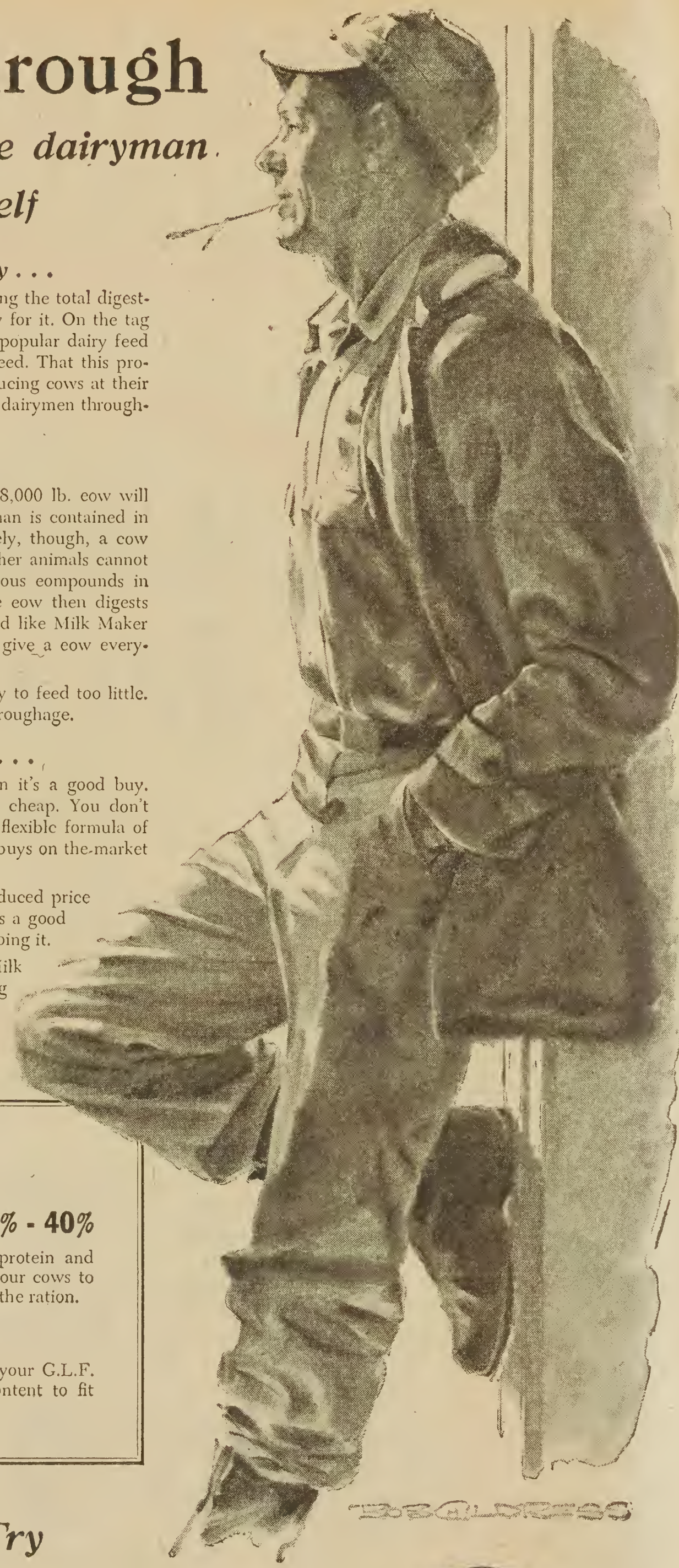
Some good buys come along once in a while . . .

Sometimes there is a lot of gluten on the market. Then it's a good buy. Other times gluten is searec, but brewers' grains may be cheap. You don't have to outguess the market to get these good buys. The flexible formula of Milk Maker and the other G.L.F. feeds brings you the best buys on the market every day.

During October you ean buy Milk Maker at a special reduced price at your G.L.F. Service Agency. The speeial price makes this a good time to change over to Milk Maker—and save a few dollars doing it.

Try Milk Maker and let your own experienee prove that Milk Maker will help you keep your milk profits whcre they belong —on your farm.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



Get all the value out of your home-grown grains . . . mix them with

G.L.F. HI-PRO CONCENTRATES 24% - 30% - 40%

G.L.F. 24%, 30%, 40% Hi-Pro eoneentrates eontain all the protein and other nutrients a eow needs to produee a lot of milk. To get your cows to eat better—get extra energy into them, molasses can be added to the ration.

SEPARATE INGREDIENTS

If you prefer to mix your grains with separate ingredients, your G.L.F. man will help you ehoose ingredients of the right protein content to fit your feeding program.

Think It Through and You'll Try

G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker

GLF Quality

QUALITY THAT PAYS OFF ON THE FARM

Quality That Pays Off In The Milk Pail

ACRES of DIAMONDS

By RUSSELL H. CONWELL

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are excerpts from the lecture, Acres of Diamonds, which was literally given hundreds of times early in the present century. We are sure it will be remembered by thousands of our older readers. Most of what he said is still true.

NEVER in the history of the world did a poor man without capital have such an opportunity to get rich quickly and honestly as he has now in our city. I say it is the truth, and I want you to accept it as such; for if you think I have come to simply recite something, then I would better not be here. I have no time to waste in any such talk, but to say the things I believe, and unless some of you get richer for what I am saying to-night my time is wasted.

I say that you ought to get rich, and it is your duty to get rich. How many of my pious brethren say to me, "Do you, a Christian minister, spend your time going up and down the country advising young people to get rich, to get money?" "Yes, of course I do." They say, "Isn't that awful! Why don't you preach the gospel instead of preaching about man's making money?" "Because to make money honestly is to preach the gospel." That is the reason. The men who get rich may be the most honest men you find in the community.

"Oh," but says some young man here to-night, "I have been told all my life that if a person has money he is very dishonest and dishonorable and mean and contemptible." My friend, that is the reason why you have none, because you have that idea of people. The foundation of your faith is altogether false. Let me say here clearly, and say it briefly, though subject to discussion which I have not time for here, ninety-eight out of one hundred of the rich men of America are honest. That is why they are rich. That is why they are trusted with money. That is why they carry on great enterprises and find plenty to work with them. It is because they are honest men.

Says another young man, "I hear sometimes of men that get millions of dollars dishonestly." Yes, of course you do, and so do I. But they are so rare a thing in fact that the newspapers talk about them all the time as a matter of news until you get the idea that all the other rich men got rich dishonestly.

Some men say, "Don't you sympathize with the poor people?" Of course I do, or else I would not have been lecturing these years. But while we should sympathize with God's poor — that is, those who cannot help themselves—let us remember there is not a poor person in the United States who was not made poor by his own shortcomings, or by the shortcomings of some one else. It is all wrong to be poor, anyhow. Let us give in to that argument and pass that to one side.

A gentleman says, "Don't you think there are some things in this world that are better than money?" Of course I do, but I am talking about money now. * * * Well do I know there are some things higher and grander than gold. Love is the grandest thing on God's earth, but fortunate the lover who has plenty of money. Money is power, money is force, money will do good as well as harm. In the hands of good men and women it could accomplish, and it has accomplished, good.

I hate to leave that behind me. I heard a man get up in a prayer- meeting in our city and thank the Lord he was "one of God's poor." Well, I wonder what his wife thinks about that? She earns all the money that comes into the house, and he smokes a part of

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Profits are the employee's greatest protection. They safeguard his job. As long as a company is making good profits, it will continue in business . . . When a company loses its earnings, however, it heads into the bankruptcy court and jobs go aglimmering."

—Syracuse, N. Y., Post-Standard

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

that on the veranda. I don't want to see any more of the Lord's poor of that kind, and I don't believe the Lord does. And yet there are some people who think in order to be pious you must be awfully poor and awfully dirty. That does not follow at all. While we sympathize with the poor, let us not teach a doctrine like that.

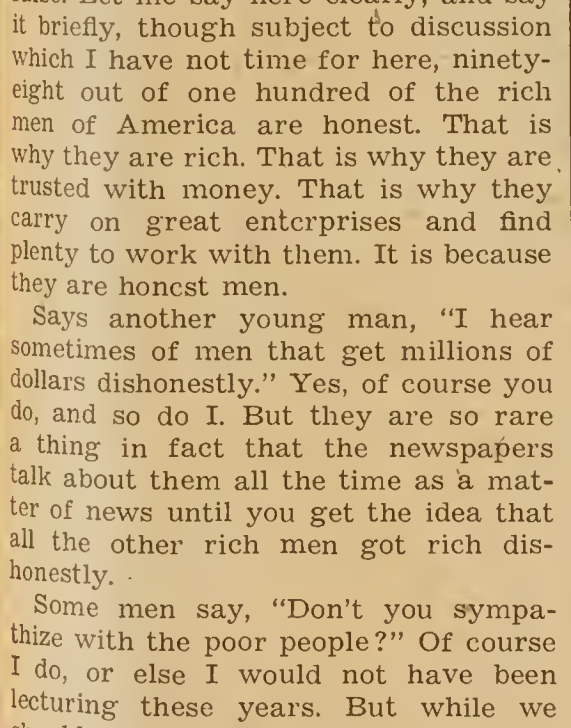
There are some over-pious Christian people who think if you take any profit on anything you sell that you are an unrighteous man. On the contrary, you would be a criminal to sell goods for less than they cost. You have no right to do that.

You cannot trust a man with your money who cannot take care of his own.

You cannot trust a man in your family that is not true to his own wife.

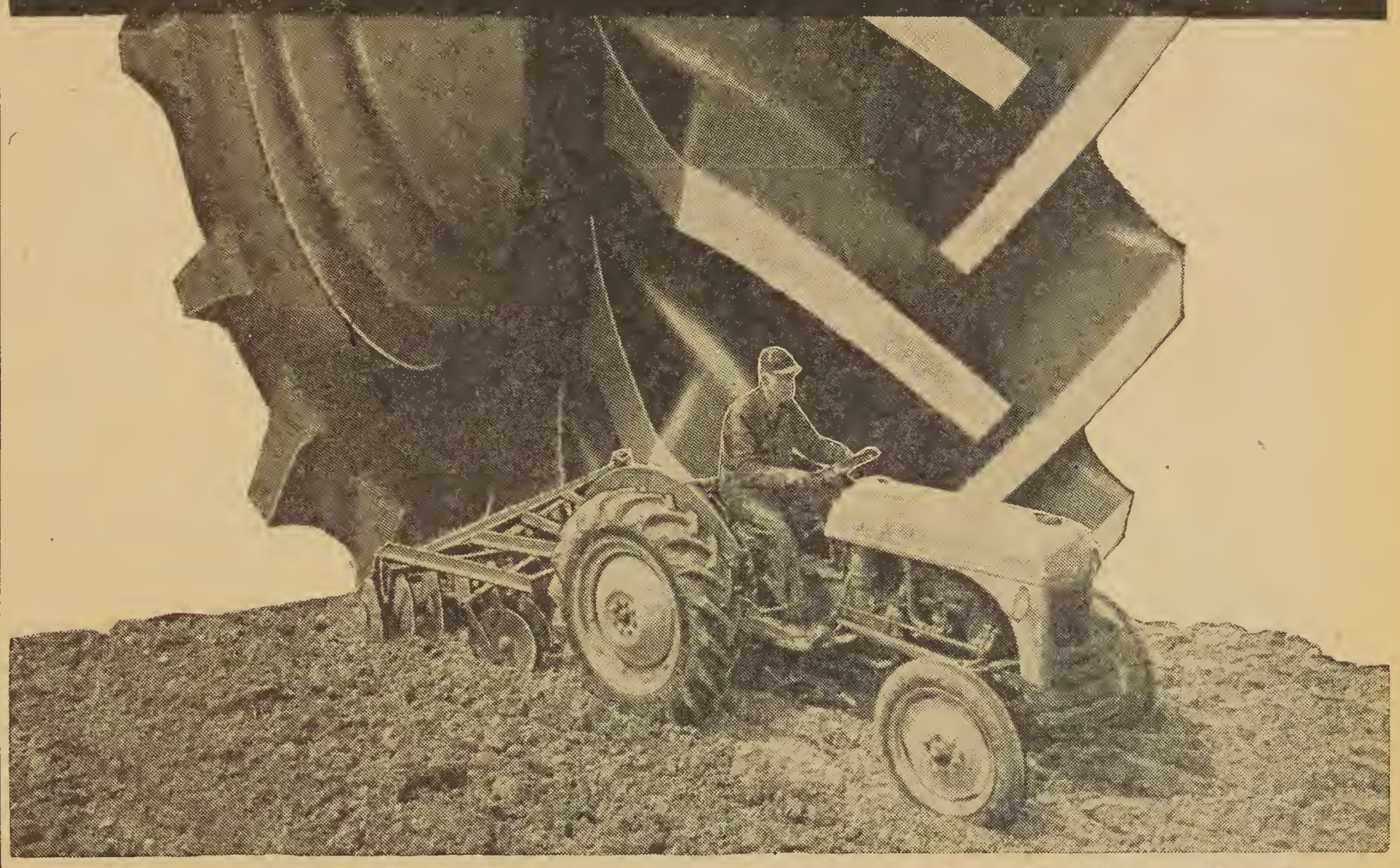
You cannot trust a man in the world that does not begin with his own heart, his own character, and his own life.

To Live and let live is the principle of the gospel, and the principle of every-day common sense.



"Pardon me . . . when I came to inquire about my brief case, did I leave my umbrella here?"

YOU SAVE UP TO ½ NEW TIRE PRICE



WITH Firestone NEW TREADS

WHY waste time trying to get your work done with worn tractor tires when it costs so little to get new tire traction and performance?

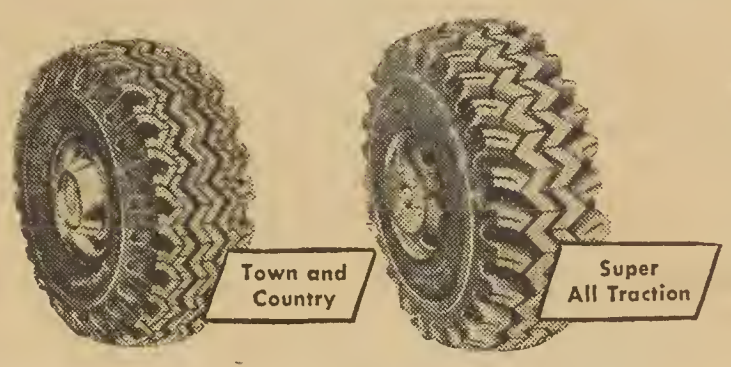
You can have Firestone Champion New Treads put on your old tires for as little as one-half the new tire price. If your worn tires are not retreadable, you can get Firestone Champion New Treads which have already been applied on sound, guaranteed tire bodies.

Firestone Champion New Treads guarantee new tire traction and performance, because they have the same high quality tread materials as used in new Firestone tires. The curved bar tread design, the tread depth and tread width is exactly the same as you get in a brand new Firestone original equipment Champion.

Only Firestone Guaranteed Factory-Method New Treads give you all these new tractor tire advantages. See your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store.

Always Buy Tires Built by Firestone, Originator of the First Practical Pneumatic Tractor Tire

Get More Traction with Firestone Tires on Your Car and Truck



The Town and Country is the greatest mud, snow or ice passenger car tire ever built. A quiet highway tire as well as a traction tire.

The Super All Traction truck tire takes hold and moves the load in mud, in snow, or on wet or icy roads.

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC

Copyright 1955, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WAKE UP, AMERICA!

FOR MORE than 30 years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has never gone to press without emphasizing in one way or another the need of more observance of the principles that made America a great Republic. For eight years we have published a Forum Issue, like this one, (read and save it) devoted almost entirely to those principles. In articles by great men, in editorials, even in our historical novels published serially, we have hammered the theme of what our liberties have cost and what we must do to preserve them.

I often think of the trials and tribulations of those who settled this land. For 100 years before and during the Revolution there was almost constant warfare with the Indians, the French, and later with the British. During most of that time few settlers' homes were safe from burning and their families from massacre. The farmer worked in his little clearing with his gun leaning against a nearby stump. He had no Uncle Sam to whom he could turn every time he had a bellyache. He settled his own problems —or they remained unsolved.

But out of all of their blood, sweat and tears the early Americans finally hewed a nation which has given succeeding generations of Americans more liberty and more opportunity than has been enjoyed by any other people on the face of the globe. Today we are the richest people in the world by far in material possessions but we are rapidly losing both our liberties and our spiritual possessions. We will not long keep our national gain if we fail to practice the old basic principles that make a people great.

As is pointed out in other pages of this issue, there is grave need of a great spiritual awakening on the part of our people, lest we trade something infinitely precious, something that cost our fathers so much, for a mess of pottage.

BIRTHDAY THOUGHTS

THIS IS WRITTEN on the morning of my birthday. I think most of us, especially after we pass the half century mark, have mixed feelings about seeing the milestones go by. It is pleasant to have all the good wishes of your friends and loved ones, but not so good to mark the passage of the fleeting years.

I have the feeling that instead of receiving so many good wishes on our birthday the custom ought to be turned around, making it an occasion for thanking our friends and our God for the privilege of friendship and for His love and care, for the privilege of just being alive and having at least a reasonable amount of happiness.

The world owes neither a nation nor an individual a living—nor anything else. On the contrary, we owe everything we have and everything we are to our friends and to our God. The moment individuals or nations forget that basic principle they are well started toward trouble. As soon as the great nations of history—Greece, Rome, the French nation under Bonaparte, the great Spanish Empire, more recently Germany, Japan, Russia—started to think that they were God's chosen people, far better than any or all of the rest of the human race, that moment those nations started on the downward path to ruin and oblivion.

By E. R. Eastman

As with nations so it is with us as individuals. We are here by the kindness of God and our fellow men. Any position of leadership which we may hold is based entirely, particularly in a Republic like ours, on the permission, the sufferance of others. When we become conceited, arrogant, and selfish, we lose the ability to be of any real help to our fellows or to ourselves.

BEHAVIOR IN THE SICK ROOM

ALL OF US know people who like to talk on and on about all the disagreeable things of life—their own aches and pains, dire accidents to others, funerals. "He looked so well in the casket; better than he did in life."

It is hard enough to take this pessimism when we are well. It is particularly bad for sick people to have to listen to it. Yet there are really few people who know how to behave in a sick room. The rules are simple:

Stay only a short time.

Speak of cheerful things.

Leave the patient hope and something constructive to think about.

JOHN DEERE AND HIS STEEL PLOW

IN COMPANY with Mr. I. W. Ingalls and Mr. D. D. Eastman, advertising manager and assistant advertising manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I went to Syracuse on September 26 to attend the grand opening of the new Syracuse branch of the John Deere Plow Company.

The whole Industrial Park, six miles from the center of Syracuse, is a good example of how industry and people are moving out of the cities. Fine new business and industrial buildings stretch for miles in this center, and one of the finest is that of the John Deere Plow Company, just opened.

As we wandered through the display floor filled with almost every kind of modern farm machine, and through the attractive office building, I thought how rapidly the farm machinery business has changed and is changing. It is not so long ago in history since John Deere, a pioneer blacksmith who invented the steel plow, left his native home in Vermont and, like so many other pioneers of his time, went west to seek his fortune. He stopped first at Grand Detour, Illinois, in 1836. When pioneer farmers came to his blacksmith shop to have their horses and oxen shod or their tools mended, they constantly complained to John Deere that they could find no plow that would scour in a heavy, sticky soil.

How well many of us still remember the days of our youth on the farm when it was hard to get a plow that would scour or, as a matter of fact, be something more than "an iron on a stick."

As usual, necessity was the mother of invention. To fill the need of the farmers, John Deere came up with the idea of a steel plow. He moved eventually to Moline, Illinois, where in 1847 he built a shop and manufactured 700 plows the first year.

Deere was but one of the many inventors who laid the foundations of the great modern farm equipment industry. That was only a little over 100 years ago. One has only to walk through the farm equipment exhibit at the State Fair, or through any of the big display rooms of the farm machinery manufacturers, to realize how different farming is now from what it was 100 years ago, or even from the time when most middle-aged farmers were boys. Without modern farm equipment America as we know it today would not have been possible.

"YOU CANNOT READ YOUR TOMBSTONE"

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, September 30, I rode 100 miles with my friend Dr. Arthur Durfee, assistant extension director of the New York State College of Agriculture, from Ithaca to Walton, Delaware County, New York, to attend an anniversary dinner honoring Clarence S. Denton. Clarence has served the people of Delaware County as their county agent for 25 years.

It is nearly 40 years since I was a county agent there but it still seems like going back home to visit Delaware County folks. While I wasn't there for very long, I had an active part in the great milk strike of 1916, and worked with the dairymen to win better prices and conditions.

The high regard in which Clarence is held was shown by the fact that more than 300 people from all over the county attended the dinner. It is quite something in these changing times for anyone to work in the same place in a service occupation or profession like the Farm Bureau for 25 years. It is good that there is now more and more of a tendency to recognize good service and show appreciation while those we would honor are still alive. "One cannot read his tombstone when he is dead."

THEY RESIST CROP CONTROL

FARMERS ARE particularly incensed about the regulation which forbids them to feed the grain which exceeds their quota to stock and poultry on their own farms. Some 1,400 farmers refused to pay their fines for over-planting wheat last year. Some have even refused to permit Federal inspectors on their land to measure their acreage.

It is to be hoped that more and more farmers will realize that you cannot have guaranteed prices without controls which will eventually destroy liberty of action.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A YOUNG LADY came into a drug store and asked if it were possible to disguise castor oil. "It's horrid stuff to take, you know. Ugh!" And she shuddered.

"Why, certainly," said the druggist. Another young lady sat down and ordered a chocolate ice-cream soda. The druggist asked the first patron if she would not have one too. With a smile she accepted the invitation, and drank it down with much gusto.

"Now tell me, how would you disguise castor oil?"

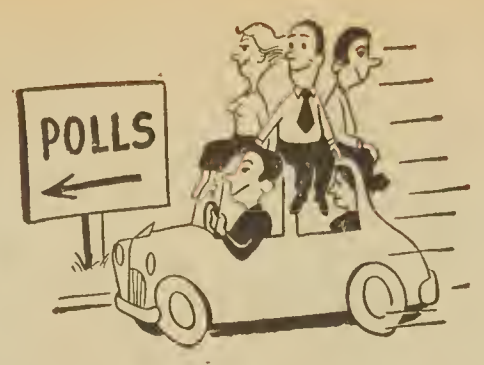
The druggist beamed all over. "Aha, my dear young lady, I just gave you some—in that soda —"

"But, good heavens! Why, I wanted it for my sister!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 20. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING. ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Duties for Americans



EVERY American today owes his first obligation to the heritage that made him free. He cannot fulfill that obligation, he cannot have an easy conscience, unless he immediately begins to spend some time on the following duties of American citizenship.

1. Understand the American way of life, and what makes it tick.

2. Understand Communism, its basic godless philosophy, its irrevocable goal, its insidious tactics and cunning strategy.

3. Understand Socialism and all the cunning disguises in which it presents itself to the American people.

4. Understand propaganda techniques as used by both the Communists and the Socialists.

5. Take an interest in your public schools and your private and public-financed colleges. Take an interest in what's being taught and how it's being taught. Take an interest in the welfare of the teachers who have given so much, and who have received so little of the benefits of the private enterprise system.

6. Become active in government. Run for local, state or national office, or help select capable people of the highest integrity to serve. Be constantly vocal on all local and national political issues. Particularly, tell your Congressman and the President that you want the federal budget balanced, expenses cut gradually to a reasonable figure and a tax system created that will not penalize success and thus smother the dynamic incentive element in our economic system.

7. Strive constantly for spiritual growth. There isn't a problem on earth that cannot be cured by the practice of Christianity. When all is said and done, the Bible holds the answer. We, as individuals, can push the world along toward mankind's highest destiny if each of us makes the welfare of our fellow man our first concern. Perhaps you say this is a faraway visionary goal. I say that each of us can reach it tomorrow.

8. And lastly, dedicate a part of your everyday life to bringing these requirements of American citizenship to the attention of your fellow workers, your neighbors, your friends.

If we do these things we will be fulfilling our obligation to freedom. Is it a lot to ask that we do these things? If we think so we ought to read again the history of the founding of this nation and see and feel the hardships overcome by the people who made our freedom possible. They felt that no challenge was to great if freedom was at stake. That spirit carried them on. It is our heritage.

The Socialists and the Communists, the Welfare Staters and the Economic Planners would like to see it extinguished.

If each of us rises to the occasion, if every man and woman in America, will accept the challenges of his citizenship, the Socialists and the Communists, the Welfare Staters and the Economic Planners will not prevail, and America will go on toward the fulfillment of her great world destiny.—*G. S. Benson*

— A.A. —

A BUSINESSMAN'S PRAYER

My Father: Help me to do business on the square. Make me sympathetic with the man who has broken in the struggle, and keep me from putting in the gaff where it does not belong.

"Blind me to the petty faults of others, but reveal to me my own. Ever remind me, the noblest revenge is to forgive.

"Let me champion just causes. Give me the drive that will make me check and countercheck the facts, and Lord protect the innocent from me when my aim is fuzzy. Remind me, God, my every word either builds or destroys.

"Let me build. Let me know clearly what must be destroyed, what darkness, what bigotry, what evil, what curse, what ignorance. Let me speak and write with the assumption that those who listen and read know more than I.

"When customers write in to accuse me of being a bum, let me consider the possibility that I am — and help me to do better.

"Deafen me to the rustle of unholy skirts, and help me live day to day so that, when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been such a blessing to me, I shall have nothing to conceal.

"And when comes the sound of low music and the scent of flowers and the crunch of footsteps on the gravel, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple: 'Here lies a man.'"
—*Bill McCormick, in the Produce News*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I WISH my neighbor'd straighten out and learn what life is all about; the poor old geezer worries me with his mixed-up philosophy. Like lots of others, he has got the cockeyed notion there is not a thing in life worth man's concern 'cept how much money he can earn. The most successful folks, says he, are those with lots of property; if you are good and kind, but poor, he figures you have failed for sure. He thinks the central point in town is where the local bank is found, while all the churches, schools and such don't really count for very much.

The trouble with ideas like those, as nearly ev'ry farmer knows, is that they leave you feeling sad at least as often as you're glad. Why, poor old neighbor has a fit whenever prices sag a bit; and if the weather's wet or dry, you hear for miles his anguished cry. When things go wrong, he's in a fix 'cause he has never learned to mix a little joy and happiness into his life; I'd even guess the muscles in his face are set so he can't smile upon a bet. Sure, he's made dough hand over fist, but think of all the fun he's missed!

Every Minute of Every Pipe-Smoking Day...

P.A. IS TASTE-TESTED by more smokers than any other smoking tobacco AND APPROVED



"I've enjoyed P.A.'s flavor for years,"

says Orville Howell, road-maintenance machine operator. "Day in and day out, I've found Prince Albert the coolest, tastiest smoke ever!"



Nature, in her own sure way, put the flavor in P.A.! Specially processed to *hold* and *heighten* Nature's mellow-ripe goodness. P.A. gives you *naturally* perfect smoking every pipeful.

SO COOL SMOKING! mild and tasty

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

Building a RURAL COMMUNITY



Here are some of the men who helped build up the quality of the dairy cows in a whole town. From left: Thomas Guest, Dr. Gerald Thorington, Lloyd Bump, Nellis Kellogg, Fredric Morris, and Putnam Smith.

AS YOU come into the town of Rushford in Allegany County, N. Y., on any one of four main roads, you will see a sign like the one pictured on this page.

These signs have been in place only about a year, but the events leading up to them make an inspiring story of community self-help. It is a story of cooperation among the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the local bank, the school and the churches to develop a satisfying type of agriculture and a satisfying kind of life in the entire town.

It all started about 15 years ago when approximately a dozen individuals, all members of one or more of the organizations involved, sat down to lay out some plans. At that time there were five cheese factories in the area and all but one or two of the dairymen in the town of Rushford delivered milk to one of them.

Most barns would not qualify to ship fluid milk, so the first task chosen was to stimulate the putting in of concrete floors and milk houses. That of course included plumbing, and Fred Morris, who has been teacher of vocational agriculture in the central school for many years, attended meetings and actually helped on many installations of stables, milk houses and running water. This effort went on for about two years.



The Rushford Grange Hall where many community activities have been thoroughly discussed and important decisions reached.

Better Cows

The second task decided upon was to stimulate the breeding of better cows. At that time there was only one purebred herd in the area. Purebred sires were bought, and a program of testing to determine production was started.

In 1942 a storm of abortion hit Rushford herds, and after considerable discussion it was decided that a resident veterinarian was badly needed. However, it was not until 1945 that Dr. Gerald Thorington was persuaded to locate in Rushford. He was just out of college and was long on interest and ambition but short on cash. The local community influenced him to come by loaning him money to get started. Incidentally, Dr. McHenry Mabre of the neighboring village of Cuba, did a considerable amount of calfhood vaccination even before the State College of Agriculture recommended it.

In 1943, attention was centered on soil conservation including better pasture and hay, and on the growing of more grain to feed on the farm. At that time the number of dairy cattle had grown until home-grown roughage was insufficient to feed them; therefore it seemed necessary to stimulate more and better roughage. The town of Rushford claims to have the first farm in the United States to be contoured and strip cropped. The farm was owned by Grover Babbitt, and John Babbitt is on it now.

Then there was talk about the town having its own DHIA tester. Stanley Luce, a local boy, went to Cornell for a short course, and soon the town had the largest DHIA association of any town in the State. After all this was accomplished the signs were erected, with the idea of publicizing Rushford as a good place to buy dairy replacements.

That the drive for better cows and more efficient dairying is paying off is revealed in some figures I got from the Allegany County Extension Service. Ten dairymen in the town of Rushford now have an average yearly production of 10,321.8 pounds of milk containing 380 pounds of butterfat. Quite a change from 15 years ago when most of them couldn't qualify to ship fluid milk.

Rushford built its central school about 1940. The elevation lies between 1200 and 2000 feet and it is an area of low valuation compared to other sections. Fortunately for the area, the central school building cost very little. It was built largely with PWA labor, and Mrs. Clara Higgins Smith, who was born in Rushford, gave $50,000 to the school.

Soon after the school was erected it was decided to have a department of vocational agriculture. Fred Morris was hired and has held the job ever since. During his first summer he visited every farmer in the school district on his own farm, and he and such men as Nellis Kellogg, Putnam Smith, Harry Swain, Oswald Davies, Lloyd Bump, Tom Guest and many others that I wish I could mention have been in the midst of every good move.

An outstanding example of the way Rushford people work together happened six years ago. The Methodist Church, with a membership of 100, burned down on January 19, 1949. It was covered by insurance to the amount of $6,000, but after careful, prayerful thought it was decided to build a new church at a cost of $60,000.

There are three remarkable things about this event: The new church is one of the most beautiful small churches I have ever seen; it is all paid for; the cost was borne not only by the members of the church but by practically everyone in the community. Material was donated, labor was donated, and I was told that if a similar misfortune should happen to any of the other three churches in the small community of 600, everyone would again put their shoulders to the wheel and rebuild it.

In the past 19 years, the boys in vocational agriculture at the high school have done their part toward conservation by setting out a million and a half trees. The farmers bought them and the boys set them out, mostly for $6.00 a thousand. The money earned went into the FFA treasury for school jackets, trips and other FFA activities.

A tremendous community activity is conducted by Labor Day, Inc., said to be the only corporation of its kind in the country. The town of Rushford was founded in 1808 and in 1908 a centennial old home day was held. Although the village has a population of 600, the town about 1000, with 420 students in schools, with one or two wartime exceptions there has been a Labor Day celebration every year since 1908 with an attendance of around 10,000 people. A tremendous amount of work is put into the effort, but no one gets paid except such groups as the band, the firemen and the baseball team. Any money left—sometimes more, sometimes less—is given to some worthy cause.

Rushford is made up of citizens, both farmers and businessmen, who believe they can do more for themselves than government can possibly do. They not only believe it, they act, and the results are tremendous. Through the cooperation of the citizens and the unselfish work of many individuals, the agriculture of the town has changed greatly, and the changes have been good. Even more important, there have been changes in the people. I have never seen men who are getting more fun out of life, who appreciate their town more, and who pay less attention to personal credit than those I met while spending a day at Rushford. And the leaders in the town of Rushford are still looking ahead. By no means do they consider the job done.

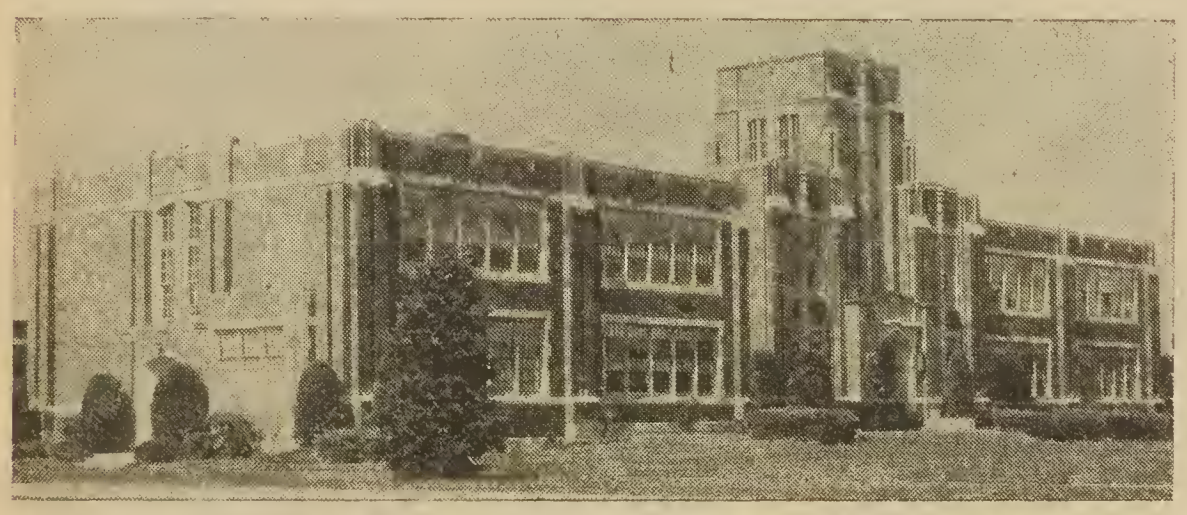
This story is not written for the purpose of praising Rushford. It is written with the hope that forward-looking people in other communities will be encouraged to look into the future and take similar action. The America we love is built on good families and good communities.—*H.L.C.*



This beautiful church which replaced the one that burned, was built through the efforts of the entire community.

Another cooperative effort had a tragic ending, when a young farmer contracted multiple sclerosis, an uncommon but terrible disease. Money was forthcoming to get the best possible medical attention for this young man, but even so they were not successful in saving his life.

Rushford boasts one of the best livestock 4-H clubs in the State, and its leader is Nellis Kellogg, a dairy farmer, who took me to see many people in Rushford. He is an enthusiastic booster for the town, but what interested me most was his comment that the younger men should not take all the credit for their accomplishment because they were building on the sound foundation that started two generations ago with such men as Tom James and D. H. Williams.



In addition to instructing pupils coming from wide areas, the Rushford Central school is a true community center.

CASE

The Miracle Century in Farming

In the span of years from 1855 to 1955, agriculture has advanced further than in all the countless centuries that went before.

In this single century America, youngest of great nations, has surpassed all the achievement of two thousand years in the Old World. Today the American farmer feeds more people, feeds them better, and earns for his family a better living than any other farmer on earth.

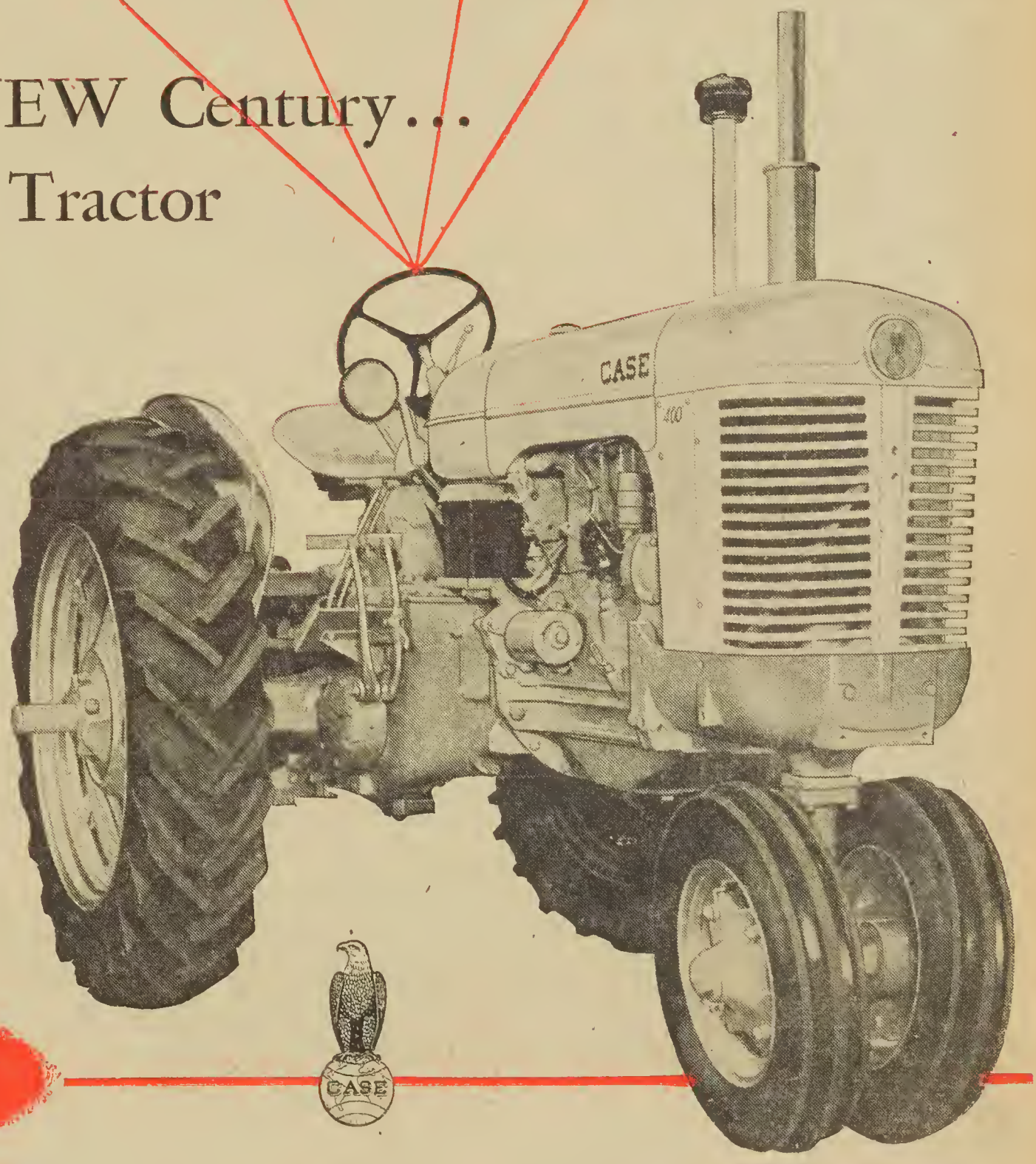
Other lands have soils as rich, climate as favorable and men as competent. Where America excels them is in Freedom and Farm Machinery, and these two are inseparable as were powder and bullet for the long rifles of Davy Crockett and Daniel Boone.

When farmers are free to choose their farming systems, their crop varieties, their strains of livestock and kinds of machinery, they can adopt what is good and discard what is not so good. When manufacturers are free to choose what manner of machines they shall build, they bid for favor by building ever better—better than their own prior best, and if possible better than any one else.

This is called the free competitive system, but it really is rivalry in good works. This is the way that young America outstripped the Old World. It still is the path of progress, the avenue to abundance, the foundation for dignity of the individual and strength of the nation.

ALL NEW for the NEW Century...

CASE "400" Tractor



The all-new Case "400" Tractor brings you new freedoms to choose. In fuels you have choice of gasoline, diesel, LP gas or distillate—each with an engine built and equipped to fit that fuel. You have choice of eight speeds forward and two reverse—each forward speed overlapping the next in unbroken span from a slow crawl to highway speed.

You have choice of tricycle type, adjustable front axle, high-clearance and orchard models. You have choice of several ranges in tread width, each covering a crop system without removing or turning wheels. You can choose power steering or manual steering made fast and incredibly easy with Uni-Thrust suspension.

Whatever engine and equipment you choose, you will enjoy what Case chose to build—today's finest tractor in the 50-horsepower class. For the full story, see your own Case dealer. Send for the "400" catalog.

J. I. Case Co., Dept. K-115, Racine, Wis.

CASE

Wake Up America!

. . . the rapids are below you !

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist.

IN 1929, just before the great financial crash that preceded the worst business panic the world has ever seen, a friend of mine was in my office bragging about how well he was doing financially. He owned two homes and two or three cars. His large family had every possible luxury. All of this was supported by a prosperous business.

Within a year this man was on the rocks financially, completely ruined, as were millions of other men and thousands of businesses. Years of economic hardship followed this disaster. Time and again I saw long lines of men and women waiting their turn in bread lines to get a charitable handout of food.

Worse even than all of the economic hardship was the fact that the long depression of the 30's led to all kinds of socialistic experiments, with a consequent loss of our liberties from which we have never recovered.

Now, if you think that same situation could not happen again, you are just plain foolish. Time and again in the late 20's some of the smartest men that I knew told me emphatically that there never would be another depression, that steps had been taken to prevent it.

Most farmers never enjoyed the wild prosperity of the 20's, just as now they do not share in the general prosperity. Even if we are smart enough to take steps to prevent an economic depression, some of those very steps may result in more government control of our business and our lives, with further loss of the liberties that have made this country great.

Blind Business Men

What gets under the skin with me is that many of the very men and leading industrial and business concerns, the ones who are the most dependent upon our free enterprise system, are so complacent, so self-satisfied, sure that this high prosperity to all exeept agriculture is going to last forever.

Some of these business leaders were quite excited about the loss of liberties and the infringement upon free enterprise until a Republican administration was elected. Then they just quit fighting and went back to devoting all of their energies to making money.

Unless we continue to "fight the good fight," resisting every encroachment upon our freedom to operate our business and to live our lives, it makes absolutely no difference whether the Republicans or the Democrats are in power, for human nature is just the same in both parties and everywhere. Both parties contain great leaders who have a sense of their responsibility in maintaining American principles; and conversely, both parties contain socialists and time-servers who are more interested in obtaining votes than in standing for what is right.

I am not ordinarily pessimistic, nor am I in the habit of hollering "Wolf!" "Wolf!" when there is no wolf. I am realistic. And with all the emphasis at my command I say to you that American business and its leaders, and millions of other Americans, are smothering in their own featherbeds. If we cannot get rid of some of this complacency, some of the indifference, and the careless attitude of citizens toward American principles, then indeed the smothering will lead finally to suffoeation.

At the New York State Fair this year I stood for a few moments looking out across the great sea of parked automobiles. There were thousands of them. Count the cars that pass along any main highway. Try to find a parking place in any town or city. You will see what I mean when I say that Americans are rich beyond the dreams of any king or millionaire of former times.

Debt, Debt, Debt!

But are they as rich as appears at first glance? A large number, perhaps more than half of the drivers of those cars, do not really own them. They are bought on the instalment plan, as is much of the home and farm equipment that enriches the lives of modern Americans. The other day a young couple who have a cash income of less than $100 a week bought a beautiful flashy car, and the wife also bought a mink coat, both on time. A rare example? Not on your life! Every store window and every advertisement of merchandise urges you to buy on time. Don't forget that you pay for the merchandise at high interest rates when you buy on the instalment plan.

The man who pays gets gypped, too. A sound use of credit in such cases as buying a home or appliances that are really needed is of course necessary and good. It is fine that ordinary folks can enjoy all of these gadgets. But in getting them we have hung a great sword of Damocles by a slender thread over our heads, a thread that could be severed by a very slight disturbance in our economic life. You know what would happen if business had suddenly to demand payment in full. What a crash there would be! It would be like setting a row of dominoes on end near together and then pushing the first one over. All of the others would go down in a chain reaction. That's what happens in a business panic.

I get a little tired of hearing otherwise sound, commonsense business men talk and operate as if their present prosperity was going to last indefinitely. Do you realize that most of you are working for the government from three to six months of every year before you can earn a cent for yourself? In 1939 the national government spent 9 billion dollars. In 1951, 71 billion dollars. And it is still going higher and higher. If there are four in your family, your share of the national debt in 1939 was only $1,200. In 1951 it was $5,700. That, too, is going up rapidly.

Are those facts anything to be complacent about? What kind of a legacy is that to leave to your children? Do you business men need to be told that when you make any profit, from one-third to a half goes to the government in taxes? How can you hope to build any reserves? How can you get any investors with that kind of a tax situation, particularly if business should start to slump downwards?

How can business men and other citizens shrug off indifferently the present situation when they know how difficult it is to cut government expenses? Herbert Hoover has for years headed a Commission which made recommendations that if carried out would enable the government to reduce taxes, cut down unnecessary services, and gradually reduce the tremendous national debt. Some progress was made in carrying out the Hoover Commission recommendations, but generally the remedies were so opposed by the people and by business, for fear that some government service that affected them would be curtailed, that some of the best of the recommendations are dying by the wayside. Complacency again! Or, in plainer terms, just plain lack of any appreciation or understanding of the way we are headed.

The World's Worst

Then there is that biggest monopoly the world has ever seen, the labor unions, with their constant drive to up wages and to gain fringe benefits that mean less and less work for more and more pay. On the whole, labor unions have done a tremendous amount of good. But we have laws controlling a monopoly in business. There should be similar control of monopoly in labor unions. Any American citizen has a right to work without interference, just as he has the right not to work. No small minority group in a labor union should be able to inconvenience or actually hold their hands at the throats of millions of other citizens. For example, somehow we must find a way to adjust the differences between labor and management so, for example, that it will not be possible for a few hundred milk tank drivers to prevent 10 million or more citizens from getting their daily supply of milk and ruining dairy farmers in the bargain.

Have the leaders of business lost their courage that management of big companies can yield to exorbitant labor demands, making it impossible for the smaller business concerns to continue to hold out against these unfair demands. The general result, of course, is inflation, where business simply passes on their increased costs of labor to the consumer. How unfair this is. In spite of the growth of organized labor, their members still are in the minority so far as the workers of America are concerned.

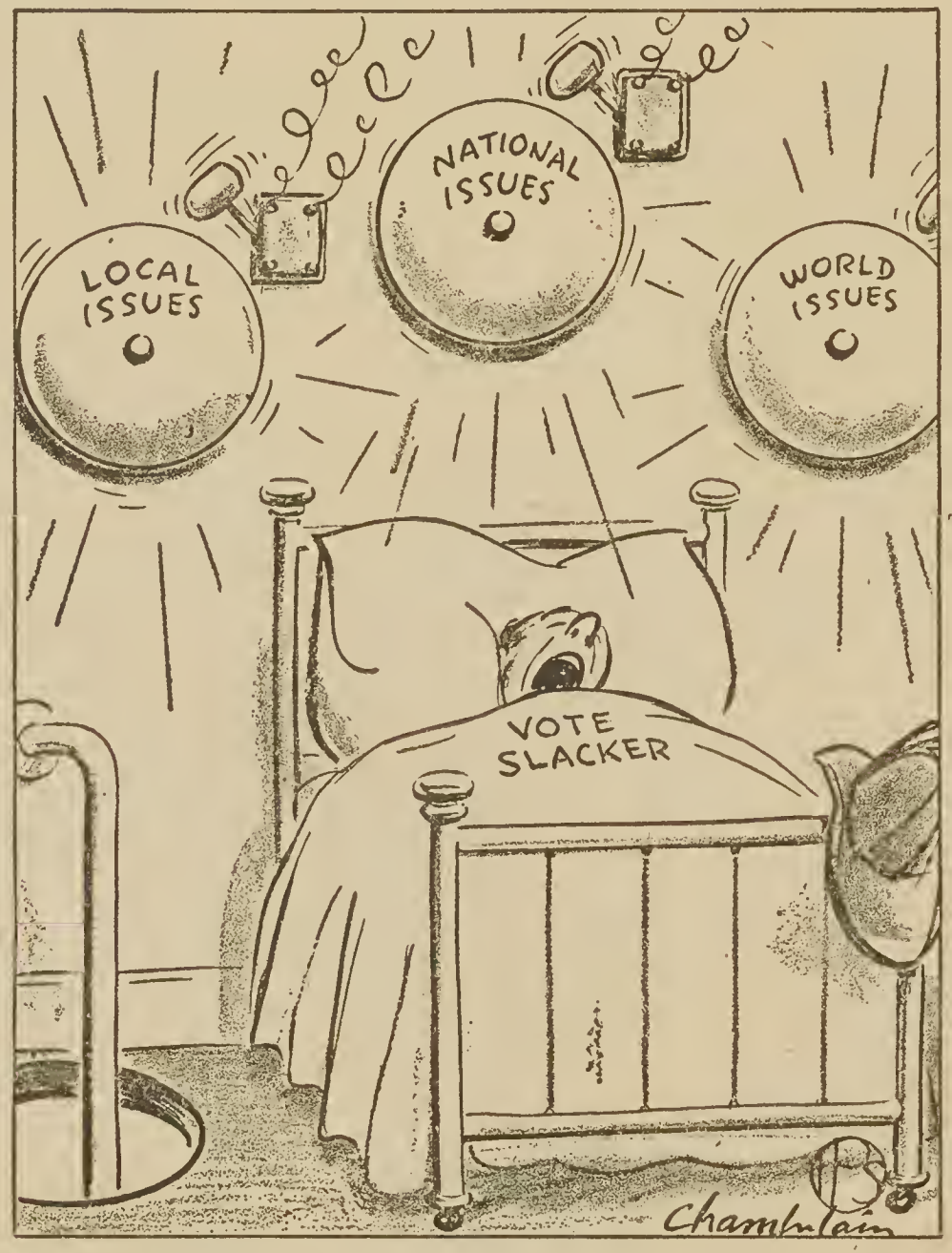
We Are To Blame

After all, most of our trouble goes right back to the people themselves. They are willing to let the other fellow do the work and make the sacrifices. But the moment their own business is touched, or likely to be, they rush to government for help. Result: we are electing too many politicians who are more interested in being elected than in serving our country. We have too many demagogs who promise everything—promises that too many of us swallow with open mouths—but who do nothing. Let's change them!

When I was a boy a picture hung

(Continued on Opposite Page)

WAKE UP—IT'S A 3-ALARM FIRE!



Voting is important, but it isn't the only duty of good citizenship. The primary responsibility of all leaders, and for that matter of all citizens, is to take more interest in and do more about the basic principles of free enterprise and liberty that made this country great. The place to start is in your own business and in your own community.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

in our home that I have remembered all of these years. It showed some men in a frail rowboat on a rapidly moving river. Below them was white water boiling around jagged rocks, ending in a big waterfall. But the men in the boat were laughing, paying no attention to the rate at which their boat was apparently speeding along. Under the picture it said: "Wake Up! The Rapids Are Below You!"

America is asleep. For 25 years we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have been trying to tell our readers about the dangers of socialism, the loss of free enterprise, and the liberties that cost the founders of this country and the generations that succeeded them so much in sacrifice. But at times it seems as if we're just a voice howling in the wilderness.

I believe there is still time left to do something about it. **But it is later than you think.** What can we do?

Definitely there are some encouraging signs. There are increasing efforts on the part of many industries and organizations to bring the truth to the people. For example, there is a film on free enterprise made by DuPont and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce that is being widely circulated.

Another good sign is the increase in the personal savings in bonds and in banks.

Some economists place a lot of faith in the future on the fact that our population is increasing so rapidly. They say that this means more demand for food, clothing, and everything else. But more people also complicate our problems. For example, too many employers are foolishly declining to hire men who are more than 45 years of age. Bad child labor laws make it difficult to give young people until their late teens the wholesome experience of work. How can a small minority of workers between the ages of 20 and 45 support the increasing number of non-workers? The answer to this problem lies in more constructive employment for both the older and younger age groups in our population. After all, if just mere numbers of people are the answer to the problem, what about the starving hordes of India and China?

To the business men of America, to all agricultural leaders, and to all citizens I say that to get our boat out of the rapids we must give more attention to citizenship. You business men can do more with your employees. You can do more in campaigns to educate the whole public on economic principles. Stop hiding your heads in the sands.

More Grass Roots Government

We must have more interest in government on the part of everybody, not in a government to do things for us but a government that will get its nose out of our business and confine itself to making fair legislation giving a square deal to everybody, and then enforcing that legislation.

More interest in government means more grass roots government: taking part in voting at primaries and at the general elections; getting into the councils of your political party, and having something to say about who is nominated and elected to office. If every citizen would keep his congressmen informed as to conditions in his locality and of his own wishes, that is one thing that would do more good in obtaining right legislation than anything else.

And last but not least, the New York State Board of Regents has for several years now been insisting on more and better teaching of American History in our schools. If there is a better understanding of what America cost and what it has meant in increased opportunity for generation after generation of young Americans, perhaps we will lose some of our selfish, indifferent complacency and wake up.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"The best you can say for the politicians agitating for a minimum wage law is that they are economic ignoramuses. If they knew anything about how the law works you would have to put them down as mean, unconscionably mean. For a compulsory wage fixed above what the market will pay for marginal jobs has the effect of throwing out of gainful employment those least able to earn some sort of a living—the physically handicapped, the mental deficient, the aged and the part-time worker. It does not raise their incomes, as the politicians would lead us to believe; it deprives them of a chance to any income."—From "Minimum Wage — Maximum Meanness" by Frank Chodrov

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



" and it's a long open season to the '56 Election."



TOP PERFORMERS!

Highest octane performance . . . greater gasoline mileage . . . that's what you get from VEEDOL 10-30 Motor Oil and TYDOL Flying -A- Ethyl Gasoline – top performers in the petroleum field. So put Flying -A- power in your car, truck and tractor. Prolong tractor life with VEEDOL Tractor Oil. Get a greater margin of safety, longer wear, with FEDERAL FLYING -A- TIRES. Remember, you'll always find everything fine for your car – and equipment – at the sign of the Flying -A-!

TYDOL
TYDOL ETHYL
VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL
VEEDOL 10-30 MOTOR OIL
FEDERAL FLYING TIRES

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York San Francisco Houston Tulsa



. . . he does a day's work now in half an hour

BEFORE MECHANIZATION came to the farm, it took nearly all day to plow two acres. Today, a farmer does the same job in half an hour. In fact, he plows over 15 times more acres in a day than a farmer did then.

And here's another way to show the miracle of farm mechanization. Where it once took 8 out of every 10 men in the country to produce the nation's food—today, only 1 man in 10 is needed to grow food for the U.S. and a large part of the rest of the free world as well.

This revolution in farming has been made possible largely by the farmer himself. For since pioneer times, he has sought new and better ways to increase productivity. Much of the time and labor saving machinery used on farms was first devised by the farmer. And even today, most of the suggestions for improvements in machinery design come from the farm.

The farmer's initiative has replaced horse with tractor, manpower with machine-power, and produced the unprecedented crop yields that have helped raise America's standard of living to a height never before achieved by any other country since history began.

In this centennial year of farm mechanization, Gulf salutes the ingenuity and progress of the American farmer. We are glad of the opportunity to serve him. For we believe helping the farmer helps keep America strong.

GULF

GULF OIL CORPORATION • GULF REFINING COMPANY

The Protection of Freedom

By HERBERT HOOVER

OUR FOUNDING Fathers did not invent the priceless boon of individual freedom and respect for the dignity of men. That great gift to mankind sprang from the Creator and not from governments.

The Founding Fathers, with superb genius, welded together the safeguards of these freedoms.

They were mostly concerned with the dangers of political tyranny. With the coming of the industrial age our people welded in new safeguards. We could no more have economic tyranny than political tyranny.



Herbert Hoover

And with these safeguards our people were at one time closer to the goals of human welfare than any other civilization in all history.

Power of Federal and Local Government

The progress of freedom is a never-ending struggle to prevent the abuse of power whether by individuals, by groups, or by government or nations.

Our Founding Fathers created unique restraints on power by the Bill of Rights and a structure of built-in checks and balances. Among these new concepts was a division of power between the Federal and State Governments and between the three branches of government. I do not need to tell you that. But what I have to tell you is that these separations of power became seriously confused, corroded and weakened during the 20 years before this Administration.

These confusions have included Executive encroachment on the Legislative and Judicial branches. There has been judicial encroachment on the States' rights. There has been Congressional encroachment on the Executive. The Federal Government has grasped many of the vital functions of State and local government.

Some of the corrosions of our division of power are the aftermaths of our wars. Some of them come from the various infections of Socialism. I will tell you more of that later.

Some of the corrosions come from the discovery that it is easy for the Federal Government to light the magic power of Federal credit. But the flame that warms can also consume the safeguards of free men.

Some of these encroachments come from a long era of beguilement by pressure groups and local government for subsidies from the Federal Government.

One of the end results of all this is the growth of a huge centralized Federal bureaucracy. It has expanded in 20 years from 600,000 to 2,300,000. Some increase is necessary. Most of them are fine men and women. But innate in bureaucracy are three implacable spirits. They are self-perpetuation, expansion of their empires, and demand for more power. Bureaucracy rushes headlong into the visions of the millennium and sends the bill to the Treasury.

Power in Our Foreign Relations

In our foreign relations there are great dangers and also vital safeguards to free men. During the last war we witnessed a special encroachment of the Executive upon the Legislative Branch. This has been through a new type of commitment of the United States to other nations. I am not going to argue legalisms, for they do not go to the center of the issue. The real issue is whether the President, through declaration or implication or by appeasement or by acquiescence, or by joint statements with foreign officials, can commit the American people to foreign nations without the specific consent of the elected representatives of the people.

We must make such misuse of power forever impossible.

Our dangers from the Communist source of gigantic evil in the world are unending. All of the peace agencies we have created and all of the repeated conferences we have held have failed to find even a whisper of real peace.

Amid these malign forces, our haunting anxiety and our paramount necessity is the defense of our country.

The Communists

Today the Socialist virus and poison gas generated by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels have spread into every nation on the earth. Their dogma is absolute materialism which defies truth and religious faith. Their poisons are of many sorts. The preservation of the safeguards of liberty makes it imperative that we give heed to their every variety.

From the day Lenin rose to power in Moscow, the Communists have carried on an underground conspiracy against every other nation. The rank and file of our people are immune from this infection. The recruiting grounds for their agents are from our minority of fuzzy-minded intellectuals and labor leaders. Over a thousand such Communist agents have already been rooted out of responsible positions in our Government and other spots of influence.

I have little fear that these Communist agents can destroy the Republic if we continue to ferret them out. Our greater concern should be the other varieties of Karl Marx virus.

The Socialists

Among them are the Socialists. They assert they would proceed only by Constitutional means.

The Socialists prowl on many fronts. They promote the centralized Federal Government, with its huge bureaucracy. They drive to absorb the income of the people by unnecessary government spending and exorbitant taxes. They have pushed our government deep into enterprises which compete with the rights of free men. These enterprises are endowed with exemption from control of state and local governments. Congressional Committees have listed hundreds of these Federal activities. But only a drop of typhoid in a barrel of drinking water sickens a whole village.

Every step of these programs somewhere, somehow, stultifies the freedom, the incentives, the courage, and the creative impulses of our people.

The Welfare State

One of the postwar cousins of Socialism is the so-called "Welfare State." This poison gas is generated by the same sort of fuzzy-minded intellectuals. Its slogan is "Planned Economy." The phrase itself was borrowed from totalitarian governments. The end of it would at least be a government wherein whatever is not forbidden would be compulsory.

One of the annoyances of this cult is its false assumption that our nation has never been heedful of the welfare of our people. That we are our brother's keeper was rooted in religious faith long before these fuzzy-minded men were born. Since the foundation of the Republic, we have recognized and practiced both private and government responsibility for the unfortunate and the aged; for the education of our youth and the health of our people.

Moreover, this cult has a host of gimmicks for giving away the people's money. Among their idea is that government should guarantee every citizen security from the cradle to the grave.

But it is solely the initiative and the labor of the physically able in the prime of life that can support the aged, the young, the sick—and the bureaucracy. And this active earning group requires the pressures of competition, the rewards of enterprise and new adventure to keep it on the job. Even if security from the cradle to the grave could eliminate the risks of life, it would be a dead hand on the creative spirit of our people. Also, the judgment of the Lord to Adam about sweat has not been repealed.

The Common Man

Among the delusions offered us by fuzzy-minded people is that imaginary creature, the Common Man. It is dinned into us that this is the Century of the Common Man. The whole idea is another cousin of the Soviet proletariat. The Uncommon Man is to be whittled down to size. It is the negation of individual dignity and a slogan of mediocrity and uniformity.

The Common Man dogma may be of use as a vote-getting apparatus. It supposedly proves the humility of demagogues.

The greatest strides of human progress have come from uncommon men and women. You have perhaps heard of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, or Thomas Edison. They were humble in origin, but that was not their greatness.

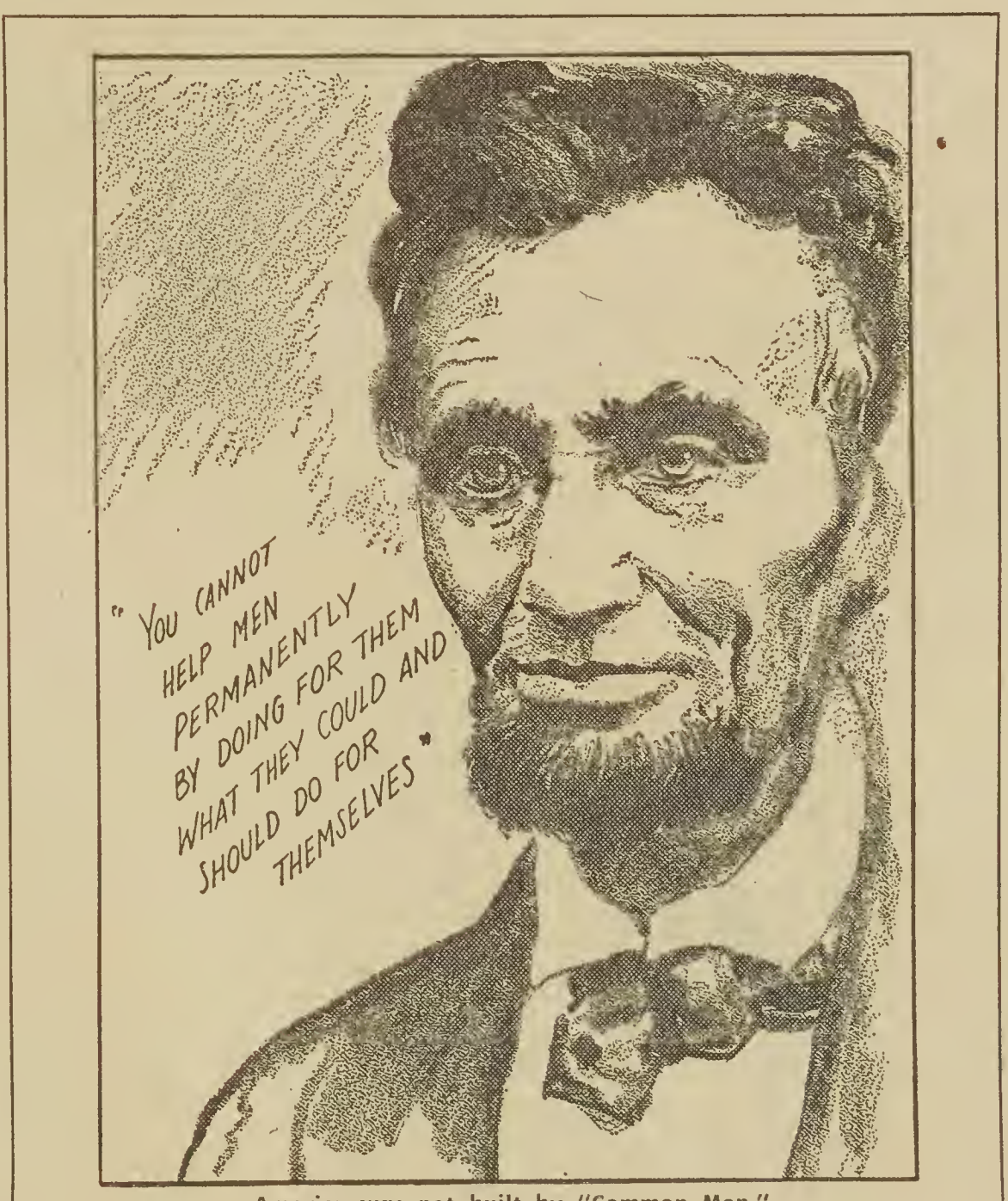
The humor of it is that when we get sick, we want an uncommon doctor. When we go to war, we yearn for an uncommon general or admiral. When we choose the President of a University, we want an uncommon educator.

Such leaders are not to be made like queen bees. They must rise by their own merits. America recognizes no frozen social stratifications which prevent this free rise of every individual. They rise by merit from our shops and farms. They rise from the thirty-five million boys and girls in our schools and colleges. That they have the determination to rise is the glorious promise of leadership among free men.

This Whole Socialist Gamut

God has blessed us with another wonderful word — heritage. The great documents of that heritage are not from Karl Marx. They are the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Within them alone can the safeguards of freedom survive. Safeguard the true spirit of these guarantees for your children, that they may not become the prisoners of a hydra-headed Socialism.

If anyone rises to say that all this is reactionary, you may class him as either fuzzy-minded or an ignorant enemy of free men.



America was not built by "Common Men."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Philadelphia has two million inhabitants. Officials talk glibly of evacuating the city on anything from one to six hours warning. No staff officer in his right mind would undertake to move two million disciplined soldiers any considerable distance in under three days. How will things go in the case of a heterogeneous crowd in haphazard vehicles, bearing the lame, the halt, the sick, infants and children and aged pensioners, in addition to all the ablebodied? What happens on the roads when cars break down or run out of gas? Isn't mass evacuation an infallible prescription for a colossal catastrophe. . .?"—From "The Fashion for Fear."—by Paul Jones

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Pump Performance is the Pay-off!

We don't have to tell you how much running water can add — in profit, convenience and comfort — to any farm today. But we would like to point out that the *dependable, economical performance of your pump* is the heart of your whole operation.

That's why the Goulds line is important to farmers everywhere. For dairying, raising stock — for *any* kind of farming — there's a specially built Goulds pump or water system that will do the job best.

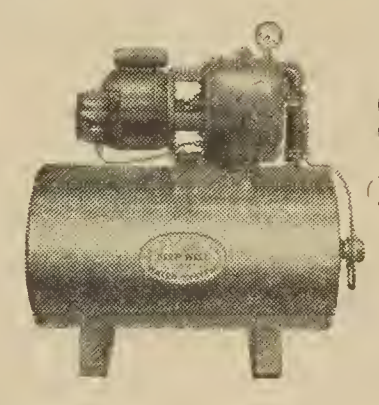
There's a Goulds for *you*, no matter what your running water needs or source of water supply. Goulds engineering know-how—developed through 105 years of experience—has developed a complete line of today's most modern pumps.

Write us, or see your Goulds dealer tomorrow.

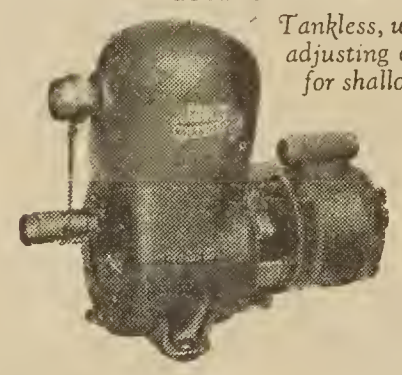
GOULDS PUMPS INC., Dept. U-7, Seneca Falls, N.Y.



GOULDS
½ H.P. Deep Well Jet
Famous "Jet-O-Matic" features at rock-bottom cost.



GOULDS tank-mounted water systems
Low-cost, quality pumps for shallow or deep wells.



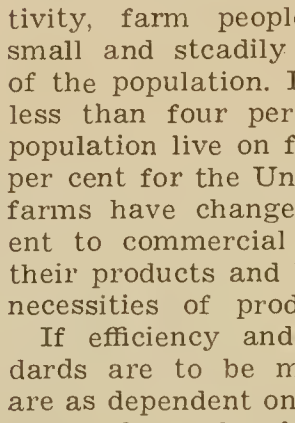
GOULDS Balanced-Flow Jet
Tankless, with self-adjusting capacity for shallow wells.

GOULDS water systems
for every farm and home need

Some Comments About The Farm Situation

By W. I. MYERS
Dean, New York State College of Agriculture

GREAT changes have taken place in farming since agricultural extension work was established on a national basis about forty years ago. In this period farm families have made the greatest record of production in world history. They have produced more and better food per person from the same total acreage for our rapidly growing population, and, in addition, they have more than doubled the output per farm worker.


Wm. I. Myers

These marvelous achievements have been made by American farmers under our system of competitive enterprise with the aid of machinery, feeds, and chemicals provided by private business firms.

The fact that each farmer is feeding more than twice as many persons as formerly means a better living for every American in peace and better chances for survival in war. Our miraculous industrial production, which is the wonder of all the world, would not be possible without an efficient agriculture.

Farmers a Minority

As a direct result of rising productivity, farm people have become a small and steadily declining minority of the population. In New York State less than four per cent of the total population live on farms and only 13.5 per cent for the United States. Family farms have changed from self-sufficient to commercial operations, selling their products and buying most of the necessities of production and living.

If efficiency and high living standards are to be maintained, farmers are as dependent on goods and services provided by urban business as city people are on farmers for their food. Unfortunately, this complete interdependence between farm and city is frequently overlooked because of the difficulty of understanding the other fellow's problems.

While farmers as well as other citizens have benefitted from these changes, serious problems have developed in the economic integration of modern family farms with our industrial economy, because of basic differences in organization, in operation, and in response to price fluctuations.

Farm Income Lags

First and most important, farmers have not been able to attain as stable prosperity as other major economic groups. At a time of peak prosperity for our total economy with national income, employment, and production at the highest level in history, farmers today are in a price-cost squeeze with farm prices 84 per cent of parity, and net farm income 25 per cent below the postwar peak. To make matters worse, the government has over seven billion dollars invested in farm products and has incurred losses of nearly a billion dollars in surplus disposal during the past fiscal year.

Farm prices fluctuate more widely than farm costs because in large part they represent raw materials sold on competitive markets. The farmers' problems are made ever more difficult because inflexible cash costs are becoming increasingly important to modern farming; farmers buy gasoline and tractors instead of using farm-raised horses and feed; they buy machinery, feed, fertilizers, and spray materials; and they pay heavy taxes. Hence, rising prices result in rapid increases in net farm incomes while falling prices bring a severe squeeze.

From 1939 to 1947 the net income of United States farm operators rose nearly 300 per cent, while wages rose slowly and urban workers were squeezed by rising living costs. From 1947 to 1954 the average net income per farm operator declined about 15 per cent while the wages of urban workers have risen steadily and are now at the highest level in history.

Production Change Slow

Industry reduces production when prices decline and increases output when prices are favorable. These readjustments often result in severe unemployment but are necessary for self preservation. On the other hand, agriculture maintains steady production when prices decline and can increase output but slowly when prices rise.

During World War II, United States food production made the most rapid increase in modern history. This increased food supply was used to help win the war and later to feed more people better. Export demand for American farm products continued at a high level for a year or two after the end of the war due to demoralization of food production in war-torn countries and our generous foreign aid program.

Within a few years, however, the export demand for our farm products began to decline because of agricultural recovery and reduced foreign aid. By 1953 our agricultural exports had dropped one third, the decline being especially serious with wheat and cotton. During the same period, continued rigid support prices at wartime levels with little control encouraged continued high production of these crops.

Basic Crops Favored

Present surplus problems are due more to unbalanced farm production than to general overproduction. Six so-called "basic" crops account for more than 80 per cent of the government's total investment in farm commodities, although they make up less than a fourth of cash farm income.

Farm price-support programs have developed as attempted solutions to the problem of protecting farmers against severe losses resulting from declining prices. They are a part of the national effort to attain greater security through legislation. In pointing out the limitations of such programs, we should not forget the unsolved problem at which they are directed: How to protect the welfare of farm families on modern family farms and maintain efficient food production when prices decline.

It is impossible to reduce total farm production quickly and substantially except by widespread drought or other disaster. Since farmers' incomes depend on units produced as well as on price, their self-preservation depends on maintaining total output. Hence, they obtain higher yields by intensive methods on their best land when the acreage of one crop is reduced and substitute other unrestricted crops on the remaining area. Even lower prices would not reduce total farm output promptly but over several years they would put a brake on further increases by discouraging cash outlays and more extensive methods.

A real threat to continued progress

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

in farm efficiency is the possibility of accepting rigid government controls as part of a program to raise or maintain farm incomes. Price-support and storage programs can cushion the shocks for a few months when prices are declining, but they cannot raise prices above market levels over several years unless the products are destroyed or given away.

Government purchase is not a market, but a storage operation, and getting rid of such surpluses is a slow, difficult, painful, and costly process. Such programs mean borrowing from next year to increase prices today, but the ultimate costs cannot be evaded by farmers or the government.

Increased exports will help a little in getting rid of our very large stocks of cotton, wheat, and tobacco. The present program is showing encouraging results and should be pushed vigorously.

The basic need is to help farmers make shifts between enterprises to reduce crops in surplus and to adjust production to market demands. The guides used by farmers in planning their operations are the relative prices of alternative enterprises. This means lower support prices for products in surplus.

Stable Price Level Needed

The only real preventative of recurring agricultural surpluses is reducing the violence of fluctuations in demand and prices for farm products. The most effective way to do this is to work toward greater stability of prices, employment, and production in our total economy. Wars and their aftermath have been the major causes of these difficulties, because of their violent disruption of all economic affairs. A workable plan to outlaw war would be a boon to agricultural stability.

While reasonable economic stability would not eliminate farm problems, it would reduce them to manageable proportions.

In my opinion, farmers generally are now experiencing the worst of the present readjustment from war to peace. The outlook for prices of so-called "basic" commodities is clouded by large government holdings, and several years will be required to reduce them to normal proportions.

Northeast Situation Best

The prospects for producers of meat, milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and other "nonbasic" products are reasonably favorable. The prices of these products as a group have been steady during the past year and continued reasonable stability is to be expected. Lower prices for feed crops mean better margins for dairy and poultry farmers and other livestock producers.

The most promising and desirable way of using our very large stocks of corn and other feed grains is to produce and eat more meat, milk, eggs, and other livestock products. American consumers will cooperate enthusiastically for they like these choice foods and are willing to pay for them.

In the future, as in the past, progress will be based primarily on the application of science and engineering to agriculture. The only way in which our national level of living can be raised further is by continuing to increase the output per worker in farming and other occupations. Given fair prices and a free economy, an abundance of food for our increasing population can be produced by not more than three million family-sized commercial farms, about half of the five and a third million counted by the census.

Progress in this direction will be promoted by decentralization of industry and by better educational facilities to provide guidance and training not only in agriculture for young men who will farm, but also especially in nonfarm vocations and professions for the one half of farm boys not needed in modern mechanized agriculture.



Every day the price-cost squeeze tightens its crushing pressure on you, your family, your herd, your farm. Struggle as you will, you can't escape its menacing squeeze . . . *alone!*

The day is past when the individual dairyman could manage all by himself. Today's problems are more complex . . . with farm, city, industry and government all tangled together in a give-and-take of cause and effect. There are poweful unions forcing industrial wages and farm costs higher . . . plus organized sob-sisters loudly pleading for low milk prices. There are market and health regulations . . . collection, transportation, processing and selling difficulties . . . feed and grain support programs that hike dairy costs . . . and a growing need for more mechanization, more soil enrichment . . . with over-all a despairing demand for government regulation to bring some order and justice out of it all.

The Individual Is Helpless; Only Organized Co-operation Can Meet the Challenge

Today the individual dairyman is lost in the shuffle . . . only the multiplied voices of thousands of dairymen speaking through their co-operatives is loud enough and influential enough to be heard in the legislative halls of Albany and Harrisburg, of Trenton and Washington, D.C. Oldest and largest of them all, the Dairymen's League speaks with the authority of representative numbers.

A marketing co-operative that performs operating functions, the Dairymen's League owns and operates facilities that give members greater choice and decision in meeting price-cost problems: Manufacturing facilities to care for surplus production! Division offices for consultation and help! Branch outlets to dispose of milk and milk products at retail prices in 20 large consuming areas!

A marketing co-operative with operating facts and figures to lend weight to its words, the Dairymen's League is at the forefront in every bargaining conference with handlers and legislators. During the last few months, the League sponsored and promoted the super-pool, the Agriculture Secretary's price floor under summer production, and an all-farm-group conference in Syracuse to launch a stop-gap price program aimed at bridging the time-lag between hearings and action on the Northern New Jersey-New York metropolitan market order.

Don't struggle with the price-cost squeeze alone; join forces with 24,000 alert aggressive and hard-fighting dairy farmers in the

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

Readers Say---!

Opinions on Several Questions Briefly But Vigorously Expressed

IN THE September 3rd issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST we posed a number of questions and asked readers to give us their thoughts to be shared with other subscribers in this, our Annual Forum issue.

We want to express our appreciation to the many who wrote. Because a considerable number asked that their names not be used, we decided merely to quote from as many letters as possible.

* * *

1 The first question asked was, "How Can a Young Man Get Started on his Own Farm These Days?"

The following are some comments from our readers:

"Some young men work at other jobs until they can get started and some go into partnership with either some farmer or their father.

"We started farming by taking over a farm on shares. We furnished the labor and the owner furnished the cattle and equipment. Half the calves became ours and we replaced the machinery piece by piece until we had our own. After four years we bought the farm on contract."—*Mrs. H. G., N. Y.*

"A young man can get started in farming today on his own farm by purchasing just what he feels is absolutely needed in the line of machinery to work his farm and only what cows his place will carry or what he feels he can handle alone."—*M. H., N. Y.*

"I believe he should either have some capital to start with or work the farm on shares for several years before he buys."

"Buy a run-down farm with good soil that can be built up and with buildings that have little value. Then build efficient pole type buildings, improve the soil, clean brush and put in drains if needed. If it is a dairy farm, build a good grade herd, work hard and plan well."—*H. M., N. Y.*

"He can't!"—*A. O., N. Y.*

"To get a start on his own farm, I think a young man is wise to work a year with a farmer who is prosperous and up to date. In that way he will be earning and learning at the same time. When a young man has had lots of experience, he might find someone who would rent his farm on shares and thus get a chance to build up some livestock and tools.

"There is no use denying the fact that it is harder for a young farmer to borrow capital than it used to be. However, I think if a young man is really sincere in working on his own farm, and if he will make up his mind that he is going to do as near right as he can, put his trust in God and ask his guidance, then a way will be provided."

—*C. C., N. Y.*

"A young man who does not expect to take over his father's farm and who is not lucky enough to 'marry a farm,' may still become a farm owner. With present sources of credit it is easier now than in the past to borrow the required capital. Sometimes relatives are able to help with the down payment, but if a young man is on his own, he may take advantage of present high industrial wages and work in town for a few years. His wife also might take a job to help accumulate the necessary cash for a down payment. Some young farmers do custom work or trucking to earn a nest egg. There are many credit sources and some (like F.H.A.) are exceedingly liberal."—*H. B., N. Y.*

"Because of many conditions, a young man cannot now get started on his own farm with machinery made in the city, and not yet paid for, except in cases where his conditions are unusually favorable. Of course, the young man might himself create such unusually favorable conditions, but he will have to be a mite above average physically, mentally and financially to do it."

—*F. L., N. Y.*

* * *

2 "Do you feel that labor union activity threatens farmers; if so, what steps can we take to protect ourselves?"

"It would be unfair to say that all labor union activity threatens farmers, but there are certain activities which threaten not only farmers but the national welfare and the rights of every individual citizen including labor union members.

"The remedy is not to set farmers against laboring men or to create dissention or ill will. We shall get nowhere that way. We want the laboring man to be our friend, farm groups should try to establish a better understanding with honest labor leaders, but to recognize the labor racketeer for what he is, an enemy of the private enterprise system on which farmers depend for their living.

"We will have to stand up against the racketeer-gangster method or be robbed of our civil and economic rights. This is a job for the American Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations. We need to take prompt and united action to stop abuses such as the Long Island potato growers were up against.

"A union should be strong to protect its members, but no union leader should be allowed to use his union's power to destroy the rights of other citizens which are guaranteed by our Constitution and Bill of Rights."

"I think the unions are a grave threat to the farming business. I believe the farm bureau should start action at once. Farmers, if united, could control the situation."

"Labor unions as now operated are not only a threat to farmers but to everyone. I have worked on farms, in factories and on railroads and with just one exception, I have never had an employer who did not treat me right if I tried to earn my wages."

"I don't know. Maybe we need John L. Lewis and Walter Reuther to help organize all agriculture in order to get its share from society. This would raise the price of all agricultural products."

"Labor unions have grown out of control. Big business must band together and bring a halt to further demands."

"Labor unions are a big threat to farmers and getting worse every year through controlling the labor of many industries that farmers buy from or sell their products to. In many cases it is "Join the Union, or no work." I believe a man should have the right to work if he wants to without belonging to a union."

"Labor unions are necessary but should be curbed."

"Unions are okay in industry up to the point of good reason, but we as a nation must realize before too late that there must be a limit to labor union demands. Too many unions have become rackets and sooner or later can corrupt our nation.

"In New Jersey there is a law permitting farmers to unload their own fruit and produce, yet they are compelled to pay the union 3c per package to get unloaded. When does the farmer begin to correct such unfair tactics?"

"Labor unions are here to stay whether we like it or not and will gradually increase their activities. That is part of our competition. Modern equipment and methods along with good, shrewd management, is the way to meet it, and there is no place today for considering the other fellow."

* * *

3 "What, if anything, can government do really to solve the problem of low prices of farm products?"

"I think there should be more world trade in all products. If a country buys from us, we should buy some of its products in return. I don't know that this would solve the problem of low prices, but it might help."

"Government can do most for farmers by not trying to run their business. Government should tell the people what an important place agriculture has in our economy and that better farm prices means more real prosperity for everyone. No one can succeed when public opinion is against him or fail when it is for him.

"Government should stop pointing its fingers at subsidies to farmers and hiding subsidies to others. It should let local banks handle farm credit. Local banks are closer to farmers, trained for the job, there is less red tape and action is much quicker."

"I don't think that Federal government should guarantee prices at any level either to farmers or any other group, organization or society. Just give each and all a fair deal by using the Golden Rule as the standard to pattern after."

"This is too big a problem for me, but we certainly do not want support prices by government that will continue to build up huge government-owned surpluses."

"This is the $64.00 question. Subsidies are not the answer."

"Government can help to improve the world market. When a large share of the world's people go to bed hungry, there is a use for our food some place."

"Before the government started price supports and told the farmers how to run their business, it was difficult to find a vacant farm. Now, drive out in the country and take a look. But we have to admit it has created good jobs for a lot of inspectors."

"It seems to me that if the government would let supply and demand solve some of the questions, farmers would be better off in the long run."

"The less monkeying with the law of supply and demand by the government, the better it will be for everybody. Maybe government can do something about low prices, but I never have seen it yet."

"Nothing. Many of our problems were brought about when the government gave a bonus to encourage more production in World War II."

"Farmers are confronted with problems that do not affect industry like droughts, floods, freezes, insects, hurricanes and a host of other conditions. Farmers must always deal with supply and demand, not knowing the sale price of their products until marketing time."

"Gradually, but definitely, cut out all support prices and in the end the old law of supply and demand will regulate prices for those who are left in the business. This is rugged and many will say impossible and barbaric, but how else?

"Support prices only put off the day of reckoning. This applies to dairy products as well as cotton, etc. Today, Mexico is rapidly expanding its cotton production and the cotton growers are getting rich at it, selling under our protected price in the world markets, while our good, old U.S.A. is constantly cutting its acreage and we, the people, pay more for cotton goods and more in taxes for supports."

(Continued on Page 16)

BRINGING DOWN THE KEYSTONE





Why they call it *healthy* competition

Equal opportunity for competition has made this country great. For, with competition, the public is King. Business competes for public favor—and offers *more* to win it. This, in turn, keeps business sharp, on its toes, *healthy*.

But for years, large segments of the transportation industry have been prevented from competing on an equal basis. Outmoded regulation has placed competitive restrictions on some trucks and all railroads.

Now the President's Cabinet Committee—after long research and study—has recommended changes in national transportation policy to help correct this situation.

Adoption of these recommendations not only will benefit you, but will strengthen the nation's transportation system for any and all emergencies.

FREE! See the actual Cabinet Report—not what others say about it. Published by the U. S. Government Printing Office. For a FREE copy, address Room 711, 143 Liberty St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.

EASTERN RAILROADS, 143 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

measure the difference

in CA Traction Booster Farming



Here's a tractor that's making friends by the thousands among cost-conscious farmers everywhere — the two-plow Model CA with its wide selection of modern, low-cost, mounted implements.

You can measure the difference in . . .

LOW price. CA Tractor is priced ready to go — complete with BIG 4-power convenience, foot brakes, hydraulic system, belt pulley, starter, lights, etc.

LOW upkeep costs. Sealed-in lubrication — no daily greasing; antifriction bearings throughout; heavy, replaceable cylinder sleeves; low rate of piston travel.

LOW fuel consumption — made possible by the automatic hydraulic *Traction Booster* that increases traction on drive wheels as needed . . . saves fuel and tire wear.

LOW implement prices. Mounted hydraulically lifted implements are constructed of lightweight, high-strength steels—cost less, last longer.

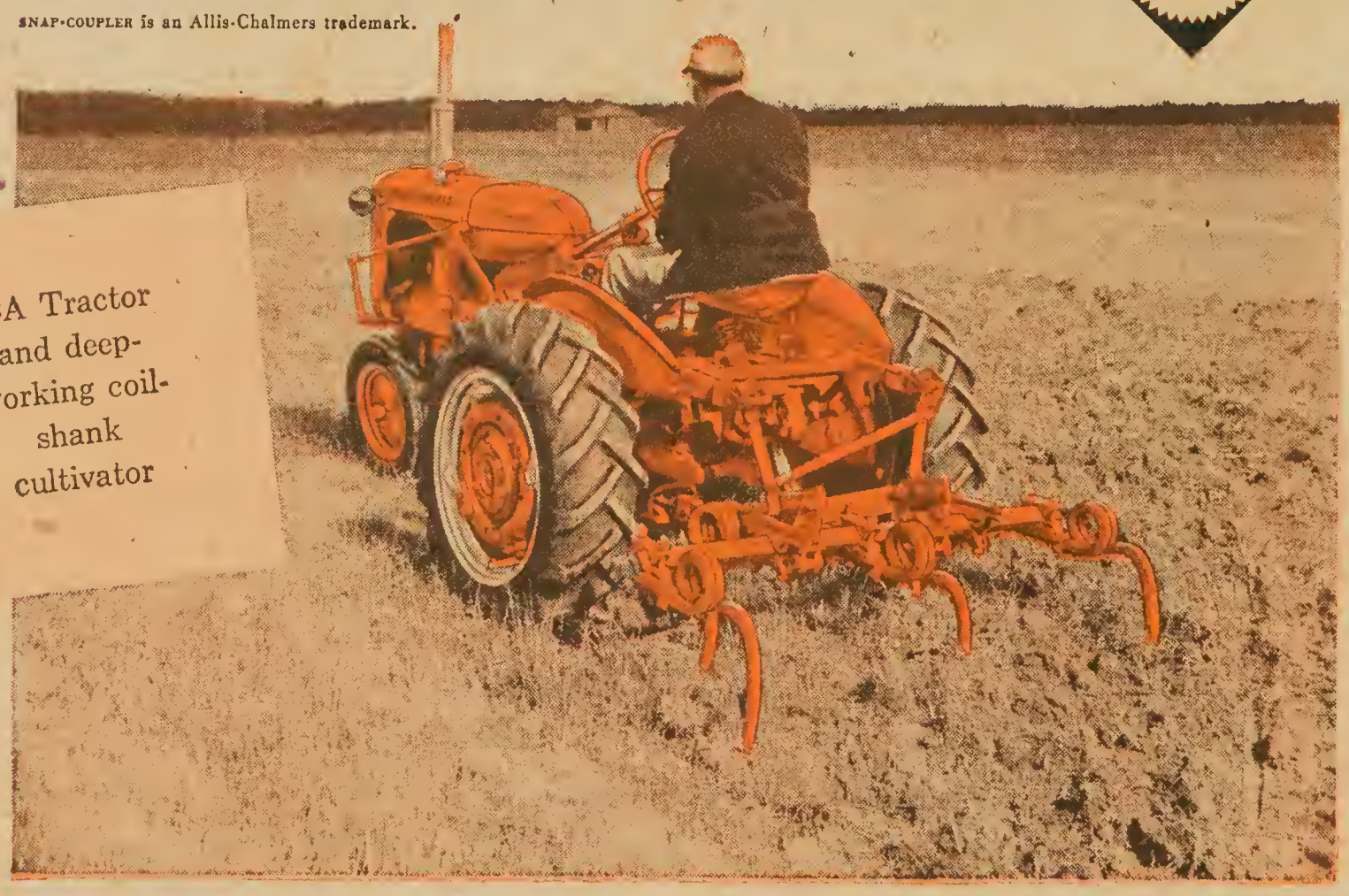
And only the CA Tractor in its power class—at any price—gives you these BIG 4 features: (1) Power-Shift rear wheel spacing, (2) Two-Clutch power control for PTO harvesting, (3) SNAP-COUPLER Hitch for minute-mounting of implements, (4) exclusive Allis-Chalmers automatic *Traction Booster.*

These are differences that bring complete power farming, in its simplest and most advanced form, to power-wise, cost-conscious farmers everywhere. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer today.

FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

ALLIS-CHALMERS

SNAP-COUPLER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.



CA Tractor and deep-working coil-shank cultivator

Readers Say--!

(Continued from Page 14)

"Apple growers have always steered clear of any form of price supports, acreage allotments, etc., and they are in the best position today, so far as production and supply and demand are concerned.

"Of course, help increase export demand, but how can you do this when other countries with lower standards of living, labor, produce these products cheaper than we can?"

* * *

4 "Should the New York State Government or private utilities develop additional electric power at Niagara?"

"Private industry should develop the electric power at Niagara with suitable government regulation."

"The private utilities should develop the Niagara electric power project if for no other reason, that they pay all the bills, furnish all the materials and labor and when the electricity is flowing over the lines to consumers, the company will pay revenue in the form of taxes to the local state and Federal government."

"I cannot see what the state or Federal government is thinking of to want to build an electric plant at Niagara and lose all the tax money that private ownership would have to pay. I understand that four or five private companies are ready and willing to build."

"If freedom and equality are the basis, private initiative should further develop Niagara as well as run their own business without government setting all the wages and prices and other conditions at the behest of interested groups."

* * *

5 "What, do you think, is the cause of America's high living standard?"

"I think America's living standard is the highest in the world for the simple reason that it is the outgrowth of free enterprise."

"America's living standard for union labor is the highest in the world because of the brute force of the unions. This is a good thing for them until they get too utterly beyond reason, when they will wreck themselves and perhaps everything else. Then the living standard will not be so high for anyone."

"I don't think that the living standard in America is higher than in other countries if we speak in terms of contentment and good health. Visible indications of wealth such as a flashy car which is not paid for are illusions."

* * *

6 "Should government get out of business operations which compete with private enterprise?"

"Yes. The rapid increase in the power of the U.S.A. has been due entirely to free enterprise. All government-run business is full of foolish red tape and is slow, inefficient and cumbersome. Those who run government businesses are frequently there for political reasons rather than because they understand their job. No government, no matter how large or small, can operate a business successfully. They just create good jobs for employees."

"Yes. The Federal government should get out of businesses which compete with private enterprise and do it quickly."

— A. A. —

The $2,000 automobile could sell for a little over $1,300 if it weren't for taxes. The American Automobile Association reported recently that the $2,000 price tag includes $664 in taxes (including hidden taxes) about a third of the total cost.

Calling All TAXPAYERS

IF THE Hoover Commission's specific recommendations for saving money were to be adopted tomorrow the Federal government's budget could be balanced, the towering $280 billion national debt could be reduced, and taxes could be trimmed substantially. And the action would be the healthiest thing that has happened to the American economy in a long, long time. It would strengthen the foundation of our prosperity at home and strengthen our hand in international affairs.

There are 350 specific recommendations in the Hoover Commission final report which former President Herbert Hoover formally presented to the Congress and the President on June 30. One hundred and forty-five of the recommendations could be adopted tomorrow without legislative or presidential action. The heads of the government agencies and departments have all the necessary authority to put them into force.

Up To Citizens

A grass-roots demand for the adoption of the Hoover Commission recommendations is necessary if the department heads are to be moved to action and if Congress is to act favorably on the legislation which will be forthcoming. Therefore every taxpayer ought to adequately inform himself on the Hoover Commission findings and recommendations.

Information can be obtained from the Senate Committee on Government Operations which is headed by Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas. The Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report was set up with a view of stimulating and directing grass-roots action on the recommendations. Its headquarters is in Washington.

In his final formal report to the nation, Chairman Hoover noted that the various Task Forces had reported the following annual savings were possible: if Task Force recommendations were adopted:

Budget and Accounting activities, $4 billion;

Depot Utilization, $253 million;

Federal Medical Services, $290 million;

Lending, Guaranteeing and Insurance activities, $200 million;

Overseas Economic Operations, $360 million;

Paperwork management, $288 million;

Personnel and Civil Service, $48 million;

Real Property management, $185 million;

Special Personnel Problems (Department of Defense), $388 million;

Subsistence (food and clothing), $400 million;

Transportation, $151 million;

Use and Disposal of Federal Surplus Property, $2 billion.

Seven of the Task Forces did not make estimates of possible savings.

In The Pocketbook

Another source of substantial savings dealt with by the Commission was the Federal enterprises now producing goods and services in competition with private enterprises. The Task Forces, said Mr. Hoover, roughly estimate proceeds (from the sale of the real estate alone in enterprises which should be closed down) at $15 billion.

Fifteen billion dollars in tax money means $300 to each of our nation's 50 million families. And that's just one item in the Hoover Commission's recommendations. Our pocketbooks have a big stake in what happens now with these recommendations.

The Importance of Local Elections

By CHARLES CHATFIELD

News Commentator, WHCU Radio Station

THE more opportunity that people have to change the world about them, the least they are inclined to do anything about it. That, in general, is the inference to be gained from an analysis of local voting habits.

More people will vote in a national election than a state election, and more people will vote in a state election than one at local level. Only the most fanciful imagination could conceive that votes cast in the city of Ithaca, New York could shape the outcome of national elections. And only in the rare case of last November's election, can the same be said about the importance of Ithaca votes to deciding issues for New York State.

Yet voters will express, in state and national elections, much more talk and activity than they will in the local elections which are far more important to them. We say, more important, because the matters of health, education, fire and police protection, streets, water and sewer services, safety, and many other important things are exercised most often in the relationship between citizens and their local governments.

In general terms, 10,000 Ithacans participated in last November's gubernatorial election. Yet, when the time comes to decide which parties, candidates and policies are to prevail for our local scene, we have the experience of the local election of 1953 when less than 5,800 persons voted.

It is in such a climate where upsets occur. Recall the same climate that surrounded the Truman victory of 1948, or the Harriman win of 1954. A party's "faithful," uninspired and casual, failed to recognize the danger signs of apathy until the ballots were counted against them.

It is true that it only takes one vote in an uncontested primary to get the candidate's name on the ballot. But the weakness of this philosophy is that party members are told in September their votes don't mean very much, and two months later, in the November election they are told that their single votes mean everything.

It would seem not only safer, but much more sensible, for the political parties—even when they lack contests—to stress the importance of getting out the primary vote. A relatively few votes cast in a primary can hold the balance of power. These votes can not only decide which candidate will have the party designation in November, but also they can decide which candidate will be left out in the cold.

Last June, a man wrote in part, "I am a disabled veteran of World War One, confined to a wheel chair who lost my sight two years ago. I feel that we who are so disabled should be able to secure an absentee ballot for the primary and general elections. I am going to do what I can at this end and I would appreciate any suggestions that you may have as to the best way of correcting this situation. It may be that some sort of Legislation will have to be passed. If so, I will do my bit."

We might add that death has taken from us this man who wanted so badly the privilege of casting his vote on local affairs. It seems such a shame that what one person prizes so highly, another person will waste in idleness.



For less than 1¢ per week

per cow you can insure a healthier herd and healthier profits!

(Based on the national average salt requirement per cow)

Just that much more is all it costs to feed a cow Morton Trace Mineralized Salt instead of ordinary salt

A healthy cow produces more milk . . . is better able to drop a healthy calf . . . and makes more money for you.

To *insure* good health, you should be feeding your cows Morton Trace Mineralized Salt.

Morton T-M Salt provides the sodium and chlorine your livestock must have, plus adequate amounts of vital trace minerals: iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, and manganese.

Most farm land lacks one or more of these essential trace minerals. Lack of any one can cause poor health . . . unsatisfactory reproduction . . . greatly reduced milk production.

Feeding trace minerals with salt is the surest, most economical way to guarantee an adequate supply. Morton Trace Mineralized Salt is inexpensive. All animals like it, will eat it readily every day. When they do, they get the salt they crave, plus the trace minerals they need.

To assure proper mineral balance, build your mineral feeding program around Morton T-M Salt. It's essential to a sound, economical mineral program—whether or not you feed a major mineral supplement. Its cost is so slight—the protection it offers so valuable—it is the only kind you should use.



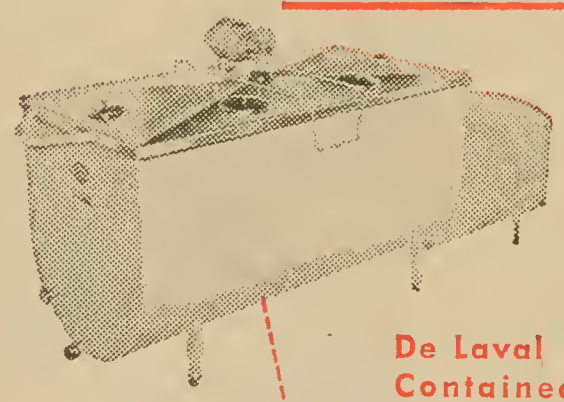
Just be sure to feed it to your animals free choice. You know they need it. They know how much.

MORTON T-M SALT
Trace Mineralized Salt

AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S IN BAGS AND BLOCKS

A ONE-WORD INSURANCE POLICY ON YOUR BULK COOLER...

"DE LAVAL"!



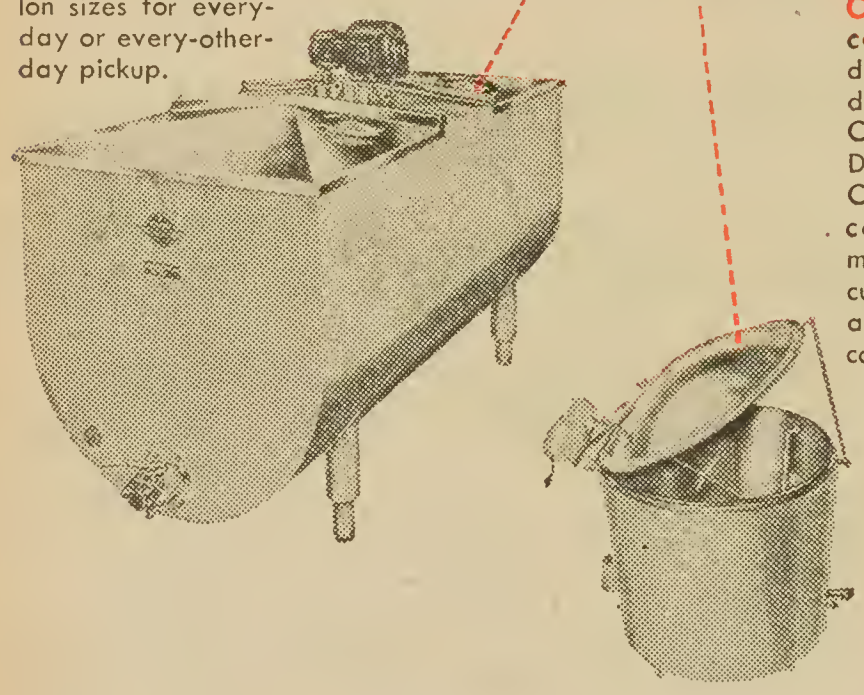
De Laval Speedway Self-Contained Bulk Cooler

Fully automatic operation. 150, 200 and 250 gallon sizes for every-day or every-other-day pickup.

De Laval Speedway Bulk Cooler

for remote condensing units—available with or without condensing units—in 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 gallon sizes for every-day or every-other-day pickup.

There's a De Laval Bulk Cooler to Fit Your Requirements Exactly



De Laval Speedway Vacuum Bulk Cooler. 200 gallon capacity for every-day or every-other-day pickup. A De Laval Combine Milker and a De Laval Vacuum Bulk Cooler give you a completely sealed milking system—help cut labor costs. Available with or without condensing unit.

Top requirement in a bulk milk cooler is *dependability*...no one should take a chance on a breakdown!

When you see the word "DE LAVAL" on the nameplate, it means: "You can *depend* on *this* cooler... it won't let you down!"

De Laval Bulk Coolers have *all* the features you should insist on for efficient, profit-making operation. And... greatest of all... they have built-in *De Laval Dependability*.

Get all the facts *now*...from your nearby De Laval Dealer... or mail the coupon *today*.

DE LAVAL

SERVING THE DAIRY INDUSTRY SINCE 1878

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. X-23
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Without obligation send me illustrated literature and specifications on all 3 types of De Laval Bulk Coolers.

Name_____

Town_____

RFD_____ State_____

I milk_____ cows. I use_____ milker.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6

DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 201 E. Millbrae Ave., Millbrae, Calif.

What Price Security?

By CHARLES B. SHUMAN

President, American Farm Bureau Federation

WEBSTER defines security as "the state or feeling of being free from fear, care, danger, etc." From the beginning, man has sought after security only to find that it was not always compatible with one of his other great needs—freedom.

After all, prisoners in a jail are reasonably secure, yet few of us wish to spend our time behind bars. The lords and masters of the Middle Ages gave security to their serfs and bonded servants for a price — the sacrifice of freedom and opportunity. Parents provide a maximum degree of security for small children but wisely, as the child grows older and stronger, he is encouraged to seek opportunity outside the home shelter. Yes, security is desirable, but not to the exclusion of opportunity and freedom.



Charles B. Shuman

Government is the mechanism through which we seek to protect the rights of the citizen to seek opportunity, to have individual freedom and to obtain for himself some measure of security. One of our present dangers is that we will place on government the responsibility of providing economic security for all of our people.

There is, of course, a place for government welfare programs to care for the handicapped and indigent. On the other hand, income guarantees by government come with a high price tag. Increases in minimum wages inevitably result in limitations on the hours of work per week and restrictions on choice of occupations. Enlarged and broadened Social Security coverage brings strict rules governing employment beyond age 65 as well as higher taxes on workers. Socialized medicine is accompanied by lower quality medical service with the application of civil service methods and work hours to the doctor's office. Government farm price fixing necessitates drastic control of crop acreage and restrictions on the right to produce. Yes, the cost of government security guarantees is high, both in freedom lost and in cash.

Where, then, should we look for security? Is not our best assurance for the future the education, skills and experiences that we as individuals have accumulated in our pursuit of opportunity?

Perhaps security is a "will-o-the-wisp" which we lose when we seek to exact guarantees. Experience of recent years should help us appreciate the insecurity of government security. Many thousands of farmers, laborers, small businessmen and professional people have seen more than half of their savings for old age disappear as a result of government induced inflation. The purchasing power of our money has been cut in half as government has continued spending in excess of income long after the end of the wars. A considerable part of this deficit spending was to finance so-called security programs.

The only true security is in well-trained hands and minds; in an enthusiastic spirit intent on making the best of each opportunity; in the confidence that comes with Faith in God; in freedom in a peaceful world.

The Strange Force of Freedom

ONE DAY recently I left my watch in a pullman berth. When I got to the hotel I made the discovery. Unfortunately, I had thrown away the ticket stub, so did not know what berth or car number I had used. I 'phoned the ticket office and they suggested I call back the next day. When I called, to my delight they said—"Come and get your watch; we have it here." When this railroad man handed me the watch he made a statement I think was most remarkable and significant. He said, "We must protect your property so that you will protect ours."

This thought has lingered with me since. It is an example of something that is better than law. This thought means so many things.

It means that I must farm this land so that it will be better when I leave it than when I took it.

It means that my word must be as good as my bond, and that I do not need a contract or a witness or a sheriff to remind me of my delinquent ways.

It means that I want to find the truth and take the consequences of facing it whether it is pleasant or unpleasant.

It means that I will put more into my job than I take out of it so that the business enterprise paying my wages can live and progress too.

It means that I am tolerant of my neighbor's views and religion, and even to the color of his skin, because there are no natural laws to excuse my intolerance.

In short, it means that I must know my weaknesses, and must try to understand what is right so that I can put every effort to go that way.

It even means that I have responsibilities as an individual that make me the core and aim of good government. Then, a democratic government can be only as good as all my neighbors and I ask it to be.

I then find that my government becomes the expression of the highest good will of my neighbors and myself when we are worthy—then I love it to where even death when needed to preserve it is a privilege.

So I find that the freedom I enjoy as an individual in an America built on ideals of personal honor is merely a reflection of the freedom I am worthy of having. How well Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln must have understood these things! — *George Scarsith, Director of Research, American Farm Research Association*

— A. A. —

WHO BENEFITS FROM BIG BUSINESS?

THE Du Pont Company in a recent year had a net operating income of $153 million on total sales of $1.7 billion, 9 cents per dollar of sales. Big volume? Yes, but it might be interesting to see how the benefits from this big business were distributed.

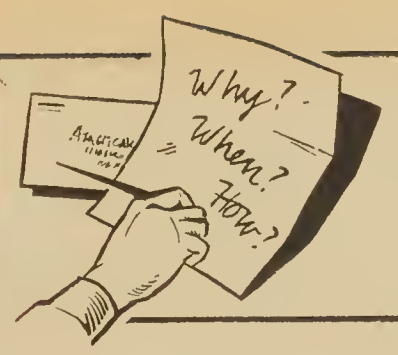
The company had an average operating investment in 1953 of $20,000 for each of the 93,000 employees.

It paid out a total of $468 million in wages and salaries.

There were 146,000 stockholders. Du-Pont paid a cash dividend of $3.80 per share of common stock in 1953.

The company also paid $434 million in taxes in 1953, or $9.54 in taxes *per share* of common stock. Taxes paid averaged $2.70 for each person in the United States, $10.60 per family and $4,667 per employee of the company.

The QUESTION ? BOX



How can you compare the records of two cows when they are in different herds and get different feed and management?

Such a comparison is imperfect, but can you think of a better way? Surely you should consider the conditions under which records are made when you buy cows and especially when you buy a herd sire. Undoubtedly a considerable proportion of all cows do not produce to the limit of their inherited ability because of poor feeding or management.

Can you tell me the locations of the New York State Poultry Laboratories where they diagnose chicken diseases?

There are five of them and the addresses are as follows: East Aurora, Farmingdale, Ithaca, Kingston, and Oneonta, New York.

I have seen farm lawns look beautiful under large shade trees and they seem to be excellent lawns. I have a lawn shaded all day by soft maples and it seems very difficult to get a good lawn. Commercial shady lawn seed has been purchased but has not given very good results. What seed and what proportion should be mixed for a shady lawn? What fertilizer is needed on a shady lawn?

It is always difficult to maintain a good lawn under trees, but it can be done. I have a similar situation and while I must admit that the lawn under the trees is not as good as it is in the sun, it is fairly good. Lime is not particularly important under a tree because you are not going to raise clover there anyway.

You do have to use a shady lawn mixture made up of grasses that will grow in the shade and I would suggest buying a mixture from a reliable company. I would be sure to put on plenty of seed. A common recommendation is three pounds of seed per 1000 square feet.

You cannot grow a good lawn anywhere without feeding it. In addition to shading the ground, the tree roots rob the grass of plant food and also of moisture. The chief plant food you need for grass, as distinguished from clover, is nitrogen. If the area is not too large, you can use a soluble material like acroprills and if you want to put that on during a rain, you could broadcast it, but it is strong stuff and too much will burn the grass.

There is an appliance on the market which you can use with a hose. You dissolve the aeroprills in a pail of water and there is an attachment which goes on the hose, so that, as you water the lawn, some of the nitrogen solution is sucked out of the pail.

On the other hand, you can use a regular fertilizer such as a 5-10-5 at the rate of 10 pounds per 1000 square feet. If you use soluble material, figure on using 5 pounds per 1000 square feet, preferably in the spring in two or three doses and preferably during or just before rain. Then you can use about half that amount in the fall.

If you can water the lawn under trees regularly, that will help, but when you water, do a thorough job once a week rather than just sprinkling it every day.—*H.L.C.*

Is there a good "rule of thumb" figure for feeding roughage to cows?

Give a cow all the good hay she will eat. It will likely be at least 1 pound of hay per day per 100 pounds of live weight if she also gets silage. Without silage it will be about double that figure.

A rough rule for silage is 3 pounds per day per 100 pounds of live weight, but cows fed no other roughage but grass silage have consumed over 100 pounds of grass silage per day.

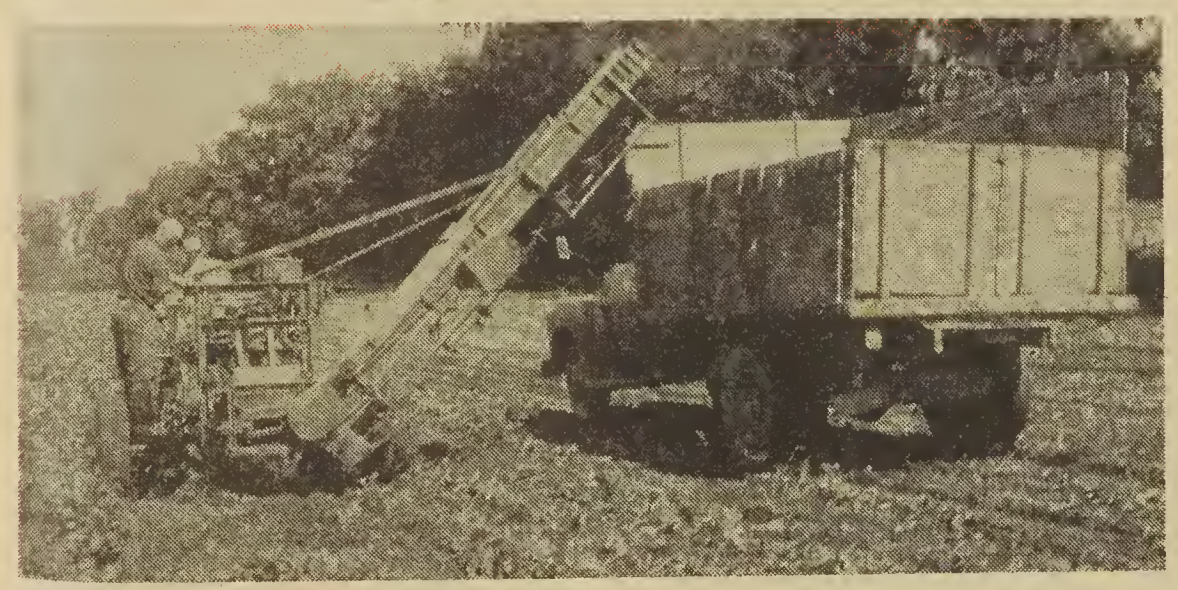
How much milk does it take to put a pound of gain on a veal calf?

About 10 pounds of whole milk. To get the top price, a veal calf needs to weigh 150 pounds. If a calf weighed 100 pounds at birth, it would take only 500 pounds of milk to reach 150 pounds weight, while, if the calf only weighed 60 pounds at birth, it would need 900 pounds of milk. Whether or not it would be profitable depends on the price of milk, but it seems reasonable to figure the cost of the milk at the Class III price rather than at the Class I price.

Is the tendency for a cow to dry up early in her lactation period inherited?

It seems to be or, putting it in other words, a cow's persistence in continuing to produce milk until just before she freshens seems to be inherited.

HARVESTING BEETS



CANNING FACTORY beets are an important crop in Ontario County, N. Y., but unfortunately, yields this year are low due to hot, dry weather in August. This harvester is owned by Glen Jensen of Clifton Springs who grows 40 acres of beets, but the field is on the farm of Charles and Howard Hemminger near Geneva, N. Y. Ralph Hemminger who owns his own farm but works with his brother, is driving the truck.

This field was seeded June 7th with about 1800 pounds of fertilizer. The variety is Detroit dark red. Beets do not require spraying, but hand weeding is necessary. This is one crop where you cannot throw the dirt against the crop with a cultivator to smother the weeds.

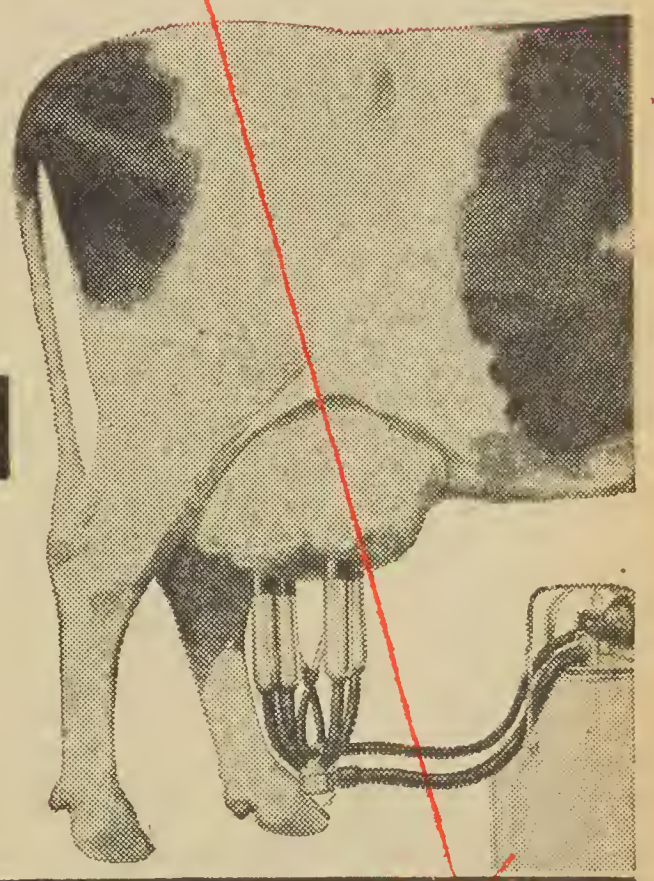
THIS FREE
COMPARISON TEST
will show you how to
GET BIGGER
MILK CHECKS!...

Here's your opportunity to see for yourself—on your own cows—exactly what the De Laval Milker will do... how it milks faster and cleaner... how easy it is on the cows... how it produces *more* milk.

This test is *absolutely free*...no strings attached... you get a De Laval Milker Unit to try out in your own barn without cost or obligation.

Don't buy on promises and claims. Base your choice on cold, hard facts proved by your own test! Make the De Laval Free Milker Test now... call your nearby De Laval Dealer or mail coupon today.

DE LAVAL
MILKERS



FREE TO TRY...
EASY TO BUY

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. X-23
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I'm willing to be shown. Please send me the name of my nearest De Laval Dealer and tell him I'd like to try a De Laval Sterling Milker on my present pipeline.

Name_____

Town_____ RFD_____ State_____

Name of Present Milker_____ I milk_____ cows

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6
DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 201 E. Millbrae Ave., Millbrae, Calif.

THE CHURCH --- Cornerstone of Freedom

Burlington Flats, N. Y. Wins "Rural Church of the Year"

WINNING the title of the New York State Rural Church of the Year brought a check for $300.00 to the Burlington Flats, N. Y., Baptist Church from the Sears Roebuck Foundation. The program is referred to as the Town and Country Church Development Program and entries in a similar program are due October 31st. All churches and communities with up to 10,000 inhabitants are eligible. All that is nccessary at this time is to indicate that your church will be in the contest. The actual report of what is accomplished will be during next spring and you will be informed as to the next date.

Thc progress that has been made in the Burlington Flats Baptist Church in a year and a half is startling. However, no magic is involved. Any community church, willing to analyze the situation and to set some goals and then buckle down to work for them, can do as well.

About two years ago, the members realized that something had to be done to change the trend, otherwise, eventually, the church must close its doors.

Interest in the church seemed low, attendance was unsatisfactory, the church property needed attention and pastors came and went with discouraging frequency. During one year three different pastors occupied the pulpit.

After much thought and study, a program was laid out and adopted. One of the planks, perhaps the most important plank in that program, was an increase in the proposed budget from $3,113 to $4,500 plus plans to raise it by a thorough every-member canvass. Then a full time minister might be employed with the training and background which would enable him to carry out the kind of program that the church members envisioned. The man finally chosen was the Reverend B. Bailey Hathaway and, judging from the events to date, the choice was a happy one.

Briefly, let's look at some of the details of the plan and see how they were carried out.

One of the first steps was to set up a church council made up of the officers of all organizations within the church, the purpose being to meet regularly and to consider carefully all church activities and to decide on what was to be done according to the wishes of the majority. Now, in case doubt arises, the matter is brought back to the council rather than arbitrarily to change the action at the request of a few members.

The budget was raised and one happy result was a considerable improvement in the church property. The steeple of the church was given needed repairs and the parsonage was redecorated. When I visited Burlington Flats this summer, a well had been drilled and water was being put into the annex, an old school building which is used for Sunday school and for community affairs.

Another step undertaken early last year was the reorganization of the Sunday school. The school had not been graded and, in the opinion of some, the teaching material was inadequate. A Sunday school organization consisting of seven grades was set up. Then it became a question of securing teachers. Mr. Hathaway challenged the council by suggesting that each class should have two teachers to take care of unavoidable absences. Next came the question, "Is it possible to secure 14 teachers in such a small community as Burlington Flats?" It was done by making up a list of those considered to be eligible and by making personal contacts, with the surprising result that not a single person refused to accept the responsibility. Better teaching material is now used at a cost of $75 each three months compared to the former cost of $12 to $15.



The pastor and his wife.

For some years, a vacation daily Bible school had been run by college girls from outside. Last year and again this year, it was proposed that a joint vacation school be held with the Methodist church. This was done satisfactorily for a 10-day period with an enrollment of 69, 34 of whom had perfect attendance and with 15 others who missed only one day. During this school, $15.00 was collected for the Otsego County Council for Migrant Work.

The Burlington Flats Baptist Church will never be a large church. The population of the village is 175 and much of the surrounding area is reforested or abandoned. Nevertheless, there has been growth, and doubtless there will be more. At the present time, the membership of the church is 119 including 25 new members taken in during the past year. The average attendance for the church year 1954-55 was 54, an increase from an average of 40 the previous year.

It has been the desire of the church council to broaden the outlook of the officers and members of this church to include the entire community. The idea, it seems, is that whatever is good for the community is also good for the church and vice versa, and church members and organizations are encouraged to participate in all good community activities.

For example, the church council has been looking into the possibility of establishing one or more small industries in the area to give part time employment. A more prosperous community will be a better place in which to live. Therefore, there is interest in such things as soil conservation and other practices that will improve farm income. There is a willingness to cooperate with other churches and other groups which is encouraging and stimulating to an outside observer.

In past years, relatively little money was raised for missions and relatively little interest was shown in the affairs of other countries. That has been changed. When the 1954-55 budget of $4,500 was set up, the sum of $300 was included for the Baptist World Mission. Incidentally, a budget of $4,500 with around 100 members of all ages might well cause some of us who belong to larger churches to compare the average per capita giving.

Included in the plans for building world consciousness are the choosing of a world relief project for those in the vacation Bible school, the promoting of the "Adopt the Family" project for adults, keeping in touch with local boys in service, entertaining overseas students from nearby colleges and working with the children in the migrant camp at Richfield Springs.

I went to Burlington Flats to see with my own eyes what had been done and I am glad I did. I was, of course, not interested solely in what went on in that small community. My hope was, by reporting what I saw, the members and officers of many churches in the Northeast might be stimulated to lay out a more ambitious plan for the improvement of the community.

One of the chief foundation stones of liberty is the rock of religious freedom based on the religious principles which were so dear to the founders of our country.

(Continued on Page 27)



An evening view of the Burlington Flats Baptist Church after the steeple had been repaired and after permanent lightning fixtures had been installed. The church stands at the bend of the road where its beauty should be an inspiration to everyone who passes that way.

The original church council of the Burlington Flats Baptist Church. From left to right: Rev. B. Bailey Hathaway; Lysle Arnold, farmer and trustee; Albert Parker, a painter and deacon; Mrs. Albert Parker; Mrs. Jacob Willems who works in an insurance office and who is church clerk and Sunday school teacher; Winfred Arnold, Jr., dairy farmer and trustee; Mrs. Lynn Washburn, choir director; Harold Crandall, teacher at Edmeston Central School and deacon; Clarence Parker, postmaster and Sunday school superintendent; Adrian Bolton, farmer and church treasurer; Mrs. Ray Hull, president of the Women's Missionary Society and Sunday school teacher; Lawrence Barrett, farmer and trustee; Mrs. Grace Lowe, benevolent treasurer and Sunday school teacher; Mrs. Richard Bice, a farmer's wife, head of the Fellowship Guild and organist; Robert Arnold, farmer and deacon; Kenneth Mayne, carpenter and trustee; Mrs. Claude Day, Sunday school teacher; Mr. Claude Day, retired farmer, deacon and janitor.

—Photos by Robert Harris





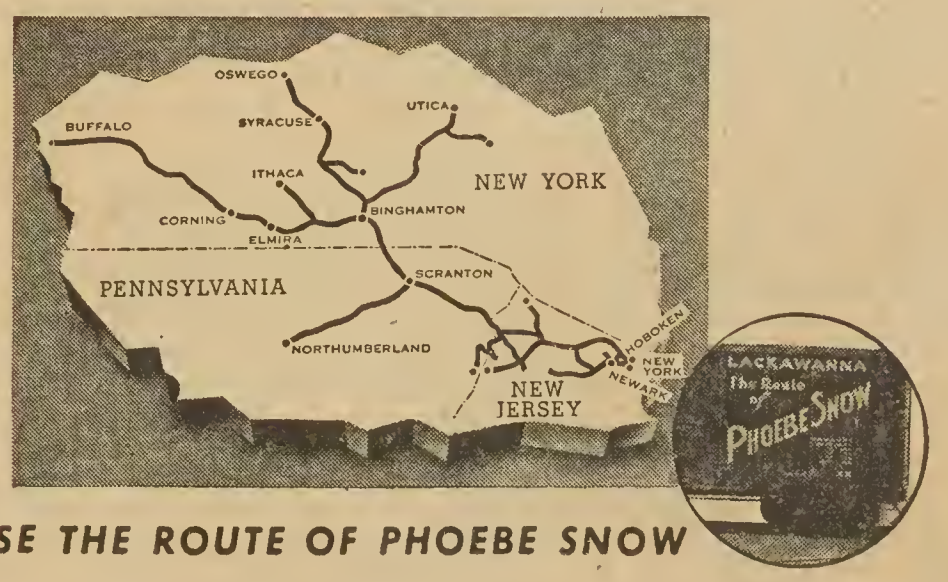
The Lackawanna is an old hand at FARM PROBLEMS

Back in 1911 the Lackawanna Railroad helped to organize in Broome County, New York, the first Farm Bureau in the United States. It was the starting point that led to the thousands of Farm Bureaus that are operating today throughout the nation. The Lackawanna has aggressively encouraged and aided the study of farm problems...soil, climate, markets...new methods, cropping systems, stock, labor, tools...

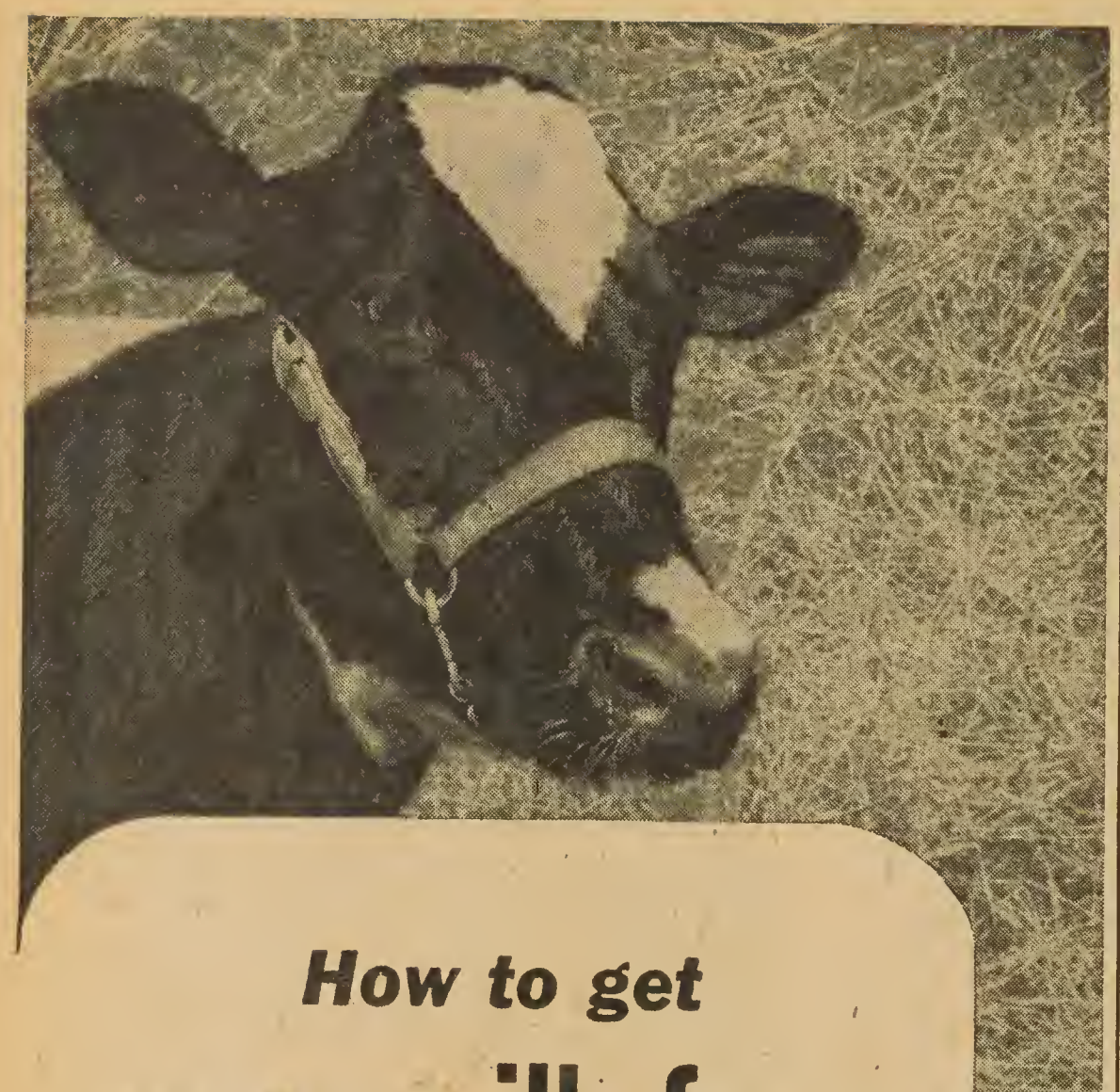
This concern with the problems of the farm has made the Lackawanna particularly aware of the farmer's transportation needs. A very considerable part of Lackawanna traffic consists of farm products and farm supplies. Modern mechanized devices facilitate speedy and safe transportation to markets. Refrigerator cars of the latest type protect dairy produce and vegetables, dressed meat and poultry, and perishables of all kinds. Special cars transport livestock. *And always L F T. (Lackawanna Follow-Through) expedites delivery all along the way.*

Well before the early Farm Bureaus and up to the present day, Lackawanna has studied the special needs of farmers—*anticipating* and *planning* a steady course of progress in transporting the products of the farm to the cities and communities.

Lackawanna Railroad



SHIPPERS WHO ARE IN THE KNOW, CHOOSE THE ROUTE OF PHOEBE SNOW



How to get

more milk from your roughage

Getting full value from hay, silage and other roughages depends on the job done by rumen bacteria—the "bugs" that help cattle break down and use all kinds of home-grown roughages.

That's why Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" feed compound is so valuable in dairy supplements. It furnishes urea nitrogen that nourishes and stimulates rumen bacteria.

As the "bugs" convert "Two-Sixty-Two" to protein, they multiply faster and work harder. More of the feed value locked up in fiber is released to produce milk.

Check with your feed man. Be sure your supplement contains "Two-Sixty-Two"—to help you get the best efficiency from the roughage you grow.

TWO-SIXTY-TWO®

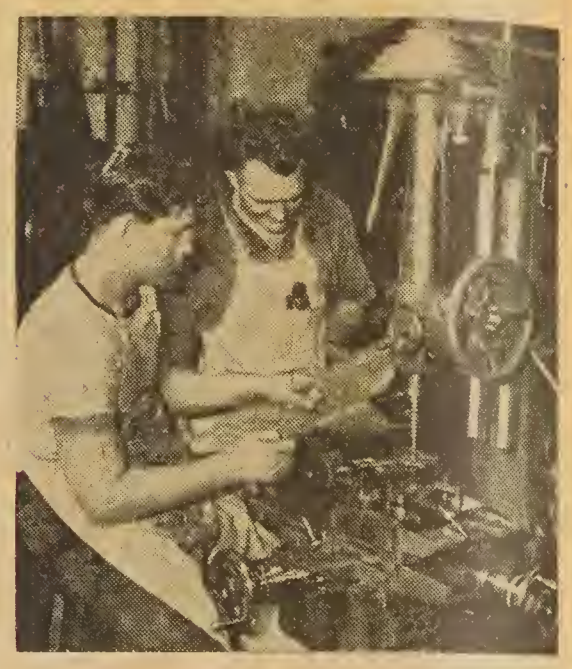
FEED COMPOUND

DU PONT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...*THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

MEN and MACHINES



PRODUCTION per worker in this country is about ten times that of the pre-machine period and about ten times that of the average worker in the rest of the world. Despite this great superiority in production, there is constant economic and social pressure to demand more of the economy than can be justified by the growth in our productivity.

Military Needs

Because of the cold war, it has been found necessary to devote approximately 11 per cent of gross national product to military purposes. American industrial and technological know-how was the chief contributing factor to the winning of two world wars, and upon it freedom-loving people everywhere depend as the principal bulwark against Communist aggression.

It is imperative, therefore, that the nation's productive machine be kept sound and strong as it is the greatest weapon in the struggle for survival.

Living Standards

In addition, great domestic claims are being made upon our productive economy. The American people demand steadily rising living standards, with more goods and services as well as increased leisure to enjoy the fruits of labor.

Higher Wages

The heaviest demand upon increased productivity, however, is being made by labor. Factory hourly rates have gone up steadily every year since 1933, and are now over 193 per cent above 1939.

In addition to wage payments, fringe benefits — pensions, health, unemployment, and disability insurance, severance and vacation pay, and so forth — are amounting to more than 20 per cent of total payrolls. These fringe benefits constitute a growing rigid layer of costs, which will be considerably aggravated by any extension of the guaranteed annual wage system.

Since compensation of employees constitutes roughly about 90 per cent of total costs, it must be reasonably flexible. Otherwise, the high pay of the few in particular industries may imperil the jobs of the many.

Causes of High Production

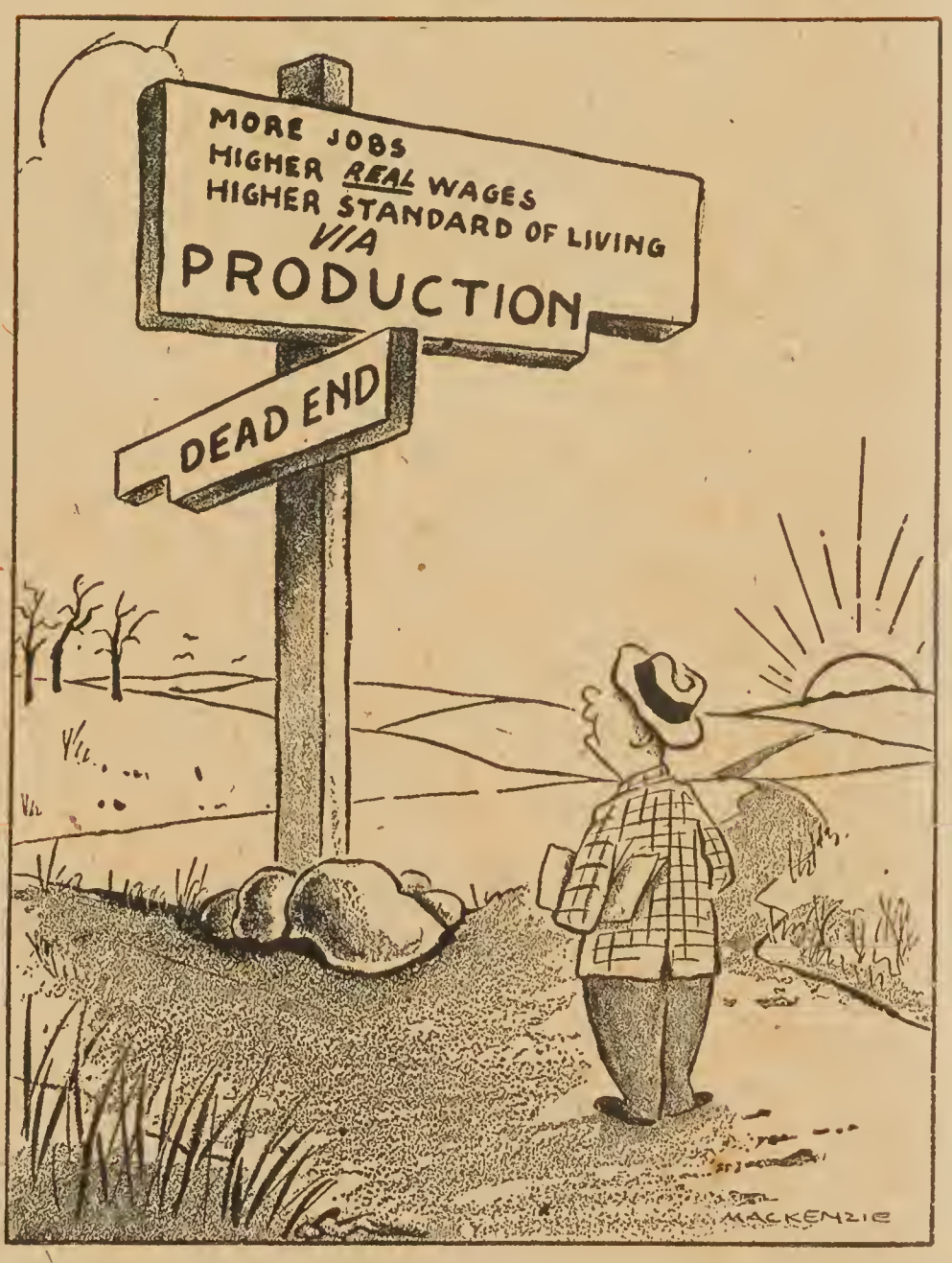
The American worker is well equipped with power-driven machines and has at his command the equivalent of thirty-six electrical slaves. These machines for the most part are financed by earnings plowed back into business, and most of the remainder comes from savings of the well-to-do.

The largest increase in employment over the past four decades has been in those industries that have made the heaviest investment in plant and equipment. The leading ones in this category are automobile manufacturing, petroleum refining, electrical machinery, chemicals, and rubber products. These same industries were also outstanding in outlays for research.

The record shows that the industries

(Continued on Opposite Page)

THE RIGHT ROAD



(Continued from Opposite Page)

which have adopted modern facilities and applied scientific methods are without exception making the greatest progress, pay top wages, and are in the best position to meet changing conditions.

But the most important factor in productivity is management. Foreign experts who come here to find out why the American system is so superior in effectiveness, almost without exception attribute it to the predominant role played by American management, which is chosen on the basis of competence to mobilize men, materials, and money into a profitable combination.

Sharing the Results

Fruits of greater productivity should be divided among labor in the form of higher wages, management in the form of a fair return on its investment, and the consumer in the form of lower prices.

Instead of being funneled into higher wage payments to organized labor, which represents only about one fourth of the total workers in this country, increased productivity should be distributed more widely through lower prices so that all consumers may benefit. This would be in keeping with the American formula of providing "more goods for more people at less cost.

As a matter of self-interest, labor organizations should shun rules that impose limitations upon output and apprenticeship, permit "feather-bedding" as well as slowdowns, and thus perpetuate non-productive employment. All of these measures interfere with the flow of goods to the consumer, invite unemployment, and lower living standards for all. When wages are forced upward beyond what the traffic can bear, a decline in consumption follows, with the consequence that jobs are destroyed, as has happened over the years to railroads and coal mines.

—New England Letter—First National Bank of Boston

— A. A. —

Mutual Trust and Understanding

By GEORGE L. MOORE
Public Relations Director, First National Stores

I WAS talking with a friend the other day who had been supplying produce to us for as long as either of us cared to remember. "What do you think is the greatest piece of progress during the past twenty-five years in marketing farm products?" I asked.

"Well," he said, "That's a tough question."

I said I knew it was and that was why I was asking him and not somebody else! The touch of flattery almost clammed him up, but we sat it out silently for a while and then he said. "Twenty-five years ago, you'n me would just have **Eyed** each other!"

We thought that one over for a spell. Then we agreed it sort of summed up a piece of progress that probably outdistances all other advances in food marketing.

By and large, today, there is much greater understanding between farmers and chain food retailers than in, say, the Twenties. It is coming to be generally known that a farmer has access to the top men of a Company like First National Stores to discuss his marketing problems. Within the past week I have made arrangements for three top-level conferences between growers and executives of our Company in three different commodities. Our management likes to have growers seek their advice. After all, we could have no business if it weren't for the farmer and in every way we have a natural, powerful mutuality of interest with agriculture.

It may happen that what is being asked for cannot be given. Any retailer in business as long as we have been, has developed satisfactory sources of supply. He cannot buy everything offered. We regard it as our duty, however, to inform farm suppliers; to make our grades, standards, package requirements and the other details of our market available.

We consider that our distributing function obligates us to be of constructive service to agriculture. This means keeping the channel of inter-communication always open. It means coming to know one another, so that when we meet we **don't** just "Eye each other!"

And it means that we co-operate always to move the products of the farm in such ways as to be of the maximum benefit to consumer, producer and to our employees and others directly dependent on our operation.

Last winter, we were in the midst of a special egg merchandising and advertising campaign, co-operating with the poultry and egg industry. This co-operation is vital to the welfare of the egg producer. Such co-operation is a tradition, with First National Stores, of many years' standing. Our relationship with the dairymen of southern Vermont and New Hampshire who comprise the Bellows Falls Co-Operative Creamery has continued since 1921

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Never yet was a springtime
When the buds forgot to blow.

—Sangster

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

without a scratch of the pen to bind the bargain—just mutual understanding and a common interest in serving consumers with fluid milk. Marketing co-operation has been extended by us to practically every food commodity produced on the farms of our region of New England and eastern New York. It is on a day-to-day basis, year in and year out, making better markets for native foods, helping to improve grades, packages and methods of marketing, using our facilities to advertise, promote and increase consumption.

Knowing one another; understanding how to get at one another and not just sit and Eye each other also has been helpful in emergency situations. Disposal of apples knocked down by hurricanes, mobilization of facilities to move a large supply such as in the egg drive —these and many other examples demonstrate that my friend's observation as to progress was a good one.

In national marketing, tremendous advances also have been made. The National Association of Food Chains, the trade organization of our industry, has a well-organized program for co-operation in marketing farm products on the national levels.

ONLY CYANAMID SUPPLIES A BALANCED DIET FOR HUMUS-BUILDING BACTERIA



21% NITROGEN + CALCIUM

to build humus and feed the crop

When you plow down crop refuse with CYANAMID, the nitrogen and calcium work together to give you three big profit-making advantages:

1. You build MORE humus, FASTER! CYANAMID provides soil bacteria with an ideal, balanced diet of nitrogen and calcium. Result—maximum amounts of good, rich humus to feed the following crop and improve soil condition. You know what a big difference *humus* can make in your soil and your crops!

2. You get leach-resistant nitrogen that stays with your crops. For most crops, on most soils, this makes side- or top-dressing later on *unnecessary!* CYANAMID nitrogen feeds the following crop *right through to harvest.*

3. You prevent soil acidity. CYANAMID contains *more* available calcium than any other fertilizer. CYANAMID-treated soils do NOT become more acid.

Plow down AERO® Cyanamid, Granular, this fall...You'll see the difference in your crops next spring!

Mail this coupon today for free leaflet that tells the whole story



AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Please send free leaflet, "Building Soil Humus with CYANAMID."

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____



Now! Even better PROTECTION against MINERAL DEFICIENCY in FARM ANIMALS!

3 Questions to Ask about Any Mineral-Deficiency Protection You Buy:

1 Does it contain the *right* trace minerals . . . in the proportions and amounts recommended by top animal nutrition authorities? **BLUSALT does!**

2 Is it *stabilized* to retain its effectiveness *lastingly* under normal farm conditions of storage and use? **BLUSALT is!**

3 Is it completely soluble in gastric juices . . . is it digestible . . . is it in the form that can be readily assimilated? **BLUSALT is!**

That's why BLUSALT is your best buy in mineral-deficiency protection.

STERLING Trace Mineral BLUSALT is available in 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks and 4-lb. liks.

RICHER than ever! STERLING Trace Mineral BLUSALT supplies salt and 6 essential trace minerals: Cobalt, Manganese, Iodine, Iron, Copper and Zinc.

RICHER . . . and always full strength! Even more dependable than before. The trace minerals in the new, enriched BLUSALT are *stable.*

RICHER . . . and readily digested! Full utilization of feed makes for healthier animals. They grow faster . . . produce more meat, milk and wool.

Keep BLUSALT before your animals (except poultry) at all times. Add BLUSALT in the same proportion as salt in custom-ground feeds for all animals, including poultry.

STERLING TRACE MINERAL BLUSALT

COLORED A DISTINCTIVE BLUE

International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton, Pa.

TO CONTROL INTERNAL PARASITES in sheep, goats, beef cattle and calves . . . feed STERLING GREENSALT. One part **phenothiazine,** *nine parts salt plus trace minerals.*

STOP CHIMNEY CREOSOTE

down draft and fire risk permanently.

YOUR MONEY BACK

IF NOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED

Thousands in use. Write the Manufacturers

BOSTON MACHINE WORKS CO.

Dept. AGD Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

UNADILLA Partitions Protect Your Cows Teats

Write for folders on low-priced folding partitions and stanchions.

Unadilla Silo Co., BOX BA-1015 Unadilla, N.Y.

DRAINS cellars, cisterns, wash tubs; **IRRIGATES - CIRCULATES - SPRAYS** $6.95

Pumps 3,000 GPH; 450 GPH 80' high; or 1,800 GPH from 25' well. Use 1/6 to 3/4 HP motor. Coupling included free. 1" inlet; 3/4" outlet. Stainless shaft. Won't rust or clog! Postpaid if cash with order. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. LABAWCO PUMPS, Belle Mead HA, N.J.





BUYING A FARM

IT certainly takes a lot of capital to get started in farming these days, to buy a farm, buy equipment or livestock, fertilizer, containers, spray materials, labor, etc. Also the family has got to live for at least a year before it can harvest a crop. They may lose a crop (such as apples) from frost or hurricanes. The market may be so low, that the crop should be held in storage for a better market.

A man might safely go in debt for a mortgage on the farm, but beyond that it is impossible under the present income tax laws for a man to pay off any large indebtedness. It must be paid out of profits. Only interest comes out of expenses, and the debt must be paid off, and fairly quickly, even 15 to 20 years means an awful interest load.

A well-to-do father or to inherit the farm is about the only way to play it safe. If the man has a family with many small children, he just can't take a chance on any debt beyond a mortgage.

I started in here 45 years ago right from college. My father helped me out with about $20,000. I started in a very small way on an abandoned farm of 200 acres, set out 1,000 trees first year. It took a long time even in those days of no income taxes. We kept hens. I made milk and sold wholesale to Deerfoot for 30 years. Just about broke even, on those items.

My wife and I worked hard, lived frugally, and plowed back into the business every year about half our profits. We paid cash for everything and did not have any debt at first. Later we expanded further on credit (Federal and Land Bank), which we were able to pay off ahead of time.

We have been through five hurricanes, losing our crops. We are both sixty-five and want to retire **quick.** We have had enough. We have made good money over the years and sent our two children to college. But we have not made what I believe a man should expect to make today after putting in 45 years of hard labor, and the hazards of farming just make you grow old.

My son is 35 years old and has been my manager for 15 years and is also a hard worker. He has six children. Now he wants to make a change. He will not take this farm as a gift. Why? Because he figures the hazards of the business and the probable income are not enough. Perhaps he is right. I don't know what to advise.

However, I would do it again, as I love it. It's all in what a man wants. Of course, my wife and I are heartbroken that he does not want to continue the farm, but we will not stand in his way. Again I say, perhaps he is right, but he has no other definite plans so far as I know. I think he could make a better living here than in any other way, but perhaps he is right. I hope so and want to help him. His wife would like to have him take over the farm, but will not stand in his way.

I can sell out, perhaps at a sacrifice, but we will have enough with our few investments and social security to maintain our standard of living, and with more time for the things we want to do and so much less responsibilities and worries.

To sum up, you cannot assume too large a debt and pay out, and yet you must be in it on a large enough scale to own the very best, modern equipment, so you can produce at a low enough cost to meet the ever increasing competition in the market. Plenty of cash is just about the only answer.

—H.P.G., Mass.

— A.A. —

PERSEVERANCE PAYS

CUT OUT of the stark wilderness of South Jersey in 1855 this community became the center of rich agricultural, manufacturing and intellectual town of Egg Harbor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey. Noted for its excellent wines, champagnes and grape products, extensive blueberries, cranberries, fruits, sweet potatoes and other farm produce. The center of the poultry industry in meat birds and eggs.

Numerous and varied industries manufacturing clothing, cutlery, glass products, paper products, folding doors, etc. Its streets are named for famous artists, scientists and cultural students.

It celebrated its Centennial during the week of July 10th to 17th inclusive. The "Turn Gemeinde Band" organized in 1858 continued its existence up to 1935. It pays to PERSEVERE!—*George W. Otto, Egg Harbor City, N. J.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Subscriber Otto sent the above comment along with a renewal of his subscription, saying: "I also admire your persistent efforts for a lonely renewal. I am not a farmer but I pass the paper on to one who is. I read it and find it interesting. Send it along for another two years."

— A. A. —

OLD FENCE POST

I READ a letter recently about old fence posts which, I think, I can beat. Here is a picture of one that I know was here 72 years ago and which has never been reset.

A month ago a bulldozer, while building a road, tipped over two trees and one tree came out with a post embedded in the roots.

If anyone knows of an older post than this, I would be interested in knowing about it.—*E. F.,—E. Meredith, N. Y.*





Oysters or Eagles?

By KENNETH W. SOLLITT

THE oyster is endowed with a ready-made house to live in. All he has to do is to open the doors of his house to take in his food and close them again to keep out his enemies. He has perfect social security. Yet he is the easiest fish in the world to catch, crush, and cook. He always ends up in the soup. So what does his vaunted security really amount to?

The eagle, on the other hand, is peculiar among created things in another respect. When a severe storm strikes, all other birds either hide from the storm or try to fight it as long as their strength holds out. The eagle neither fights nor runs away. He simply sets his wings so the fury of the storm itself lifts him above the storm where the sun is shining, and there he remains, "free as a bird," until the storm is over. And only a fool would pity the eagle because he isn't an oyster.

The road to freedom in America must begin with the decision as to what kind of freedom we want. Is it freedom *from* something, or freedom *for* something?

To our forefathers, freedom meant the right to risk capital in the hope of a return on their investments; the right of unlimited expansion of their business; the right to let the people, in true democratic fashion, cast their ballots in the cash registers of the nation for the businesses which served them best. Freedom to them was a positive thing, and they wisely chose the eagle as their national emblem.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Competition is the life of trade, and new merchandising methods cannot be put aside in order that the old system may survive at a profit."
—Towson, Md., Jeffersonian

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

More recently we have been indoctrinated with the negative idea that by "freedom" we mean freedom *from* taking risks and making our own choices and decisions. This negative attitude toward freedom exhibits itself in the very expressions we use. Instead of freedom *for* life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, we speak of freedom *from* want, worry, and war (and work too, if possible). And we have been so busy fleeing from these spectres that we have turned a corner and run right into their arms.

We have sought freedom from fear so avidly that all it has gotten us is a fear of freedom. We are fast becoming a nation of oysters. Instead of following the time-honored custom of honest men and enjoying the freedom to work for, save for, and buy the things we want, we have thought that it would be easier to elect men to Congress who would give us what we want at the expense of others.

And so our new immoral freedom to take by law that which belongs to another has destroyed the old freedom to enjoy unmolested the fruits of our ingenuity and toil. First, we must decide which kind of freedom we want in the years ahead, the freedom of oysters or the freedom of eagles, the freedom of parasites or the freedom of noble men, the freedom of pirates or the freedom of honest persons.

Second, if it is the freedom of honest persons that we hope to enjoy, we must resist all tendencies toward further socialization, for socialism is piracy. Socialism is robbing the man who earns for the benefit of the one who doesn't. It is in every sense a system of "the survival of the sickest" because it robs the ambitious of their initiative and keeps the people who never had any initiative from developing any.

Socialism has demonstrated four facts over and over again:

1. **You can't multiply wealth by dividing it.**
2. **It does no good to get rid of a few monopolies by creating a big one called "government."**
3. **The government can't give what it does not first take away.**
4. **It can never take away enough to supply the ever increasing demands of those who are led to believe they are getting something for nothing when they get it from Uncle Sam.**

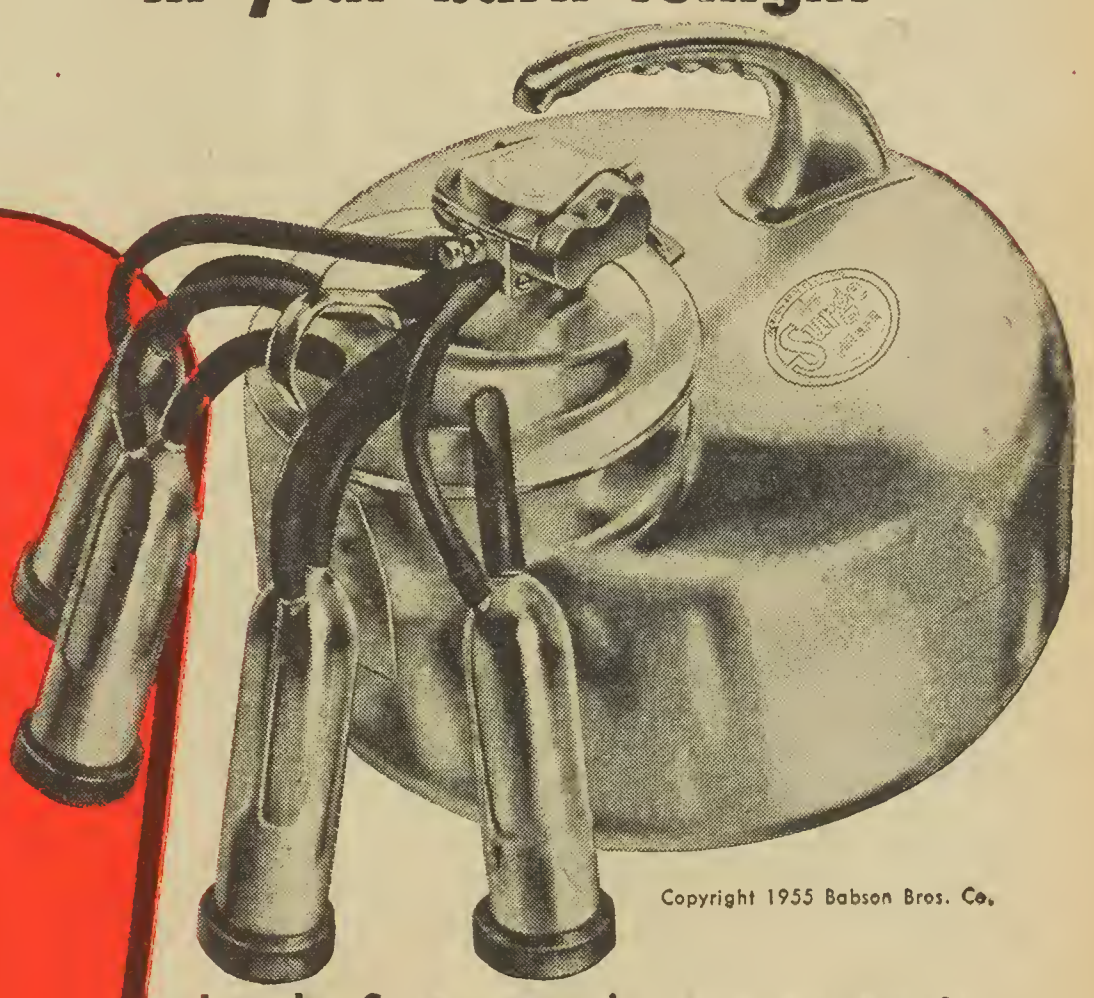
If we want to be a free people, we must begin to do what we ought to do because we ought to do it and not just when we are forced to it. This demanding that we be forced to be good before being willing to behave, is the root of much of our trouble. Burton Parks in *Better Homes and Gardens* put it this way: "We'll never reach maturity in America until we get over the idea that whatever is legal is also moral."

No people can long maintain their freedom unless they are morally worthy of it. The only alternative to the imposition of controls from without is the exercise of controls from within. The only alternative to being forced to do what we ought, which is a form of slavery, is to do what we ought because we want to—and this is the only basis on which freedom can be built.

Let us here dedicate ourselves to showing that covetousness doesn't pay, that liberty is never license to do as we please but only freedom to do as we ought, and that freedom is only for those who will accept the responsibilities that go along with it.

ONLY $1 DOWN

Puts a Real SURGE TUG & PULL Milker in your barn tonight



Copyright 1955 Babson Bros. Co.

FREE DEMONSTRATION on your farm
Ask your Surge Dealer.

Let the Surge earn its own payments.

Now you can have the real thing . . . genuine Surge TUG & PULL that gets more milk and protects your cows' udders . . . milks faster . . . saves a LOT of time.

All the fooling around with hard-to-scrub milkers and creeping teat cups stops when you throw out that old-fashioned milker. Safe, clean SURGE milking begins!

And Organized Surge Service sees to it that every cow in your herd continues to get real TUG & PULL year after year.

Milk the way you have always wanted to. Just $5.00 Down can give you a start with a matchless, easy-to-clean Surge milker unit.

UP TO 24 MONTHS TO PAY
on Surge Pipelines, Stalls, Pumps — all Surge milking equipment.
Right is reserved to withdraw this proposition at any time.

BABSON BROS. CO. of NEW YORK
842 W. BELDEN AVE. • SYRACUSE 1, NEW YORK
Atlanta • Chicago • Houston • Kansas City • Minneapolis • Sacramento • Seattle • Syracuse • Toronto

Surge

The milk ration for
THIS CALF IS



Yes! The milk ration for *two* calves fed on CALVITA Calf formula costs less than whole milk for one calf*.

*Based on milk at $3 cwt.

CALVITA

COMPLETELY REPLACES ALL THE SALABLE MILK A CALF REQUIRES

CALVITA *completely* replaces whole milk because like a human baby's formula it completely supplies all the nutrition calves require from whole milk, plus extra vitamins and Aureomycin to combat scours and colds.



New! LOW COST MILK SAVER CALF FOOD

Red ribbon CALVITA, for those who wish to feed *some* whole milk, saves up to 80% of whole milk ordinarily required. Builds sturdy calves at a new low cost.



NATIONAL VITAMIN PRODUCTS CO.
3401 HIAWATHA AVE. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



The Best Gun Going...

...ITHACA Featherlight REPEATER!

1. FEATHERLIGHT!
2. PROOFTESTED FOR SAFETY!!
3. SAFE BOTTOM EJECTION!!!

Only 5¾ Lbs. in 20 Gauge
Only 6 Lbs. in 16 Gauge
Only 6½ Lbs. in 12 Gauge



Send 10c for big booklet on shooting tips and FEATHERLIGHT information

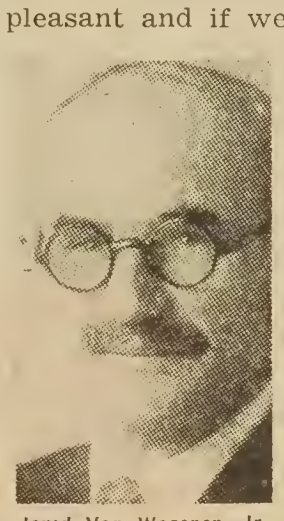
SINCE 1880
ITHACA GUN CO., INC.
BOX 26, ITHACA, N. Y.

Abundance or Scarcity?

Government Price Supports are Unsound *

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

SOME few weeks ago there came to my door a young gentleman with a brief case crammed with what may be regarded as important papers. He inquired if the farm was growing any wheat. On being told that it was not, he was visibly pleased and relieved because the day was unpleasant and if we had been growing any of this bread grain, it would have been necessary for him to go into the field and make sure that we had not exceeded our permissive acreage. Fortunately he was spared the labor.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

This investigation was duly carried out in spite of the fact that only last September my son had set his signature to a document declaring that he, that is this farm, had no intentions of growing wheat for the current year. I also learned that if and when we again wished to grow wheat our permitted acreage would be just three acres.

Just in passing let me say that this is a farm where winter wheat grows easily and some years we have several hundred bushels. Usually and wisely, I think, we grow some wheat and it was only by a sort of accidental circumstance that we happened to be without it this year. Nonetheless, the visit of the aforesaid young emissary of government and his investigation of what I consider my own system of farm management is only one more little incident in the forever rising tide of regimentation in this free America.

I wish I might stand up on a very high platform and tell those misguided proponents of a planned economy that things have come . . . **things have come** . . . to a pretty pass when a man may not grow wheat on his own land to be fed only to his own livestock without seeking the permission of Washington or any other authority. My fellow citizens: If this be treason—make the most of it.

However I am cheerfully going to make this concession. If Government agrees to guarantee me a certain price for my wheat, then they have a right to demand that I on my part agree to any restricted acreage. On the other hand, if I am content to take my chances in the world markets whatever that may be, then to attempt to tell me just how many acres of wheat I may grow on my own farm is an abhorrent invasion of the right to manage my own private business. Now remember that all this outburst has come about because a doubtless well-meaning young man with a brief case has been cross-examining me as to how many acres of wheat I grew last year and then proceeded to tell me how many acres I will be allowed to grow next year.

I suppose that by now some of you may begin to suspect that I do not really agree with those individuals who seem to be obsessed with an irresistible passion to regulate other people's business. I can only say that in this conclusion they are absolutely correct. You see there are certain advantages in being no longer young. I am old enough so that I am very certain that I will never run for a political office and I am also sure that nobody in authority will ever again appoint me to any position so I am at entire liberty to do my own thinking and to say what I wish — which after all is a considerable satisfaction.

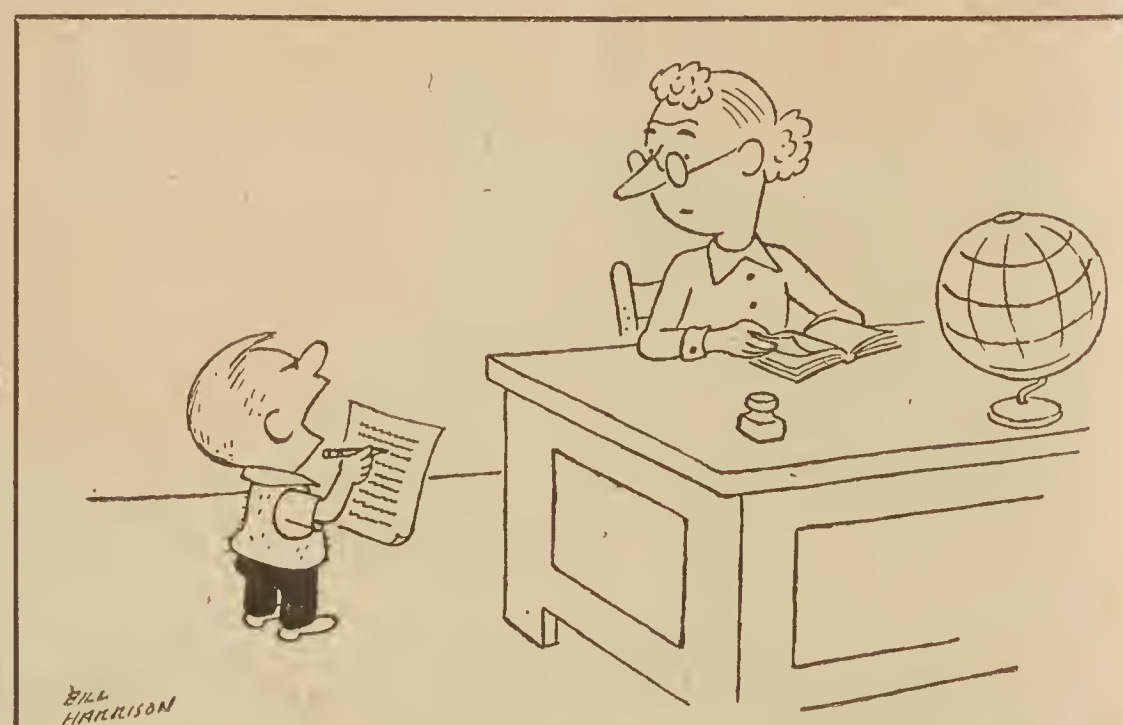
Personally I greatly doubt if the mass of farmers have really favored much of the special agricultural legislation of recent years. The average Congressman has always his ear to the ground and is always keenly conscious that another election is coming up. He is wonderfully anxious to please his constituency and I think has often mistaken the demands of a noisy minority for the "voice of the people." I have talked with very few farmers who believed that their troubles could be cured by anything that could be done in Washington or Albany.

Understand me: I am fully agreed that farming, most of all perhaps dairy farming, is out of step with industry and the general economic situation. I find it hard to understand why in a period of lush prosperity when more people are being employed at higher wages than ever before known in our history, there still seems to be more dairy products than the markets can absorb at prices which give the dairy farmer a fair return for his always long hours of labor. Being at heart an incurable optimist, I continue to believe that somewhere not too far ahead there must be a turn in the road and that this injustice will correct itself.

The most encouraging factor in the present day agricultural situation is this: that the current crop of new

(Continued on Opposite Page)

*Adapted from a radio talk by permission of the Author and WGY.



"You mean to say every one of these questions has to be answered either true or false? That don't give us much of a choice."

THE CHURCH —

(Continued from Page 20)

This fact is of tremendous importance whenever we consider ways and means of strengthening the freedoms which made this nation great. Immediately, the kind of churches we have, both in cities and in rural villages, becomes important to everyone and not just to the members of a particular church.

For example, world peace does not necessarily follow war, neither does peace come from the possession of armies, ships, tanks, planes and atom bombs. Eventually, if permanent world peace is to come, it must come as the result of the growth of religious principles.

Of course, the brief picture I painted omits many interesting and worthwhile occurrences, but if it inspires you to start a move to improve your country church, there are a number of lessons that can be used with profit from the experience of the Burlington Flats Baptist Church.

1. Set up an adequate budget and raise it by a thorough canvass.

Within reasonable limits, church members will respond with their money and with their time to a forward-looking program designed to build the community as well as the church.

2. Secure a pastor who knows the country.

Every rural community has its own needs which can be determined with relative ease when a group of people sit down together and canvass the situation. Certainly, no pastor should expect to rule his congregation, but on the other hand, church members and officers should expect the pastor to exercise vigorous leadership along the material lines which the church officers outline.

3. Go slowly.

Once the community has been surveyed, many pressing needs become apparent and always there are some people who feel that these needs must be met with speed. That, of course, is desirable, but progress comes slowly.

4. Plan to cooperate with all good community agencies.

The country church that sets itself aloof from other agencies in the community must inevitably fail to live up to its possibilities.—*Hugh Cosline*

— A. A. —

ABUNDANCE OR SCARCITY?

(Continued from Opposite Page)

babies continues to be excellent—much better than a quarter of a century ago when some students of vital statistics warned that we might be facing a period of stationary and eventually a declining population. I am happy to report that the very latest figures indicate that every morning some 7,200 new boarders draw up to the American breakfast table. This figures out more than two and one half million net increase of population every year. When I was a small boy there was a popular saying to the effect that **"Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."** This is no longer true. Most of the really fertile land of America has already been put to usc and the great recent increases in food have come about not from new acreage but from such factors as tractors and hybrid corn and more abundant fertilizers and better control of insect and fungus enemies and generally more efficient farm economy.

I do not know just how long this more intensive agriculture will keep ahead of food needs but I am going to hazard the guess that if you want a sound investment, there is none better than high class agricultural land. Probably it will not come in my day but I have a good deal of confidence that the middle aged farmers and the young fellows will live to see the time when it will not be necessary to implore government to buy and store our unsalable surpluses. If that day comes, perhaps the farmer may be able to call the tune.

However for the present at least, we seem pretty well committed to a policy of price support for the so-called basic agricultural commodities. This may not be what we would wish. The whole system may be unsound but I notice that hardly anybody ventures to suggest that the whole thing be suddenly scrapped. All our debate seems to center about the question of whether support should be 75% of parity or 90% of parity or as I am told, one enthusiastic Congressman has declared that nothing less than 112% of parity will do justice to the man on the land.

Personally I believe that this whole system of artificial price supports is economically unsound and wrong, yet I cannot close my eyes to the fact that we have had them so long that they have come to be a built-in part of our agricultural setup and if they were suddenly removed overnight, the resulting confusion and distress might rock our whole national economy. Perhaps we shall have to rest content with getting rid of price supports by degrees just as was the conclusion of the tender-hearted man who felt that he wanted to dock his dog's tail. So he hit on the plan of cutting it off every other day a half inch at a time thinking it would not hurt quite as bad as if he did the whole job at once.

There is a French phrase of which I am rather fond and doubtless most of you remember it. The term is spelled l-a-i-s-s-e-r f-a-i-r-e and as near as I can come to pronouncing it, it is lacy fair. It means "leave alone" or "let be." I like even better the free translation: "Let Nature take its course" and I am sure that this is the doctrine which I would like to see applied to the whole matter of price supports and price fixing

COUNTRY STORIES

By LILLIAN STICKNEY

Burnt Offering

FOR MANY years we cared for state charges who were mentally weak. Therefore, the stories recently printed about the odd doings of foolish individuals interested us.

Among our experiences with them was a girl in her teens who, although looking bright, had much to wish for in mentality. One day a car drove in while we were frying ham and eggs for dinner, and we told the girl to watch the meat while I stepped out to speak to the callers.

She did. When we came in, the meat was burned to a crisp, and when we asked her why she did not take the meat off and not allow it to burn up, she said, "You only told me to watch it, you didn't tell me to take it off."

A neighbor had a son who had grown to manhood with certain brain cells undeveloped. A robust fellow, he did a considerable amount of manual labor which did not require brain work. One day his father told him to go into the woodlot with the horse and hitch on to a log there and bring it home, showing him how to make the hitch on the log. The young man went, but soon returned without horse or log.

His father asked where the log and horse was, and the fellow replied, "I got it as far as the barway, but can't get it through."

His father went and found he had made the hitch on the log in the center instead of at the end, and therefore, it was pulled across the barway.

Treat pneumonia and other diseases responding to penicillin with the new

ONE-SHOT

TREATMENT



BICILLIN® FORTIFIED

Dibenzylethylenediamine Dipenicillin G and Procaine Penicillin G in Aqueous Suspension

● ***Provides fast action . . . immediate high penicillin blood levels . . . produces continuous levels*** **lasting up to 6 days.**

In serious, acute infections such as pneumonia, shipping fever, navel ill and foot rot, immediate blood levels of penicillin in the animal followed by lower but long-lasting levels, are desirable. Injection Bicillin Fortified gives both in a single injection. Bicillin Fortified is most useful when you want to give a sick animal treatment—without disturbing the animal by repeated injections. Saves you time, work and money!

Supplied:

Bicillin Fortified 300

50 cc. vials of 150,000 units Bicillin and 150,000 units procaine penicillin per cc. The same formula is also supplied in a 10 cc. vial.

Bicillin Fortified 600

Boxes of 10 Tubex® sterile-needle units; each cartridge containing 300,000 units Bicillin and 300,000 units procaine penicillin.

Wyeth®

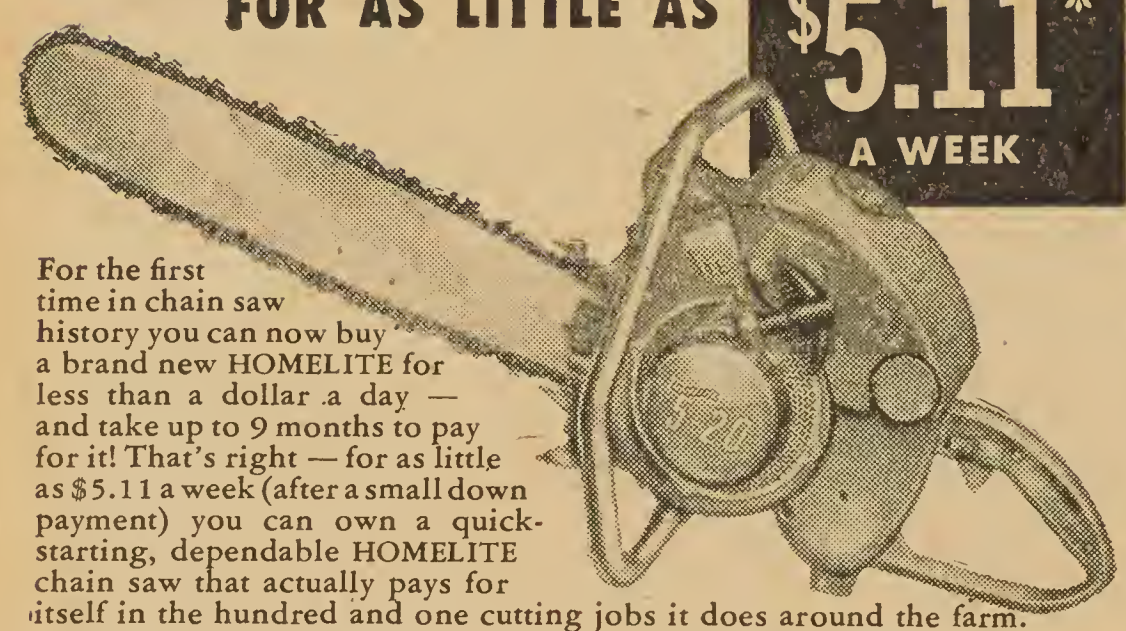
Philadelphia, Pa.

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

NOW...

OWN A HOMELITE CHAIN SAW

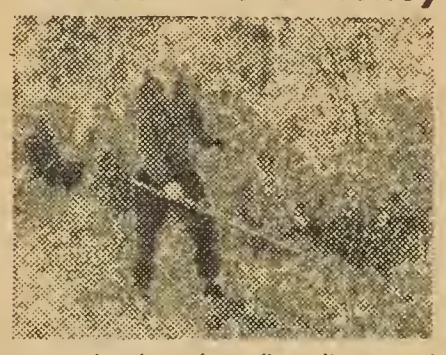
FOR AS LITTLE AS $5.11* A WEEK



For the first time in chain saw history you can now buy a brand new HOMELITE for less than a dollar a day — and take up to 9 months to pay for it! That's right — for as little as $5.11 a week (after a small down payment) you can own a quick-starting, dependable HOMELITE chain saw that actually pays for itself in the hundred and one cutting jobs it does around the farm.

Remember, with more power per pound and with lower maintenance costs, a HOMELITE turns trees into money *faster*, *easier* and *more economically* than any other chain saw ever developed! See your Homelite dealer today for a free demonstration and complete details on the new Homelite Time Payment Plan.

Save Even More Money With These New Attachments



Clean out brush and small saplings six times faster than hand clearing methods with the new Homelite Brush Cutter. Attaches in minutes . . . saves hours of hard work.



Cut down small trees, fence posts, hedge raws in a jiffy with the Homelite Clearing Attachment. Plunge cuts or plunge bucks . . . no staaping or bending.

*After small down payment. Right reserved to withdraw this proposition at any time.

HOMELITE PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
A Division of Textron America, Inc.

Why plow?

Here's what plowing is doing to our farms:

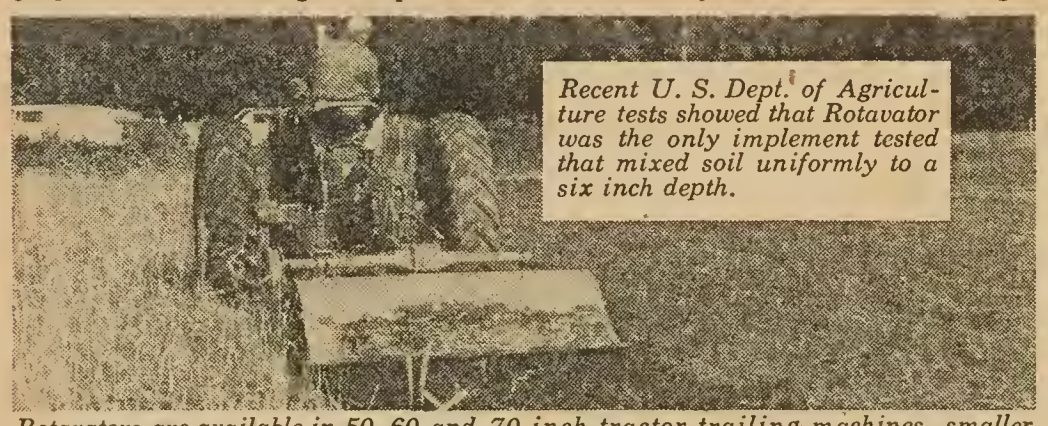
1. *Hardens and compacts soil*
2. *Prevents soil from soaking up water*
3. *Causes water to stand in flat fields*
4. *Causes water run-off and gulleys on slopes*
5. *Leaves soil bare to blow*
6. *Deeply buries organic matter*

With plowing these problems are getting worse but until recently it was the only tillage method known.

What tilling should do. Farmers plow, disc, and harrow to do two things: (1) prepare a seed bed to give crops a fast start ahead of weeds, (2) mix organic matter within the soil to improve its condition for future crops. Conventional tilling falls down in *both* jobs—creates problems listed above, too!

Rotavation improves soil as plowing never can. Rotary tillage combines plowing, discing and harrowing into *one* operation and does it much better.

Rotavation creates loose, crumbly soil—permits air to get to plant roots. Rotavated soil quickly soaks up moisture, holds snow, resists erosion from water and wind. Rotavation can never cause "hard pan" because it *loosens* the soil. And Rotavation will mix more organic matter more evenly into the soil than any other method of tillage.



Recent U. S. Dept. of Agriculture tests showed that Rotavator was the only implement tested that mixed soil uniformly to a six inch depth.

Rotavators are available in 50, 60 and 70 inch tractor-trailing machines, smaller tractor-mounted types, nursery and garden walking types. Write today.

ROTAVATOR

Howard Rotavator Company, Inc.
1600 Davis Street
Arlington Heights, Illinois



What is more attractive than a wide sweep of lawn. Power makes mowing easy.

How to Make

Farmsteads More Attractive

PERHAPS you have asked yourself, as I have, why one set of farm buildings and its surrounding looks neglected and run down, while another in the same neighborhood is neat, orderly and pleasing to the eye. Is it a lack of money, or "Know How", or merely a lack of desire?

Perhaps you have heard a farmer plead that he does not have the time or the money. In many cases that is an excuse rather than a reason. Most of us find time to do what we want to do. Fortunately many of the things that we can do to improve our homes take little or no money.

For example, there is the matter of neatness. Worn out machinery, piles of lumber in all stages of decay and mountains of rubbish have no place around farm buildings. In addition to looks, they are a fire hazard, and harbor weeds to spread seed to cultivated fields, not to mention rats and other vermin.

If machinery is not useable or saleable even as junk, it can be carted to the dump, either public or in some out of the way place on your own farm. As to rubbish piles, they can be cleaned up, and what is burnable can be burned.

This one thing of keeping a farmstead neat will go far toward improving its attractiveness. Then, without too much time or money, some shrubs can be set out and some flowers can be planted. Many times suitable shrubs and trees can be found in your own or a neighbor's farm woodlot. In the case of shrubs and perennial flowers, you can often find that neighbors are anxious to share when it becomes necessary for them to dig out and divide plants. When it comes to annuals, a package of flower seeds costs less than a package of cigarettes.

Some improvements do cost money, but even then there are ways of keeping costs down. A new coat of paint works wonders in improving the appearance of buildings. Paint costs money and a sizeable set of farm buildings take a lot of paint, but usually the most costly part of painting is applying it and there is really nothing especially difficult about putting on paint.

Always there are a few slack times on a farm, two or three days when the whole family could ply a paint brush to rejuvenate an old building. Once the paint is on, everyone from Great Grandpa down to the kids will take pride in its appearance and will tend to keep trash out.

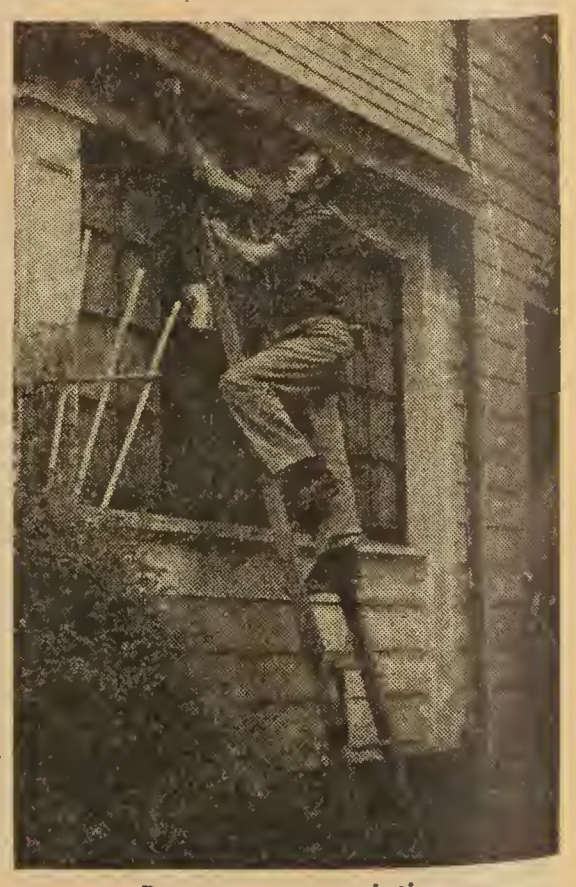
Fences

Fences can be an addition to the looks of farm buildings or they can be a terrific handicap. If the fences near the buildings are made of old, rusty wire, fastened to dilapidated worn posts leaning at a precarious angle, any improvement made in other ways will merely emphasize the poor fence.

Fences also cost money, but there are ways of cutting costs. For example, you might put up a board fence from lumber cut in the farm wood lot. Posts can be straightened and set at a uniform height. Corner posts are the foundation of any fence and can be repaired or replaced, perhaps with concrete. It is even possible to make an attractive rustic fence from poles cut from the farm wood lot.

Most of you who live on farms can do little about changing the location of buildings, but when new buildings are put up, be as sure as you can they are put up in the right spot and if you have buildings that have outlived their usefulness, tear them down. It may be true that the cost of tearing down such a building is more than the value of the lumber you will reclaim, but leav-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Do your own painting.



Cement walks to garage and barns keep mud out of the house.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ing such a building will spoil any other effort you can make.

Where buildings are used and where it is impossible or too costly to move them, vines can cover ugly spots, shrubs can hide them and some remodeling may be possible.

When you start to improve the grounds around your buildings, you will make fewer mistakes if you keep certain principles in mind:

1. Look ahead.

When you plant trees and shrubs, use your imagination to see how they will look when they are fully grown. The most common error is to plant trees and shrubs too close together. If they become crowded in a few years, remove some of them before they reach full size. Their full beauty can be realized only when they have room to grow.

2. Concentrate on a good lawn.

A lawn really is the first job in improving a farmstead. This may require re-grading and seeding or possibly all that is required is the addition of adequate lime and fertilizer plus proper care. Weed control is always a problem, but adequate fertilizer will encourage grass and discourage weeds. The use of chemical weed killer is relatively easy and the new type of lawn mowers with two revolving blades keep weeds cut close to the surface and thus perform two jobs: prevention of seed formation and maintaining a more attractive appearance.

Do not cut up the lawn with trees, bushes and flower beds. In general, a wide open sweep of lawn is preferred; so keep plantings in corners and around the edges.

3. Keep most plantings around the house low.

The general idea is to make the house and the yard blend together. Most new houses are built closer to the ground than was the case in former years. Most of them are one-story rather than two and two and a half and generally the foundation is much less prominent.

4. Keep out of the mud.

This may be more important for housekeeping than it is for looks, but it is important. A good lawn is a start because it takes a lot of rain to make a good sod muddy.

This start may be followed by a black top or concrete driveway and concrete walks between house and outbuildings. Adequate eave troughs are just about essential with properly placed tile drains to remove excess water, both what comes off the roof and what may collect on top of the ground, especially where ground is heavy.

5. Choose shrubs and flowers that require relatively little care.

There is no questioning the fact that farmers cannot afford to spend the time that suburbanites who work in the city, can. Lilacs are a fine old shrub that require little care, others are Mock Orange and Forsythia. In the case of perennials, there are such stand-bys as Iris, Hollyhock, Peonies and many others. When it comes to annuals, choose those that bloom over a long period like Petunias and Zinnias.

6. Plan before you plant.

It is a good idea to draw a plan of the farmstead to scale or perhaps several plans for improvement. By drawing such a plan, you can concentrate on a few projects and then lay out others to be taken up when the more urgent ones are completed.

While you are making your plans, visit as many attractive farmsteads as you can and learn to look as you drive by in order to get new ideas. Your State College of Agriculture will certainly have bulletins containing excellent suggestions and companies that sell nursery stock will be glad to send catalogs.

When we think of the whole Northeast with its excellent climate and its wonderful beauty, it is difficult to think of anything which would improve its appearance more than for the owners of every farmstead to plan and carry out some definite projects for making each farmstead more beautiful.



Does your side yard resemble this one? A few hours work would work wonders.

Look what's NEW ...and good news

NEW LOOK IN DAIRY FEEDS

Beacon New All-Pelleted feeds offer several feeding advantages

New feed for Milk Fever prevention

S. P. Mixture, control aid for Ketosis

New Beacon Pel-Ets ALL PELLETED DAIRY FEEDS

Everyone likes *Pel-Ets*. Dairymen who tested *Pel-Ets* for over a year found cows stayed on feed better whether on pasture or during the winter stabling season. Heavy producing cows, consuming large amounts of feed, continued to relish *Pel-Ets*. It means more milk. Look at these other benefits too.

1. **No waste** . . . Mangers stay clean . . . do not become sticky . . . cows eat it all in Pel-Et form.
2. **Free Flowing** . . . Pel-Ets discharge readily from bins and chutes; easier to handle in bag or bulk.
3. **Eating time is less** . . . Important in milking parlors. Cows eat all Pel-Ets before you finish milking.
4. **No separation of ingredients** . . . Each Pel-Et is complete. Cows can't eat part, leave part.
5. **Cows eat better** . . . Stay on feed. You get more milk over the whole lactation period.

Be-Co-D for Milk Fever Prevention

After years of research at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, it has been discovered that large doses of Vitamin D_2 (*30,000,000 units*) fed daily for 5 to 7 days before calving, is effective in preventing Milk Fever.

Beacon's new high Vitamin D_2 Mix, *Be-Co-D* is formulated so that each cow receives the prescribed dosage when fed 8 lbs. of *Be-Co-D* daily. (*Be-Co-D* is regular *Be-Co-Lass* plus type 142F Irradiated Dry Yeast.)

New *Be-Co-D* is available in 50 lb. bags . . . enough for one cow. It's economical to feed and the most practical way to help prevent Milk Fever.

Beacon Sodium Propionate Mixture for Ketosis (Acetonemia) control

This new Ketosis control is a blend of 2.5% Sodium Propionate with 97.5% *Beacon Dairy Fitting Ration*. It is partially pelleted and with special treatment to make the mixture palatable.

Research work by Dr. L. H. Schultz (Cornell) and at the *Beacon Dairy Research Farm* has conclusively demonstrated the value of Sodium Propionate as a blood sugar forming substance.

Beacon Sodium Propionate Mixture is particularly valuable as a preventive for cows with a previous Ketosis history. Ask for further details and feeding recommendations from your Veterinarian or Beacon dealer.

Beacon feeds *and the proven Beacon program* can help you make more milk . . . *at lower cost per cwt.* Ask your Beacon dealer (or write to Cayuga) to *have the Beacon man call.* He can really help your milk profits.

Beacon Dealers are located from Maine to the Virginias.

BEACON

THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, INC., CAYUGA, N. Y. • YORK, PA. • LAUREL, DEL. • EASTPORT, N. Y.

Save Money!
GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!
WITH A DANIELS FORCED WARM AIR WOOD BURNING FURNACE



Write To-day for Descriptive Folder!

SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARDWICK, VERMONT

Anytime . . .

It is always worth a trip to Syracuse to enjoy the comfort, good food and refreshment at Hotel Syracuse.

Take time off for a week-end when you can.

hotel SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

"NON-PROFIT CROPS *from every* FARM!"

Non-profit crops? What gives here?

Well, if you don't like that slogan, how about this one: "Non-profit electricity for every farm!"

That sound better? It happens to be the watchword of certain powerful socialist-minded planners. Sounds pretty good, too! But there's a catch to it . . . if you can get non-profit electricity, then why not non-profit goods from factories, and non-profit crops from farms? In short, why not just socialize the whole shebang?

Russia did it. And everybody knows what a wonderful life the Russian farmer leads. During some good years he actually gets enough to eat!

Luckily, it can't happen here. Says who?

Right here in New York State, these socialist planners are busy trying to take over the development of additional power at Niagara Falls even though five private companies are ready and able to do the job without one cent of Government funds!

This socialist plan will cost more, take longer to build and won't pay a penny of federal taxes.

Government development of power at Niagara is a long step down the supposedly painless primrose path to Soeialism. You can stop it by writing to your congressman. Tell him how YOU feel about Niagara. He wants to know!

CENTRAL HUDSON

Gas & Electric Corporation

Principal Offices South Rd., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

12 Marine Midland Banks serve New York Agriculture and Industry through 148 offices in 72 Communities



- A The Morine Trust Company af Western New Yark
- B The Marine Midland Trust Company of New York
- C Genesee Valley Union Trust Company
- D Marine Midland Trust Campony of Southern New York
- E Marine Midland Trust Company af Central New York
- F First Bank & Trust Company af Utica
- G The Northern New Yark Trust Company
- H The Monufacturers Notianal Bank of Troy
- I Chautauquo National Bank of Jamestown
- J Auburn Trust Company
- K Nyock Bonk and Trust Company
- L The Farmers Nationol Bonk ond Trust Company af Rome

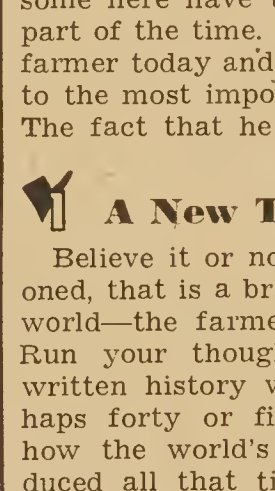
MEMBERS FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Background of a Modern Problem

By A. B. GENUNG

WE LIVE in an age of abundance. What is more, this is the first such period in 4,000 years. It is hard for us to realize that throughout the whole of written history, down to about the time of George Washington, mankind hardly ever knew what it was to have a full belly.

Over that span of 4,000 years and more, the population of the Old World pressed hard upon the food supply. Food shortage was not the exception—it was the customary condition. Famine was so frequent that the ancient writers mentioned it as one of the inescapable facts of life.


A. B. Genung

Nor is food shortage ended in the world. Quite the contrary. Far more people go hungry every day now, in this year 1955, than have full bellies. At this very moment famine conditions exist in parts of the Eastern World. Between Tokio and Bombay live a billion humans, most of whom do not have all they want to eat every day.

Abundance is a new thing in the history of the world. We here in the western hemisphere are mostly the favored ones who enjoy it, and even some here have to tighten their belts part of the time. You see an American farmer today and never give a thought to the most important fact about him. The fact that he is a free man!

1 A New Thing

Believe it or not, as history is reckoned, that is a brand new thing in this world—the farmer being a free man. Run your thoughts back as far as written history will carry them, perhaps forty or fifty centuries. Recall how the world's food has been produced all that time. Very largely by slaves, serfs, tenants, men under close restraint. By men and women who were not their own masters. Often by the dregs of society.

But here in America, after all these centuries, the farmer has become completely his own master. A free man!

That, when you know the whole long story, is a thing to ponder. It is a new thing, unique in the history of the earth. It is tremendous.

And other amazing things follow therefrom.

Having that wonderful incentive, the American farmer has given rein to his ambition:

2 Knowledge

He has become, on the average, a well educated man. Education! That, too, was unknown for him before America. Ignorance, superstition, disease, drudgery, were the lot of the man with the hoe.

He has acquired capital. On good New York dairy farms today $25,000 and upward. On many farms far more. That is all new, a thing peculiar to this age and especially this country. The men who actually grew the world's food never controlled any capital worth mention before.

As that leaven of freedom worked slowly through the layers of society, as men began to become interested in bettering their lot, as education began to develop, as exploration and research began to open up new resources and stimulate ideas, a miracle came to pass.

Since 1800, even within the span of one or two lives, there have been greater changes in agriculture than occurred in all the forty centuries that had gone before, back to the very dawn of history.

3 The Industrial Revolution!

It is here in America that the industrial revolution has been most effectively applied to agriculture. The production of food and fiber literally has been revolutionized. Output of food per worker has been doubled and doubled again. The human labor of growing and harvesting an acre of wheat for instance, has been cut from 20 hours to 6 hours, within this generation.

Whereas a century or so ago 90 per cent of our population were engaged in agriculture, today only about 16 per cent are so engaged. Yet this small number of farm producers are able, not only to feed and clothe the 165 million people of America but to turn out a surplus of grain, cotton, and various other things for export.

Indeed, here we are in America even worrying about how to dispose of this surplus. So much has the food problem changed since this young nation was born.

So now we have a form of society that is new and unique in the history of the world; an industrial society.

4 Pressure Groups

One of the characteristics of the industrial society is the rise of pressure groups. This is, in part, a result of the specialization of labor; in part, of the new leverage of large urban population in political and economic affairs.

The lead in this field naturally goes to organized labor. It has formed powerful pressure groups, not only here but in Europe and elsewhere. So much so that Britain, France, and some of the smaller European countries have had outright labor governments, while in the United States the labor influence in government has been very great for at least twenty years.

The pressure group economy makes it necessary, or at least logical, for farmers to present a more organized front than was common in former generations. When farmers make up only about 16 per cent of the population, when they have at stake so much larger an investment of capital, are so much more dependent upon other segments than formerly, they are practically bound to make their interest felt in self defense.

5 Inflation

There is one other background factor that affects agriculture with peculiar force. That is inflation.

It seems that in a democracy there is no other way to finance a modern war save by the expansion of currency and credit—in other words, inflation. Then, usually following the war, currency and credit are contracted. Deflated.

Deflation is very hard on the producers of raw materials and primary products—meaning the farmers in particular. In such a time farm prices go down first and worst, while wages and industrial costs, prices, and charges generally stay high for some time. The farmer's income goes down while his costs stay up. He is put in the "squeeze" that has been all to familiar to the present generation of farm people since 1920.

We are going through the transition from an age-old agricultural society

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Reflections of a Country Pastor



By Floyd W. Morris

I Help In The Peach Orchard

ONE AFTERNOON I picked peaches with a farmer in a strip of orchard overlooking the lake. I had a good time at it, but mostly enjoyed the talk we had. He told me of his dream of building a house for his old age, there on the knoll in what is now a pasture field. Down from the knoll in a little gulley there is a spring, he says, that never runs dry. Nearby are rock remnants of an old lime kiln.

Back in the peach orchard—we had gone down to look at the kiln—we talked of what constitutes success. He seemed quite nervous about it, as though he feared that he might not fit into the definition. There was a friend of his, a banker in a nearby town, who had made money. They had been boys in school together.

One day he was talking with the banker, and said, "Well, you've made a success of getting together a lot of money, but maybe I've made as much of a success in raising the children I have."

He could well be proud of his grown sons and daughters. They had made a place for themselves, were a product of our schools, and were well behaved. He did not need to fret about success. The years had returned good to him—better than he knew, I suspected.

During the afternoon he talked much of the opinion of other people, what they were thinking. Like many another that I have known, he seemed hounded by what others were going to think. We are socially slaves to our group. If we could but realize that in living true to ourselves, we are living true to all.

I came away from the peach orchard that day, much stirred in spirit. I had enjoyed the always pleasant experience of coming to know another better, of sharing in his hopes and dreams, yes, and of his doubts and fears. We had talked, and our talk was of things that had to do with the creative in life. Lessons had been learned and I called it hours well spent.

— A. A. —

BACKGROUND OF A MODERN PROBLEM

(Continued from Opposite Page)

to this modern industrial society. The world never saw, much less tried to organize, a large industrial economy before.

6 The Farm Problem

It is no wonder that we have a farm problem. With agriculture trying to adjust itself to this wholly new estate, how could it be otherwise? The fact is that the other great producing groups, no less than the farmers, are still jockeying for position also. In this new society, all are still in the midst of adjusting their shares of the fruits. Even if there were no deflation to complicate matters, agriculture would still be groping, in these times, for its fair share of the national income. Deflation complicates matters.

What can be done? In the first place, consider what can be done of a general nature. Naturally, trade, especially international trade, looms large. Whatever can be done to keep the channels of trade open and freely functioning is to the good. Export markets should be kept open so far as that can be done by wise policy and arrangement. The tariff is a factor; policies respecting it must take account of the agricultural interests involved.

7 Unstable Price Level

But the most important general approach is the stabilization of the commodity price level. Most of the acute distress in agriculture over the last two generations has resulted from sharp movements of the general price level. While it is probably true that when great wars come along the country will resort to inflation, yet in peacetime a great deal can be done to stabilize prices. Monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Board and other financial institutions, including the government, have much to do with prices.

In time of deflation there are well known steps that can be taken in the monetary field to ease it. There is no single factor outside the farm business itself that has so much to do with the farmer's status as does the price level. Stable prices are the one great force that can steady agriculture, keep its income in reasonable line with its costs, and create the climate under which all groups can prosper equitably.

★ ☆ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Of all the great industrial nations, America, the one that clings most tenaciously to private capitalism has come closest to the socialist goal of providing abundance for all is a classless society."—Boston, Mass., Herald

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In the second place, consider what can be done specifically for agriculture. There are, of course, two approaches. One is to cut the farmers' costs. The other is to aid his prices or income. Both these purposes can be sought by direct or indirect means.

8 High Supports Encourage Production

We know of no one who has all the answers on price support. However, certain principles seem to have been demonstrated. High, rigid price supports lead inescapably to overproduction and to the rigid control of production. The long run effects of such programs can be permanently harmful.

Flexible price supports, that aid when aid is needed yet taper off when prices are adequate, appear to be the best answer so far developed.

The principle involved is how to give aid to the farm business when such aid is needed and justified in the national interest, yet preserve as nearly as possible the free market and farming as a free enterprise.

At the moment, there is no single panacea in sight for the farm problem. What is needed is a multiple program, that has in it varied remedies for the variety of situations now existing.

GEORGE LEE, 1896-1955

GEORGE LEE, head of the *Dairymen's League News* for many years, died at the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City on August 25. Mr. Lee joined the staff of *Dairymen's League News* editors in 1926 and became editor and director of public relations in 1947.

He was born in Watertown on August 12, 1896, and was a member of the staff of The Watertown Times from 1907 to 1926.

During his many years of association with the *Dairymen's League News*, George made literally thousands of friends throughout the Northeast. Mr. Lee is survived by his wife, the former Millicent Bryan of Watertown, New York.

Dairymen Report Easier Feeding With 50-lb. Paper Bags

Top-flight dairymen are discovering that 50-lb. multiwall paper sacks for calf-starters, fitting and dairy rations and other concentrates solve a lot of feeding problems. Here's what they say—



"Feed Keeps Better"—"We find grain in fifty-pound paper sacks is more convenient to handle. The feed keeps better in that package. Then, too, paper bags empty out with no loss of grain sticking in the sacks—and they are easily disposed of."

William E. Reed, Manager
Winterthur Farms
Winterthur, Delaware



"Easy to Handle"—"Besides being easy to handle, the sacks pile better in the feed room, and all of the feed comes out of the paper easily. The empty sacks are burned once a week."

Ralph Spurgeon, Nutwood Farms
Brooksville, Mississippi



"No Possibility of Disease Carrying" "With paper feed bags, there's no possibility of bringing in or carrying out disease. They are easily disposed of by burning. And they're convenient to handle and pour from."

John E. Sutter, Fairbury, Illinois

Case histories supplied by Paper Shipping Sack Manufacturers' Association
370 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

KNOW WHAT'S IN YOUR FORMULA FEED! A multiwall sack tells in a minute by the label and tag exactly what's in it.

BOYS and GIRLS 10 to 90

Will enjoy the drama and thrilling adventure in E. R. Eastman's newest novel

"Not With Dreams"

A Thoughtful CHRISTMAS GIFT

$3.50

TOO BUSY running our farm or business to help run our own government? Unfortunately that is the way most of us figure. We forget that the Federal control people can ruin the very farm or business we are so busy building.

Many of us in conversation with friends and neighbors take the time to grieve together about high taxes and Federal interference. Discussions with our friends and neighbors may serve to let off steam about what the Federal boys are doing to us, but all of our discussion amounts to practically nothing so far as action is concerned.

Instead of telling your friends and neighbors that taxes are too high or that Federal controls are interfering more and more with our farm or business, we could spend this same time and get some action if we would only tell our Congressman or Senator who represents us.

Can you spare five minutes a week to help run your own government? A five-minute post card each Sunday night to your Congressman or your Senator would help him and help you in the protection of the farm or business that you are so busy building.

BAUDER GAS & ELECTRIC
Fort Plain, New York

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS

On cardboard with name and address. 100 $8.00; 50 $5.00. Postpaid.

CHIC PRESS — MONTICELLO, N. Y.

Life Insurance Defends Free Enterprise and Builds America

The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company has rendered outstanding service throughout the Northeast. We provide every type of protection, not only to rural dwellers, but people everywhere in this territory. Our new policy forms and participating rates are most attractive.

Our Company is prepared to serve your every insurance need, including protection of loved ones, retirement for advancing years, liquidation of mortgage obligations, and health, accident, hospitalization and polio protection.

Representatives needed in this territory.

Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company

Syracuse, New York

1857 BORDEN'S 1857 **1955**

Four Score and Eighteen Years is a long time.

Yet that's how long it has been since Gail Borden founded this company; that's the number of years The Borden Company has been transacting business with Dairy Farmers in the development and delivery of Dairy Products that have become such an important part of America's diet.

And today more food packages carry the name Borden's than any other in the world.

It is with pride that Borden's pays tribute to the hundreds of Dairy Farmers with whom we have daily association.

BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS

Division of The Borden Company

110 Hudson Street, New York 13, N. Y.

People, Products, Progress In 1975

By ARCH N. BOOTH

Executive Vice President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States

BY MIDNIGHT tonight, **11,000 new citizens** will have joined the national cradle roll since 12 o'clock last night. That is our current rate of growth . . . **Eleven thousand new American citizens every day. Seventy-seven thousand every week.**

Today, we have 165 million people in America. Twenty years from now—by 1975—we will have 221 million if the present birth rate continues.

Our present rate of growth is faster than India's—faster than the Soviet Union's.

This increase in population is going to bring us countless problems. To begin with, we will need more food, more shelter.

We will need to find **one million new jobs** each year, because that many new persons will enter the labor market each year.

People and prosperity are not synonymous terms. High birth rates have brought misery, chaos and starvation to many segments of the globe . . . but not to America fortunately—because we have a free, competitive, enterprise system—a system that is **geared to grow** as our population grows.

If we keep this system—keep it **free** and **unhandcuffed** by the controls of super-government — and give it every chance to operate—the problems of a growing population can be considered in the terms of **opportunities,** rather than in terms of difficulties.

Our scale of living will continue to improve and the year 1975 will find us in an era of **technological advancement** far **superior** to the **wonders** of **today** that were the **dreams** of yesterday.

The new products, the new services, the new developments of tomorrow will do much more than make for comfortable, enjoyable and luxurious living.

They will also create needed new jobs, keep our economy dynamic, and our country moving ahead . . .

—provided we continue to give men and women incentive to work and produce . . .

—provided we make it possible for people to save a part of their earnings, and . . .

—provided we make it profitable and worth-while for them to invest their savings in productive tools and equipment.

If we can do this—and I am sure we can—1975 will not be a stopping point.

There will be no standing still for us here in America.

So long as we maintain our free-market economy—our American way of life—each new threshold we attain will be only a springboard to still another threshold.

One thing to remember: There will still be a future . . . even in 1975.

— A. A. —

Why should we tolerate lawmakers who knowingly or unknowingly glorify all-powerful government to the ultimate destruction of private enterprises and liberty of the individual? They are not 'liberals', as they like to label themselves to fool the unwary. They are reactionaries. Their philosophy of government is basically the same as that our forefathers fought against and defeated in the American Revolution. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were written to protect the individual against governmental oppression.—*Medina (N.Y.) Journal*

FRIENDS



OUR friends are one of the main reasons why life is worth living. One humorist has said, "A true friend is a guy who knows you're no good and who doesn't eare a hoot. Although he's just being funny, there's a little truth in what he says.

Of eourse, there's a *difference* in our friends: I divide them into front-door friends and back door friends. When we greet guests at the front door, we stiffen our spines and assume our best manners. Take, for instance, when the family minister calls: Mom hurriedly starts the phonograph playing "Rock of Ages" or "Lead Kindly Light." (We all want our preaeher to think we're just as good the other six days of the week as we are on Sunday.) Pop apologizes for not being in chureh last Sunday, explaining that one of his best cows was expecting a calf.

Another front-door ealler is the rich aunt from the city. (She's the one who didn't want Mom to marry Pop.) Rieh aunts are always well treated. Mom wrings her hands nervously and says, "I'm sorry the house is in such a mess today." (I never knew a woman who, when lacking a subject of conversation, didn't apologize for the way her house looked.)

Some additional front-door callers: the man who holds the mortgage on the farm; the Bureau of Internal Revenue man who comes to eheek up on Pop; the near-sighted college boy who is courting daughter; the fat-jowled man who wants Pop to invest his money in a uranium mine, etc., etc.

When our real close, intimate friends call, they come in the baek door; a back-door friend, like an old shoe, makes one feel comfortable all over. With our baek-door friends we don't pretend to be what we're not; they know us too well for that, anyway.

A neighbor woman eomes in wearing a dusting cap over her hair curlers. She wants Mom to look after her hair. When two women get to fussing with their hair, they understand eaeh other better than the President understands any member of his cabinet.

After the hair is finished, Mom rolls down her stockings to show the neighbor woman her varicose veins. (Nobody ever shows a front-door caller varicose veins.)

Baek-door friends are the kind who pop in bringing a pan of cinnamon rolls, a hot apple pie or some new-made sausage. A back-door friend is the kind who washes the dishes and cleans up the house and takes the washing home with her if she finds the family sick. If world diplomats all learned to be baek-door friends, we'd never have another war.

4-H Hog Brings $735 at New York Fat Stock Show and Sale

FIRST ON the sale list at the Sixth Annual New York Fat Stock Show and Sale held at the Caledonia Stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative on September 23 was the champion 4-H hog.

With the handsome trophy donated by Empire Livestock and first place blue ribbon in hand, and his 210 pound champion York-Hampshire cross at his side, young 4-H owner Bruce Culver of Aurora, New York anxiously awaited the start of the bidding.

With some premium expected in the championship bidding over the average liveweight market price of 17c a pound, auctioneer Arnold Emerson of Canandaigua tried for a dollar bid, finally took a first opener at half a dollar.

As young Bruce watched anxiously, head turning from bidder to bidder, the price moved slowly upward. Suddenly, spirited competition began, and with the rest of the capacity crowd of well over 600 interested folks, Bruce's mouth fell open in astonishment as the bids climbed rapidly.

Finally, at $3.50 a pound, believed to be the highest price ever paid in the United States by any packing company at a show of this kind, the hog belonged to the Tobin Packing Company of Rochester.

Champion open class barrow, trophy given by Tompkins County Trust Company, Ithaca, won by Duane Ford, Elba, also went to Tobin Packing, as did the champion 4-H pen of hogs shown by Tommy Slaight of Dansville, winner of a Sears Roebuck Foundation trophy. Dressel Packing Company paid a premium price of $1.70 a pound for the champion open class pen of three barrows, sold by L. J. Kamner of Clarence Center, winner of the Tobin Packing Trophy.

With auctioneer Russ Hurlburt of Bliss at the gavel, bidding was equally as spirited for the champion 4-H lamb shown by Michael Adams, Sodus, which won an Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative trophy and sold for a spectacular $2.50 a pound to J. M. Bostwick & Son, Caledonia. Another Adams family entry, made in the name of Kilarney Farms, won a trophy given by the Farmers Production Credit Association of Western New York for champion open class wether, and was purchased by Mrs. E. P. Forrestel, Medina, a buyer at every one of the sales in past years. Still another Michael Adams entry took the First National Bank of Caledonia statue for champion 4-H pen of lambs and went to Star-Hart Markets, Rochester. Champion open class pen of three wethers won the Genesee National Farm Loan Association trophy for Ralph Poole, Geneva, and sold to Market Basket Stores, Geneva.

With auctioneer Harris Wilcox of Bergen in charge, Sidney Fabisiak bought the champion 4-H steer for I.G.A. Stores, Rochester, weighing 1,125 pounds for $1.01 a pound from winner Martha Fisher of Williamson, who took the Empire Livestock Marketing Coop-

(Continued on Page 39)



—Photo: Richard Maurer, Cornell

The highest price ever paid for a hog by a packing company at a show of this kind was the $3.50 per pound for all 210 pounds of this champion 4-H hog at the New York Fat Stock Show and Sale held at the Caledonia Stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. The $735.00 was received by young showman Bruce Culver of Aurora, shown here with the buyer, James Conmey, representing the Tobin Packing Company of Rochester. Contending bidder was the C. J. Dressell Company of Buffalo.



The champion 4-H steer at the New York Fat Stock Show and Sale held at the Caledonia Stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative weighed 1,125 pounds and brought $1.01 per pound. The Hereford was shown by Martha Fisher of Williamson, and was purchased by Sidney Fabisiak representing the I.G.A. Stores of Rochester. Trophy held by Mr. Fabisiak was donated by Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative.

—Photo: Richard Maurer, Cornell



Does money really grow on trees?

Certainly not for most folks — but for a couple of million people it seems to.

They are people who get their electricity from power plants owned by the federal government. They pay less for electric service than other people do, simply because you and everybody else pay part of their electric bills.

Here's how that happens. First, part of your taxes goes to pay for the government power plants that serve these people. Second, the electric bills these people pay do not include many of the taxes you pay in *your* electric bills. So *your* share of taxes has to be increased to pay *their* share.

Not exactly fair, is it? Yet some people are trying to push the federal government into building and running *more* unnecessary power plants and power dams — to extend this "special privilege" still farther.

This kind of favoritism is unfair to everybody — especially to you who have to pay for it. That's why we're bringing you these little-known facts.

"YOU ARE THERE" — CBS television — witness history's great events

ALWAYS AT ROCHESTER GAS RG&E and ELECTRIC YOUR SERVICE



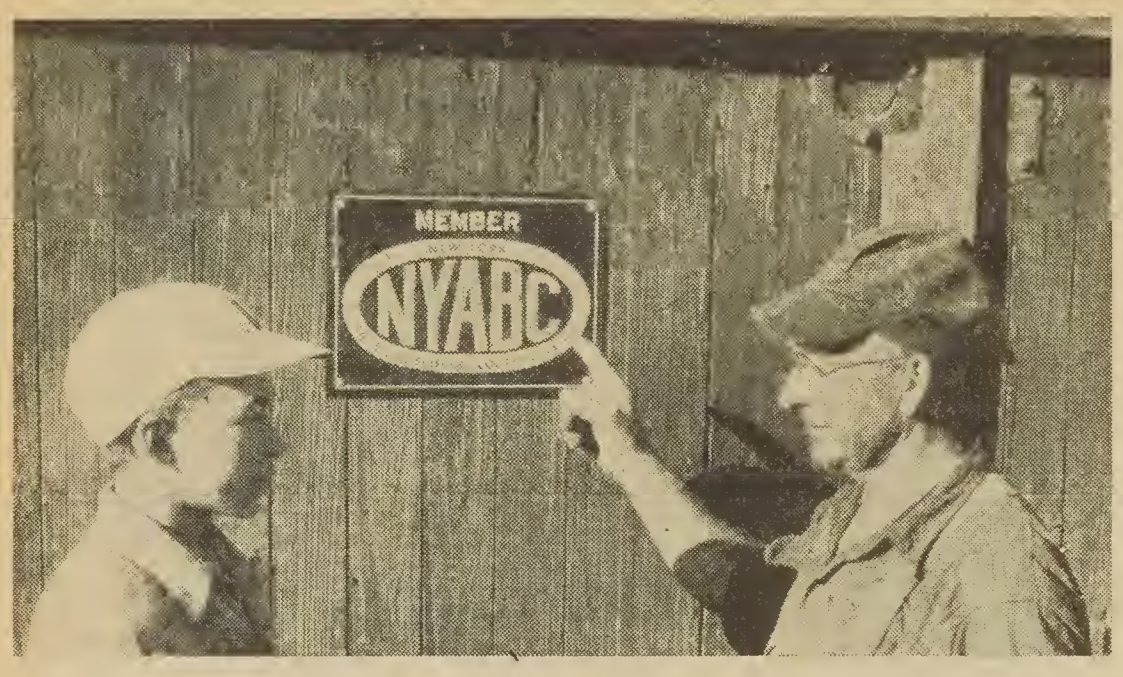
LOOK! New Features in GEHL Grind-All HAMMER MILLS

MORE New Gehl Features give you MORE for your money. Join the nationwide home grinding trend. Thousands of farmers are cutting feed costs by using the new Gehl PTO drive on their own tractor. NEW auger feed delivery fills bins, truck or outdoor feedlot bunker. Great Gehl name guarantees greater grinder value!

NEW TRAVELING FEEDER
only $89.50 (f.o.b. factory)
Big Capacity.
Rubber Belt gives fast, even feeding of grain or ear corn. Two speeds.
Fits any No. 41 Gehl Mill with PTO.

FREE BOOKLET

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
Dept. HK-211, West Bend, Wis., U.S.A.
Please send me your New Free Booklet: "UP Go Your Profits—DOWN Go Feed Costs."
Name.....
Address.....Box...State.....



"That sign means a lot to us, Carlton,"

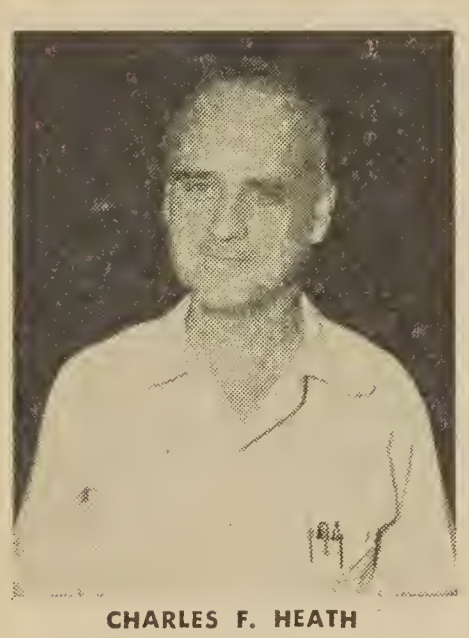
says Frank Voak, of Penn Yan, N. Y.

"It means that, through cooperative work, our cows can be bred to some of the best sires in the state. It means we get top results when we work with our experienced local NYABC technician. And it also means that we're building our dairy herd into one you'll be proud to own some day, son."

The NYABC sign on *your* barn can mean a lot to you, too. For the full story on NYABC service in New York State and Western Vermont, call your local technician.

BOX 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. ITHACA, N. Y.

Reward Yourself



CHARLES F. HEATH
Cazenovia, N. Y.

Mr. Heath says, "My work with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is the most inspiring and satisfying work I ever did."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is looking for a salesman of the character of Charles F. Heath, pictured above, who is a successful A.A. field representative. His income is better than average.

If you are between the ages of 25 and 60, have a dependable car, like to meet farmers and want a year-round job with guaranteed income to start with, write Mr. E. C. Weatherby, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and claim your reward.

DECEIVED By A Fast Buck

By IRVING W. INGALLS

Vice-President American Agriculturist

SEVERAL years ago the business picture was very much on the unsettled side. It was not a rosy picture. Shocking evidence of corruption in the political Administration was being uncovered daily. The Alger Hisses still had plenty of sympathizers and card-carrying Communists were still very much above ground making a mockery of the fifth Amendment. Business men saw the heritage of America's youth fast melting away. The basic American way of life with its basic freedoms of private action were in real jeopardy.

The realization of a transition from a democratic way of life to the left wingers with their socialistic and communistic ideas slowly but surely creeping into our national and local governments had not yet really hit the public consciousness. However, civic leaders and business leaders behind closed doors were holding worried parleys and frantically trying to devise a plan to awaken the general public to the fate which was over-taking them, their children and their children's children. Business leaders whose sole object in life previously had been to make money for their companies, their stockholders and for themselves, now were devoting a goodly portion of their time and energies in attending meetings and raising funds to support a public appeal to turn back the tide of communistic infiltration in federal control of agriculture, federal control of business, federal control of state and local governments with Washington as the Kremlin.

Eventually an aroused public expressed itself and the surge toward communistic federal control was stopped.

Renewed Complacency

The aroused public settled back — civic and business leaders settled back complacently into a routine of good times. The voices of agricultural leaders, business leaders and civic leaders were lulled into complacency with only an occasional raised voice. For the most part all of our troubles had dissolved into thin air together with the Communists in government.

Even though a so-called peace was at hand, war materiel contracts rolled on at a tax-consuming pace never before known in our history. The demand for steel and other basic non-agricultural commodities rolls on at a record rate. Employment continues at an all-time high with excellent wages in industry, making a continued spending spree for luxury consumer items, with the lowliest shacks sprouting television masts above costly television sets. Credit buying has reached an all-time high.

Businessmen are publicly admitting and even boasting that their companies and stockholders are at an all-time profit-taking high. The stock market rolls merrily on and is fast becoming a gambling place instead of a market exchange for securities as theoretically set up.

No More Worries?

Our worries are over. Everyone is making a fast buck. We don't see the Communists on the front page any more. The more prominent Communists in the Federal government have been removed. War contract chicanery is now punishable and everything is just dandy. **Or is it?**

The communistic planners are a determined and fanatic lot. True—they are off the front pages of the newspapers but they certainly have not lost sight of their shining goal—to possess the greatest prize in the world—America. They are feverishly working under ground like an infestation of rats under a barn floor. Some leaders have said that we must continue the fight to keep the American heritage and preserve the American liberties for the next generation. Their words are falling on deaf ears and the man in the street has a two-toned car. Why should he concern himself with politics — that's for politicians.

Rude Awakenings

America has had some rude awakenings. Some of us still remember the rude awakening in 1929—when on the corners of every city street were American citizens selling apples. Families survived starvation only because of a hurriedly planned dole.

America had another rude awakening of another kind years later at Pearl Harbor. The President and the military leaders said it just couldn't happen. The possibility of a Japanese attack was propaganda of alarmists.

Another rude awakening—with Alger Hiss and his ilk who had two presidents completely fooled to the point that one president publicly acclaimed the whole affair as a red herring, planned and designed by his political opponents.

Another rude awakening—when the public realized four years ago that Federal government was taking the place of private enterprise.

Today many economists see nothing but a rosy future ahead with the assurance that the economics of agriculture will soon be patched up to roll on merrily with the rest of the economy. At times presidents can be wrong—and at times noted economists can be wrong. There many times exists a hidden factor which suddenly enters the picture and rears its head. Then after the unexpected, the economists say that they were right except for the hidden factor.

We must continue the fight to preserve what we hold so dear — our American way of life. America . . . wake up and keep your shoulder to the wheel.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF American Agriculturist published semi-monthly at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. for October 1, 1955.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, American Agriculturist, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. Editor, E. R. Eastman, 418 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. Managing editor, H. L. Cosline, Ithaca, N. Y. Business manager. None.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

American Agriculturist Foundation, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y. (A non-profit membership corporation without capital stock)

Chairman of Board of Directors — Harper Sibley, Rochester, N. Y. Vice-Chairman—George Moore, Somerville, Mass. Secretary—I. W. Ingalls, Ithaca, N. Y. Treasurer—J. Mark Robinson, Tunkhannock, Penna.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

E. C. Weatherby, Secretary-Treasurer

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1955.

(Seal) Paul Bradford

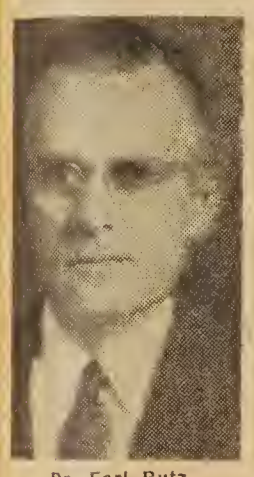
(My commission expires March 30, 1957.)

Let's Not Give Up
FREEDOM OF CHOICE

By EARL L. BUTZ
Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

FREEDOM of choice is one of the basic pillars upon which the American economic system is founded. We often refer to ours as the competitive system, or the private enterprise system.

This implies freedom to enter into a given field of endeavor or to stay out, freedom to expand production or to contract it, freedom to adopt innovation in production and marketing or freedom to continue in the old pattern, freedom to seek new markets and new methods of distribution or freedom to plug along with the same old customers, freedom to grow with a dynamic industry or freedom to wither away on the vine of complacency.


Dr. Earl Butz

This kind of economic system has its opportunities and its rewards, but it also is demanding of those who would succeed above mediocrity.

The long time outlook for the American economy is good. It is growing at a healthy rate, production is increasing absolutely and on a per worker basis, consumer incomes are rising, and higher standards of living are within the immediate reach of all of us.

Agriculture will share in the growth and prosperity ahead of us, to the extent that it continues to apply science and technology to its production and merchandising.

The future of the poultry industry is closely tied in with increased efficiency of both production and distribution, through which you can reach an ever growing circle of consumers in the market place.

We depend upon your leadership to remind us constantly that the advances of science can be applied most effectively by individual managers in a free industry, unhampered by excessive governmental regulation and restriction.

We depend upon your leadership to preserve a proper relationship between your industry and government. You must always keep private industry the senior partner, and government the junior partner. It would be easy to reverse that relationship. You must be ever vigilant that your industry assumes the responsibilities put upon it by our private enterprise system. Otherwise, government will become the senior partner.

We depend upon your leadership to remind us constantly that poultry and eggs, like other food products, are grown to be consumed by human beings, and not diverted into purposeless storage or non-food uses through politically inspired governmental price support programs.

We depend upon your leadership to preserve an atmosphere in which freedom of choice remains one of the basic pillars of our economic system. Under such a system individual producers and individual processors can grow and prosper as far as their ambition and their ability will take them.

* * * * * * * * * *

"The swift procession of discoveries and thrilling quests that have marked our century is utterly unparalleled in the known history of mankind except for the Biblical story of the six days creation."—Newark, N. J., Star-Ledger.

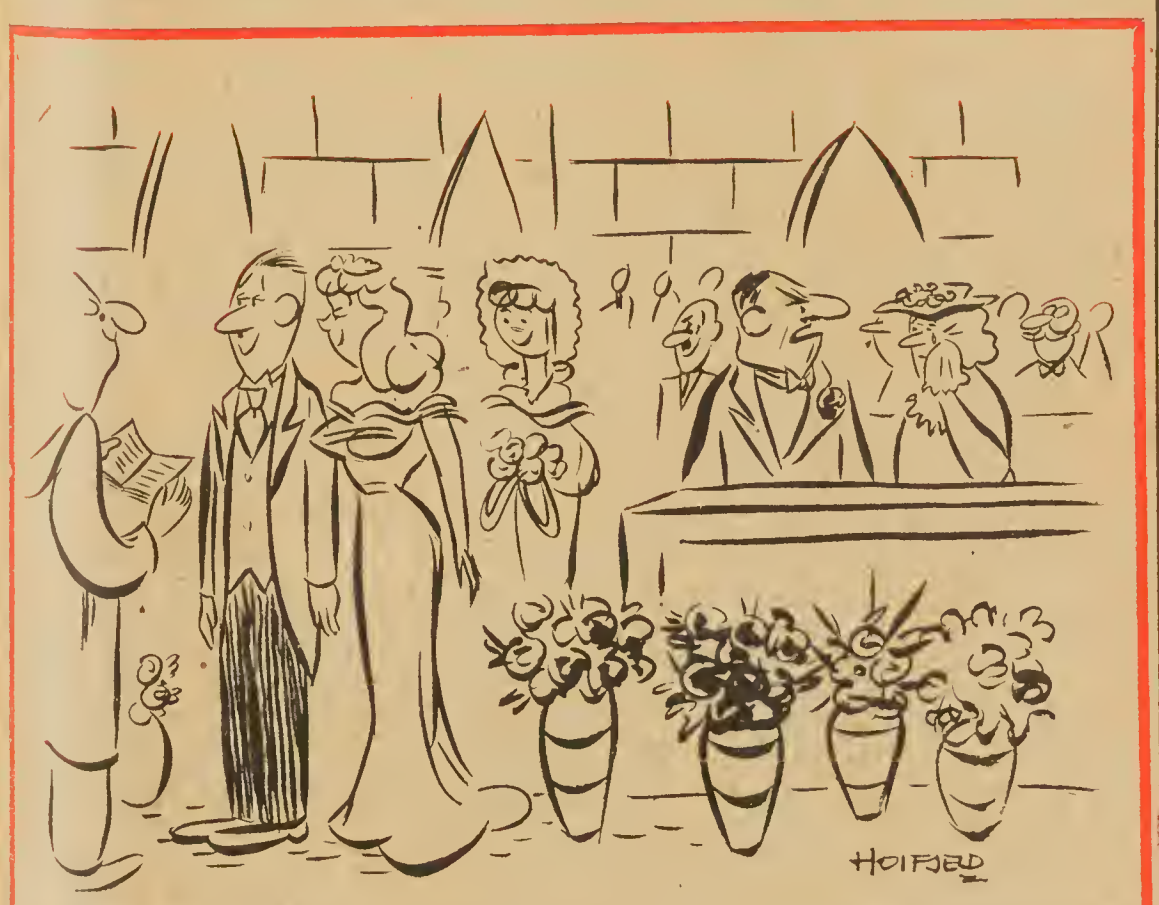
* * * * * * * * * *

The right to succeed will be open to everyone. Conversely, the right to fail will also be present.

In our free society, the right to succeed carries with it the right to fail. If, through legislative action of one kind or another, we remove the right to fail, we ultimately will also remove the right to succeed beyond mediocrity. Men of vision and ambition do not want that. They know their future is most secure in an environment which guarantees freedom to choose, freedom to experiment, freedom to become more efficient, freedom to seek and develop new markets, freedom to dream, and freedom to enjoy economic rewards if their dream is successful.

We pledge the personnel and the resources in the Department of Agriculture to work alongside you in our common march toward these goals.

*From a talk at the Institute of American Poultry Industries' 26th Annual Fact Finding Conference.



"Don't carry on yet about losing your daughter. Something tells me we've just added a son.



If you do business on Empire's principles, why not do business with Empire itself?

Before Empire came along, marketing livestock was a pretty risky business. An ordinary farmer like me never knew what his animals were worth. And when I sold 'em, I usually had to wait for my money. Then Empire came along, and you could see the change. It wasn't long before many of the livestock auctions were copying the Empire ideas. Empire started out by selling by the pound, and by letting everybody know just what the per pound prices were. Empire pays us on the same day as the sale, and they've got a commission plan that's fair to all of us. And they don't try to "fix" the market by speculation. Pretty soon other livestock auctions found out we want to sell our animals that way.

If you do business on Empire's principles, do business with Empire itself.

EMPIRE
Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Inc.
Stockyards at
Bath-Bullville-Caledonia-Gouverneur-Greene Oneonta-West Winfield



CIRCULATION

New York	124,292
New England	65,968
New Jersey	13,298
Pennsylvania	15,443
Other	3,988
TOTAL	222,989

WRITE AND SEND YOUR CLASSIFIED AD NOW!

To: American Agriculturist
c/o Shirley Carman, P.O. Box 514
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

Name _____

Address _____

BABCOCK'S
Healthy Chick News

OCTOBER 1955

What Kind of Chick Should You Buy?

by Monroe C. Babcock



Are you confused on who has the best chick? These figures fram the 5th Central New York State Randam Sample Test are interesting. Each entry comprises anly 50 day-ald pullets and anly runs until the birds are 500 days af age. Therefare, these figures shouldn't be considered canclusive. There were 18 entries of White Legharns, 6 af Reds, 3 of New Hampshires and 4 of hybrids.

5th Central New Yark Random Sample Test (1954-55)

	Eggs per chick started	Net Profit per chick started	Mortality to 500 days of age
Babcock	207.5	$1.60	16%
All Leghorns	189.8	1.45	20.0
All N. Hamps.	178.2	1.28	20.5
All R. I. Reds	162.8	1.13	32.9
All Hybrids	181.1	1.10	26.9

Our entry af pure Babcock Strain Legharns came in 9th this year. Last year we came in first. The entry that won this year was way dawn last year. Over the last three years, Babcock Legharns are secand on profit far all entries and first on egg productian. This year the test was wan by Legharns. The highest New Hampshire pen was 8th, highest R. I. Red pen was 12th, highest hybrid pen was 17th. This was the first year any hybrids were entered at Central New York.

This is a tough test to win. The birds are heavily exposed to fawl leukosis and other diseases. Our birds were autlaying all ather entries when the test clased July 15th.

My conclusions are that White Legharns — either pure strains or strain crasses — are better layers and live better than ather breeds and the hybrids. The hybrid breeders have purchased stock from us and other leading Leghorn breeders, put this stack thraugh their expensive hybrid program and, in this test, wind up below the average af all Legharns. The best hybrid pen was in 17th place. One hybrid breeder who claims his birds will lay 18 eggs per bird more per year than Babcack Legharns ended up in 26th place, according to the report, with an average lay af 157.5 eggs per chick started, or 50 eggs per bird less than Babcack. This hybrid had a net profit of 96¢ per chick started and 33⅓% mortality. These random samples are small. These figures probably mean samething, but nat a lot.

I believe these figures prave that over a period of years, Babcock Legharns are one of the top two or three strains in the United States from a profit standpoint. I believe you will like our Leghorns. Please send for our catalog and price list.

Sincerely yaurs,

Monroe C. Babcock

P.S.: We are now ready to supply chicks bred for large early egg size.

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.
Route 3G—Ithaca, N. Y.

Edwin F. Short, R. 2, Milford, Del.

HAWLEY WHITE LEGHORNS



Warren Hawley III

BIGGER EGG PROFITS ARE YOURS . . . with Hawley Legharns

In recent N. Y. Random Sample Test, our Leghorns made a net income of $3.82 per bird over feed and chick costs. Hawley Leghorns have been in the top 10 for three years! They really lay big eggs over a long Laying period—with very low laying-house mortality.

Also available in limited quantities—our new Hawley strain cross (Leghorns). They're a smaller bird with a very rapid rate of lay, making them extremely efficient egg producers.

Write or phone us for literature and prices, also FREE plans for heat lamp brooder.

HAWLEY POULTRY FARM
Warren W. Hawley & Sons,
Route 3-E, Batavia, New York.

SELL AMAZING NEW GARRY OATS

RODNEY Oats and other new improved farm crop varieties being released this year. Terrific demand. RIGHT NOW is time to get in on ground floor. Write TODAY for Agency particulars . . . . . GARDNER SEED CO., INC. 51 Spencer St., Rochester, New York. Growers of Better Farm Seeds for 60 Years.

LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter I — — Setting Goals

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series intended to encourage, to inspire, and to suggest to young people ways of building for themselves a happy and helpful life. The next chapter will appear in an early issue.

ON PLANNING to live, just as in planning a building, balance is important. You wouldn't want a house with most of the space in the kitchen and with the other rooms just big enough in which to move about.

In living, it is possible to put too much importance on any aspect, food, muscle, sex, amusement, even religion. It is also possible to neglect any aspect. The happy person learns the middle course in all things — how to develop and use each and every faculty without abusing or neglecting it.



Hugh Cosline

"What do you want to be when you grow up?" That's what the radio announcer asks the fifth and sixth graders on his program. Maybe you were on such a program some years back and if you were, you probably replied "an actress" or "a dancer" if you are a girl; "a cowboy" or "a detective" if you are a boy.

Now that you are in your teens how would you answer that question?

One thing everyone wants is happiness. That goes without saying, but how to get it is another matter.

Some of you might think wealth is the goal and that happiness naturally follows.

Others, after reading too many romances or seeing too many movies might conclude that marrying the present idol of your heart would guarantee perpetual bliss.

Still others might strive for fame in some chosen field, believing that the admiration of many people is the thing most to be desired.

None of these is the complete answer to a satisfying life; but one thing is sure, you must have some goal. Otherwise you stand an even chance of missing the mark. That's not good enough. You have a 50-50 chance of getting heads when you toss a coin.

It's not necessary to take such a chance with life. By considering and using well-known fundamental truths you can practically guarantee a satisfying life.

I have never yet heard a person say he was absolutely happy at all times. Perhaps such a state would become boring. Perhaps we need troubles to help us recognize blessings. At any rate, a satisfying life is a good goal and one you can reasonably hope to reach.

But that takes planning so let us plan.

Before you start on a trip you make plans. You decide where you want to go, whether you will drive your own car or go by train, bus, ship, or airplane, and what baggage you need. You figure the cost. If you can't afford it you stay home, figure out some way to earn the money, or take a less expensive trip.

Before you build a house you choose a location, decide its size, what materials to use, and again you figure the cost, and how to meet it.

You could start on a trip with no planning, but you might end in some place you wouldn't like, or you might wander aimlessly and end about where you started.

You might carry the plans for a one room shack in your head but the bigger and better house you want, the more important are detailed plans. Houses with modern heating, plumbing, and lighting are more complicated than houses were in primitive times. If you try to carry the plans in your mind, you may find the plumbers trying to put pipes where the furnace man has already installed heating flues.

Life also is far more complicated than it was once. Why isn't it just as logical to make some plans for living as it is to plan a trip or a house? The easy way out is to avoid plans, to assume as little responsibility as possible, to learn nothing unless you cannot avoid it, to take the first job offered you. It may be the easiest way, but it's not the most satisfying. In the long run, it may not even be the easiest.

Plans for living include many things. Let us set down a few of the simplest angles.

Learning; working; handling money; using leisure time; developing attitudes; competing with others; choosing a life partner; establishing a home; becoming a leader; understanding free enterprise; guarding freedom; governing ourselves; developing the spirit.

Each one of these activities, which every person must either plan or neglect, can add to the thrill of living or can, by misuse, bring you trouble, sorrow, and dissatisfaction.

Perhaps you have heard some person referred to as a "big man" or that someone has had a "full life."

The characteristics of a "big" person are described with difficulty. Perhaps the surest way to learn them is to study the lives of such men as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin and others whose greatness has stood the test of time. Read the Bible which tells of the greatest life. Certainly among their many qualities you will find such characteristics as patience, humility, belief in moral principles, wisdom, and unselfishness.

I doubt that any person in his teens can or should lay out detailed plans for the next fifty years. It isn't necessary, but you might start on the basis of your present knowledge and desires plus an understanding of certain fundamental truths. Then as time goes on, your plans can be modified or changed.

Perhaps your family or a neighbor has been remodeling the house. At one time it was entirely satisfactory but one of two things has happened. Either conditions have changed, for example, the family grew in size, or someone's ideas changed, probably Mother's.

Assuming that you can pay the bills, it's relatively easy to change a house. Tell a contractor what you want. He will figure the cost and start work if you approve. It's even possible to do some remodeling with family help only.

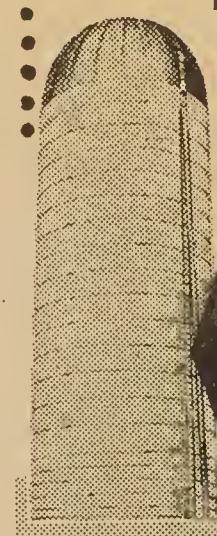
In America, more than in any country in the world, it is also possible to change life plans. In some parts of the world children are born into their vocation; not so in America. Not only can any person strive for any position he can become capable of holding, he can also modify his plans anywhere along life's span as his ideas grow.

I know a person who received a college degree when she was a grandmother. After her two boys had grown up to manhood she became a substitute teacher with a temporary certificate. Then she went to summer school at a nearby college and finally attended regularly for some time, enough to get a college degree.

I know a young man who at the age

(Continued on Opposite Page)

BRAND NEW
Exclusive Features Make GRANGE SILO YOUR BEST INVESTMENT



"A Tower of Efficiency"
Heavy plaster coat
Interlocking staves
Larger doors
New Safety features
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Advanced Grange engineering tested, proven and perfected back GRANGE SILOS as YOUR long-term money savers and profit makers.

Grange Concrete Stave Silos prove that modern construction pays BIG dividends in long life and dependability.

BE SURE with GRANGE!

MAIL COUPON NOW FOR FREE FOLDER



GRANGE SILO CO., INC.
Dept. A10
RED CREEK, N. Y.
Send me new Grange picture folder shawing new exclusive features.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Easy Terms Available

--EPH--

EMPLOY THE Physically Handicapped

It's good business, good citizenship, and good employee relations.

Protect Human Life

Enter your company in the

31st Annual Statewide Accident Prevention Campaign

30 Lodge Street Albany 7, N. Y.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

SUNFLOWER SAWS — TRACTOR MOUNTED (CIRCULAR) CHAIN (GAS ENGINE)

WRITE FOR NEW LOW PRICES



Roto-Saw for 3 pt. Hitch

Saves work and time. One man operates. Safe! Easy! Clears land fast. Soon pays for self! Rugged! Low Cost! World's finest, guaranteed by nation's leading maker of patented tractor saws. FREE folder. Write NOW.

Clinton Engine 590-B

SUNFLOWER INDUSTRIES, INC. So. Kansas, Olathe, Kansas

A Look at the Poultry Situation

By LOUIS M. HURD

NINE months of 1955 are a thing of the past and the poultry situation is much better now than last year at this time (October 1). Egg production for the first 8 months of this year was 4 per cent better than for the same months of 1954. The production for August was a record high for the month. Production in all sections of the country exceeded last year except in the North Atlantic States, where it was 2 per cent less. Apparently poultrymen are holding onto their old hens now that egg prices are better, at least the slaughter of hens has decreased in recent weeks according to government reports.

Layers on Farms

The 329 million layers on U. S. farms on September 1st was just under what it was on the same date a year ago. This is the first time in 27 months that there were less layers on farms than a year earlier.

Because of the smaller hatch of replacement pullets, the potential layers, which includes hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not yet of laying age, on farms September 1st totaled 536 million birds or 3 per cent less than 1954 and the average for this date. Decreases varied from one per cent in the North Atlantic States to four per cent in the West North Central area.

On September 1st about 39 per cent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age, compared with 40 per cent a year ago and the average of 46 per cent. Pullets not of laying age on farms September 1st are estimated at 206,671,000 birds or seven per cent less than a year earlier and 19 per cent below average.

The nation's flock is expected to get progressively smaller in the next 3 or 4 months because of the seven per cent fewer pullets available for replacements. The total decrease might possibly amount to five per cent by January 1, 1956.

Eggs in Storage

Shell eggs in storage on September 1st amounted to 1,678,000 cases as compared with 1,031,000 cases on the same date in 1954. There were 180 million pounds of frozen eggs on September 1st as compared with 161 million pounds on the same date in 1954. Total eggs in storage (case equivalent) this year was 6,963,000 cases as compared with 5,557,000 cases last year on September 1. Shell storage eggs are now moving into trading channels.

Poultry Meat in Storage

Storage holdings of broilers, roasters and fowl are below 1954. Holdings of turkeys and ducks are relatively high but a little less than last year.

Red meats. More red meats are available than at any time since 1908. This includes pork, beef, lamb and mutton. There is a big increase in pork, four per cent more than 1954. This will give poultry meat more competition.

Price of poultry meat. The prices of fowl, broilers and turkeys have continued to run higher than last year.

Broilers. The number of broilers raised this year is a record, yet prices have been higher than expected in view of the supplies available from the major producing areas. The period of good prices is the longest in many years and, perhaps has not been equaled. The price of 24 cents or better has run from January 15 to date. Replacement chicks are now declining. Price is down a little. The immediate future looks good.

Consumption of eggs in 1954 was 415 per capita. For the first nine months of this year it has run one egg a month better than last year. Because supplies will be down, and the price higher during the next three months, consumption will probably be less.

Turkeys

Present figures show the number of turkeys raised this year to be about 94 per cent of last year. Most of the change was in the light breeds where 23 per cent less were grown this year. About forty-eight million pounds of turkey meat was in storage on September 1. This is 8 million pounds more than the 5 year average. 245,000 eggs were in incubators Sept. 1 as compared with 61,000 last year.

Business Conditions

In general, business conditions and employment have been better than last year. Industrial output and employment reached a new high in July. Retail sales increased two per cent from June to July, and were nine per cent above July, 1954. If industrial conditions had not been good, farm prices would have been down more than they are.

Feed

Prices of feed (mash and grain combined) are down as much as $8.00 per ton, as compared with last year at this time. The carryovers are large, especially with wheat, and this year's crops have been good. The corn and barley crops are the second largest on record. The wheat crop has been big and there was a record crop of oats. There was a 25 per cent increase in the soybean crop. The abundant feed supplies may result in a slightly further decline in prices.

In view of the present outlook, fall and early winter-hatched pullets this year should do well next year.

— A. A. —

LIVE AND LEARN

(Continued from Opposite Page)

of thirty-two decided to be a minister. He was married and there were four children, but as I write this he has completed his study at one of the best universities in America, and is pastor of a fine church.

Yet before you make even a start you must have some goal. As an initial goal you might choose one which every person can reasonably hope to attain. Such a goal is to be a well adjusted, useful, respected, responsible citizen of this democracy. Later, a new goal or many of them can be set.

As a living person you are continually dealing with four aspects or angles of life — material things, money, other people, and yourself. If you do not manage them they will manage you. If you do manage them according to a plan, you are far more likely to be pleased with the results.

Older people occasionally see younger people starting a course of action that seems certain to lead to dissatisfaction. Many times no sin or crime is involved. It is just a case of action based on lack of facts, failure to look ahead, and the absence of a sure goal.

Sometimes it is said that experience is the best teacher and that it is useless to tell young people about the troubles they are headed toward. On the other hand, I have heard older people exclaim, "Why didn't some one tell me that years ago?"

This article and others to follow are written in the belief that young people are eager to build useful, happy lives. You are not asked to accept every statement or idea without testing it. Just consider it!

Many of these thoughts are suitable for discussion in groups of young people. Frank discussions will surely bring additional suggestion for applying them to the problems you will face.

In an early issue I will write about "Getting an Education."

ASHLEY GIVES PROOF OF AMAZING FUEL SAVINGS

ASHLEY®

24 HOUR THERMOSTATIC DOWNDRAFT WOOD HEATERS

MANY USERS SAY THEY SAVE 50-75% on fuel



Every ASHLEY dealer can show you PROOF of this amazing saving and convenience.

Ask him to show you this proof!

If no dealer is near you, write us for this proof and free details.

THERE ARE 8 MODELS, 8 PRICES!

Time-tested and proven in coldest states. You should build but one fire a season, refuel on average every 12 hours, remove ashes 3 times monthly. Tremendous heating capacity, many heating entire homes, schools, stores. Wood burns clean—less soot and grime. Users say Ashley heats from floor up, gives safe 24-hour heat. Burns all types wood successfully. See your Ashley dealer today. If none is near you, write us. WE will ship from nearest warehouse and PAY FREIGHT. Print name and address plainly. Over 3,000 retailed from one city.

Dealerships available — Dealers write us

ASHLEY® AUTOMATIC WOOD STOVE CO., Inc.

BOX Z-8, Columbia, S. C.

FREE Enterprise NOT Subsidy

The growth of the poultry industry has been phenomenal. However, it has not been without problems and headaches.

There have been cycles of overproduction and depressed prices. There have been bad egg-feed and meat-feed ratios. But FREE Enterprise, good research on breeding and feeding, improved management, plus hard work, have been substituted for requests for Government help and subsidies.

And when an industry solves its own problems, it's a working industry made still stronger by its own accomplishments.

HUBBARD FARMS

Walpole, N. H.

Branch Hatchery
Lancaster, Pa.



No Eat.. No Eggs!

Coax your poultry to eat their way out of trouble and into production with Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion. When birds go "off feed" for any reason, unzip handy self-feeder blocks of "E" Emulsion. It provides additional intake of high-level feed and whets their appetites for mash or grain. Stoke your birds now with extra feed for extra eggs. Get a supply of self-feeder "E" Blocks from your feed store or hatchery.

®T.M. for Hydrolyzed Whey

SEMI-SOLID "E" EMULSION WITH HIDROLEX®



CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

POST YOUR LAND!

12"x12" Tough Card Signs: 50, $7; 100, $12. Linen: 25, $12. Name and address $2 extra.
BRAYER PRESS, 51 Lenox St., Rochester 11, N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—ll cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P O. Box 514 ITHACA N Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Nov. 5 Issue.....Closes Oct. 21
Nov. 19 Issue.....Closes Nov. 4
Dec. 3 Issue ..... Closes Nov. 18
Dec. 17 Issue ..... Closes Dec. 2

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

HOLSTEINS

BULL CALF born June from a proven brood cow with over 600F 2x Her older son is very desirably proven. Her two young daughters have 525 and 572F and one in turn has daughter making 500F at 2 years. For sale or lease to good DHIC herd. C. F. Crowe. Dryden, N. Y.

PUREBRED Holstein cows and heifers due now. Phone, write or come and select your own direct from the breeder. J. E. Miller 523 Frederick St., Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. Phone 4-4581.

AYRSHIRES

BULL CALF born August 28, 1955. Sire, Good Hope Pilgrim B. Dam, 2 year old record 11814 milk, 582 fat. Grandam 6 records averaging 15441 milk, 668 fat. Great grandam 4 records averaging 16472 milk, 695 fat. The first 21 consecutive records on this family average 14657 milk, 607 fat. I sincerely believe regardless how much you may pay you could not buy a better production bred calf anywhere. Priced at $175.00. William Hoellerich, Good Hope Ayrshires, Old Chatham New York.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

TOP BREEDING. Polled, horned! Bull calves to service age, dandy for oxen! Few nice heifers. Oscar Hendrickson, Greenlawn Farm, Cobleskill, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE: Angus calves and heifers. Registered and vaccinated. Roy Francis, Marathon, N. Y.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY Pigs 6-7 weeks $11.00 each—8-9 weeks $12.00 each Chester & Yorkshire-Berkshire & OIC crossed. Kindly remit 10% with order—balance COD. Daily Stock Farm—Lexington. Mass. Tel 9-1085.

REGISTERED Berkshire Boars. 5 to 7 months old. Top quality, top bloodlines. Ken Wiley, 1820 Fairport-Webster Road, Penfield, New York. Phone Fairport 947-F-13.

SIR WILLIAM FARM'S Berkshire-Yorkshire fall sale. Spring boars, bred gilt, open gilts. Hillsdale Auction Grounds, Saturday, October 29, 2:00 p.m. E.D.S.T. Please write for free catalogue. Hillsdale, New York.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Shropshire Ewes and Ewe lambs $20.00 each, yearling rams $45.00, Ram Lambs $30.00, Yearling Dorset Ram $45.00. Russell Luce, East Lansing, New York, P. O. and phone Groton 408M2.

CORRIEDALES: Registered ewes bred to large distinguished sire. Ewe lambs. Friendly Flock Farm, Sheffield. Mass.

OXFORD RAMS: selected registered rams. Also ewes and ewe lambs. Good size, top quality, best breeding. Lawrence L. Davey, Mareellus, New York.

CORRIEDALE Yearling Rams. Big, well fleeced rams. Lowest price in 20 years of breeding Corriedales. A few ewe lambs. B. Gordon Brace, Albion, N. Y.

PONIES

PONY MARE for sale. Nine years. Well broken to saddle. Alberta C. West, Willsboro, New York. Telephone Woodland 3-8360.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr John Thurber. Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

GERMAN Shepherds; best for protection, the dog with beauty and brains. Sunday visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, P. O. Unionville, N. Y.. The Foote Hills. Kennels in Greenville, N. Y., off Route 6, below Port Jervis.

REGISTERED Collie Pups. Fine pets, cow dogs. $25.00-$45.00. Rosy Aeres Kennels, New Berlin, New York. Phone 9-2443.

AIREDALE Pups. Litter registered. Females $20.00, males $25.00. Stanley Smith, Monmouth, Maine.

COONHOUNDS. 3 to 6 yrs. old, $100.00 and up. I. H. Moore, Palmyra, New York.

SMALL TYPE Shepherd pups, cattle workers. Males $15.00. Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N.Y.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son. Hobart. New York.

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

OUR INCREASED Layer capacity (now 14,000 layers) and expanded breeding program (25 pedigree pens) are big news here. We now carry on a complete breeding program improving the pure Babcock strain Leghorns and testing other strains. Try Ball strain cross #551 which get to large eggs faster than most strains and have high speed production. Ball Red Rock pullets continue to be terrific layers of brown eggs. The "nickability" of this cross is so good we no longer divulge the strains involved. Write or call. Ball Poultry Farm. Route A, Owego, Tioga County,. New York. Phone 1176.

POULTRY

VANCREST New Hampshires — top heavies at Central Random Sample Test last year and 5 year average. For livability, egg size and production get Vancrest Hamp or Sex Link chicks this year. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54. You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

DON'T Sacrifice Yearling hens! Free bulletin "Keep layers 5 years." Produce more large eggs economically. Sine, AA7, Quakertown, Pa.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rice & Son, Hobart N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clear and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y

CHICKS $7.95—100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 24, Pa.

WHITE Leghorn new cross strain and sex linked chicks make better layers. Established 1916. Circular free. David Hammond, Cortland, N. Y.

BANTAMS

SELLING Entire Flock—600 Choice Dark Cornish Bantams. Special Sale Circular. Will Schadt, Goshen, Ind.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock—Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

DUCKS

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings, $26.95—100. Pullorum clean. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

GIANT ROUEN Drakes and Ducks for sale. Won all firsts 1955 State Fair. W. H. Armstrong, Lisbon, New York.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader, Beltsville. Poults, Penna. pullorum clean. $58.50-100 Meadowbrook Richfield 2, Pa.

CANARIES

CANARY BIRDS never caged, $5.00. Omer Dill, Box 475, Oneida, New York.

MAPLE SYRUP

FOR SALE—Frost-Elf Pure Maple Syrup, Maple Cream and Maple Sugar. Write for price list. Maple Producers Cooperative Association. Gouverneur. New York.

HAY

TOP QUALITY Canadian Hay Clover—Clover Mix (light or heavy) — Timothy. Delivered by ton or carload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc., R.F.D. #1, South Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord. Mass. EMerson 9-2937

FOR QUOTATIONS as to quality and price on straw and all grades of hay delivered to your place subject to inspection call person to person anytime after 6:00 P.M. Telephone 4-8282 or write J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R.D. #4, New York.

TIMOTHY, Timothy and Alfalfa mixed. Second cutting Alfalfa. Wheat Straw. Ear Corn. James Kelly, 137 East Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse, New York. Phone 92885.

ALFALFA, first and second cutting. Clover, timothy, straw. Trailerload delivery. C. Willis Knapp, Box 26, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PLANTS

RASPBERRY Plants—Red and black. Leading varieties. Eureka Plant Farm, Hastings, N. Y.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS Bulbs. Low digging time prices, mixed, large $3.65 hundred, $18.65 thousand, medium $12.65 thousand, blooming size $7.65 thousand postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

REAL ESTATE

SAVE, BUY Direct from Government, surplus farms, land, homes, etc. List $1.00. Box 169AMH East Hartford 8, Conn.

ALL YEAR around grazing, wonderful climate, highest milk shed in the east, numerous dairy and cattle farms listed, average price is only $40.00 per acre. Ann B. Harden Realty Co., Waynesboro, Georgia. Telephone 2366 or nights 3479.

FOR SALE: Farms, large and small, beef or dairy. Businesses, various opportunities. Situated in historical Virginia. Wonderful climate the year round. Also small homes with small acreage for retirement. Details and pamphlet upon request. K. A. Spencer, Broker, Box 52, Phone 3400, Scottsville, Virginia.

18 ACRES, house new, furnished, new well, garage, 3 cars, all for $3,800.00. Two miles from Oneida at side of thruway and St. Frances Cemetery. Omer Dill, Box 475, Oneida, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

HWY, MILE to town. bargain modern dairy farm, long ownership, stable with cleaner, team, tractor, grain combine, new baler etc., dandy dairy herd. $23,000.00, $8,500.00 down. Others, wants? O. Hendrickson, Realtor, Cobleskill, N. Y.

CHICKEN FARM, Estate on river's edge. So immense you will examine in utter disbelief! Barns large and practical, will handle 75,000 meat birds a year and more. Walk-in freezer capable of holding mountains of meat and eggs while you wait for the market to break just right. Such a wonderful opportunity, and such a smooth operation that the chickens feed and raise you instead of vice versa. You'll call this place "Chicken City." Plus a 9 room house of exceptional charm and beauty; fireplace, walnut living room, beamed ceilings 2 baths, automatic heat and other extras. All add up to a dream home on desirable, expansive land. At your door —yes, a river delightfully suited for fishing, boating, swimming. May sound impossible to you, but it's true, all this for $39,000. If you're interested in a chicken farm, come up and "talk turkey"—you will be able to swing a good deal. Terms arranged. Be my guest. Nicholas Curabba, 34 Highland Ave., Middletown 1, New York, Telephones: 4598 or 20910.

GINSENG

GINSENG WANTED. Dry Roots—Price list & information free. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

ONLY $49.00. Never before at this low price! A genuine all steel 16 Bu. Feed Truck, nationally advertised (we can't name the manufacturer). Pneumatic type tires, rust proof finish. Check or money order. No C.O.D. Shipped freight collect. Money back guarantee. Dependable Farm Sales Company, 926 Miners Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 50% to 75% on new and used tractor parts. All makes. We undersell. Describe needs. Immediate quotation. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., Fargo, North Dakota.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop storage, garage or dormitory Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With linin and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on-Hudson. N Y 1-4357

FOR SALE: 12 Can ESCO Ni-Ag-Ra milk cooler 3½ years old. Like new. Wm. Young, Craryville, New York. R. D. W. Taghkanic.

OVER 200 Top Offerings, bronze pumps $14.75 well pumps $69.50, hydraulic pumps $10.00. Send 25c for surplus catalog "Refundable" to: Surplus, 6221 Edgewood Drive, Niagara Falls, New York.

WINDMILL—rugged, 30 ft. high, just replaced by electric pump. Complete with pump, standing, at our farm $225.00. Reply Box 514-FT, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mae-Ewan, 462 Borden Ave. Norwich. N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-3 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory, Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Complete pasteurizing equipment. Also insulated doors, pipes. Phone Factoryville, Penna. 5-4584.

TRACTOR PARTS — Large growing stock new and used parts for all type tractors. Also new rollers, sprockets, rails, pins & bushings, etc. for crawlers. Write for lowes' prices. American Tractor Parts Co Fargo N. D.

BUY SURPLUS Direct from Government at tremendous savings, farm tools, machinery feed, truck, jeep, tractor, hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169AAH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes. silos. low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering. term soon. Free catalog Reisch Auction School. Mason City 11, Iowa.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER – Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97. New York.

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN Wanted—For old established line, Mineral Supplements. Dairy Detergent Sanitizer. Mastitis and Udder Ointments, Cattle Sprays. etc Liberal Profits. W. D. Carpenter Co., 111 Irving Ave., Syracuse 3. N. Y.

DAIRY FARMER—Good milker, good on equipment. State age, height, weight, experience. Wages $200.00; a son could work hourly; house light, heat and milk Reply P.O. Box 1041 Trenton. N. J

MAKE $135 and Up every week. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling, nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer since 1946. Written guarantee. No investment. Excellent opportunity for expansion. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 640 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

WOMEN: light housework, more for home than high wages, country. Write Box 133, Collins Center, New York.

BUY WHOLESALE 550,000 Products. Literature free. Carter, Box 6011-AA, Chicago 80.

A DRESS Shop in your home. No investment. Liberal sales commissions. Write Bellecraft Fashions, 111-WG Eighth Ave., New York.

WANTED: Experienced poultryman especially interested in handling breeding flock. Permanent job for right man, good pay and living conditions. Box 514-NJ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

HELP WANTED — Experienced man to operate 60 cow registered Ayrshire dairy farm at Massena, New York. in St Lawrence County. Pipe line milker, stable cleaner, all modern equipment. Good working conditions, pleasant living accommodations for married man. Will consider renting to the right man. Write Robert Squires. Old Homestead Farm, P. O. Box 31, Massena, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS: Sell Bulova watches, doublewear nylons, handbags, billfolds, moneymakers. Simms, Warwick, New York.

WANTED: Young married man who wishes to work on poultry and grain farm. Modern house and farm privileges. Reply Box 514-AH, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

150 POSTAGE Stamps, good variety, 15c. Approvals, some not used. Louis. 8723 Flatland Brooklyn, New York.

SUCKLING PIGS—$5.00 up each, kid goats, lambs, and good veal calves. Current market prices or better. Write or phone Casale Brothers, Slaughterers, 1660 Taylor Avenue, Utica, New York. Phones 2-1091, 2-7609.

$3,000.00 for 1913 Liberty head nickel. Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay $5.00 to $1,500.00. Certain dates — Lincoln cents, $60.00. Indianheads, $60.00. Large cents, $500.00. Eagle cents, $200.00. 2c pieces, $45.00. 3c pieces, $60.00. Halfdimes, $500.00. Shield nickels, $100.00. Old dimes, $300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter, $50.00. Hundreds of others worth $5.00-$500.00. Wanted —half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money, etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guarantee buying—selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—send $1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations (K-117-C), Boston 8, Massachusetts.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer. 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c, 12-35c Young Photo Service. 62C. Schenectady 1, N Y.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Our famous choice clover, New York's finest: 5 lb. $1.65; case 6-5s $7.98; postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. $9.00 2-60s $17.50; Also delicious wildflower; 60 lb. $8.50. 60s F.O.B Sold by ton or pail Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

NEW BEST Clover honey liquid: 5 lbs. $1.95; carton 6-5's $8.00 prepaid; 60 lbs. $9.60 not prepaid. Fall Flower and Clover mixed: 60 lbs. $8.40 not prepaid. Guaranteed satisfaction. G. W. Hand, Cazenovia, New York.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix. Box 7100 Elkins Park. Pa

WOMEN'S INTEREST

FREE, your stainless steel tableware. For information, Box 961, Holyoke, Mass.

RIBBON Remnants Christmas or pastels. 100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

RUG STRIPS. Send for Free Samples. Hooking & Braiding selvedges. Only the finest woolens, from cutting rooms. Clear and preshrunk, also nudes & beiges for backgrounds and dyeing. We supply many teachers We send only colors that you ask for, not any old mixture. Money back guarantee. Visit our factory, see garments made. Pick up a bargain. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm St., New Haven 2, Conn.

FREE—Big New Wholesale Catalog! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances. Christmas cards, etc. Also make money selling part time! Write Evergreen Studios Box 846-AQ, Chicago 42, Ill.

CHRISTMAS GIFT! Perfumed necklace — earrings. Red, white, black, green, blue, yellow. Set $2.00. Samples 25c (no stamps, COD's). Guaranteed. Jir Specialties, RD 3, Kingston, N. Y.

SHINE CARS without "polish." New invention. Lightning seller. Cars gleam like mirror. Samples sent on trial. Kristee 113, Akron, Ohio.

WONDERFUL Ribbon Remnant Bargain. Christmas or everyday colors—350 feet each. $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

SIX LONG Stem scented roses, plastic coated. And 2 dozen sweet peas mixed. Both for $1.50. Hylda McMahon, Bakersfield, Vermont.

ALUMINUM and Stainless steel cookware sets. Tremendous savings, time payment, free circulars, Dickinson Company, North Amherst 1, Mass.

SKIRT Woolens! Send $2.00 postpaid for a yard length—Bargain. Ends worth up to $5.00 a yard. No samples. Tweed checks solid colors, specify several colors. Money back guarantee. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm St., New Haven 2, Conn.

WHOLESALE—Name brand gift, appliance catalog with S & H green stamps. Send $1.00, refundable. Buy Christmas gifts wholesale. Save $100.00 or more. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, N. Y.

WHITE WOOL for rug hooking. Big 6"x11" swatches 10c each piece. Colonial Remnants, Manchester, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING — Billbooks, envelopes, letterheads. Press, Box 502, Great Neck, N. Y. Free Catalog.

NO TRESPASSING, Hunting and Fishing Prohibited, etc. Eight signs 9x12 weatherproofed cloth. $2.00. Thure Holm, Duxbury, Mass.

STEWART Clipper Blade & Clipper Repair Service. Sharpened on factory machine. Mail $1.00 with blades. 24 hour service. Work guaranteed. New blades in stock. Lawrence B. DuMond, Walton. New York.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Telling Cow Ages by Teeth

WE RECENTLY visited a farm where the owner was having trouble getting one of his cows bred back and settled with calf. He had bought her a few months earlier and didn't know anything about her past breeding history, but he was wondering if we couldn't give her some kind of a "shot" that would help. It's true that there are various kinds of hormone preparations that will sometimes help in such cases, but an investigation led us to believe that they didn't have much chance of helping this particular cow.

Opening her mouth showed that her front teeth had worn down until they were little more than white spots on the gums, and we estimated that the animal was at least fifteen years of age. A cow that old naturally couldn't be regarded as a very good breeding prospect, regardless of what was used.

The owner was a bit hot under the collar when he discovered this, for the cow had been sold to him as a six-year old. It was too bad that he didn't look in her mouth before closing the deal, for the teeth offered positive proof that she was much older. It will pay you to do the same thing, even though there isn't much danger of getting one that is completely toothless. However, teeth will tell the age of cattle.

It must be pointed out, though, that generally accepted rules don't apply in all cases, and that the teeth aren't completely reliable in this respect. Some animals develop faster than others so that the teeth make them appear a year or two older than they really are. As a general rule, though, the various front teeth appear at regular intervals to indicate age quite accurately up to the time cattle are five years old.

Calves have a full set of "baby" teeth within a few days after birth, and these are carried until the animals are about two years old. At that time the first big pair of permanent teeth is completely developed in the middle of the mouth, with three of the much smaller "baby" teeth remaining on each side. Another pair of permanent teeth crowds out a couple of "baby" teeth every year after that for the next three years.

Accordingly, at three years there are four big teeth in the middle of the mouth, with two bead-like "baby" teeth on each side of them. At four years there are six of the big teeth, and there may not even be any "baby" teeth left at that time. At five years there are eight of the permanent teeth, and at this age the animal is commonly said to have a "full mouth."

No more permanent teeth appear after the fifth year and age is then generally estimated according to the way the teeth are worn down. This practice isn't completely reliable, either, for some cattle have harder teeth than others to account for considerable variation in wear. Heavy milking dairy cows in particular may have teeth that wear down exceptionally fast, probably because of the large amounts of minerals that are drawn off to be used for the manufacture of milk. The type of feeds and pasture lands may also influence the wearing of teeth, for mudded roughage and sandy pastures may act like powdered emery stone when animals are chewing. However, there is another factor which helps in determining age after the fifth year.

Unlike those of people, the teeth of cattle grow out of the jawbone as animals become older. Since each front tooth tapers off to a sort of rounded point at the tip of the root, this outward growth causes the teeth to be increasingly further apart at the gum line. In extremely old animals the teeth may assume the appearance of thin-stemmed wine glasses to result in a so-called "peg-toothed" condition. Eventually they may be worn down completely level with the gums like the non-breeding cow we described in the beginning of this column.

— A. A. —

4-H HOG BRINGS $735 AT N. Y. FAT STOCK SHOW

(Continued from Page 33)

erative trophy in the morning sale against spirited competition.

Champion open class steer won a trophy donated by the New York Central Railroad for P. J. Clarisse & Son, Williamson, and sold to Genesee Valley Provision Company, Rochester, while Star-Hart Markets bought the champion open class pen of three steers, winner of the New York Beef Cattlemen's trophy, from winners Robert and William Welch of Newark.

Many other buyers competed strongly not only for other animals which took, the reserve championships, but also for all animals in the Show sold in the Sale.

Spirited bidding from a large group of interested packers, markets and individual buyers, plus the voluntary services of members of the sponsoring organizations and others helped to secure a premium for quality livestock over regular market prices for those who showed livestock, and a valuable harvest of goodwill for other participants to make the Sixth Annual New York Fat Stock Show and Sale the "best yet."

— A. A. —

A NEW BOOK

CATTLE FERTILITY AND STERILITY by Dr. S. A. Asdell, published by Little, Brown & Company of Boston, Mass.

This book, whose author is S. A. Asdell, professor of Animal Physiology at Cornell University, brings together information based on the experience of many people, but it also contains much new information. Nearly one third of the book is devoted to the problems of infertility and sterility.

— A. A. —

FEEDING THE SOW AT FARROWING TIME

If the sow is placed in the farrowing pen two or three days before farrowing, the ration should be reduced to one-half or three-fourths of the normal amount. Such high energy feeds as corn should be reduced and replaced with bulky feeds such as bran or finely ground oats.

Do not feed any feed the first 12 to 24 hours after farrowing—just all the water she will drink. Her first feed should be a double handful of bulky feed, and the amount increased daily until she is on full feed at the end of ten days or two weeks. Six or seven days after farrowing, more corn can be used to replace some of the bulky feeds, and the ration gradually changed over to the one to be used during the nursing period.

Sows in dry lot should receive a 16 per cent protein feed during the nursing period. About 2 per cent less is satisfactory when on good pasture.

—M. D. Lacy

— A. A. —

MORE FAIR RESULTS

In the exhibit of Tunis sheep at the New York State Fair, Ralph E. Owen, Fulton, N. Y., had the champion ram and in the wool class, won first in both ram and ewe fleeces. Champion ewe was shown by Charles W. Smith, Skowhegan, Maine; while James McGuire, Oakfield, showed reserve champion ewe and ram.

ITHACA CALF TO "INTERNATIONAL"

Judith Sine, Ithaca has a 3-year old Guernsey cow that has been selected for the New York State herd to be shown at the International Dairy Show which is scheduled for the Amphitheatre of the Chicago Stock Yards. She will show her calf in the junior competitions for boys and girls in club work. The heifer is Nan's Bertha of Coyglen Farm, sired by Douglaston Baron Kenyon out of the dam, Coyglen Farm's Nan.

During the eight-day event, top show strings of dairy purebreds from 22 states and Canada will compete for $40,000 in premiums. Top 4-H Club youngsters from 15 states will visit the show and Chicago dairy processing plants for the first annual 4-H Dairy Conference and Tour.

ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE BEEF CATTLE BREEDERS AND FEEDERS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FEEDER CALF SALES

This year FOUR BIG SALES:

ALTAMONT, N. Y. — FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21st — (150 HEAD)
(Altamont, N. Y. fairgrounds — Dave Beresford, Delanson, N. Y., Sale Manager)

PIKE, N. Y. — TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25th — (325 HEAD)
(Pike, N. Y. fairgrounds — Forrest Holmes, Fillmore, N. Y., Sale Manager)

CALEDONIA, N. Y. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28th — (450 HEAD)
(Caledonia Empire Livestock Market, Caledonia, N. Y.—Bob Watson, Clyde, N. Y. Sale Mgr.)

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st — (325 HEAD)
(Syracuse, N. Y. State fairgrounds—Bob Adsit, Baldwinsville, N. Y., Sale Manager)

Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn Steers and Heifers at each sale and a few fat yearling steers at Altamont.

Carefully selected last spring's calves. All calves inoculated against shipping fever. Graded according to quality the day prior to the sale. Inspection of cattle and grading demonstrations during the morning of each sale day.

Sale sponsored by New York State Beef Cattle Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project.

FOR FREE CATALOGS WRITE TO SALES MANAGERS.

COLUMBIA BRED EWE SALE

November 5, 1:00 P.M. Fairground, Syracuse, New York

Leading Bloodlines of the Breed
60 Bred Ewes — 10 Ewe Lambs
10 Registered Ram Lambs



EASTERN COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

For catalog write—Eugene P. Laibe R #2, Lima, Ohio
or L. G. Sipperly, Tuscarora, New York

ANGUS SALE

100 HEAD BREEDING* FEEDING AND SLAUGHTER
OCTOBER 29, 1955
Fairgrounds—No. Hampton, Mass.
FOR CATALOGS—INFORMATION
Tom Reidy-Sec'y.
New England Angus Assoc.
Feeding Hills, Mass.

FIRST PALMYRA REGIONAL HOLSTEIN SALE
Monday, October 24, 1955
12:00 Noon
At the Fairgrounds, Palmyra, N. Y.
70 SELECTED REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 70

Your opportunity to buy the very best breeding stock. All carefully selected Bred Heifers and Fresh cows from the top herds in Wayne, Ontario, Cayuga, Seneca and Yates Counties. Nothing spared to bring you the highest producing animals available. The Majority are eligible for shipment into any state. Every animal fresh, or will be, within a few days of sale date.

Order your catalogs now—Lunch Available
Sale in tent

Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer
HARRIS WILCOX — BERGEN, N. Y.

Carl Wooster, Union Hill, N. Y., Chairman
George Durkee, Clifton Springs, N. Y. Ass't. Chairman

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*



JERSEY DISPERSAL
FRIDAY — OCT. 28
1:00 P.M.
WESTFIELD, N. Y.
Farm located 3 miles east of Ripley on U. S. 20.
65 — HEAD OF REG. JERSEYS — 65

Selling will be the Senior Herd Sires, sons of Brampton World's Records and Brampton Jester Basil—2 outstanding bulls, one will be proven soon with a very high average. The cows are sired by Gold Digger Gamboge King, Dreaming Randear Knight, and Blonde Comet. D.H.I.A. tested since 1935. If you are looking for outstanding production, you won't go wrong in this sale! Pract. calf. vac. Bangs and T.B. accr.

Selling at 9:30 A.M. will be a complete line of machinery incl. 4 tractors, 35 head of Hereford cattle, 8,000 bales hay, and 4,000 bales straw. Frank McCutcheon and the Estate of George McCutcheon, Owners.

FOR CATALOG, CONTACT:
GENE SLAGLE *Auctioneer and Sales Mgr.*
P. O. BOX 89 — — MARION, OHIO

CLOVER HILL FARM DISPERSAL
Wednesday, October 26, 1955
12:30 P.M.
On Clover Rd. (Rt. 65) 1½ miles South of Pittsford, 3 miles Southeast of Rochester, N.Y.
75 Registered Holsteins 75
T.B. Accredited — Calfhood Vaccinated
Bangs Certified

The complete dispersal of the highest milk producing herd in Monroe County (1954). Records up to 713 fat 2x. Herd founded upon strong Rag Apple and Carnation blood lines. Several top cows bred to Pabst Sir Roburke Rag Apple and Hickory Greek Golden Admiral. A top 2 yr. old Herd Sire, sired by Poestenkill Abegweit Carnation and out of a 23,000# dam. Sale in tent—Lunch Available—Catalogs at Ringside. Mr. and Mrs. Dan Ames, Owners, Pittsford, N. Y.

Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer
HARRIS WILCOX — BERGEN, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt. 64. Freeport New York.

BALED Shavings: Dry pine, large solid bales. Single bales to truckload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc. R.F.D. #1, So. Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass., Emerson 9-2937.

"SEPTIC AIDE"—Amazing new discovery keeps your septic tank trouble-free and saves you money!! Prevents stoppages, removes odors. 6 treatment package only $2.98. Details free. Best Products, P O. Box 893-A, Norfolk, Va.

TRU-MIX, Use this all new feed mixer to cut your feed costs. Powered by tractor PTO. Write for literature and low prices Parex Mineral Company. Parker Ford 3, Pa.

CLIPPER Blades sharpened, enclose $.67, covers sharpening and postage. Satisfaction guaranteed. James E. Wetterhahn, LaFargeville, New York.

HEAT Your Home or business for almost nothing. Thousands satisfied. Valuable information free or send $1.00 for full details. A. Enault, R.F.D. #1-B, White River Jct., Vermont.

WIZ MOTOR BIKE $50.00. Omer Dill, Box 475, Oneida, New York

LETTERHEADS, envelopes, 200-$2.00, 500-$3.50. Noteheads, 50-50c. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Pa.

WINTER with us in central Florida on beautiful Lake Weir. Write for details. Webb's Lakeside Haven Oklawaha, Florida.

NEW JOB for Old Schoolhouse

By MABEL HEBEL



Hardly a day goes by that the Ellis Hollow Community Center is not used in some way, either by adults or young people.

IT'S NICE to be wanted and to be restored to usefulness after a period of neglect and idleness. If the little red schoolhouse in Ellis Hollow, near Ithaca, N. Y., could talk, that is undoubtedly what it would say, for after 13 years of emptiness it has a new and vital role in the community. Its story is important to all parents, and especially to those who live in suburban areas, such as Ellis Hollow has become.

A half dozen families used to farm the land in Ellis Hollow, a beautiful, narrow little valley, about 5 or 6 miles long. But now all but one of the farms have been cut up into smaller units — houses with a few acres, a garden, 4-H projects, and maybe an orchard. Families from nearby Ithaca have been gradually moving out there, especially in the past 5 years, until today there are 150 families with a total of about 300 children.

With jobs, schools, friends, and interests centered in Ithaca, there was nothing to draw the families together as a community, until the idea of converting the old schoolhouse into a recreation center for their children began to take shape. As one Ellis Hollow resident told me:

"Four years ago we suddenly realized that there was nothing in the neighborhood for our children. Youth organizations had no place to meet except in homes or in nearby towns. There was no community that our children felt they really belonged to."

Many of the women were members of the Ellis Hollow Home Bureau, and that organization enlisted everyone's support for the project. A committee was appointed to examine the old school to see what repairs would be needed, and then a mimeographed news sheet announcing a workbee and calling for volunteers was stuffed in every family's mailbox. Men and boys came at one o'clock on a Saturday afternoon and went to work. At 5:30 the women and children arrived and put on a picnic supper. It was a real neighborly affair—the first of many for those Ellis Hollow families.

Five hundred dollars to buy materials to repair the school was raised by public auction of articles contributed by residents, and all labor was donated. When the restoration was complete —school grounds cleared for a parking lot and playground; new roof on the building; new chimney, foundation repaired; floor refinished; painting done inside and out; rod for coat hangers installed; old blackboard resurfaced; old coal stove replaced by a second-hand oil burner; pretty new draperies made by Home Bureau members (who also mixed the paints and planned the color scheme of the interior)—when all this was done, new cement steps were placed at the entrance, a neat sign, ELLIS HOLLOW COMMUNITY CENTER, was nailed up, and the old schoolhouse was in business once more.

Hardly a day goes by now that the Center is not used in some way — for youth organization meetings; Home Bureau meetings; teenage square dances during the fall and winter; children's parties of all kinds; a cooperative nursery school; the annual meeting of the Ellis Hollow Community Center, Inc., and even for political discussions. But the old school's biggest moment comes every September on a Saturday afternoon when Ellis Hollow puts on a country fair to raise money for the maintenance of the Center and to finance its program. The Fair is the climax of a year's work on the project by everyone in the community.

The unique feature of the Ellis Hollow country fair is that everything about it is strictly homegrown—Ellis Hollow people's products, time, work, talent, imagination, and creativeness. Admission to the fair is free, but small sums are charged for games, shows, rides, etc., and products are sold. The reputation of the Fair for wholesome fun and good sales is drawing bigger crowds each year. Around $1,000 was cleared this year, and though even more money could be made by bringing in outside concessions, the residents have voted to keep it a community project.

The idea of having a country fair as an annual fund-raising event grew out of a general desire to do something that every member of every family could take part in. It was decided to make it a creative project, with informal arrangements and plenty of scope for home talent.

"Also, we wanted to make it an afternoon of fun for families," says Mrs. Earl DeMotte, a resident of the community. "All the children love the Fair and are eager to participate in it. They all help with ideas and work. The adults get their benefit and enjoyment from working with the young people, and also we get to know each other better by planning and working together. At least one member of each family helps in some way to make the Fair a success."

Some idea of the common effort that goes into the Fair may be had from this partial list of entries, sales, events, exhibits, etc.:

Pet show in tent. Children enter their own pets (except dogs), for prizes. There is also a conservation exhibit of animals and birds native to the region.

Sales of all kinds of things: Hot dogs, plain and chocolate milk, soft drinks, ice cream on sticks, and coffee; fresh fruit and vegetables; jellies, jams, pickles; canned fruits, baked goods; cut flowers; potted plants; interesting dried arrangements; materials to make your own arrangements; aprons; doll dresses, and potholders (the last three items are pinned to a clothesline and are a pretty sight as they flutter in the breeze).

Crafts Show and sale.

White Elephant Sale and an **Auction** of donated articles.

Pony and trailer-tractor rides for small fry.

Homemade games: a fishpond for little children, with bean bags and big oilcloth animals for prizes; bowling, with wooden milk bottles to knock down; shooting gallery (b.b. guns); "Red Tomato Throw" (red cotton balls to pitch at a face in a hole); fortune telling and palm reading in tents. Two

(Continued on Opposite Page)



The auction is just one of the lively events that provide family fun at the annual fund-raising Country Fair.

Saturday afternoon workbees, at which the men labored, wound up with gay picnic suppers prepared by the women.



New Job For Old Schoolhouse

(Continued from Opposite Page)

men in clown suits sell balloons and whirling pin wheels (obtained on consignment from a loeal merehant).

After eaeh Fair, there is a meeting to revalue their efforts and to make suggestions for the next Fair. Says one resident: "We like to shake up the whole thing and give everybody a new job eaeh year. That way a lot of people learn new skills, and shy people lose their shyness. This kind of a home-grown affair teaehes people to be inventive and ereative, and to work with others and be neighborly. You find out that everyone has a lot to eontribute."

Mrs. Chandler Morse, a past chairman of the Fair eommittee, told me: "The Fair is a lot of work as well as a lot of fun. It would be easier of eourse if we just eontributed $5 apiece and had it over with—but it's very valuable to the children to see adults working together as good neighbors. Also, it's good for the ehildren to work to raise money for something that they themselves benefit from."

Although the amount of money raised by the fair is not large, it is suffieient to maintain the Center. When you ask Ellis Hollow people if they plan to expand the Center, most of them say they want to keep it modest and run it as

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"We think that the states can do many, many of the jobs that are now being done in Washington, and they can do them better. Collecting taxes is just one example. The trouble is that the states have surrendered their rights and invited the federal government to step in . . . It is a depressing trend, beeause the basis of good government is participation by its citizens. Citizens beeome apathetic to government when they have no voice in it . . . and an apathetie eitizenry is just what the crook or the dietator is looking for."—Newark, N. J., Star-Ledger

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

economically as possible. All of the work of running it is done by members, adults and teen-agers, ineluding earrying water when needed. (There is no water on the premises; it is carried from a nearby well.)

"We don't want the Center to get too large and pretentious," one parent told me. "We want to keep it a share-the-work and share-the-fun projeet. We think it is better for the ehildren, and for the adults too."

"People get awfully busy these days," she added, "and that keeps you from being neighborly. It isn't that you don't want to be. It's just that you ean't make the effort. But with a eommunity center like ours, you see your neighbors and you work together on projects. And it's an awfully niee way to make new people a part of the eommunity. To join our Ellis Hollow Community Center, you pay $1.00 for a family membership, and then you're in for life!"

The dividends that Ellis Hollow people get from their eommunity center are many, but they all agree that the greatest one is what it does for their children. Working on the Fair and other common projeets is giving the youngsters a sense of eommunity spirit and of "belonging." They are learning eooperation and good eitizenship. Stronger family ties, too, are resulting from the joint activities of parents and children, sueh as the teen-age square dances whieh the parents chaperon and provide refreshments for.

There isn't much room for the growth of juvenile delinquency in a set-up like that!



NEW ENGLAND CRANBERRY DELIGHT

- 3 cups chopped, unpeeled apples
- 2 cups raw cranberries
- 1¼ cups granulated sugar
- 1½ cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
- ½ cup brown sugar
- ⅓ cup sifted enriched flour
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup melted butter or margarine
- ⅓ cup chopped nutmeats

Combine apples and cranberries in 9-inch pie plate; sprinkle granulated sugar over fruit. Combine oats, brown sugar, flour and salt. Add butter, mixing until erumbly. Sprinkle over apple-cranberry mixture. Top with nutmeats.

Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) about 1 hour. Serve warm or cold, plain or with whipped eream. Makes 6 servings.

BUTTERSCOTCH OATMEAL



Brown sugar and butter on your oatmeal give it a wonderful butterscotch flavor. And for breakfast variety try such other toppings as: honey, fruit, marmalade, raisins, chocolate chips.

NOTE: New Quick Mother's Oats cooks in only 1 minute. It's a ereamier, smoother oatmeal. If you prefer the taste and flavor of old-style oatmeal, try Old Fashioned Mother's Oats cooked a mere 5 minutes.

ORANGE DOUGHNUT PUFFS



- ⅔ cup milk
- 1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
- 2 eggs
- ¼ cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons melted shortening
- 1¼ cups sifted enriched flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- Grated rind of a small orange

Pour milk over oats and let stand 5 minutes. Beat eggs until thick; beat in sugar gradually. Add melted shortening. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and cinnamon; add to egg mixture alternately with milk and oats mixture. Stir in grated orange rind.

Drop batter by tablespoons into hot deep fat (365°F.); turn when brown on underside. (Total cooking time 2 to 3 minutes.) Drain on absorbent paper. Frost the doughnuts with thin confectioners' sugar frosting, if desired. Makes 2 dozens doughnuts.

3 new food treats

all from your package of Mother's Oats

These delicious new dishes are fun to try. And they're sure to please your family because they're made with high-protein Mother's Oats.

Clip out the recipes shown here. Mother's Oats adds an especially good taste to dozens of foods. It gives desserts and cookies a rich nutty flavor. It holds the juices in meat loaf and hamburgers. And what other breakfast cereal—hot or cold—tastes as downright delicious as Mother's Oats? Or gives you so much nourishment?

America's Most Popular Cereal

MOTHER'S OATS





Look for China, Carnival Ware, Cup and Saucer, or Aluminum Ware inside Mother's Premium Oats

Our Women Readers Tell Us What They Think



MORE AND bigger schools, and more recreation centers for young people, are the two biggest needs of today, say women readers whom we asked questions on family and community affairs. Many localities seem to be working hard on the school problem, for most of the women reported new schools or additions to existing schools—but many said that the new facilities are being outgrown almost as fast as built. One comment, frequently echoed, was:

"We built a lovely new school two years ago. It's already too small! We have had to put the old school back into use until we can build an addition to the new one."

On the question of teen-age recreation centers — although a majority thought it would be a good idea for communities to have them—opinions differed as to how they should be handled. Several suggested that churches should sponsor more social activities for their young people, and that the best place for a youth center was in connection with a church.

Some thought schools should be used after hours as community centers. Many women remarked that in this day of costly school buildings, it is a shame to have them closed up half the time. One upstate New York woman reported that in her community the high school is in constant use. "All kinds of adult meetings," she said, "and social events for both old and young, are held there after school hours. Someone in a central office handles the scheduling."

A number of women thought communities should build and finance youth centers, but a farm woman said she didn't think it was up to her community to provide recreation for teen-agers "any more than it is up to it to come and milk our cows."

Roll Up the Rug

A rural woman who has successfully raised her own five children, and housed eight other girls for from 2 to 5 years each, said:

"I think more should be done in the home. Roll up the rug and dance, etc. I never could understand why a community should care for our children. Our farm is in the village and boys and girls have had many happy days here. There was always some work to do, and busy children are happy. Of course there were outside interests, but we always knew whom they were with and where."

One woman who was strongly in favor of a youth center suggested that a functional one-story building of the quonset type could be built cheaply and provided with a juke box for dance music and a dairy snack bar. She added that it could be used as a general headquarters for adult meetings during the week and turned over to teen-agers on Saturday.

"There's no good place in our town for young people to go for a snack after a high school dance," she said. "The best place is R's, but even there they have a bar, and the waitresses can't watch the kids all the time.

"Teen-agers need lots of activities, too," she added. "They have so much energy to use up. They want to dance and roller skate, and be with their own crowd, and have a place where they can congregate and eat and talk. They used to go to ice cream parlors, but most of those have bars now. A few years ago, we fixed up a recreation room in our basement, and our children's friends used to come there. But now they are high school juniors and they all like to 'double date' and go somewhere."

For and Against

Some other comments for and against the idea were:

"We need a youth center badly. The young folks have nowhere to go to enjoy themselves. They go to other cities in cars and get in with the wrong crowd."

"We have a teen-age center, but it wasn't popular after the first year. They seem to prefer entertainment in commercial places."

"A youth center was attempted here and failed because of lack of parental support."

"We are a rural community and the young people are generally busy enough with what activities they already have."

"A good idea if some of the social activities of different organizations could be combined. Some Granges in our county have such centers."

"Yes, but for Pete's sake make the youth center sound proof!"

"Yes, if it is supported morally and financially by parents and other interested adults."

"These youth centers don't always work."

"You bet I'm in favor of it!"

"An excellent idea, but there are endless problems of finances and leadership."

"We have thought of erecting a snack bar and gathering place, as all our children in this rural community must go to nearby towns for entertainment."

"Wonderful idea, in this town of bars and beer joints!"

One thing that was very evident from the women's answers was that most rural young people get a better break than city kids in "places to go" as well as "things to do." Grange, 4-H, and other rural organizations offer many opportunities for social activities. And several city women said they thought farm homes were lucky because there were so many chores to be done. One remarked, "In a modern, pushbutton city home, there is really nothing much for the children to help with."

"It Would Be Swell!"

After getting all these comments from women, we asked some teen-agers how they felt about a youth center, and they said:

"Gee, it would be swell! There's nothing to do around here!"

One girl, who was graduated from high school last June, said:

"About the only place you can go where there isn't a bar here is a dining-car. Sometimes we go to the S—— restaurant, but they don't want us. We usually order a coke or ice cream, and when they finally serve us, they say, 'You can only stay here ten minutes. We want your places for customers who will buy a meal.' "

The whole discussion of teen-age recreation centers grew out of another question we asked the women: "When children first get into real trouble, whose fault do you think it is?" All of them agreed that it was largely the fault of parents, and spoke of over-indulgence, lax attitude toward obeying the laws, and too many working mothers and baby sitters. One woman said she thought juvenile delinquency was always the parents' fault.

"A local boy got picked up the other night by the police," she said. "He was driving with a junior license and was caught stealing hub caps off parked cars. His parents must have known he was out that night, and they certainly knew it was against the law for him to be driving after dark with a junior license."

But another mother said, "I don't always blame the parents. Who can judge another family? I believe I have done my best with my family, and I hope my children know right from wrong; but in the end your children will do as they see fit."

Other comments were:

"A good home and understanding parents are the answer."

"Children are greatly influenced by the example of those they love."

"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

"Quite often the parents are as delinquent as the children."

"Cultivate mutual responsibility and trust."

All of the women were unanimous in believing that parents are the greatest factor in a child's attitude toward obeying laws. "If a youngster sees his father or mother exceeding the speed limit when a State trooper isn't in sight, that's the way he's going to drive later," commented one woman. Many felt that driver training courses should be compulsory for teen-agers.

No Sleep For Ma and Pa

On the subject of teen-age drivers and auto accidents, one parent said:

"There's no sleep for parents of teen-agers between 16 and 20 years of age who have cars. You can't stop them from having a car. They earn the money some way and manage to get one. I think, though, it is better for them to have a car and learn to drive. It's the parents' responsibility to see that the car is safe, and that their children drive carefully. I would rather have my son drive than to be riding in some other kid's car—someone who may be reckless. If a boy doesn't have a car, he'll ride with others. You might better train him to be a good driver."

On the subject of late hours after high school dances, we asked how they handled the problem of getting their children home at a reasonable hour. One mother said: "We try to set a reasonable time—but also try to be lenient when something happens that is unexpected." This seemed to be the attitude of the majority, though most of the mothers admitted they lose a lot of sleep waiting for the return of their youngsters.

One woman has an ingenious device for getting her sleep and at the same time keeping track of her daughter's homecoming. She sets the alarm for the time her daughter should be home, and the daughter shuts it off when she comes. If she is late and it rings, the mother wakes up and starts to worry. She said this has happened only once. She added that she always wakes up anyway in the middle of the night and gets up to see if everyone's safe in bed.

Many mothers said they would like to see high school dances end at an earlier hour. "By the time the kids stop somewhere for a bite and encounter slow service, and then perhaps take friends home, it is 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning."

TV Good and Bad

There was some disagreement in the answers to our question about television—whether they thought it was good or bad for family life. Many said: "It's good, because we look at it together," but others said it made children lazy and kept them from developing resources. "Unless a child learns to enjoy reading before making a habit of watching TV," said one mother, "he will never learn to love books."

Some objected to its influence on children up to 9 years. "Older children aren't so susceptible, but the younger ones are having their minds formed," said one parent. "It isn't good for them to see some of the things on TV." A kindergarten teacher said:

"I don't like TV for little children. There are so many gruesome things for them to see. It makes them nervous. I tell my kindergartners not to look at certain programs, and their parents tell me they follow my advice."

Although there was general agreement on the undesirability of crime programs and liquor and cigarette advertising, many women expressed this sentiment: "If the children are properly trained at home and the parental example is good, they cannot be influenced by such stories usually." One mother of six children said:

"I don't worry about my children seeing crime programs. It gives them a chance to learn even more vividly how necessary it is to obey laws and have good morals."

There were interesting answers, too, to questions we asked about churches. Fifty per cent of the women reported their churches were progressing; 25 per cent said, "holding their own"; 10 per cent, "slipping back", and 15 per cent said "I don't know."

We asked, "What extra things is your church doing to interest and help its young people?" An Ulster Park, N. Y., woman who reported that her church is getting ahead said:

"We have a summer camp for a month, frequent statewide youth conferences, and weekly entertainment (usually on Saturday night, which is a crucial night for young people)."

In addition to Sunday School classes, fellowship groups, and church choirs, the following youth activities were mentioned in connection with other churches that were either getting ahead or holding their own: sports, vacation Bible school, youth center, "making puppets and putting on a puppet show to illustrate Bible stories"; picnics, social discussion groups; sup-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist:

"I'd Ruther Eat What I'd Ruther"

THESE words were spoken by a woman about 50 years ago and I ran across them in a little dog-eared book I found in the library. Haven't you often felt the same way! This is what your children mean sometimes, isn't it, when they turn away from a food? We don't want to eat what we should —we'd ruther eat what we'd ruther.

But there's a way to get around this —both for you and your children. With planning, you can almost always serve needed foods in ways they are liked. If Johnny won't drink his milk, just relax . . . . because you can give him milk in other ways—on cereal, in puddings, mashed potatoes, creamed soup, or in cheese and ice cream.

It's easy to tuck in extra milk . . . . in meat loaf, hamburgers and cooked cereal. Your imagination will give you other tips. And remember, too, that a generous inch-square piece of hard type cheese takes the place of a glass of milk. Or try a bowl of bread and milk after school. Snacks eaten before four o'clock shouldn't spoil an appetite for the night meal.

One word of caution, though, when Johnny refuses a food—the less said, the better. Every mother feels it her duty to see that her child eats what he should. But an "I don't care" attitude, plus some quiet planning on your part, will pay off in the long run. You see, if you don't make a scene about a momentary food dislike and call attention to it, Johnny doesn't feel he has to continue "saving face." If you make it easy for him to express his childish day-to-day whims, he is much more apt to grow up liking foods.

Another way to encourage children to like foods is for mother and father to use them, too. Children like to do what adults do. They are more apt to drink milk if you do—and what's more, doctors now **recommend** milk for grown-ups. We never outgrow our need for milk.

— A. A. —

OUR WOMEN READERS TELL US

(Continued from Opposite Page)

pers, monthly meetings of different age groups; "regular social gatherings"; "new youth community building"; nearby trips of interest; hikes, parties, hay rides, roasts, games; Boy Scouts, and girls' organizations.

Paid, Aided and Commended

Nearly all of the women said they thought their churches needed better trained leaders for young people's groups—and one woman said she thought they should be "paid, aided, and commended."

The final question we asked was: "What family project would you most like to accomplish?" There were many interesting answers, but mothers of younger families most frequently said: "Educate our children and raise them to be good citizens."

We wish we had space to quote all of the answers we received to our questions — thoughtful answers that strengthened our belief that most parents are endeavoring to do a real job in bringing up their children, in understanding them better, and in trying to solve the daily problems that arise. Women especially want better communities for their children to grow up in, and they are a powerhouse for good constructive action when they work together on a community problem.

Your favorite molasses recipe may win in Brer Rabbit's



$10,000.00

"Molasses Magic" Contest

129 BIG PRIZES IN EACH CLASS

1ST PRIZE $1000.00

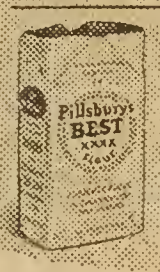
2ND PRIZE $250.00

3RD PRIZE $100.00

AND 26 PRIZES OF $25.00 EACH

100 FREE ONE-YEAR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

645 chances to win



"PILLSBURY'S BEST" BONUS AWARDS: 15 G-E TRIPLE-WHIP MIXERS

Pillsbury's Best, the Prize-Winning Flour, will award 15 G-E Mixers to the 3 top prize winners in each of the 5 classes, if winning recipe calls for Pillsbury's Best Flour and is accompanied by an extra-value coupon from any size sack of Pillsbury's Best.

IT'S EASY - IT'S FUN!

1. Send us the name and recipe of your favorite "Molasses Magic" dish which uses Brer Rabbit molasses as a basic flavoring ingredient. Each recipe must fall into one of five classes: Class 1—Cookies, pies, cakes; Class 2—Gingerbreads, muffins, quick breads; Class 3—Direct use; Class 4—Main dishes, vegetables; Class 5—Candies, popcorn.

2. Send your entry, along with your name and address and a label (or reasonable facsimile) from one Brer Rabbit bottle, to "Molasses Magic" contest, P.O. Box 289, New York 46, N.Y. Be sure it is postmarked not later than Dec. 15, 1955, and that it will be received by the judges not later than Dec. 31, 1955. Submit as many entries as you wish, in any or all five classes, each one accompanied by Brer Rabbit label. Entries must be the work of the contestant and submitted in your own name. Write recipe on your own paper, using one side only, and attach to entry blank below. Get extra blanks at your grocer's. Use separate envelopes for each entry.

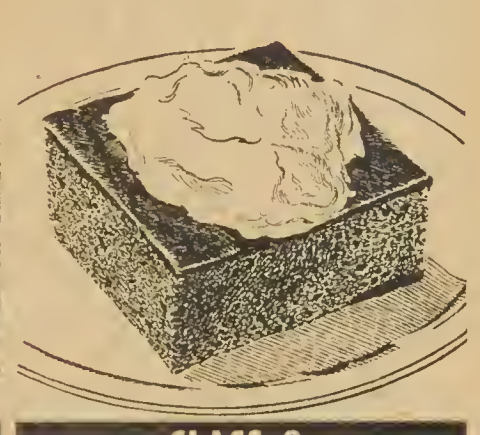
3. The contest is open to anyone in the United States except employees of the following organizations and members of their immediate families: Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., its advertising agencies, The Reuben H. Donnelley Corp., chefs and professional home economists in the commercial field. Contest is subject to all local and state regulations.

4. Judging for the contest will be on the basis of soundness, practicability, appearance and appetite appeal of the recipe, and the originality of the recipe name. Decisions of the judges, The Reuben H. Donnelley Corp., will be final. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in event of ties. All entries, recipes and recipe names become the property of Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., to use, edit or alter for later publication as it sees fit. Prizes will be awarded as soon as possible after judging is completed, either by person or mail. Names and addresses of prize winners will be furnished on request, after January 21, 1956. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.





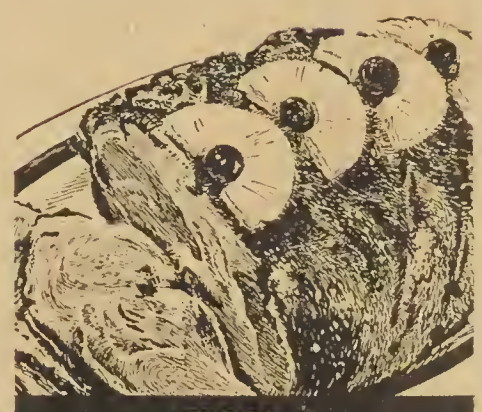
CLASS 1 — COOKIES, PIES, CAKES



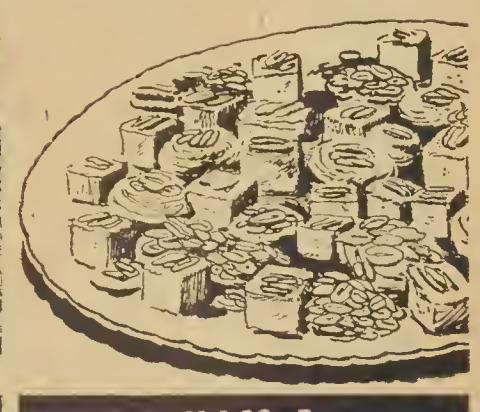
CLASS 2 — GINGERBREADS, MUFFINS, QUICK BREADS



CLASS 3 DIRECT USE — ADDED TO CANNED BEANS; AS MILKSHAKE INGREDIENT; AS CEREAL SWEETENER; OTHER FAMILY FAVORITES



CLASS 4 — MAIN DISHES, VEGETABLES



CLASS 5 — CANDIES, POPCORN

ENTER TODAY! You probably have winning ideas galore, because Brer Rabbit works magic in the flavor of almost everything! Recipes needn't be long or fancy. There are so many quick, easy, *everyday* dishes that Brer Rabbit makes so much better.

Use either light, mild Gold Label or dark, full-flavored Green Label in your recipe. But always use Brer Rabbit —the molasses with *real New Orleans* flavor.

ENTRY BLANK

"MOLASSES MAGIC" CONTEST

DEPT. 18, P. O. BOX 289

NEW YORK 46, N. Y. CLASS #_____

Attached is my favorite molasses recipe. I also enclose one label (or facsimile) from a Brer Rabbit bottle.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____



Gone-to-seed asters, clusters of bright red rose berries and dark red sumac heads in a turquoise blue pottery vase. The black curly leaves of the asters contrast nicely with their downy white heads.

FALL BOUQUETS *from Field and Forest*

by DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS

ALTHOUGH summer is over and the flowers are gone from your garden, there are many interesting things in the woods and fields with which to fill your vases and grace your mantel, table or desk. For eyes that see, there are many beautiful textures, forms and patterns in dry grasses, weeds, seeds and berries that take over at this time of year and last even after the snow falls and the mercury drops below freezing.

Take your children on a foraging expedition. Their bright eyes will see things you might overlook, and it's a pleasant way to spend a Saturday or Sunday afternoon. Equip yourselves with pruning shears, heavy gloves and a basket. Jeans or slacks save stockings and protect against poison ivy.

It would take a book to list all the plants in the northeastern states that are suitable material for fall bouquets, let alone tell exactly where to find them and when they are at their best! Just go and see what you can find on your farm. You don't have to know the name of a plant in order to recognize a beautiful design or texture. Instead, think of them as tall or short, branchy or twining, delicate or solid materials, and dark or light in color.

Gather an assortment so that your bouquet will have variety, and cut longer stems than you will need. You can trim to the correct length later when you are making an arrangement.

When you get the material home, lay it carefully in a cool, dry place where the wind won't blow on it. Putting stems in water prolongs the stage before the seeds or leaves drop off.

Orange Japanese lanterns, straw flowers, bittersweet, milkweed pods and cattails are all well-known as decorative material for the fall and winter months, but how about some of the less known ones—the nameless weed with a beautiful seed pod, the woody shrub with interesting twig arrangement, and the gone-to-seed flowers which take on a gossamer effect that stays until the wild winds strip them of their glory? Some of these last are too frail to stand mass transportation, but many downy weed heads are worth gathering and carrying separately.

Some species of goldenrod have thick fuzzy plumes and the small blue asters that line the roadsides in September and October mature into little white "stars" that glow softly against brown fields and roadside banks. Lay them carefully on the floor of your car or put them in a holder so that they may ride safely without touching anything. These take the place of white flowers to contrast with darker material, such as red berries and brown leaves.

Besides the dry materials there are many ferns that stay green all winter and wave their plumes or lie like giant cartwheels on the brown leaf carpet of the forest floor. Some ferns dry and curl into interesting shapes that are almost more beautiful than the green stage. And don't neglect the evergreens. Gather more materials than you think you will need to give a choice of shape, length, and turn of stem when arranging them.

Your woods should yield ferns, evergreens, witchhazel blossoms, persistent leaves, weeds and late wild flowers. Also branches of shrubbery, fungus, tree seeds and mosses may be found there. Roadsides offer sumac "candles," berries (rose hops come large and small and variously clustered), teasel, milkweed pods and more delicate weeds too numerous to mention. The wild clematis vine has spiderlike twists of down, if you can get it home without damaging it.

Swamps and marshes give us cattails, rushes and willow shoots. And don't neglect to look in your own vegetable and flower gardens. Radish seed pods, peony and hollyhock seeds, and many other domestic plants have novel forms. Anything is proper to use if it is beautiful and harmonizes with the container and other plant materials you want to use. Be modern and use your imagination. Save heads of wheat early in the fall or late summer, and later gather corn ears, husks and tassels. All have decorative uses.

In an arrangement of plant material, the container and holder are important. A needlepoint holder is almost a necessity and it should be large and strong enough to support the material. However, for a coarse, loose arrangement, chicken wire can be crushed and stuffed into a vase, or evergreen can be used in the same way.

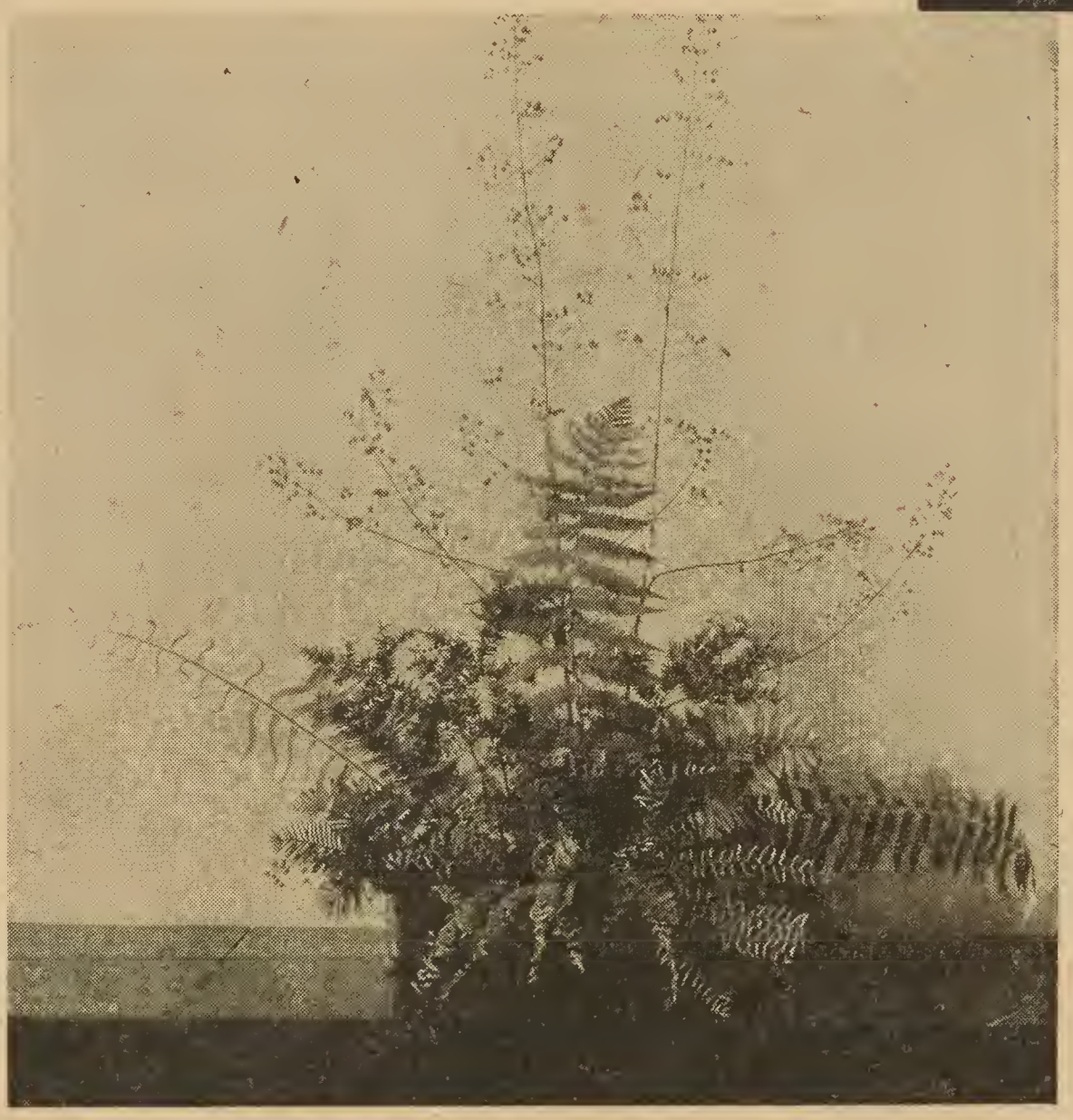
In placing a needlepoint holder or

(Continued on Opposite Page)





Wild grasses, cattails and milkweed pods make a study in beige and brown. The delicate bearded grass heads look well against either dark or light background and have graceful, sweeping lines.





—Photos by Curt Foerster

A walk in the woods along Six-Mile Creek near Ithaca, N. Y., produced three kinds of ferns, hemlock taxus and a slender weed with copper seed balls. The container is copper-colored too, and so are some of the maiden hair ferns.



Yours and your HOME

by Kay Eichelberger
Housing and Design Specialist, Cornell University

MY SUMMER EXPERIENCE

I SPENT the summer in Edmonton, Canada, teaching home furnishings and crafts at the University of Alberta, and it was a thrilling experience. The Canadians are very friendly and hospitable people. They opened their homes to us Americans and wanted to serve coffee to us at every opportunity. They could not understand why I preferred tea, as they had read about Americans drinking coffee all day long!

The six weeks' course I taught at the University was one in which the students planned a home and furnished it on paper to fit the needs of the family. When the residents of Edmonton heard about my class, many of them invited us to their homes. The class visited three of the new contemporary homes in Edmonton, and I saw many more.

Someone asked me how they differed from our American homes. In the first place, most of the Canadians build contemporary homes, many of them with all of the rooms on one floor, others with one-and-a-half or two floors. They accept contemporary furniture much more readily than the majority of our people, because they do not have as many antiques as we do. But they also are willing to use their old traditional furniture. They change its appearance by covering it with plain textured material in a color similar to the background color or rug, which makes it a part of the room.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In itself life is neither futile nor purposeful. It is potential.
It awaits our decision: futile as long as we leave it so, and purposeful as soon as we put purpose into it.
—Charles Park

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Old Furniture Painted

Their old bedroom furniture they paint a color—gray or gray-green—which fits into the background color. Often the father and the children design and build bedroom furniture which seems to harmonize with the other furnishings.

Their kitchens are filled with convenient gadgets, labor-saving devices and storage spaces. Color adds a cheerful note. In most of the kitchens, one end was decorated as a breakfast nook.

Most of the homes had side or rear entrances, but they did not enter directly into the kitchen. Every home had a door for the children to enter with their muddy shoes and boots. These side or rear doors opened into an entrance hall where there was an opening or closet to hang their coats.

Usually this hall was on a lower level from the first floor so that you went up two or three steps to the main floor. In one or two homes they had built a drawer in the lower step to be used for the children's rubbers and boots when not in use. From this entrance you could go into the kitchen, the hall, or the living room.

Good Use of Color

The Canadians seem to know how to use color in their homes. They need plenty of it for their winters are long. Color was also used most harmoniously in their yards. There was not one house without flowers surrounding it. Even the school houses, state buildings and hospitals were surrounded with colored flowers of all varieties massed in designs which showed much thought and care in planning.

Crafts were also very important in their homes. And here, as in the United States, I saw homemade hooked rugs. I was especially impressed with some made by an older woman who had originated her own designs in geometric patterns. The women in my class were very anxious to learn how to create their own designs for block-printing and stenciling and they made some lovely ones for draperies, luncheon cloths, hangings, and so forth for their homes. They also blocked some beautiful original designs on skirts for themselves and their children.

Indian Crafts

The Canadians were anxious for me to see the Indian crafts, since there is a tribe of Indians near Edmonton. The Indian hospital, which I visited, had an exhibit room of crafts which they sold, such as belts, tooled leather moccasins, purses and wallets. They also carved and painted totem poles and decorated leather jackets and belts with colored beads.

My six weeks in Edmonton, living with the Canadians, working with them, and being entertained by them were very happy ones.

— A. A. —

Fall Bouquets

(Continued from Opposite Page)

frog, secure it with a few dabs of modelling clay while the container is dry. Then select two or three of the tallest pieces you want to use. Cut them to varying lengths and secure them in the holder. These establish the height, and around them you arrange more bushy pieces. This is a general plan of procedure, but of course you let the material dictate what you do in the end. Work carefully and deliberately, piece by piece, because it may be difficult to remove one piece later without damage.

Keep your arrangement **simple.** The Japanese, who have long been masters of the ancient art of flower arrangement, can make something beautiful out of one or two branches in a simple bowl with a small figurine beside it. The modern school of Japanese flower arrangement uses **everything** in original ways.

Variety and Harmony

Bark, driftwood, thorns and shells can be combined with plant material successfully. Study the shape and direction of the stems and try to get both variety and harmony. Know before you start whether you want to place the arrangement flat to a wall or if it is to be viewed from all sides. If it is to go in the center of a table, turn it round and round to study it—or better still, walk around it and develop it from more than one point of view.

You need to think about the background for your arrangement too. Usually light material looks better against a dark background, and lacy material against a solid color. Sometimes you can create a suitable background by tacking a plain square of fabric behind your composition. Woven straw mats made from rushes or corn husks or those imported from the Orient or Puerto Rico also make excellent backgrounds.

★ ★

a record of

Progress

The history of America is a record of change . . . of wars and peace . . . of prosperity and panic . . . of shifts in population and economic standards.

But, despite those economic changes, the history of this nation's agriculture, and its contribution to an ever-increasing high standard of eating, has been one of perpetual progress.

More progress has been made in agriculture in this country within the last century than in all the years of the history of the world before that time.

Probably nowhere is this progress more apparent than at the family dinner table.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture—"An hour of labor in this country now will buy more food — and better food—than ever before."

For almost all of this century, since 1859, when the company was started in one small store, the men and women of A & P have been working to help agriculture distribute its products. They have constantly sought to bring more good food to more people by shortening the route between producer and consumer — by broadening markets and working to reduce waste and spoilage.

That is why these men and women take this opportunity to pay tribute to the nation's food producers—to those who have continually sought new and better ways to plant, cultivate and harvest the food crops.

We know that when our customers patronize our stores they are paying tribute — not only to our own efforts but to those who supply us as well. They are paying tribute to the American farmers who have contributed so much to progress — and so much more good food to the American dinner table.

A&P

Food Stores

National Produce Division

★ ★

how you gonna keep 'em down on the Farm after they've seen Paree?



If your's is the average age of the New York Farmer — around 55 or 56 — you were singing that song in World War 1. There was more truth than poetry then in the rollicking chorus.

The farm boys who came back from "over there" to "K-K-Katy at the kitchen door" found the "moon over the cowshed" had lost some of its glamor. And when the wartime prices for farm products began to tumble, the disillusionment was enough to send many down the road looking for an easier way of life. Not that the city hasn't always tempted our boys and girls away from the farm . . .

But then along came electricity and out went the lantern and one by one the dirty back-breaking chores were made easier, and the big word OPPORTUNITY began to shine over the front gate.

Never before has farming offered youth so much in independence, the first of all American birthrights.

We are proud of our obligation to the young farmers of New York State and to their future.

New York State Electric & Gas

Serving 48,000 New York State Farms



On these brisk autumn days, there is nothing more appetizing and satisfying than a steaming hot, tasty stew. It's easy on the budget too.

Meat at Its Best

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

SO MANY cuts of meat are now available in the market that you need to learn as much about meats as possible if you are to be a thrifty meat buyer. The demand for certain cuts sends up their price, but cheaper cuts and lower grades of meat, while not as tender, have the same nutritive value as the more expensive ones. They can be made just as tender and tasty with the right method of longer-time cookery. Perhaps you will want to experiment with some of the meat tenderizers available. Be sure to follow directions on the package.

When you buy meat, look for the inspection stamp which assures wholesomeness. This may be the round purple federal stamp which carries the words "U. S. Inspected and Passed" and the number of the establishment, required

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Learn from the mistakes of others. You can't live long enough to make them all yourself.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

on all meats which pass from one state to another, or it may be a state or city stamp.

Look for the grade of meat, too. U.S. Choice, U.S. Good and possibly U.S. Commercial are the United States Department of Agriculture grades of meat found in the average market. Each meat packer has brand names to indicate his grades of meat which may closely parallel the government grades.

Fresh meat should be stored uncovered or loosely covered in the coldest part of the refrigerator to allow circulation of air around it, but closely cover **cooked meat** to prevent drying out. Wrap smoked meat for storing. Store frozen meat at 0° F. or lower. It may be defrosted in the refrigerator, at room temperature, or during cooking. If defrosted, it should be cooked as soon as possible and never refrozen once defrosted.

One pound of meat with the bone will serve two; without the bone, 3 to 4; in casseroles, stews, or in gravy or sauce, 4 to 6. It may be economy to buy and cook more meat than needed at one meal.

One rule applies to all meat cookery: **use low temperatures.** Tender cuts may be cooked with dry heat as in roasting, broiling, frying, but it is necessary to use moist heat with long slow cooking, as in braising or simmering in liquid, to soften the connective tissue which makes the meat tough. It is sometimes even desirable to braise tender cuts like chops, steaks, cutlets to prevent their drying out.

Up-To-Date Roasting

Are your methods of roasting meat up to date? A meat thermometer is a good kitchen investment, as it is the only sure method for getting your meat roasted just as you want it. Tables showing cooking minutes per pound of meat are a good guide, but such things as the size and shape of the roast and amount of fat all affect the time required.

To roast tender cuts of beef, lamb, veal, and pork, place meat fat side up on a rack in a shallow pan. Do not sear it. Season now or later. Insert thermometer so the bulb is in center of thickest part of meat and not resting on bone or fat. **Do not** add water, **do not** cover, and **do not** baste. Roast as in the guide below. If you are cooking a frozen roast (not defrosted) allow ⅓ to ½ again as long as roasting time in chart, increasing time 10 to 15 minutes per pound. Roasts are more easily carved if allowed to "set" 20 to 30 minutes before carving.

BASIC STEW RECIPE

3 pounds stewing beef, veal, or lamb
Seasoned flour
4 carrots, sliced or cut in strips
8 small onions
1 cup sliced celery
4 potatoes, peeled and quartered
2 tablespoons flour
Parsley

Cut meat in 1-inch cubes and roll in seasoned flour (½ cup flour, ½ to 1

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Meat	Doneness	Oven Temp.	Thermometer Reading	Minutes per Pound
Roast Beef	Rare	300°	140°	18 to 20
Roast Beef	Medium	300°	160°	22 to 25
Roast Beef	Well Done	300°	170°	27 to 30
Roast Lamb	Well Done	300°	180°	30 to 35
Roast Veal	Well Done	300°	170°	25 to 30
Roast Pork	Well Done	350°	185°	35 to 45
Roast Smoked Ham	Well Done	300°	160°	20 to 25

(For boned and rolled roast beef, allow 10 to 15 minutes more per pound.)
(If smoked ham is partly cooked, follow directions on wrapper.)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper), and brown in about 3 tablespoons hot fat in a heavy kettle, Dutch oven, or your stove's deep well cooker. Cover meat with boiling water, cover kettle, and simmer over low heat until meat is almost tender (1½ to 2½ hours). Add the carrots, onions, and celery, cook about 15 minutes, then add potatoes, and simmer until vegetables and meat are tender, adding water as necessary. Add parsley and place vegetables and meat in serving dish and thicken gravy and pour over stew. Top with biscuits if desired. Serves 8.

Stew with dumplings is tasty. Prepare dumpling mixture so it will be ready as the meat and vegetables are finishing cooking. Drop by spoonfuls on top of stew but do not let them rest on the liquid. Cook 10 minutes with the cover off. Then cover tightly and cook 10 minutes longer. Place stew on large serving dish and arrange dumplings around edge. Thicken liquid if desired.

For dumplings, sift 1½ cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ¾ teaspoon salt, and stir in only until blended ¾ cup milk.

ROAST STUFFED FRESH PORK OR LAMB SHOULDER

4 to 6 pounds pork shoulder, OR
3 to 4 pounds lamb shoulder
Salt and pepper
Your favorite well-seasoned bread stuffing

Have your butcher remove the bone from either the pork or lamb shoulder, leaving a good sized hole for stuffing. Sprinkle hole with salt and pepper, and stuff. Sew or skewer edges together, and salt and pepper outside. Place fat side up on a rack in a shallow pan without water or cover. Roast in a low to moderate oven 325° to 350° turning roast once or twice. It will take the pork roast about 3½ to 4 hours, (thermometer, 185°) and the lamb roast about 2½ hours (thermometer, 180°). Remove the strings or skewers and serve.

ROASTED STUFFED FRESH HAM

Have you ever tried a roasted stuffed fresh ham? Have your butcher remove the bone from half of a fresh ham, leaving a pocket as in the shoulder to be stuffed with a tasty stuffing. Roast as above.

POT ROASTED BEEF OR VEAL

4 to 5 pounds beef rump, chuck, round OR
3 to 4 pounds veal rump, boned
Seasoned flour
Paprika for veal
Fat
1 onion, sliced
Water or tomato juice
6 small potatoes
6 small carrots
6 small onions

Dredge meat with seasoned flour (add paprika to flour if using veal). Brown meat evenly on all sides in hot fat in a heavy kettle or Dutch oven. Slip a rack under the meat. Add onion and about 1 cup water or tomato juice for beef (water for veal). Cover and simmer gently about 2½ to 3 hours or until the meat is almost tender. Add potatoes, carrots, and onions and cook until both meat and vegetables are tender. Remove meat and vegetables to platter and make gravy with liquid in pan. Serves 6 to 8.

SCALLOPINE OF VEAL

2½ pounds shoulder of veal
Seasoned flour (½ cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper)
6 tablespoons salad oil
2 medium onions or 1 clove garlic, minced
¾ to 1 cup sliced fresh or canned mushrooms
Salt and pepper
1¼ cups hot water
1¼ cups strained tomatoes

Cut pieces of veal into pieces as for stew. Roll in seasoned flour and saute with minced onion or garlic in hot oil until golden brown on all sides. Place in a 2-quart casserole, add mushrooms, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and add hot water and tomatoes. Bake 20 to 30 minutes in low to moderate oven, 325° to 350°. Serve over fluffy rice. Serves about 6.

"Meat For Thrifty Meals," Home and Garden Bulletin No. 27, of the United States Department of Agriculture, June 1953, is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 15 cents. This bulletin suggests methods of roasting, stewing, braising meats, using ground meats, canned meats, left-overs, making stuffings, gravies, sauces, and also how to use variety meats.

"Meat For the Family", Cornell Bulletin No. 732, is a wonderfully helpful bulletin for farmers who produce all or part of their own meat supply or for any homemaker who preserves meat in any form. This bulletin costs 25 cents and tells how to plan your family meat supply; how to select, slaughter, cut, freeze or cure meat; includes directions for smoking, canning, sausage making, and the preparation of miscellaneous meat products, including lard, headcheese, and scrapple; also has sections on game, poultry, and seafood. This is a bulletin that will answer all your questions on meat preservation. To get a copy, write to Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 25 cents.

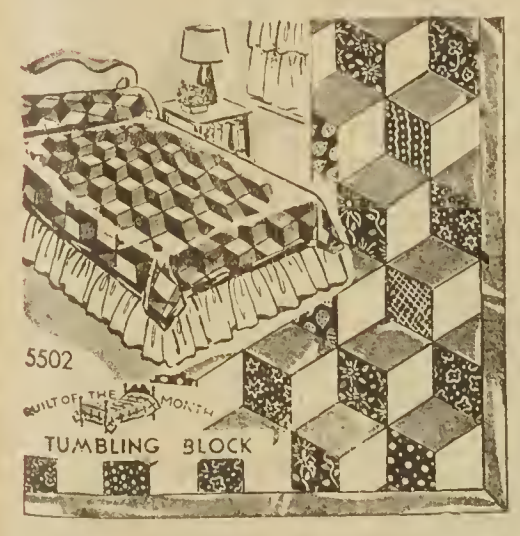
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Don't fret over what you'd do with your time if you could live it over again; get busy with what you have left.

—Martin Vanbee

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Tumbling Block Quilt

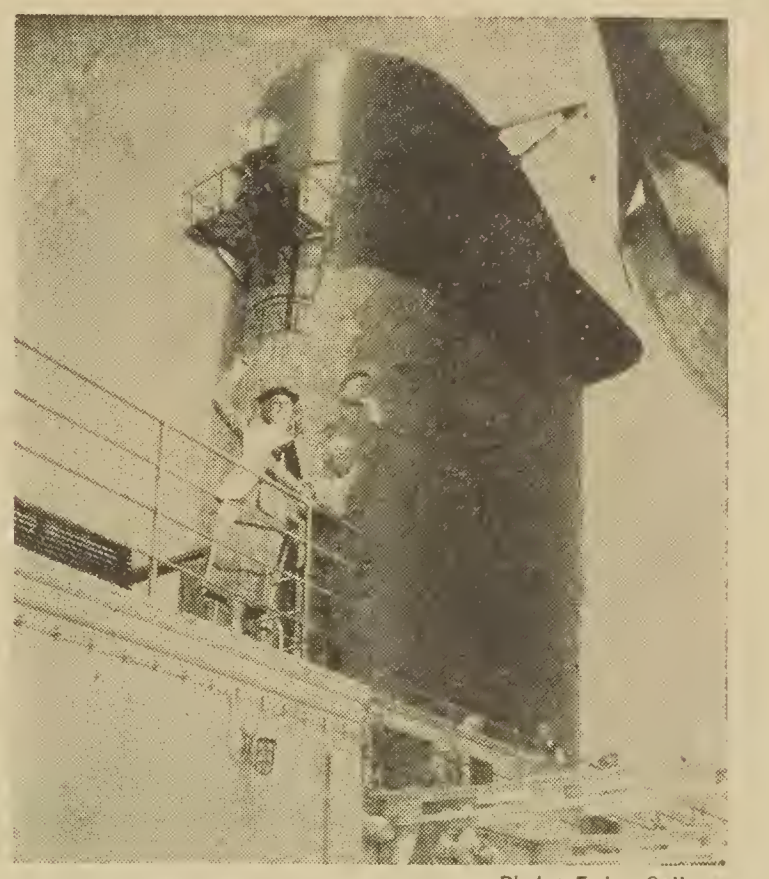


THIS very attractive and distinctive patchwork quilt is a variation of the Tumbling Block design made by President Eisenhower's mother. Her now-famous sons helped to cut the pieces used in the original. The Pattern is No. 5502 and contains pattern piece; material requirements; color chart and finishing directions.

TO ORDER: Send 25 cents in COINS, your name, address, and name and number of the pattern to ANNE CABOT, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 1150 Ave. Americas, New York 36, N.Y.

Three quilt books are now available: Flower Quilts, No. Q101; Grandmother's Patchwork Quilts, No. Q102; and All-Year Quilts, No. Q103. The price of each quilt book is 50 cents, and **each** of them contains pattern pieces and full directions for making twelve quilts. They may be ordered from the above address.

Travel Always Pays Dividends



—Photo: Ewing Galloway

Our next tour with American Agriculturist will be a glamorous Caribbean Cruise.

Yes, investments in travel are investments in happiness which never cease paying dividends. Nor can they ever be taken away from you.

Many people plan to "take that trip sometime" but put it off until it is too late. Do not be one of those who may have to say, "We **planned** to take that trip but. . . ."

We, the Travel Service Bureau, Inc., are proud and happy to be associated with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the tours they sponsor for their readers. In the past three years, 140 of your neighbors have traveled to Europe with us on three wonderful American Agriculturist European tours. We are looking forward to conducting another great A.A. tour—the American Agriculturist Caribbean Cruise, which sails from New York City on January 5, aboard the S.S. Homeric. We hope you will be aboard, and we are looking forward to welcoming both old friends who have been to Europe with us and new friends who will experience happy traveling with us for the first time.

We are specialists in the business of arranging truly carefree trips for rural people. Many years of association with farm organizations and experience in escorting farm groups have taught us to know what rural people want to see and how to do it economically. We are convinced that "traveling with people of our own kind doubles the enjoyment of travel."

No matter where you want to go, by yourself or in groups, we are able and ready to give you expert assistance. It's easy to have your travel questions answered by mail. We of the Travel Service Bureau are specialists in handling travel problems and arrangements by mail. Whether it is a trip to a national park or around the world, a letter or telephone call puts us in your living-room. There is no charge for our services. Just write to us at the address below, or phone us.

TRAVEL SERVICE BUREAU INC.

318 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

CAREFUL PLANNING PAYS OFF!

Farmers can build a farm reserve that will come in handy some day by investing in United States Savings Bonds. Farming takes money—and Savings Bonds will provide the cash reserve you need to protect you, your farm, and your family.



Savings Bonds are completely safe, backed by the United States Government. Even if they are burned, stolen or lost they can be replaced.

SERIES E — Ideal if you want future income; interest added to cash value every 6 months. It yields 3%, compounded semi-annually, when held to maturity, 9 years and 8 months. E Bonds can be held up to 10 years after maturity, continuing to earn interest, at 3% compounded semi-annually.

SERIES H—This Bond provides you with current income. It matures in 9 years and 8 months, pays you interest by Treasury check twice a year, to give an investment yield of 3% when held to maturity. Available in denominations of $500 and up.

Ask Your Banker About United States Savings Bonds Today!

(This message sponsored by American Agriculturist)

ONLY Monarch HAS Since 1896 THIS SURFACE OVEN



PLUS A KING SIZE OVEN

Save STOOPING . . . Save MONEY with MONARCH'S Exclusive Surface Oven built flush into cooking top. Disappears like magic when not in use . . . Cover slides over to provide regular range top work area. Perfect for baking pies, cookies, cakes, etc. — roasting meats — casseroles — and as a warming oven. Range also features "Color-Vu" cooking switches, "Red Hot'n Seconds" surface unit, and king-size regular oven. See your MONARCH dealer or write . . .

MONARCH RANGE COMPANY
6305 Lake Street Beaver Dam, Wis.

Housework Easy Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable... with restless, sleepless nights... don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

New Fashion Book



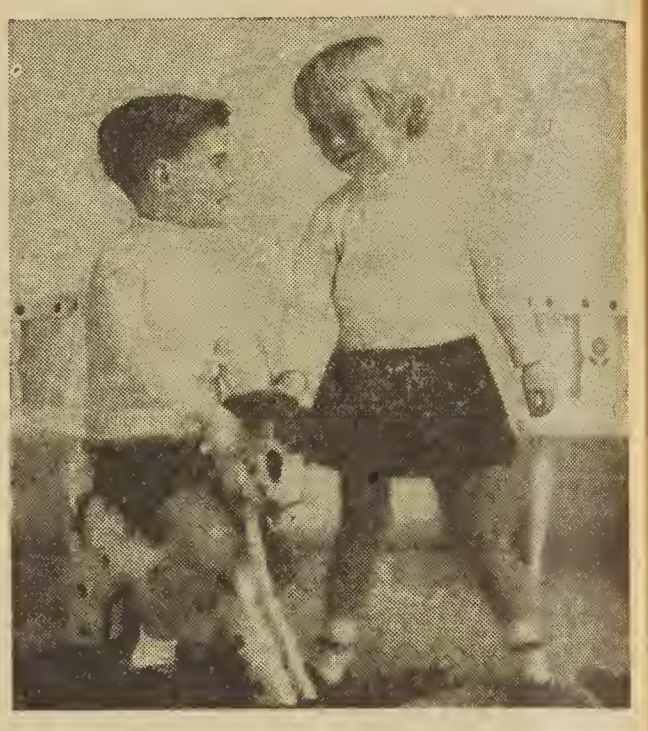
HAVE you seen our new Fall-Winter Fashion Book? It is filled with scores of easy-to-make pattern designs, new and smart. You'll find in it stunning dresses, the all-important costume dress with its own jacket; pretty party frocks; separates; jumpers with both daytime and evening possibilities; smart matron styles in larger sizes, half-sizes for the hard-to-fit, and more back-to-school fashions, many with the new lowered waistline. You'll also find good gift ideas for the coming holidays.

Send now for this inspirational fashion guide. It's only 25 cents!

To order: Write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y., and enclose 25 cents (in coin). Please write name and address plainly.

For GIFTS and BAZAARS

TO ORDER: Write to Needlework Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and enclose 3 cents in coins (no stamps, please) for each instruction leaflet wanted. Be sure to write plainly your name, address, and name and number of each item wanted.



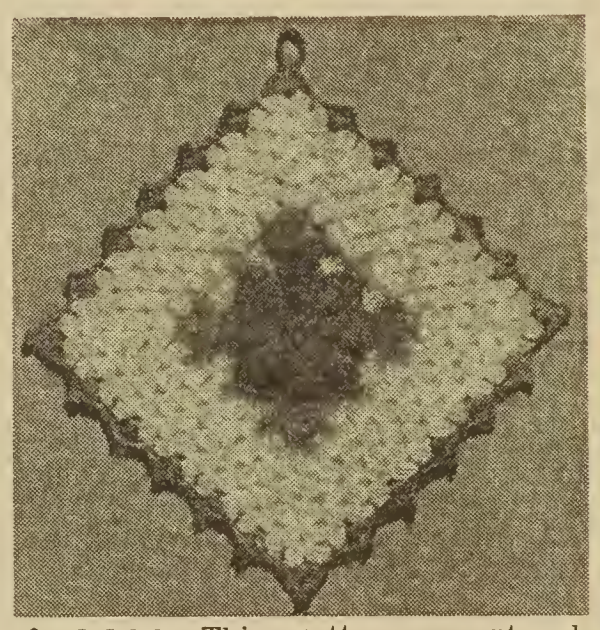
C-177. Cute raglan sleeve, high neck sweaters for brother and sister. Directions come in sizes 2, 3, and 4. 3 cents.



PC-5982. The three crocheted handkerchief edgings above are easy to make and so simple. A good gift choice for anyone. Direction leaflet includes all three edgings. 3 cents.

PC-5832. A gay, colorful "tote" bag with matching hat that any girl would love. Both are crocheted in rounds of single crochet. Directions, 3 cents.

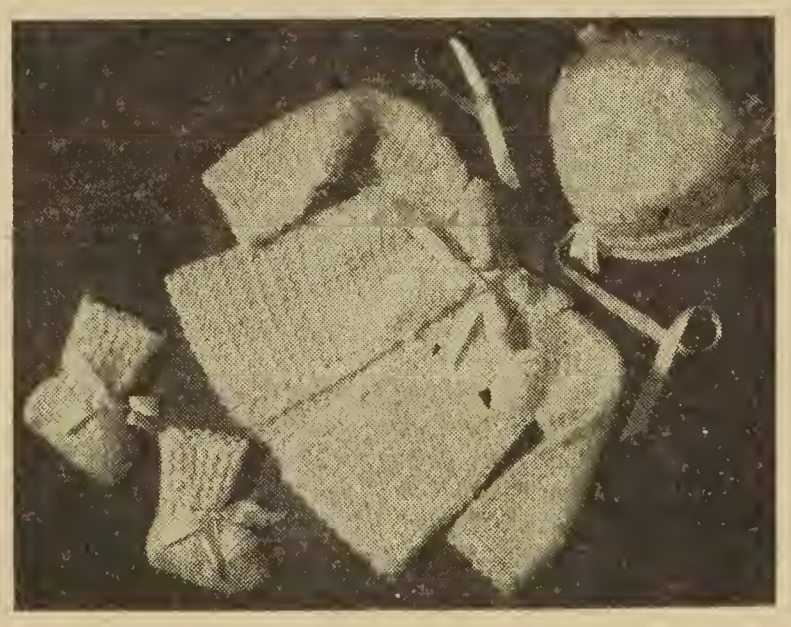




9466. This pretty rose-centered potholder can be made in any colors to match kitchen color schemes. Directions, 3 cents.

PC-7515: A crisp organdy apron with deep snowflake motif. Make several for bazaars and card party prizes — and one for yourself, too. Directions, 3 cents.





PC-5421. Baby will be so pretty and cozy in this crocheted set made of soft Baby Wool. Hat, sacque and booties are worked in a pattern stitch and trimmed with satin ribbons. Directions, 3 cents.

"Green Thumb" With Children

By Dr. Margaret Wylie

YOU probably know someone with a "green thumb"—a person who has a special gift for making plants grow and blossom. A green thumb usually means that the person is concerned about and cares for plants, learns about their nature, what they need for growth, and then provides the air, sunshine, soil and nurturing care. We think it is a gift, but more often it is the result of interest, understanding, and consistent care.

We all know some parents, too, who seem to have a special talent with children, but as we see them caring for children, we discover that the secret is that they treat them as persons in their own right. They accept the activity and pattern of growth, and so the loving, appreciating responses go both ways—from child to parent, and from parent to child.

They understand not only the physical needs of the child but the social and emotional ones, and provide opportunities to meet these needs in daily experiences. They see child nurture as a way to help children grow and become capable, responsible, attractive persons.

Often parents are not aware of the ways they use with children that bring

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The supreme happiness of life is the conviction that we are loved.—Victor Hugo.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

unfavorable responses. For example, Sue's mother gave this illustration: Once when she had been very much annoyed by Sue's sharp, impatient reply to her, she asked Sue:

"Why don't you speak to me like Mary does to her mother?"

Sue was silent for a time and then replied:

"I could if you spoke to me like Mary's mother speaks to her."

Then Sue's mother recalled the quick, sharp, impatient tones of her demand and discovered that Sue had only echoed them in her sharp, abrupt reply.

Mrs. Ethel B. Waring, former Cornell University child specialist, has studied for many years the relationship between parents and children, and has found certain principles at work that help those who have a flair for guidance. These can be summed up in terms of affection, respect, help, and approval. Affection gives security, respect encourages self-respect, help stimulates abilities, and approval fosters values.

A Cornell bulletin by Mrs. Waring, No. 420, **"Principles For Child Guidance,"** is free to New York State residents and 5 cents to others. If you would like to have a copy, write to: Mailing Room, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Stone Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

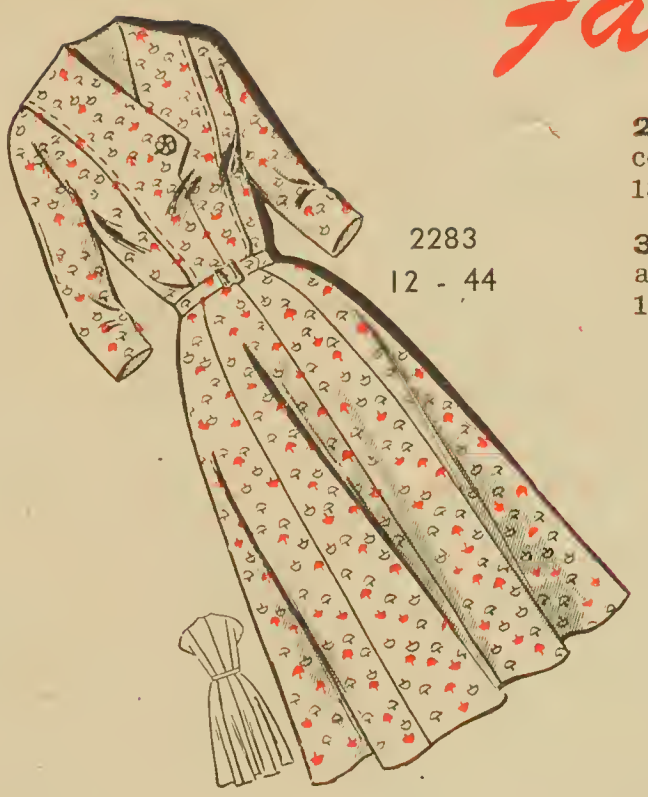
— A. A. —

MOLASSES RECIPES CONTEST

THE "Molasses Magic" contest announced on page 43 by the Brer Rabbit molasses makers is tempting in two ways. The $10,000 in prizes is enough to stir any homemaker's desire to try to win, but even more than that, it makes one long for a big helping of gingerbread with whipped cream, or some other tasty molasses flavored dish.

While you're thinking up recipes for the contest, serve Molasses Milk to the family. It's easy to make and it's a drink packed full of everything you need to meet winter with gusto! To make it, pour cold milk into a glass containing 2 tablespoons molasses and stir until smooth.

Fall Charmers



2283. Slenderizing casual dress with panelled bodice, button-accented neckline, skirt with gay, flattering flare. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 18: Three-quarter sleeve style, 4⅛ yds. 39-in.

3082. A darling of a jumper, scoop-necked and flare-skirted. Young and pretty teamed with the tie-necked and tie-sleeved blouse. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Jumper, 5¼ yds. 35-in. Blouse, 1½ yds. 35-in.



2282. Charming young casual with a yoked, collared neckline, accented by a little bow, crisp short sleeves, and a skirt with feminine flare. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 4⅜ yds. 35-in.

2453. Striking overblouse ensemble proportioned for the shorter, fuller figure! Overblouse has notched hem, distinctive neckline; skirt has gentle, moderate flare. Sizes 12½ to 24½. Size 16½: 4¼ yds. 39-in.





TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25c for our FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages; also, Christmas gift items. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Do Your Christmas Shopping Now!

For just $1.00 you can send a year's subscription of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to two of your friends in town. This will make a splendid Christmas gift; practical and low cost.

Eastman's Editorials, stories on farm condition, gardening articles, how to take care of a lawn and the continued story along with patterns, recipes, and household helps makes this a gift for all.

List the names of your friends and your name underneath, and send with $1.00 to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Friend's Name _____ Friend's Name _____

Street _____ Street _____

P.O. _____ State _____ P.O. _____ State _____

Your Name _____ P.O. _____ State _____

EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great North Country and the kind of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER II

HE built a fire and began to lay out a supper for us then, while Fred sat down by me to be relieved of his bundles. Our supper was rather dry for we had no water, but it was only two hours since we left the spring, so we were not suffering yet. Uncle Eb took out of the fire a burning brand of pine and went away into the gloomy woods, holding it above his head, while Fred and I sat by the fire.

"'S lucky we didn't go no further," he said, as he came in after a few minutes. "There's a big pree'piee over yender. Dunno how deep 't is. Guess we'd a found out purty soon."

He cut some boughs of hemlock, growing near us, and spread them in a little hollow. That done, we covered them with the oilcloth, and sat down comfortably by the fire. Uncle Eb had a serious look and was not inclined to talk or story telling. Before turning in he asked me to kneel and say my prayer as I had done every evening at the feet of my mother. I remember, clearly, kneeling before my old companion and hearing the echo of my small voiee there in the dark and lonely woods.

I remember too, and even more clearly, how he bent his head and covered his eyes in that brief moment. I had a great dread of darkness and imagined much evil of the forest, but somehow I had no fear if he were near me. When we had fixed the fire and lain down for the night on the fragrant hemlock and covered ourselves with the shawl, Uncle Eb lay on one side of me and old Fred on the other, so I felt secure indeed.

The night had many voices there in the deep wood. Away in the distance I could hear a strange, wild cry, and I asked what it was and Uncle Eb whispered back, "'s a loon." We heard the erash and thunder of a falling tree and a murmur that followed in the wake of the last echo.

"Big tree fallin'," said Uncle Eb, as he lay gaping. "It has t' break a way t' the ground an' it must hurt. Did ye notice how the woods tremble? If we was up above them we could see the

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Of course labor is entitled to share in the gains from greater efficiency, but it needs to be sure of its ground. A labor policy that forces wages up faster than management can raise output per man-hour is not in the worker's interest. For in such cases the practical consequences would be two-fold — to raise prices and accelerate automation with more unemployment." — Newark, N. J., News

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

hole thet tree hed made. Jes' like an open grave 'till the others hev filled it with their tops."

My ears had gone deaf with drowsiness when a quick stir in the body of Uncle Eb brought me back to my senses. He was up on his elbow listening and the firelight had sunk to a glimmer. Fred lay shivering and growling beside me. I could hear no other sound.

"Be still," said Uncle Eb, as he boxed the dog's ears. Then he rose and began to stir the fire and lay on more wood. As the flame leaped and threw its light into the tree tops a shrill cry, like the scream of a frightened woman, only louder and more terrible to hear, brought me to my feet, crying. I knew the source of it was near us and ran to Uncle Eb in a fearful panic.

"Hush, boy," said he as it died away and went echoing in the far forest. "I'll take care o' you. Don't be scairt. He's more 'fraid uv us than we are o' him. He's makin' off now."

We heard then a great crackling of dead brush on the mountain above us. It grew fainter as we listened. In a little while the woods were silent.

Uncle Eb woke me at daylight, in the morning, and said we must be off to find the trail. He left me by the fire a little while and went looking on all sides and came back no wiser. We were both thirsty and started off on rough footing, without stopping to eat. We climbed and crawled for hours, it seemed to me, and everywhere the fallen tree trunks were heaped in our way. Uncle Eb sat down on one of them awhile to rest.

"Like the bones o' the dead," said he, as he took a chew of tobacco and picked at the rotten skeleton of a fallen tree. We were both pretty well out of breath and of hope also, if I remember rightly, when we rested again under the low hanging boughs of a basswood for a bite of luncheon. Uncle Eb opened the little box of honey and spread some of it on our bread and butter. In a moment I noticed that half a dozen bees had lit in the open box.

"Lord Harry! here's honey bees," said he, as he covered the box so as to keep them in, and tumbled everything else into the basket. "Make haste now, Willie, and follow me with all yer might," he added.

In a minute he let out one of the bees, and started running in the direction it flew. It went but a few feet and then rose into the tree top.

"He's goin' t' git up into the open air," said Uncle Eb. "But I've got his bearin's an' I guess he knows the way all right."

We took the direction indicated for a few minutes and then Uncle Eb let out another prisoner. The bee flew off a little way and then rose in a slanting course to the tree tops. He showed us, however, that we were looking the right way.

"Them little fellers hev got a good compass," said Uncle Eb, as we followed the line of the bees. "It p'ints home ev'ry time, an' never makes a mistake."

I was riding in the basket and was first to see the light of the open through the tree tops. But I didn't know what it meant until I heard the hearty "hurrah" of Uncle Eb.

We had come to smooth footing in a grove of maples and the clean trunks of the trees stood up as straight as a granite column.

Presently we came out upon wide fields of corn and clover, and as we looked back upon the grove it had a rounded front and I think of it now as the vestibule of the great forest.

"It's a reg'lar big tomb," said Uncle Eb, looking back over his shoulder into the gloomy cavern of the woods.

We could see a log house in the clearing, and we made for it as fast as our legs would carry us. We had a mighty thirst and when we came to a little brook in the meadow we laid down and drank and drank until we were fairly grunting with fullness. Then we filled our teapot and went on.

Men were reaping with their cradles in a field of grain and, as we neared the log house, a woman came out in the dooryard and, lifting a shell to her lips, blew a blast that rushed over the clearing and rang in the woods beyond it. A loud halloo came back from the men.

The woman had a kindly face and, after looking at us a moment, came and stooped before me and held my small face in her hands turning it so she could look into my eyes.

"You poor little critter," said she, "where you goin'?"

Uncle Eb told her something about my father and mother being dead and our going west. Then she hugged and kissed me and made me very miserable, I remember, wetting my face with her tears, that were quite beyond my comprehension.

"Jethro," said she, as the men came into the yard, "I want ye t' look at this boy. Did ye ever see such a cunnin' little critter? Jes' look at them bright eyes!" and then she held me to her breast and nearly smothered me and began to hum a bit of an old song.

"Yer full o' mother love," said her husband, as he sat down on the grass a moment. "Lost her only baby, an' the good Lord has sent no other. I swan, he has got purty eyes. Jes as blue as a May flower. Aint ye hungry? Come right in, both o' ye, an' set down t' the table with us."

THE STORY THUS FAR

WHEN an accident took the lives of the parents and brother of a young boy, Eben Holden, the hired man, took the boy in a pack basket and with the family dog started westward on foot. He was determined that the boy should not be turned over to the tender mercies of a shiftless uncle.

Travelling by night to avoid capture, the man and boy, starting in Vermont, came to Lake Champlain and were ferried across only to become lost in the dense forest that then covered northern New York.

They made room for us and we sat down between the bare elbows of the hired men. I remember my eyes came only to the top of the table. So the good woman brought the family Bible and sitting on that firm foundation I ate my dinner of salt pork and potatoes and milk gravy—a diet as grateful as it was familiar to my taste.

"Orphan, eh?" said the man of the house, looking down at me.

"Orphan," Uncle Eb answered, nodding his head.

"God fearin' folks?"

"Best in the world," said Uncle Eb.

After dinner the good woman took off my clothes and put me in bed while she mended them. I went asleep then and did not awake for a long time. When I got up at last she brought a big basin of water and washed me with such motherly tenderness in voice and manner that I have never forgotten it. Uncle Eb lay sleeping on the lounge and when she had finished dressing me, Fred and I went out to play in the garden.

It was supper time in a little while and then, again, the woman winded the shell and the men came up from the field. We sat down to eat with them, as we had done at noon, and Uncle Eb consented to spend the night after some urging. He helped them with the milking, and as I stood beside him shot a jet of the warm white flood into my mouth, that tickled it so I ran away laughing.

The milking done, I sat on Uncle Eb's knee in the door-yard with all the rest of that household, hearing many tales of the wilderness, and of robbery and murder on Paradise road.

One man told about the ghost of Burnt Bridge; how the bridge had burnt one afternoon and how a certain traveler in the dark of the night driving down the hill above it, fell to his death at the brink of the culvert.

"An' every night since then," said the man, very positively, "ye can hear him drivin' down thet hill—jes' as plain as ye can hear me talkin'—the rattle o' the wheels an' all. It stops sudden an' then ye can hear 'im hit the rocks way down there at the bottom o' the gulley an' groan an' groan. An' folks say it's a curse on the town for leavin' thet hole open."

"What's a ghost, Uncle Eb?" I whispered.

"Somethin' like a swift," he answered, "but not so powerful. We heard a panther las' night," he added, turning to our host. "Hollered like sin when he see the fire."

"Scairt!" said the man o' the house gaping. "That's what ailed him. I've lived twenty year on Paradise road an' it was all woods when I put up the cabin. Seen deer on the doorstep an' bears in the garden, an' panthers in the fields.

"Bed-time," said our host, rising presently. "Got t' be up early 'n the morning.'

We climbed a ladder to the top floor of the cabin with the hired men, of whom there were two. The good lady of the house had made a bed for us on the floor and I remember Fred came up the ladder too, and lay down beside us. Uncle Eb was up with the men in the morning and at breakfast time my hostess came and woke me with kisses and helped me to dress. When we were about going she brought a little wagon out of the cellar that had been a plaything of her dead boy, and said I could have it.

This wonderful wagon was just the thing for the journey we were making. When I held the little tongue in my hand I was half way to heaven already. It had four stout wheels and a beautiful red box. Her brother had sent it all the way from New York and it had stood so long in the cellar it was now much in need of repair.

Uncle Eb took it to the tool shop in the stable and put it in ship shape order and made a little pair of thills to go in place of the tongue. Then he made a big flat collar and a back-pad out of the leather in old boot-legs, and rigged a pair of tugs out of two pieces of rope. Old Fred was quite east down when he stood in harness between the shafts.

He had waited patiently to have his collar fitted; he had grinned and panted and wagged his tail with no suspicion of the serious and humiliating career he was entering upon. Now he stood with a sober face and his aspect was full of meditation.

"You fightin' hound!" said Uncle Eb, "I hope this'll improve yer character."

Fred tried to sit down when Uncle Eb tied a leading rope to his collar. When he heard the wheels rattle and felt the pull of the wagon he looked back at it and growled a little and started to run. Uncle Eb shouted "whoa," and held him back, and then the dog got down on his belly and trembled until we patted his head and gave him a kind word. He seemed to understand presently and came along with a steady stride.

Our hostess met us at the gate and the look of her face when she bade us goodby and tucked some cookies into my pocket, has always lingered in my memory and put in me a mighty respect for all women. The sound of her voice, the tears, the waving of her handkerchief, as we went away, are among the things that have made me what I am.

We stowed our packages in the wagon box and I walked a few miles and then got into the empty basket. Fred tipped his load over once or twice, but got a steady gait in the way of industry after a while and a more cheerful look. We had our dinner by the roadside on the bank of a brook, an hour or so after midday, and came to a little village about sundown.

At a small grocery where groups of men, just out of the fields, were sitting, their arms bare to the elbows, we

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

bought more bread and butter. In paying for it Uncle Eb took a package out of his trouser pocket to get his change. It was tied in a red handkerchief and I remember it looked to be about the size of his fist. He was putting it back when it fell from his hand, heavily, and I could hear the chink of coin as it struck. One of the men, who sat near, picked it up and gave it back to him. As I remember well, his kindness had an evil flavor, for he winked at his companions, who nudged each other as they smiled knowingly.

Uncle Eb was a bit cross, when I climbed into the basket, and walked along in silence so rapidly it worried the dog to keep pace. The leading rope was tied to the stock of the rifle and Fred's walking gait was too slow for the comfort of his neck.

"You shif'less cuss! I'll put a kink in your neck fer you if ye don't walk up," said Uncle Eb, as he looked back at the dog, in a temper wholly unworthy of him.

We had crossed a deep valley and were climbing a long hill in the dusky twilight.

"Willie," said Uncle Eb, "your eyes are better 'n mine—look back and see if anyone's comin'."

"Can't see anyone," I answered.

"Look 'way back in the road as fur as ye can see."

I did so, but I could see no one. He slackened his pace a little after that and before we had passed the hill it was getting dark. The road ran into woods and a river cut through them a little way from the clearing.

"Supper time, Uncle Eb," I suggested, as we came to the bridge.

"Supper time, Uncle Eb," he answered, turning down to the shore.

I got out of the basket then and followed him in the brush. Fred found it hard traveling here and shortly we took off his harness and left the wagon, transferring its load to the basket, while we pushed on to find a camping place.

Back in the thick timber a long way from the road, we built a fire and had our supper. It was a dry nook in the pines—"tight as a house," Uncle Eb said—and carpeted with the fragrant needles. When we lay on our backs in the firelight I remember the weary, droning voice of Uncle Eb had an impressive accompaniment of whispers. While he told stories I had a glowing cinder on the end of a stick and was weaving fiery skeins in the gloom.

We had been asleep a long time when the barking of Fred woke us. I could just see Uncle Eb in the dim light of the fire, kneeling beside me, the rifle in his hand.

"I'll fill ye full o' lead if ye come any nearer," he shouted.

We listened awhile then but heard no sound in the thicket, although Fred was growling ominously, his hair on end. As for myself I never had a more fearful hour than that we suffered before the light of morning came.

I made no outcry, but clung to my old companion, trembling. He did not stir for a few minutes, and then we crept cautiously into the small hemlocks on one side of the opening.

"Keep still," he whispered, "don't move er speak."

Presently we heard a move in the brush and then quick as a flash Uncle Eb lifted his rifle and fired in the direction of it. Before the loud echo had gone off in the woods we heard something break through the brush at a run.

"'S a man," said Uncle Eb, as he listened. "He aint a losin' no time nuther."

"Who do you suppose it was?" I inquired.

"Robbers, I gucss," he answered, "an' they'll be layin' fer us when we go out, mebbe; but, if they are, Fred 'll find 'em an' I've got Ol' Trusty here 'n' I guess thet'll take care uv us."

His rifle was always flattered with that name of Ol' Trusty when it had done him a good turn.

Soon as the light had come clear he went out in the near woods with dog and rifle and beat around in the brush. He returned shortly and said he had seen where they came and went.

"I'd a killed 'em deader 'n a door nail," said he, laying down the old rifle, "if they'd a come any nearer."

Then we brought water from the river and had our breakfast. Fred went on ahead of us, when we started for the road, scurrying through the brush on both sides of the trail, as if he knew what was expected of him. He flushed a number of partridges and Uncle Eb killed one of them on our way to the road. We resumed our journey without any further adventure. It was so smooth and level under foot that Uncle Eb let me get in the wagon after Fred was hitched to it.

At a small settlement the children came out and ran along beside my wagon, laughing and asking me questions. Some of them tried to pet the dog, but old Fred kept to his labor at the heels of Uncle Eb and looked neither to right nor left. We stopped under a tree by the side of a narrow brook for our dinner, and one incident of that meal I think of always when I think of Uncle Eb. It shows the manner of man he was and with what understanding and sympathy he regarded every living thing.

In rinsing his tea pot he accidentally poured a bit of water on a big bumble bee. The poor creature struggled to

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Courage is the first of human qualities, because it is the quality which guarantees all the others.

—Winston Churchill

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

lift himself, and then another downpour caught him and still another until his wings fell drenched. Then his breast began heaving violently, his legs stiffened behind him and he sank, head downward, in the grass. Uncle Eb saw the death throes of the bee and knelt down and lifted the dead body by one of its wings.

"Jes' look at his velvet coat," he said, "an' his wings all wet n' stiff. They'll never carry him another journey. It's too bad a man has t' kill every step he takes."

The bee's tail was moving faintly and Uncle Eb laid him out in the warm sunlight and fanned him awhile with his hat, trying to bring back the breath of life.

"Guilty!" he said, presently, coming back with a sober face. "Thet's a dead bee. No tellin' how many was dependent on him er what plans he hed. Must a gi'n him a lot o' pleasure t' fly round in the sunlight, workin' every fair day. 'S all over now."

He had a gloomy face for an hour after that and many a time, in the days that followed, I heard him speak of the murdered bee.

We lay resting awhile after dinner and watching a big city of ants. Uncle Eb told me how they tilled the soil of the mound every year and sowed their own kind of grain—a small white seed like rice—and reaped their harvest in the late summer, storing the crop in their dry cellars under ground. He told me also the story of the ant lion—a big beetle that lives in the jungles of the grain and the grass.

The diary of my good old friend lies before me as I write, the leaves turned yellow and the entries dim. I remember how stern he grew of an evening when he took out this sacred little record of our wanderings and began to write in it with his stub of a pencil. He wrote slowly and read and reread each entry with great care as I held the torch.

"Be still, boy—be still," he would say when some pressing interrogatory passed my lips, and then he would bend to his work while the point of his pencil bored further into my patience. Beginning here I shall quote a few entries from the diary as they cover, with sufficient detail, an uneventful period of our journey.

August the 20th. Killed a patridge to-day. Biled it in the tea pot for dinner. Went good. 14 mild.

August the 21st. Seen a deer this morning. Fred fit ag'in. Come near spilin' the wagon. Hed to stop and fix the ex. 10 mild.

August the 22nd. Clumb a tree this morning after wild grapes. Come near falling. Gin me a little crick in the back. Wilie hes got a stun bruze. 12 mild.

August the 23rd. Went in swimmin. Ketched a few fish before breakfus'. Got provisions an' two case knives an' one fork, also one tin pie plate. Uscd same to fry fish for dinner. 14 mild.

August 24th. Got some spirits for Willie to rub on my back. Boots wearing out. Terrible hot. Lay in the shade in the heat of the day. Gypsies come an' camped by us tonight. 10 mild.

(To be continued)

We stand by with power to brighten your cloudy days



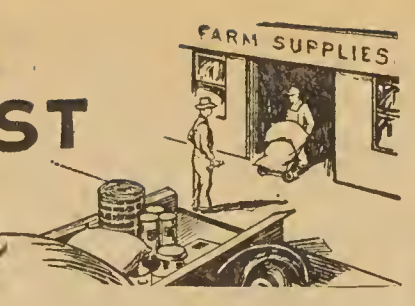
When an afternoon storm darkens your Upstate area, thousands (maybe millions) of lights are turned on early. Then it's the job of this Niagara Mohawk operator to send enough electricity to meet the sudden demand. He might be at a generating station miles away, but the power comes through—steady and plentiful.

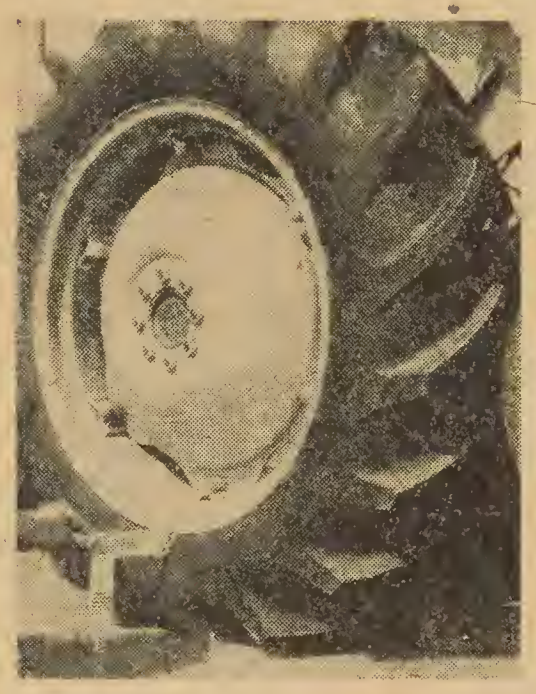


Whenever you flick on a light switch, you have at your command ninety inter-connected Niagara Mohawk electric generating stations that span the state to give you instant service. Did you know you can light your home for days for less than the cost of a light bulb. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

NIAGARA MOHAWK electricity is your biggest bargain!

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





Properly inflated tractor tire, with 700-pound disc raised in carrying position, is quickly verified by new FIRESTONE tractor tire air measure gauge. The tread depth of this tire measured "A" on the handle of the gauge and the outer edge of the rim flange fits perfectly into notch "A" indicated on the arm of the gauge. If overinflated, the rim would be above the notch and the rim would fall below the notch if an underinflated condition existed. The new tractor tire air measure gauge is free to all tractor tire owners and may be obtained at Firestone dealers and stores everywhere.

A new silo dome cap, called Silo Lite, was recently introduced by the MARIETTA CONCRETE CORPORATION, Marietta, Ohio.

The Silo Lite can be used in place of existing dome caps on older silos, as well as on the new models. Light in weight, it can be quickly and easily installed to convert dark silo interiors into bright areas.

The INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY has recently announced a new four-wheel-drive, light-duty International truck with power and traction to travel cross-country fully loaded in mud, sand or snow.

For ten cents, or for seven cents when two copies are ordered, you can get a booklet, "What You Should Know About Lumber", from the NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, 1319 Eighteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

In addition to giving many hints about buying and using lumber, the publication lists the names and addresses of 17 lumber and wood products associations to which you may write for further information about particular kinds of wood.

If you are interested in wood chips, drop a postcard to the FITCHBURG ENGINEERING CORPORATION, Dept. A-105, Fitchburg, Mass., and ask for their folder "How to Convert Woodland Waste Into Valuable Wood Chips on Your Farm."

Social Security was never intended to "keep you" in your old age. Two ways to supplement it is by insurance and savings. On page 25 of the October 1st issue there are two coupons. One, sent to FARMERS & TRADERS INS. CO., Syracuse, N.Y., will bring details about a retirement plan, the other, sent to CITY & COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, 100 State Street, Albany 1, N. Y., along with a small sum of cash, will open a savings account to which you can add by mail.

The NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS COOPERATIVE, Box 528-A, Ithaca, N. Y., will be glad to send you a copy of their booklet, "Dollars and Sense in Herd Breeding."

The Chemical Division of THE BORDEN COMPANY has developed a new "slow release" nitrogen fertilizer compound designed to last an entire growing season on lawns and shrubs with a single application. It contains 38% of nitrogen with no phosphorus or potash. Fifteen to eighteen pounds of "Borden's 38" will provide nitrogen for a full season on a 1,000-square-foot area of grass.

A new direct drive chain saw with special advantages in weight, cutting speed and power has been announced by the LOMBARD GOVERNOR CORPORATION, Ashland, Mass. This makes six different saws in the Lombard line. The new Model DD weighs only 25 pounds and is the result of more than 12 years chain saw manufacturing experience.

Folders on all these saws will be sent to you if you drop a line to the Lombard Governor Corporation, Ashland, Mass.

A complete guide to Animal Health has been prepared by ANCHOR SERUM COMPANY under the supervision of their Veterinary Staff. This guide consists of a Vaccinating Chart which clearly describes and demonstrates the most commonly used injection methods.

The guide has been made available free of charge by Anchor Serum Company, South St. Joseph, Missouri, as part of its continued effort to bring better animal health to the farm and to help enable the farmer to "Do it himself and save."

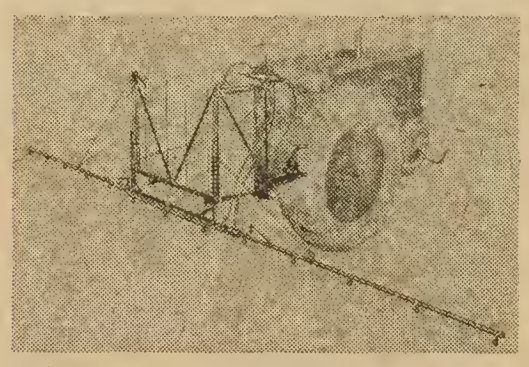
Many farmers are cutting feed costs these days by growing much of their own grain and then grinding and mixing it in their own mill. For details on the new PTO Gehl Grind-All Hammer Mills, drop a card to GEHL BROS. MFG. CO., Dept. HK-211, West Bend, Wisconsin.

The GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. of Schenectady, N. Y., has a 12-page bulletin (GEA-6400). It is called "Electricity on Wheels" and describes the General Electric new mobile power generator for tractors. It outlines its operation and lists its range of uses including such things as hay baling, floodlighting, power sawing, welding and electric spraying.

Now you can buy a chain saw on the time payment plan. You can get details and a free demonstration of the new Homelite chain saws at your dealers; or a brochure with pictures and details of their chain saws from HOMELITE, Port Chester, New York.

Write to the NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS CORP., Farm Service Department, Binghamton, N. Y., for the last word in planned ventilation for the dairy barn and poultry house. Ventilation can cut costs and boost production.

The De LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. will furnish you without obligation, illustrated literature and specifications on three types of De Laval Bulk Coolers. Write Dept. X-23 using the handy coupon on page 18 of this issue.



This weed sprayer, available from the COMFORT EQUIPMENT CO., 2609 Walnut, Kansas City 8, Mo., is easily attached to the rear of the tractor.

Right to Vote on Unionization Gained for L. I. Spud Workers

READERS all over the Northeast who have been watching for the outcome of the union picketing at Long Island potato grading sheds, will be glad to know that eastern Long Island potato growers and dealers have won a major victory in forcing elections to let their employees decide for themselves whether to join a union.

During the picketing, it appeared to many people that every effort was used by unions to prevent a vote by workers to decide whether or not they wanted to join a union and, if so, whether they wish to be represented by Local 202 or Local 424 of the AFL Teamsters. Presumably these delaying tactics were followed because:

1. There had been no demand by the employees to be represented by union and, presumably the vote, if held, would have been overwhelmingly "No."

2. If the vote was "No," we understand that the matter of organizing the workers could not be taken up again for at least a year which would mean after the next digging season.

Anyway, in a unanimous decision September 15, the National Labor Relations Board in Washington ruled that elections should be held within 30 days of the decision among the employees of four concerns. Before that, elections at 11 firms had been agreed upon by all parties concerned. In one election already held, A & P warehouse employees voted to have Local 424 represent them. The dispute over holding elections at the four concerns came about, so growers believe, because of the delaying tactics of one union. The following is in part reprinted from The Produce News of New York City:

"Conflicting efforts of the two Teamsters locals to win bargaining rights among the employees resulted in picket lines that practically halted August peak of potato picking, grading and shipping operations. Although Local 424 consistently denied it had made demands for recognition on employers, it sought to block every attempt by employers and Local 202 to proceed with an election.

"Local 424 commenced picketing the establishments of Atlantic Fertilizer Co. and Long Island Produce Co. in Riverhead last May. The Local had recently received its charter from the Teamsters, AFL.

"Picketing continued and began to gather momentum around June 15. At or about that time, potato growers in Suffolk County employed help, on a seasonal basis, for harvesting, grading and packing Long Island potatoes.

"For a number of years, Local 202 of the Teamsters Union has had contracts with drivers who handle shipments of potatoes from graders and packers. The problem of dealers and producers became aggravated by demands from Local 202 to represent employees whose activities were connected with packing operations. Thus Locals 202 and 424 were both seeking to represent the same employees.

"In late June and early July demands for a contract were made by a Mr. Riccardi on behalf of 424. Conferences were held between dealers and union representatives.

"The employers told Mr. Riccardi that a contract recognizing a union could not simply be foisted upon employees, and that, in accordance with the democratic way of doing things, the people had the right to decide themselves whether they wished to be represented by 424 or 202 or neither.

"Mr. Riccardi refused to agree to such an election. He would tie up that whole segment of agriculture, regardless of consequences to the economy, until he got a contract on his own terms. In effect, he was demanding that the producers and dealers hand over their employees to him, ignoring statutory election procedures.

"Faced with this impasse, dealers and producers exercised their right to file a request with the NLRB that an election be held to permit workers to voice their desires in the matter.

"Every possible technicality was raised by 424 to balk the proceedings. The Local denied it represented the employees or that it had demanded a contract. Confronted with sworn testimony of demands for representation and for a contract, 424 then stated it had withdrawn previous demands for representation.

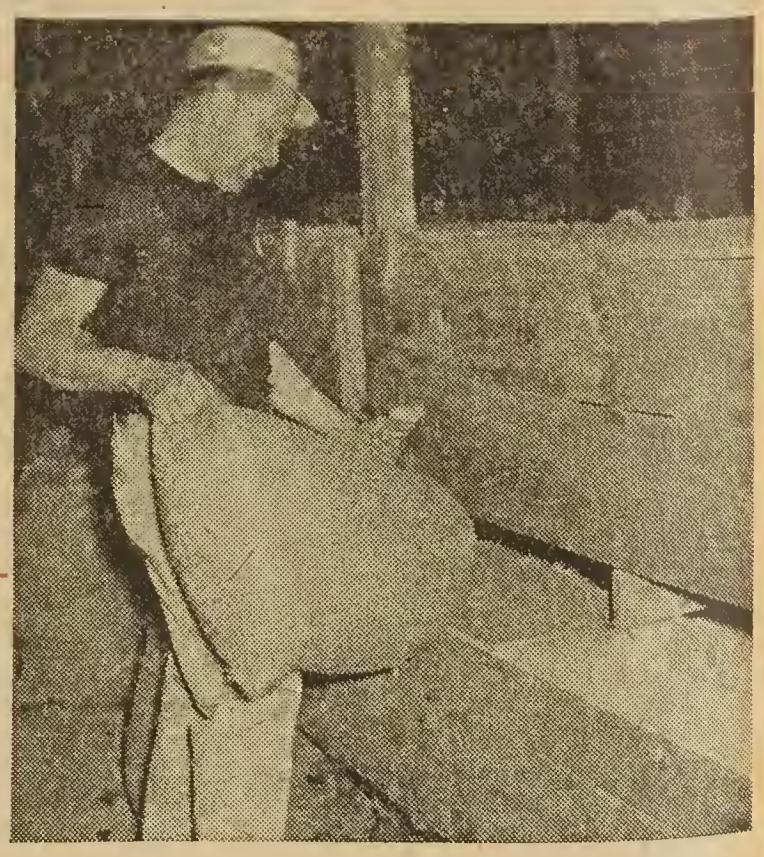
"Local 202 admitted it had made demands for a contract from 15 producers and dealers, and consented to an election. In those 15 cases, when 202 agreed that an election should be held, Local 424 demanded and obtained the privilege of appearing on the ballot as well. No objection to this demand of 424 was raised by the employers.

"The employers asked that the elections consented to by 202 be allowed to take place, and offered to permit 424 to appear on the ballot. Local 424 refused. The employers' petitions for elections were finally referred to the NLRB in Washington, resulting in the decision recently announced."

BAY STATE LABOR-SAVER

Turkey breeder Fred Freidenfeld, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, doesn't find it necessary to enter his pens when feeding or picking up eggs. He built the feed alley down the center of his large breeder house and has pens on both sides.

He feeds directly from the alley into the feeders. Directly above the feeders are a row of nests. The turkeys enter from inside the pen, and Fred picks up the eggs by dropping down the hinged back on the alley side.—C.L.S.



Getting GOVERNMENT Out of BUSINESS

BIG GOVERNMENT has had a mushroom growth in this country. In the last quarter of a century the number of Federal workers has increased fourfold and Federal expenditures eighteenfold. From 1929 to 1948, public wealth increased 278 per cent as against a gain of only 79 per cent for private wealth, according to the House Committee on Government Operations. The estimated valuc of the assets of Government corporations and credit agencies as of June 30, 1954, is placed at around $40 billion. There are between 2,000 and 3,000 Federal agencies which compete with private enterprise.

The far-flung activities of the Government threaten the existence of our

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

". . . The morality of political action is in reverse ration to the square of the distance between the place where the money is collected and the place where it is spent." — By Admiral Ben Moreell

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

free economy, breed unfair competition with business enterprise, increase the cost and decrease the efficiency of the proper functions of Government, and deprive the Treasury of several billions in tax money. Moreover, this invasion dampens the spirit of private initiative that has been largely responsible for our greatness as a nation.

Not only is Government competition with business detrimental to our best interests but also there is confusion, duplication, and unnecessary multiplication of effort. The findings of the Hoover Commission reveal shocking waste, overlapping, and gross inefficiency in the multitudinous Government agencies and commissions, and antiquated and slothful methods of accounting. If any private business had carried on its affairs in as slipshod a manner, it would have gone broke and been subject to prosecution for juggling figures.

Banking

The Federal Government is the biggest lending and insuring outfit in the world, but a drastic overhauling is now under way. According to the Hoover Commission, there are 37 or so agencies engaged in these financing operations. Credit and lending operations of the Federal Government have far outstripped emergency needs and were expected to reach a combined total of $57.7 billion by the end of this fiscal year, June 30, 1955. This latter figure nearly equals the total loans of all Federal Reserve member banks.

Insurance

The Government is in the insurance business on a broad scale. Government insurance covers risks not ordinarily insurable through regular private channels, and in addition it competes directly with private insurance companies. It is estimated that at the end of 1953 the amount of life insurance in force sponsored by the Federal Government was over $309 billion, as compared with $316 billion by private firms.

Landlord

The Federal Government is the nation's largest landlord. The Government's landholdings exceed 400 million acres, or more than one fifth of the total acreage of the entire country. Included in this area are vast resources of coal, oil, and timber, which should be developed by private enterprise. The Government also owns about 430,000 buildings including airport hangars, apartment houses, atomic energy plants, barracks, dry cleaning establishments, garages, grain elevators, hospitals, office buildings, petroleum refineries, and post exchanges. The cost of this property, excluding land in the public domain and trust properties, acquired in the past 165 years is estimated to be in excess of $30 billion.

Electric Power

The most serious inroads made by the Federal Government in the rightful area of private enterprise are in the production, distribution, and marketing of electrical energy. When the Government first entered this field, it was for the ostensible purpose of irrigation, flood control, and aid to navigation. But these objectives have become of secondary consideration. Much of the power from the hydro-electric plants is sold in unfair competition with private utilities.

The Government's greatest venture in this field is the Tennessee Valley Authority. This was set up to be a "power yardstick." The argument of the proponents was that TVA could sell power more cheaply than private enterprise. But according to a study by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, TVA rates would have to be nearly doubled if they were to compete on an equal basis with those of private utilities in the same region. The Federal electric power facilities should be sold to private interests.

Unscrambling

The unscrambling process now in operation is taking the Government out of enterprises and services that do not properly belong within its province. Since the end of World War II, private interests have taken over Government-owned steel mills, alcohol, aluminum, and synthetic rubber plants, as well as the Inland Waterways Corporation. The Government-owned telegraph network will be sold to private interests. A drastic overhauling of the Government's huge lending and underwriting program is under way. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is being liquidated and the Hoover Commission recommends a gradual closing out of the postal savings system. At the request of President Eisenhower, the Bureau of the Budget has issued a directive to all Government agencies and departments, ordering them before July of this year to submit an inventory and an evaluation of the essentialities of the activities they carry on that could be handled by private enterprise.

While encouraging progress is being made by the Hoover Commission in its gigantic task of reorganizing our Government, much remains to be done in the face of powerful resistance by pressure groups. The staggering Governmental burden and gross inefficiencies that constitute a menace to our national security, and impose such a strain and an undermining influence upon our economy, must be reduced. An aroused public should rally around the Administration's constructive program and insist upon positive action by Congress.

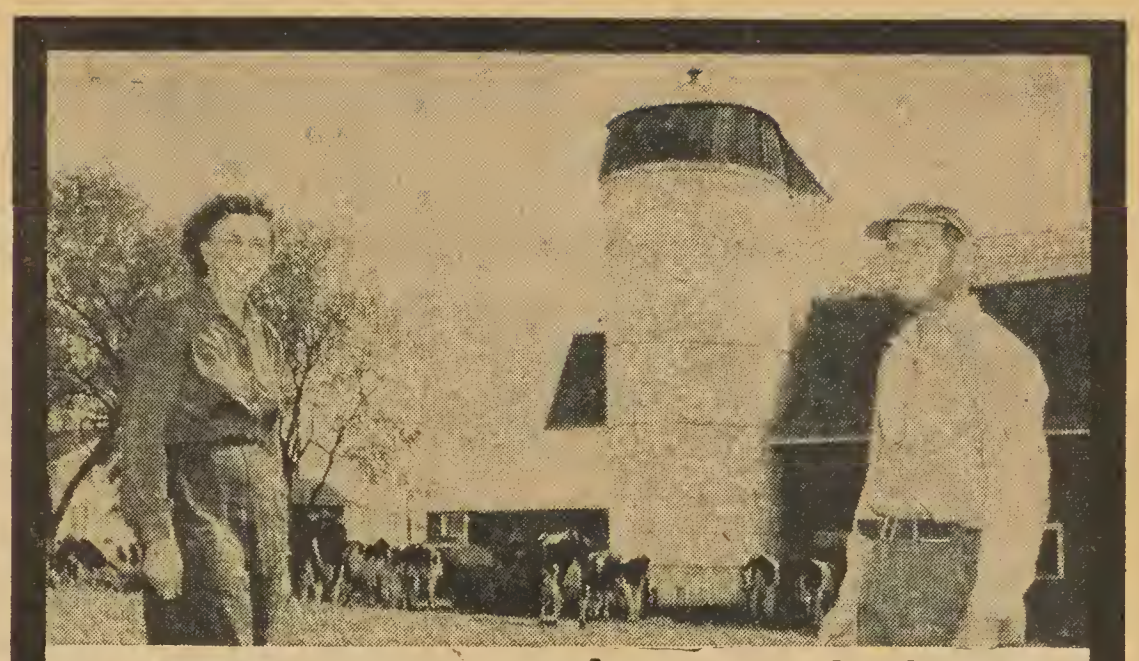
New England Letter

— A. A. —

HONORED

Dr. Karl H. Fernow, associate professor of plant pathology at Cornell University, was presented an honorary life membership in the Potato Association of America at a recent meeting of the Association in East Lansing, Michigan. Dr. Fernow who is also chief inspector for potato certification in New York State, is a recognized authority in the field of potato diseases.

Dr. Fernow has devoted much time to a program aimed at potato improvement, working with both adult and 4-H Club growers. He has headed the inspection work for more than 30 years.



"Co-Op Farm Credit Smoothed the way to Successful Farming For Us."

—says EUGENE WYAND, Livingston County, New York

Long-term 4½% Federal Land Bank mortgage loans thru National Farm Loan Associations

Low-cost operating loans thru Production Credit Associations

Eugene and Mary Wyand's farm extends over 243 acres of fine land and grosses approximately $22,000 a year. They go in heavily for crops and also have a herd of 24 registered Holsteins that produce an average of 12,000 pounds of milk annually. The Wyands, like thousands of Northeastern farmers, use low-cost Co-Op Farm Credit to buy, improve and operate their farms.

For complete information, see your local associations or write: Dept. A-79, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

N.F.L.A. P.C.A.

Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Loans

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT

BE SAFE ELECTRICALLY

Insist upon

Rome FlexAll®

NONMETALLIC SHEATHED CABLE

For All Farm Wiring

Approved by Underwriters' Laboratories Inc. as Type UF, for installation in wet and corrosive locations, Rome FlexAll is today's economical and safe wiring material for farm buildings.

Farm fires resulting from inferior or unsafe wiring run into appalling losses each year. You do not need to run this risk. See your electrical distributor or contractor and specify Rome FlexAll.

ROME CABLE Corporation

ROME • NEW YORK

From Bar to Finished Wire

ROME CABLE ROME, N.Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

Competition for Progress

By ED HARRISON

BEFORE the days of production testing the selection of dairy cattle had to be based upon type alone. The need for standardizing the thinking of breeders on what constituted correct type in the dairy cow gave birth to the dairy cattle show.

These early shows were quickly dominated by the professional show strings. To the small struggling breeder these appeared an unsurmountable barrier that barred his participation. Leaders in the dairy industry and related agricultural fields were quick to recognize the fact that the large state fair and regional shows were reaching only a small per cent of the owners of registered cattle. This led to the establishment of small, local shows like the county fair which were later supplemented by the breed club shows and field days.

At these small shows neighbor was showing against neighbor which greatly increased the number of small breeders who participated in the shows. In my judgment the breed club shows and field days have been far more effective in creating interest and doing a constructive teaching job than the county fair. The fact that many of our county fairs require the animals to be on exhibit for a week has in itself discouraged many farmer breeders from participating. Again many county fairs have become largely a carnival at which some dairy cattle and other agricultural products are on exhibit.

The local breed shows on the other hand have a single purpose with the dairy cattle exhibit and the judging as the only attractions. The county herd class, now a feature of many of our state fairs, provided a stepping-stone which enabled the small breeder participating in the local show to be represented at the state fair.

There were nineteen Holstein county herds at the 1955 New York State Fair and two more entries had to be turned away because of lack of facilities. This means that 152 Holsteins were on exhibit in a single class at the same time. It was a very impressive display. As a single exhibitor is limited to three entries in this class it means that a minimum of 51 exhibitors took part. There were a large number of single entries so that it would be my guess that there were 100 or more exhibitors represented. The influence of this great number of exhibitors was evident throughout the show.

While on the subject of county herds I feel, and I know that there are a number of others who share my feelings, that it would be a progressive move to eliminate the requirement of a bull two years or over. On a great many farms the bull is kept only as a herd sire. He is handled little or not at all. This fact in itself limits the selection of a bull suitable to head a county herd.

In some cases this requirement necessitates showing either a common bull or one that is improperly trained. A poor individual bull detracts from the exhibit and the improperly trained bull that might go out of hand at a moment's notice endangers human life. At best in most cases the county herd would be more attractive with the bull replaced with a good milking female and a great hazard would be eliminated.

I would like to give you my analysis of the Holstein show at the 1955 New York State Fair in relation to shows of ten, fifteen and twenty years ago. I have no doubt but that what I have to say in relation to the Holstein show would apply to the other breed exhibits but I did not see enough of their exhibits to discuss them intelligently.

More than 420 Holsteins were checked through the ring. The quality was uniformly high and in many of the female classes the quality extended far beyond the money placings. To me, however, the most significant thing about the show was that it was predominantly a breeders' show. The professional show strings were conspicuous by their absence.

A few of the individual winners were purchased cows but there were a large number of high quality, well balanced home-bred show strings exhibited by small but constructive farmer breeders. These breeder exhibits provided the keenest of competition in the group classes for animals bred by exhibitor. These classes are important because they provide a measure of herd and in turn breed improvement.

While participating in this great show I found myself again and again evaluating it against shows of the past. The breed and the breeders have made great progress. In the days of the reign of the professional show strings the group classes were few in number and the quality soon ran out. This show, as measured against any show of the past, not only showed an increase in the number of entries in the group classes but the quality extended far down the line.

The quality exhibited by these small independent breeders presented a challenge and served notice on all comers that future shows would be even tougher. In spite of the increase in the number of cattle exhibited there were fewer culls at this show than in many of the past shows. The quality of the cattle exhibited indicated that breeders were not only doing a better job but that they had critically appraised their animals at home.

As one watched this show he began to realize that at last it was beginning to reach the small breeder and that the benefit to the breeders participating was reflected by the quality of the cattle they were exhibiting; sharp angular cows that had production written all over them; good udders; the kind of udders that wear and can produce year after year.

With the inauguration of our production testing program there were some who felt that our type shows no longer held any significance. The production testing program was never intended to eliminate the need for critical appraisal of type in the dairy cow but rather to supplement and augment. Each program has a place and when the proper balance is struck the breeders and the breed make progress.

The breeder never greatly benefits from a type show until he actually participates in it. The local breed shows and field days plus the county herd class at the state fairs offer the medium through which any breeder no matter how small can take part. These breed programs warrant wider participation by the breeders and command the full support and cooperation of the leaders in all branches of the industry.

A WINNING GET OF SIRE



THE PHYSICAL appearance of the dairy bull is not a reliable measure of what his producing daughters will look like. If you want to know what a bull's daughters will look like study the females making up his pedigree. When he has descended from a long and unbroken line of uniformly high quality females you can use him with confidence that he will give you the type and quality of daughters that you will be proud to have standing in your barn. The most beautiful bull in the world is a gamble not worth taking if the females in his pedigree are not the kind of cows you want. The breeder who selects his herd sire because of his ability to win in the ring with no regard for the females in his pedigree will continue to purchase his show cows.

A bull capable of siring the type and quality of daughters pictured above is too valuable to show even if he could be a winner. The record clearly tells us that very few of the breed-improving sires have been show bulls. The record on the other hand clearly tells us that the great breed improving sire descended from great breeding cow families. These facts are common knowledge. Why then do we continue to show bulls?

THE AGED HOLSTEIN COW CLASS AT THE 1955 NEW YORK STATE FAIR



This picture tells the story only as far as numbers are concerned. You had to be fighting for a place in the money to appreciate just how great a class it was.



MEET THE DENING FAMILY—Left to right, Mr. and Mrs. Arno Dening, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dening with their daughter Ellen Nancy, and Mr. and Mrs. Kent Dening, all of Lowville, N. Y.

Now They Are All Protected

"My grandfather came from England and settled here in 1846. He was an expert woodsman and raised his family in a log cabin, while clearing the land for dairying," says Kent Dening. For over 100 years the Dening name has been familiar to the folks in Lewis County, N. Y.

Like their forefathers, the Denings are farmers. Today they own and operate two large dairy farms and a sawmill. The success of this family can be attributed to hard work, loyalty to each other, interest in their community, with a desire for the freedoms which are a part of the American way of life.

This family, typical of many others throughout the Northeast, has helped make their community a better place in which to live. Kent Dening has been town assessor, supervisor; he is now president of the local school board.

When Bernard Virkler, agent, called at the Dening home, he explained how much North American Accident Insurance Company policies can help in case of accident. The Denings decided it was good protection and bought a policy for every member of the family. Now they are all protected.

Within the last 7 months, three members of the family have had accidents. Each has received benefits, promptly paid.

While the Denings were getting settled in Lewis County, the North American Accident Insurance Company was started in Chicago, Illinois. That was 69 years ago.

From the very beginning, sturdy men and women of high integrity have worked together to build this company strong financially and liberal in protection to policyholders. The friendly services of North American folks have brought much needed help to a great family of policyholders.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

209 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois

FAMOUS "BONNIE BRIDE"

WALKING DOLL

Unbreakable!
Cuddly
Soft!



Full 9-inch Size
Sold in Stores for $7.98

COMPLETE WITH 7 GLAMOROUS OUTFITS!

ALL YOURS FOR ONLY 2.98

REG. $7.98

Sold Direct From Factory-to-You!

These are the outfits you get . . . aren't they cute?





Designed by Famous Artist Terry Smith

Tailored in Our Own Factory From Quality Cloth!



Quality Fabrics!

WASHABLE HAIR!



FREE DOLL HOUSE!

With your order for Bonnie Bride Doll you receive an attractive scored board doll house at no extra cost. Sets up in minutes, delights your children. Yours to keep — even if you should return Bonnie Bride. Don't wait for last minute rush—order Bonnie Bride NOW!

Walks . . . Sits up . . . Sleeps . . . Head Moves as She Walks!

So cuddly . . . so adorable—Bonnie Bride is sure to win your little girl's heart at first sight! She's a full nine inches tall- so life-like and so glamorous! Bonnie Bride stands, she sits, and she walks with lady-like grace! You'll especially love the way she turns her head when she walks. Of course, she sleeps!

WASH HER HAIR . . . COMB IT, CURL IT!

Bonnie Bride has true-to-life hair made of miracle Dynel. You can wash it, comb it, even curl it! You can bathe her, too—her soft cuddly body has tender "Magic touch" skin.

COMPLETE WITH 7 OUTFITS

Seven of the cutest outfits—a complete wardrobe—given with every Bonnie Bride Doll! You receive: a bridal outfit, including wedding gown, veil, etc., a pretty ballerina costume, a sheer nightgown, ski suit, rain set with hood, a pretty coat with bonnet, and a hostess gown! All stylishly designed and expertly tailored!

DIRECT-FROM-FACTORY-TO-YOU

Bonnie Bride is the same doll that has been nationally advertised at $7.98. Now—get yours direct from the factory and SAVE! Bonnie Bride and her complete wardrobe is yours for only 2.98 complete! The Bonnie Bride doll is sold on a 5-day home trial. You must be pleased in every way or your 2.98 comes right back! Remit 2.98 m.o., check or cash for immediate free delivery. Or order C.O.D. plus postage. Do it now! At this bargain price we expect an avalanche of orders! RUSH COUPON TODAY!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK

THORESEN'S Dept. 342-L-54

352 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.



Sold on Money Back Guarantee!

Buy Direct and Save!

THORESEN'S, Dept. 342-L-54

352 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH.....BONNIE BRIDE DOLLS at bargain price of 2.98 on 5-DAY MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE! Include 7 complete outfits and FREE DOLL HOUSE at no extra cost. I must be satisfied in every way, otherwise you will refund my 2.98 at once!

☐ 2.98 enclosed. Rush prepaid. ☐ Send C.O.D. plus postage.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____

☐ CANADIANS: Bonnie Bride Doll shipped direct to your door for only 3.95 postage paid. No extra for tariff. Address: Thoresen Ltd., 45 St. James St., West. Department US-54, Montreal 1, P. Q.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

NOVEMBER 5, 1955

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Winter Gardening	6
Lime Lacking	10
Milk Citation	11
Thanksgiving Dinner	25

Let's Not Give Up A Farm Program That *IS* Working!

By HERRELL F. DEGRAFF

(In this article, Dr. DeGraff of Cornell, one of the country's foremost agricultural economists, gives his straight-from-the-shoulder ideas on government farm plans. He cuts right through all the gobbledygook and fast-talk of the vote-seeking politicos who think a plan's good only if it will get votes, and he puts his finger right on the weak points and features of the various "programs."

Here, in an article that will take 10 minutes of your reading time, Dr. DeGraff sums up the present farming situation, and then analyzes in the clearest manner we have yet seen such things as the proposed "Acreage Rental," "Compensatory Payment" and "Flexible Price Support" programs. If you have been confused (and you are rare if you haven't been) by all the claims and arguments regarding the schemes advanced to get farmers on an even footing with the rest of our economy, then we urge you to read this article.

The Editors)

I AM NOT a politician. I am an economist, but as a citizen I have the right to certain opinions. I do not believe that the 1956 Election will be won or lost on the farm vote. I doubt that the farm vote can be bought, and even if it can be bought, I do not believe that it will stay bought.

As an economist, I think I can see certain long-time effects of some of the programs that are being seriously suggested. It seems to me that **it would be tragic if, in an attempt to win an election, sound programs should be abandoned and in their place something should be adopted which, in the long run, would lose farmers the freedom to run their own business.**

The farm income situation has deteriorated, but has not deteriorated any more than is to be expected from: 1. The general economic stability following the Korean War inflation; 2. The high level of government-owned stocks of farm products accumulated as a result of the too-long-continued war time levels of price support; and 3. Our reduced ability to export (in part because of the high prices at which government-stored stocks are held).

As a matter of fact, farmers are worried, but they are not panicked as some politicians are. Farmers are rightfully resentful that agriculture is not sharing in the prosperous times which other businesses are enjoying. However, in my opinion, the worst of the farm adjustment is now behind us. My reasons for thinking so are:

1. The assumption that reasonable stability at the present high price level will be maintained in the general economy.



Herrell DeGraff

2. That domestic use and exports of agricultural products are more likely to increase moderately than they are to decline.

3. That present production and use of all major farm products are now in close balance.

Rented Acres

There is much talk of the proposition that government pay farmers a rental for diverting cultivated acres to grass. Because much will be said in favor of it, I like to raise some questions that seem to me to be fundamental.

1. If the program is put into effect, will it not be difficult to stop it?

2. Can it be extended to the point where it will remove enough acres to significantly reduce production of cultivated crops? Certainly, the poorest acres, farm by farm, will be taken out of production and the balance of each farm will be used still more intensively. As a result, farmers can and will boost acre yields so there will be little or no reduction in total output.

3. Won't livestock growers object seriously over being a further dumping ground for diverted acres?

4. Won't the money cost of diverting these acres be prohibitive if expressed in terms of cost per bushel or bale?

5. If acres are government-rented and taken out of production, and if yields increase within a couple of years, could those acres ever be returned to production?

At least we can say it would be economically difficult and perhaps politically impossible.

6. What would our Northeastern farmers say to this further subsidy of government-rented acres made to feed producers whom they already consider to be highly subsidized?

This rented acres plan is not even a logical way of trying to reduce wheat, cotton and corn production because it would cost too much for this purpose; and, even if the cost were not prohibitive, all sorts of pressures would interfere with pulling a lot of acres out of production. If this plan is to be adopted strictly for political purposes, someone should analyze whether the votes it would be supposed to buy will be worth the cost.

Compensatory Payments

From many quarters I am hearing increased support of direct government payments to farmers (the so-called compensatory payments) in the form of a treasury check. These suggestions are coming not only from the Democratic Party, but from staunch supporters of the present Administration. In fact, support is coming from quarters usually considered conservative.

Compensatory payments, broadly applied, would result in a frankly socialized agriculture. Payments above the market level obviously could be paid only upon limited quantities of production rather than upon all that farmers would like to produce with such payments.

This means the necessity for annual quotas (probably quantity of product rather than acres) for each commodity covered. National quotas would have to be divided by states, counties, and down to individual farms. Thus, for the price of a treasury check, each farmer would surrender to central authority much of his freedom of decision in managing his farm.

I do not know how farm families could more easily, or quickly, become wards of the state—nor do I know how compensatory payments could be put into effect without the provisions that would have these results. I certainly would not want to be a party to establishing this kind of future for agriculture. Once established, such a system would continue more or less indefinitely, simply because of the difficulties— or impossibility— of termination.

Flexible Supports

Some influential people are now saying the flexible price support program has failed and they are saying it before flexible supports have had a chance to prove their worth.

The most serious immediate problem on the agricultural scene is *(Continued on Page 19)*

On Tires - Just Like Feed or Barbed Wire . . . Cooperative Buying Means

More for Your Money



DURING the month of November you ean buy first-line, G.L.F. Unico Tires at 20% to 30% below the industry list price.

All sizes of passenger and truck tires arc included in this special purchasing price. All types, too—including both the regular and the tubeless *Redi-Grip winter treads.*

Volume Buying Lowers Price

Twenty-seven thousand tires!—this large order meant a substantial saving. G.L.F. moved the tires from the manufacturing plant straight to G.L.F. Service Agencies thus cutting out altogether the warehouse costs of unloading, handling and storing.

$100,000 in the Farmer's Pocket

G.L.F. has saved on this single order $100,000. This $100,000 is going right to the farmer —in the form of lower prices for his tires—20 to 30% lower than industry priee.

This is only one of many examples that show how 'buying together through G.L.F.' pays off for farmers.

It pays off on quality. These tires are up to all G.L.F. spècifications for matcrials and workmanship. They must be, or they would never see the inside of a G.L.F. store.

It pays off on price. Visit your G.L.F. store and get the 'special' prices on the tires you need. Then go elsewhere and compare the prices of other tires of comparable quality. Convince yourself in this way that if you nced tires you cannot afford to pass up G.L.F.'s November tire speeial.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Look to your G.L.F. Service Agency for other good buys for winter driving such as . . .

G.L.F. BATTERIES

If you are in need of a battery for car, truck, or tractor, check G.L.F. battery prices.

G.L.F. ANTI-FREEZE

. . . for quality at a lower price. Check the prices on other quality brands and see for yourself.

Check your tires.....CHECK

NOVEMBER TIRE VALUES

at your G.L.F. Service Agency



G.L.F. UNICO TIRES

Quality That Pays Off on the Farm

QUALITY THAT PAYS OFF ON THE FARM
GLF Quality



INTELLIGENCE?

IN A RECENT editorial comparing the intelligence of farm animals you end up with the question "Who ever saw a hen that knew anything?" For many years I have been studying the relative behavior of editors and chickens. To date the data overwhelmingly favor the hen.

EATING HABITS. The typical editor puffs on a cigarette right up to the first highball or bit of de-vitaminized roll. His main course is loaded with carbohydrates and then he might follow up with coffec, banana cream pie, and brandy—maybe a cigar too. A hen forced to eat this kind of food would soon stop laying eggs and go into a full molt—might even die.

Please keep in mind that our friend the editor chooses this kind of a diet. Hens, on the other hand, do not overeat, and balance their diet by pecking away at a mash full of protein and they don't overdo the carbohydrates. I can also report that chickens do not like cigarettes—one inquisitive peck is the most they will have to do with tobacco.

SLEEPING HABITS. The typical editor is just starting his day when dusk arrives. He may attend some fool meeting or think he is entertaining himself by watching a movie or television. Chickens go to roost at dusk and get a good night's rest in preparation for the important activities of the next day.

TEETH CARE. Most editors have denture breath at the age of 40. Hens do not bother with dentures because long ago they found teeth of any kind to be unnecessary.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. It has repeatedly been noted that practically all chickens have enough sense to come in out of the rain. I wish the same could bc said for editors but my experimental data prove the opposite to be true.—*Fred P. Jeffrey, North Amherst; Mass.*

— A. A. —

WAS IT BRAINS?

I noticed on the A.A. editorial page Ed Eastman asked "Who ever saw a hen that knew anything?"

I guess he didn't see that old hen at the State Fair playing baseball.

—*F. G., Clayton, N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: The old hen to which our subscriber refers, had learned to pull a string attached to a small baseball bat which then propelled a baseball along the floor and; if the hen was lucky, it released a few kernels of grain. Without arguing whether or not it showed brains or merely instinct, the exhibit did attract a lot of attention.—*H.L.C.*

SMART HOGS

SMARTEST animals? Why, hogs for sure. Never owned over 18 at one time, but never owned one that would not come when I called. And clean? Cleanest animal on the farm if given half a chance and the only one that knows enough to stop eating when it has enough. Some people may not believe that, but it's true.

—*A.B., Delanson, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

LIABILITY FOR HUNTING ACCIDENTS

IN THE hunting season much is said and written relative to the posting of lands. Not much attention has been given to the liability of the farmer in case a hunting accident occurs on his lands. Lawsuits for compensation for injuries are common and usually result in payments to the injured.

Now, if a farmer posts his lands and gives written permission for hunting on his premises, the hunters while there are his guests and entitled to protection. If one of the hunters tangles his foot in a loose wire and in falling discharges his gun and shoots off his arm, it would seem that he has a case against a farmer. Even trespassers sue and collect for injuries.

Again, if the land is unposted it is an open invitation to come and hunt and it may be assumed that the farmer has made the place safe for hunters. In which case he should carry sufficient liability insurance to protect his interests. Posting, with all its imperfections, does give a measure of protection against liability for accidents.—*M.D.G., New York*

COUNTRY STORIES

Wild Oats

By MRS. GLADYS GREENE

SAM HAWKINS' hired man was taken ill with a sevcre attack of lumbago a few days before harvesting season. After days of looking for an experienced "hand" to help him, Sam had to settle for a husky young fellow from the city.

That night Sam told the new man to be up at four o'clock the following morning so they could get an early start cutting the oats.

The next morning after a hasty breakfast the two men started out for the oatfield. As they trudged along the young fellow said, "Mr. Hawkins, are these oats tame?"

"Of course," replied Sam, taken back a bit by surprise, "why do you ask?"

"Oh I just thought maybe they were wild," replied the new man, "and that was the reason we arc sneaking up on them in the dark like this."

PULL BETTER...LAST LONGER...COST LESS

Firestone

DEEP TREAD TRACTOR TIRES





NO OTHER tractor tire gives so much for so low a price.

A simple comparison between the Firestone "Deep Tread" and other tires in its price range will tell you why. You can easily see that the Firestone "Deep Tread" has more tread rubber for longer tire life . . . deeper curved and tapered bars and big powerful shoulders for maximum drawbar pull . . . and flared tread openings for positive cleaning in any soil condition.

Compare before you buy! Let your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store show you the many other features that help save time in the field and help keep extra dollars in your pocket. He will be glad to give you the low exchange price for your tractor tire size.

KEEP YOUR TRUCK ROLLING IN ALL TYPES OF WEATHER . . . ON-OR-OFF THE HIGHWAY WITH Firestone SUPER ALL TRACTION TRUCK TIRES



ALWAYS BUY TIRES BUILT BY FIRESTONE, Originator of the First Practical Pneumatic Tractor Tire

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC

Copyright 1955, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

SUPPORT YOUR ORGANIZATIONS

THE NEW York State Farm Bureau and the Home Bureau Federation will become entirely independent of the Extension Service on January 1, 1956.

Because up to now the Farm Bureau Federation and the Extension Service have meant one and the same thing, it is very necessary to change our thinking and to regard the Farm and Home Bureau Federations and the Extension Service as separate and distinct organizations. The Farm Bureau Federation and the Extension Service have always worked together as a fine team. So also with the Home Bureau. But it is now necessary for them to separate, for one reason because this has been done in most other states, but mainly because it is impractical for the Federations to engage in many necessary activities in the service of farmers without involving and embarrassing a government agency like the Extension Service. While the two organizations acted as one, the Farm Bureau Federation could not embark in commercial enterprises, could not fight effectively for or against farm legislation or go to bat for farmers, and could not take any other strong action in government affairs.

In the past, under pressure from farmers themselves, county agents have often become more or less involved in milk strikes, car door delivery of feeds, and other similar enterprises, in controversial legislation, and accepting commercial advertising in the Farm Bureau News. To carry on its great educational services the Extension Service should keep free of all commercial or legislative work.

Few persons have realized how the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell, with their research and extension activities, together with farm organizations, have transformed rural life. Without them rural people never could have adjusted to the tremendous changes of the past 50 years. Today these services are needed more than ever. More than 10,000 workers, convinced of the great values of extension work, are busy this fall calling on their neighbors to get them to become members of the Extension Service in the different rural counties.

But don't wait to be called on. Send in your membership fee, which is nominal, to the county agent's office. In 1956, membership in the Farm and Home Bureaus will be separate from Extension Service. Your Bureau dues will be used largely to promote better legislation for you. Both agencies will need your support.

ECONOMICS OR POLITICS

BOTH REPUBLICANS and Democrats are hard at it kicking around the old farm-price-problem football. They are warming up for the farm vote. It is perfectly natural for farmers to respond to this political shouting, because farm prices are below what other people are getting.

But so far nothing in the way of a remedy has been suggested that is much different from the old New Deal program that got us into all of this trouble in the first place. Farm prices are what they are now mainly because of too high supports that resulted in filling government storehouses with billions of dollars worth of farm products. Farm prices will never be good again until those tremendous stocks are sold, given away, or rot. Farm prices will never be

By E. R. Eastman

good as long as we continue to pile up those huge government stocks.

The present deplorable farm price situation is not a result of any recent legislation. We are just naturally reaping the whirlwind of ill-advised laws and regulations of long standing. It is very interesting to note that many farm commodities that have not been government-supported are gradually pulling out of the present price squeeze, while those that have had high supports are in just as much trouble as ever, and will be for a long time to come, in fact, for as long as high support prices result in more production than the consumers will buy.

Be sure to read Herrell DeGraff's article on Page 1.

BABCOCK HALL

THERE are many men with one great talent; few with many. Ed Babcock was one of that few. In a crowded lifetime he set his hand to many tasks and succeeded in them all. His friends knew him as an educator, an organizer, an administrator, a writer (Kernels, Screenings and Chaff), but best of all, we knew Ed as a friend. Countless are the boys and girls, men and women whom he cheered, inspired, and urged on to great achievement.

After the death of Carl E. Ladd, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, a great man himself, a friend wrote me:

> "Ed, has it ever occurred to you, as it so often has occurred to me, that all of a man doesn't die; that during his presence here his life becomes part of the warp and woof of an intricate pattern, touching many lives; and that the pattern cannot be wholly destroyed? Ideas and philosophies which he has set in motion must go on living, growing into the ideas and philosophies of generation after generation to infinity; the influences to which he gives urge cannot be recalled by his passing. It behooves a man, I think, so to live his life that all coming within his scope are enriched; that he strive to the limit of his powers and understanding to fulfill the purpose of his earthly presence, which is, as I see it, to carry closer to its unfoldment the Divine Plan, the Great Design, of which he is a part."

Well, Ed Babcock fitted that idea. Physically he is gone but his influence will go on and on.

How fitting and appropriate it is therefore for the G.L.F. to place Ed's portrait in the entrance to its new office building and name the building with the plaque which reads:

HOWARD EDWARD BABCOCK
1889 — 1950
Leader . . . Teacher . . . Builder
His monument is in the organizations he built and the men he inspired.

JUSTIFIABLE WAR

THIS IS the time of year when mice and rats leave the fields for the houses and barns. Those who have studied the damage from these vermin say that a rat will eat 25 pounds of food in a year, besides injuring or destroying other property.

It is a job to control them, but a few cents spent for Warfarin and some work cleaning up around buildings will return you dollars for cents.

LONG LIVED COWS

THE PRODUCTIVE life of a cow averages only about 3½ years. That means that the average dairyman has to replace at least a quarter of his herd every year. What a tremendous cost!

It is easy to see, therefore, how any plan to extend the high production period of cows would be a godsend to dairymen. In addition to old age, cows go bad because of udder trouble, low production, sterility, and various diseases. Here are some suggestions which good dairymen are following to extend the profitable life of the dairy cow:

Never raise a heifer from a poor cow, nor a heifer that apparently does not have size and stability to start with. Back of that rule, of course, is the need to use only a good bull.

Anything and everything that a dairyman can do to improve the health of his herd will, of course, lengthen the life of his cows. Fortunately, there is available now more information on how to control mastitis, brucellosis, and TB.

Not the least of health problems in the dairy is "hardware disease." Veterinarians tell me that it is remarkable how many cows are still ruined by eating nails, wire and pieces of scrap iron.

SAVE STEPS

WE HAVE succeeded well in mechanizing our field work now as compared to even 25 years ago. But have we done as well in reducing the hand work at chore time?

To be sure, we have milking machines, some have milking parlors, a comparatively few have stable cleaners and handle their feed by gravity. But in most dairy barns that I have been in, in recent years, chores are still done in about the same old hard way as they always have been. Maybe I am wrong, but I am of the opinion that poultrymen have done much better at saving labor than have the dairymen.

This is the time of year to sit down on a milking stool or a bale of hay and just think what changes you can make that will cut down your labor at chore time. I'll bet if you think about it you'll find several inexpensive ways to shorten steps.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE OF MY nice daughters-in-law is a Texas girl, so I had some fun telling her this story which is going the rounds:

A big transatlantic airliner was in trouble. One of the pilots came back to tell the passengers that the ship was losing altitude and that therefore all of the baggage must be thrown overboard. This was done. But in a few moments he came back again to say that he was very sorry but they were still losing altitude and he would have to ask four brave men to jump overboard.

Up jumped a Frenchman, cried "Vive La France!" and over he went.

Not to be outdone, an Englishman leaped up, yelled "God Save the Queen!" and over he went.

Then a great tall, lanky Texan got slowly to his feet, shouted "Remember the Alamo!" and threw two Mexicans overboard.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 21. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROPS: The October 1 crop report showed a 1% reduction in the U. S. **potato** estimate to 387 million bu. but estimate is still **9% above last year's production.** The Maine estimate was dropped about 1½ million bu., but some private estimates are higher. The estimate in 29 late states is 307 million bu., 2% less than last month's estimate, but 7% more than last year's production in the same states.

Total yield of all crops was **up** 1% in October, 6% above the 1947-49 average and very close to the record year of 1948.

The U. S. **apple** estimate dropped 1% below the September figure to 107 million bu. *The Produce News* of New York City reports a heavy "drop" of apples in some sections, good consumption, and growing optimism about the future.

The **corn** estimate was **up** 4 million bu. above the previous month to a total of 3.1 billion bu. The October estimate was also up slightly on **dry beans, cotton, hay, sorghum grains, rice, peanuts** and **tobacco** and was down slightly on **soy beans, flaxseed, sugar beets, sweet potatoes** and **hops.**

MILK: **During September, fluid milk consumption in the Metropolitan New York area was 2.5% above September a year ago,** accounting for an increase of nearly 7 million lbs. in fluid milk consumption. However, during September, production for the metropolitan market was 16% above a year ago, largely because of the excellent pastures resulting from heavy rains. U. S. production for September was 3% above last year.

The uniform price to producers shipping to the Metropolitan market was $4.15 for September, the same as August, and 14c below September a year ago, **the decrease being largely caused by increased production and more milk in the lower classes.**

U.S.D.A. crop report states that country-wide cost of a dairy ration in September was 9% below September a year ago.

EGGS: Probably the peak of egg prices has been reached, but it is expected that prices will remain above last year's. However, higher prices may encourage raising too many chicks.

Lower feed prices have helped the poultrymen's balance sheet. For the week ending October 20th, the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets stated that **6.9 dozen eggs were required to buy 100 lbs. of poultry feed compared to 10.8 dozen a year ago.**

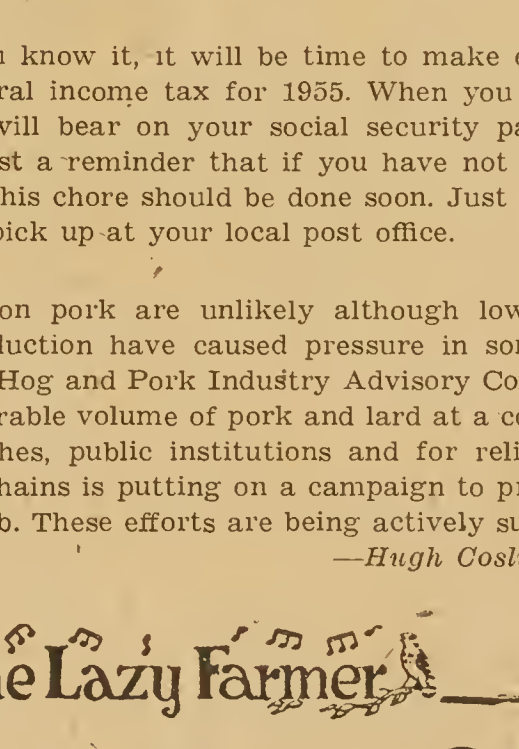
COW COMFORT: In Wisconsin, careful records show that use of longer, wider stalls for dairy cows reduced teat and udder injuries, also leg injuries. The size of stanchion stalls recommended varies from 3'6" by 4'8" for 800-pound cows to a size of 4'6" by 6' for cows weighing 1,600 pounds or more.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Before you know it, it will be time to make out your Federal income tax for 1955. When you do that, you'll also include figures which will bear on your social security payments if and when you retire. This is just a reminder that if you have not already secured a social security number, this chore should be done soon. Just fill out an application blank which you can pick up at your local post office.

HOGS: Government price supports on pork are unlikely although lower prices caused by higher production have caused pressure in some quarters. Following recommendations of Hog and Pork Industry Advisory Committee the government will buy a considerable volume of pork and lard at a cost of $85,000,000 to be used in school lunches, public institutions and for relief. Also, the National Association of Food Chains is putting on a campaign to promote the wider use of pork, beef and lamb. These efforts are being actively supported by the U.S.D.A.

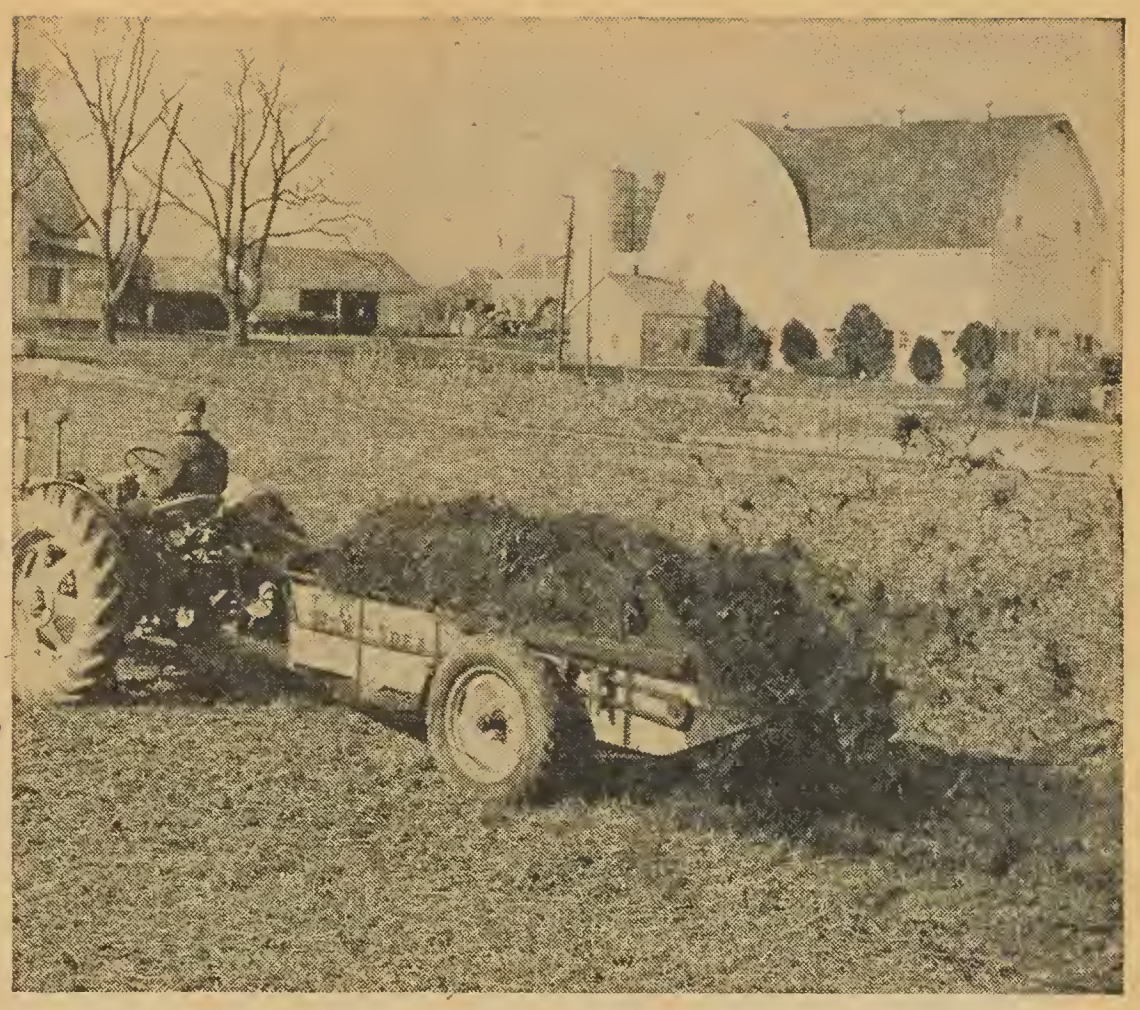
—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



ONE SPORT I cannot see at all is going hunting in the fall. It utterly amazes me the way those city boys, by gee, can get themselves all bundled up and, with a gun and spotted pup, will tramp through mud and rain and cold pretending they are really sold. The price they pay's consider'ble just so they can be miser'ble; they're out of bed much earlier than any honestly prefer; they get all crippled up and sore and sniffle for a week or more; then when their big adventure's done they tell themselves they had great fun.

Sure, if the weather's warm and clear, and if I've got some cause to fear that maybe Jane Mirandy's found some chores in case I hang around, I'll grab my paw's old gun and go a half a mile away or so where I can find a spot to lurk 'til she's forgotten 'bout the work. But I'll rest right there, you can bet, instead of working up a sweat; no tramping 'round at all for me, and if by any chance I see some wildlife ambulating near it needn't have a bit of fear, 'cause I won't fire a shot unless, perhaps, the critter wears a dress.



New Idea No. 17 — biggest capacity of all ground-driven spreaders

Use it hard... treat it rough!

This NEW IDEA spreader is the most rugged workhorse of them all!

Biggest and brawniest of all ground-driven spreaders, the 95 bu. NEW IDEA No. 17 is engineered to take more punishment than you'll ever give it . . . even under the shocks of mechanical loading and high-speed spreading.

Stronger than necessary

The sturdy, big capacity box is clear pine, thoroughly cured and Penta-treated against rotting. Steel flares run full length of the box, strengthen it, protect the edges. The rear arch slants back to leave extra swing room for the loader bucket. Wide safety shields cover chains and sprockets. Big 7.50-24 tires give you extra traction, better flotation.

Pays for itself

It's good business to own a machine built stronger than need be . . . that will perform like new years after it has paid for itself in service. There's genuine satisfaction, too, in knowing that you're farming with the finest fertility builder made . . . NEW IDEA, leader in spreaders since 1899.

Full-year guarantee

Your investment is protected when you purchase NEW IDEA Equipment. If any part of a No. 17 NEW IDEA Spreader should prove to be defective within a year, the part will be exchanged free of charge.

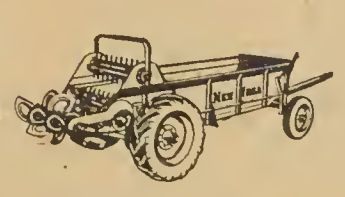
See it soon

Visit your community NEW IDEA dealer. He'll be happy to give you the facts about the No. 17 or any other spreader in the famous NEW IDEA line. Or mail the coupon below for detailed illustrated literature.

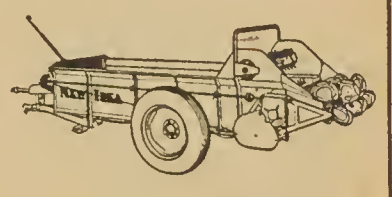
A NEW IDEA SPREADER FOR EVERY SIZE FARM



65 bu. No. 14-A ground driven



75 bu. No. 10-A tractor or horse drawn



120 bu. No. 15 P. T. O.

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO., DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.

Dept. 1616, Coldwater, Ohio

Send free literature checked:

☐ No. 14-A-65 bu. Spreader ☐ No. 17-95 bu. Spreader

☐ No. 10-A-75 bu. 4-wheel Spreader ☐ No. 15-120 bu. P.T.O. Spreader

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

TOWN_____ STATE_____

Winter Gardening

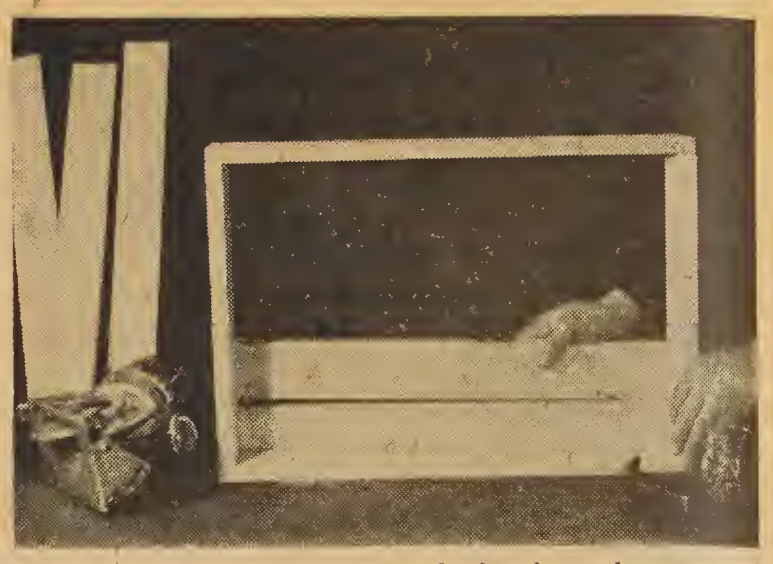
By William Gilman

GARDENERS usually find winter a relatively uninteresting season as far as working in vegetable patch or flower plot is concerned. But you needn't be dormant just because outdoor plants are. Nor need you confine yourself just to straining at the leash while perusing those glamorous seed catalogs.

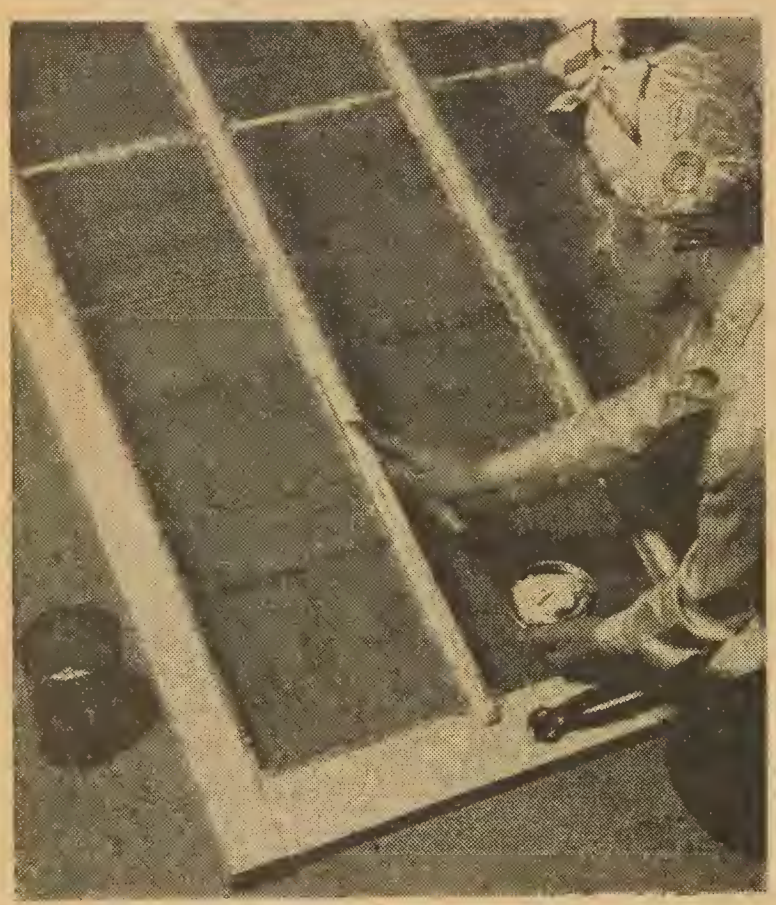
Winter's dormancy can be shortened many ways with various activities that prolong your crops past fall and hasten the coming spring's green-thumb activities. Photos show several things you can be doing without being at the mercy of severe weather, along with ways of prolonging autumn and hastening spring.



A product of July planting—November picking after a Thanksgiving snow. Like several other vegetables, these Brussels sprouts (Catskill variety) can be planted in vacated spaces of the garden during mid-summer, and mature during cold weather, thus shortening the barren winter gap faced by the gardener, weekend variety or otherwise. If not frozen too often, the sprouts will be improved in taste due to cold weather. They can be picked well into December in northern states—and in mild winters south of New Jersey, plants can be left in open ground until spring.



Simple carpentry for your gardening is a pleasant and profitable way to relax during those winter hours of anticipating the new garden. With portable electric saw, at left, work is made even easier building this seed-flat. It's made of ordinary furring-strips lumber, ¾" thick. Such a flat, 22" long, 14" wide and the depth of nominal 3" lumber (actually 2¾") will handle those plants that need spring starting indoors.



Another way for the gardener to shorten winter is to use its non-growing days for the jobs that would otherwise pile up in spring. These are days for sharpening, oiling, de-rusting your tools, planning the new garden's chart and the like. Here's putty repair for a sash of the hotbed-coldframe.



You can brighten winter considerably with a bird-feeding station. And one way to stock its larder is with by-products from your garden—along with suet and the like, chickadees, nuthatches and other visitors, enjoy seeds from sunflowers, squashes and pumpkins. It looks like quite a mouthful but the chickadee here is expert at cracking this squash seed open to get the meaty kernel inside.

Your pleasure can be increased by a bird book to help you identify your visitors and by seeing how tame various birds will become. You may also wish to take pictures, either stills or movies.

—Photos: Eleanor Gilman



One of simplest ways to stretch your garden's harvest past autumn's freezing frosts is by storage. Leafy and root crops store well in boxes or bins packed with damp sand, autumn's fallen leaves are better yet, and sphagnum moss is best of all. Others, like tomatoes and peppers shown here, store even more easily. They're very vulnerable to autumn frosts outdoors. But they're also very easy to pull up, plant and all, and suspend from hooks in the basement. Here, you can pick them "off the vine" as they ripen.

You can shorten winter considerably with hardy flowers that bloom early even in mitten weather. For example, tulips and daffodils planted in fall will easily ride out early spring's last snowstorms.

Less publicized as an early spring flower, though equally faithful, is the pansy you started from seed last year. These were under a protective mulch straw during the worst of winter—as result, the plants stay green and prepared to begin blooming with the first few warm days.

It happens that a spare bedroom is usually just about right for squirreling away the winter squash and pumpkins that can last you through until next May—small ones for small dinners, bigger ones for large. But if you don't have such guestroom, the warmed garage or any other dry place kept around 50 degrees will do equally well. Of course, you'll choose your fully ripened and undamaged fruit for storage.

A quick freezer is another help in meeting the goal of something on your table from the garden every day in the year.





YOU GET EXTRA CONVENIENCE in the BIG G-E UPRIGHT FREEZER!



You're looking at the easiest-to-use food freezer ever designed.

This great new 15-cubic-foot G-E Upright Freezer holds 525 pounds of frozen food. Yet it takes less than a three-foot square of floor space. You get famous G-E dependability, too, plus all these other G-E conveniences and advantages:

- All-aluminum liner for fast freezing
- Five freezing surfaces, 3 shelves, plus top and bottom
- Two three-position sliding shelves
- Two easy-reach baskets on nylon rollers
- Eye-level, adjustable temperature control
- Two deep door shelves for small items
- Package stacking shelf—easy to see, easy to reach
- Frozen juice can dispenser
- Automatic interior light
- Interior color—yellow and blue
- Perfect-Seal cabinet construction
- 2-coat baked enamel finish over bonderized steel
- Hermetically sealed-in refrigeration mechanism
- Freon 12 refrigerant—safe, odor-free
- Wire-type, natural draft condenser
- Laminar glass fiber insulation
- Wrap-around, trigger-action latch with built-in lock
- Fail-safe alarm system

Ask your G-E dealer about easy terms. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.

See this and other G-E Freezer values at your G-E dealer's

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ELECTRA SUPPLY CO., INC.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORP.
Portland, Maine

LANGDON & HUGHES ELEC. CO.
Utica, N. Y.

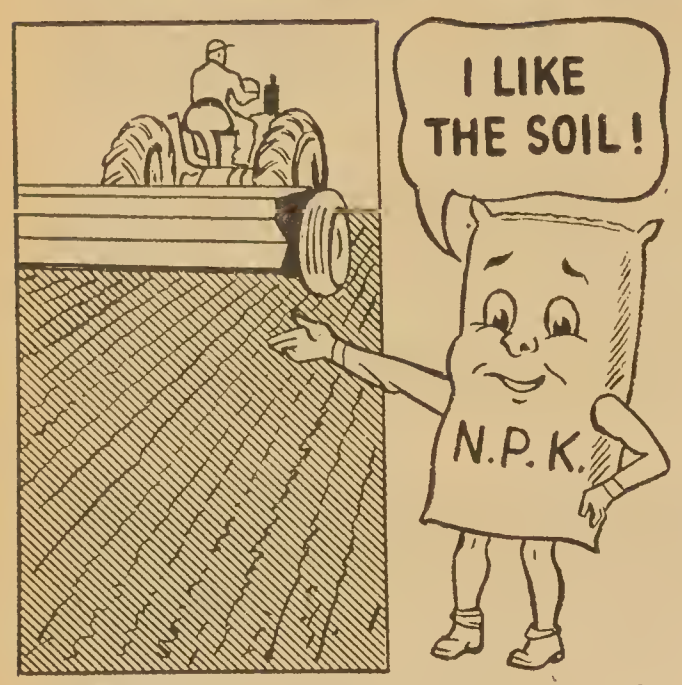
ORKIL, INC.
Hartford, Conn.

GENERAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORP.
Buffalo, N. Y.

GOULD- FARMER CO., INC.
Syracuse, N. Y.

A. WAYNE MERRIAN
Albany, N. Y.

"How to Store Fertilizer on Your Farm"



Fertilizer applications in the fall are just as good as spring applications under many conditions.



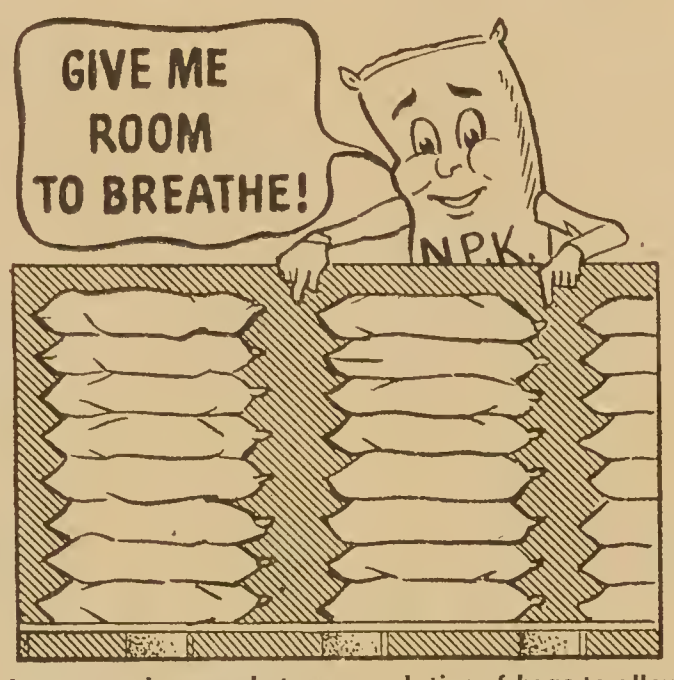
Rain and snow soak the bags. As a result, they break, and fertilizer drills poorly.



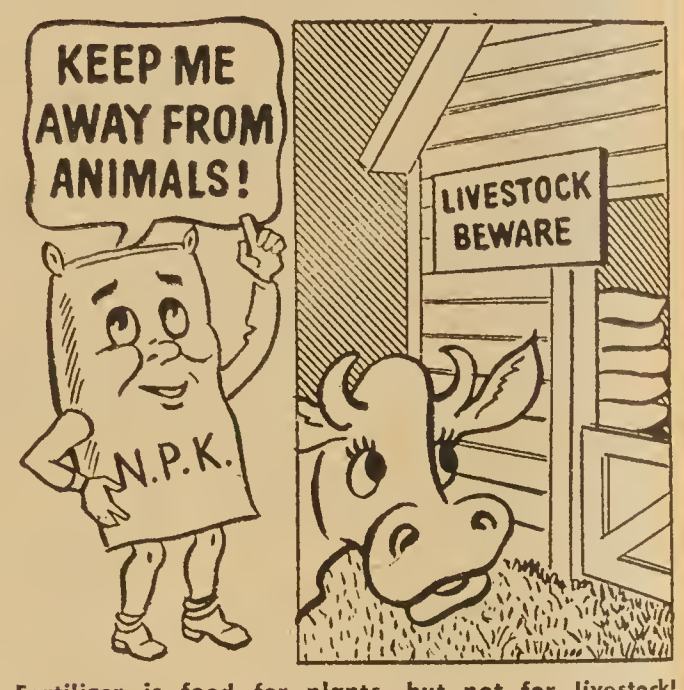
Fertilizer stored on a dirt or concrete floor picks up moisture. As the fertilizer dries it may become hard.



When piled too high, the fertilizer in the bottom bags may also set up.



Leave an air space between each tier of bags to allow for free air movement.



Fertilizer is food for plants—but not for livestock!

Tractor Maintenance Tips

• These tips can help you take the headaches out of cold-weather tractor operation:

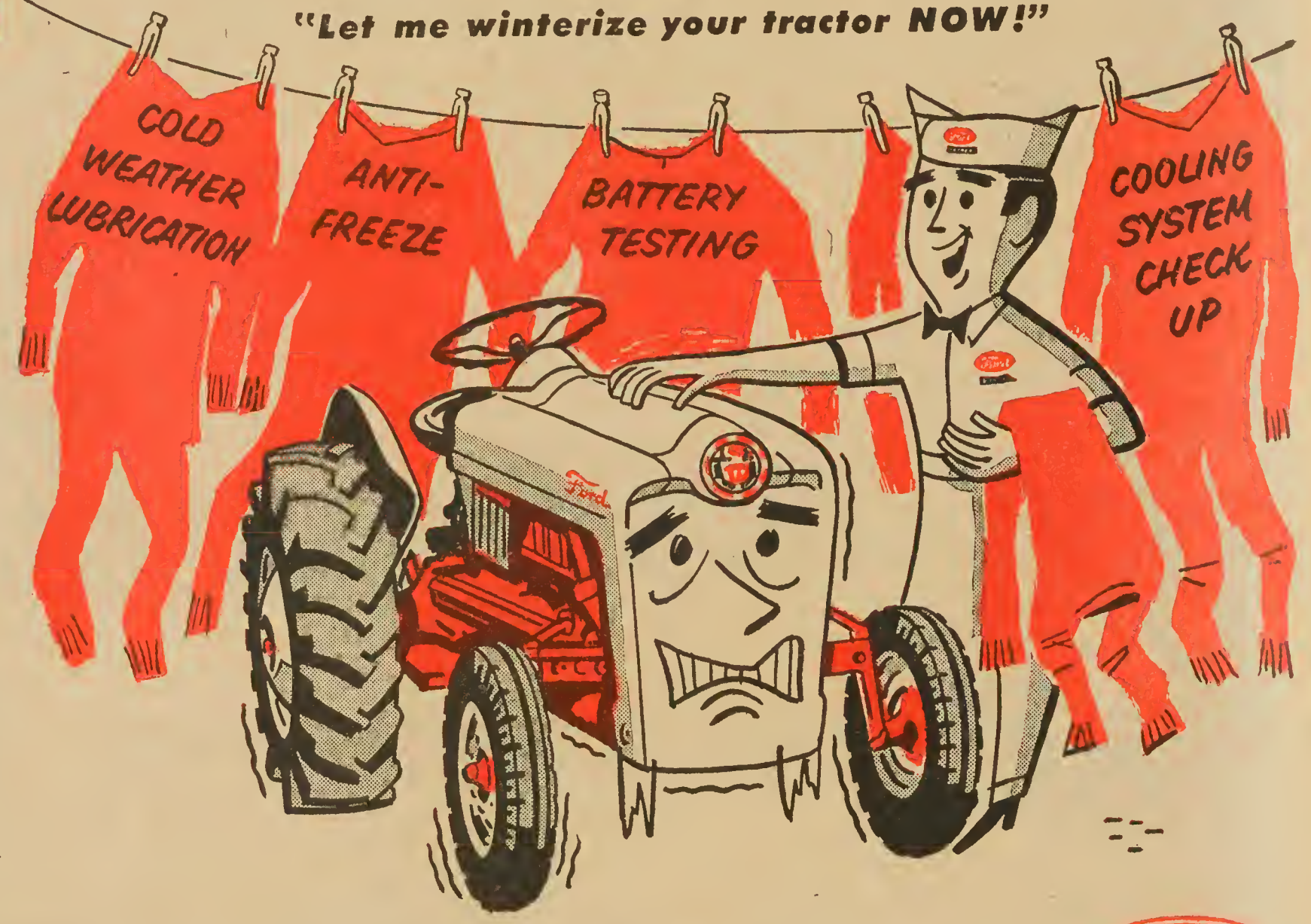
1. Warm up the engine thoroughly before working your tractor.
2. Run engine periodically to maintain proper battery charge.
3. Change oil to 10W when temperature drops below 10 degrees.
4. Have your tractor winterized at your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer's.

With the help of your Ford Tractor Dealer, you can have your tractor in top condition when the first cold spell arrives. His special winterizing service includes cold-weather lubrication, inspection and adjustment, cooling system checkup, battery testing, antifreeze and an engine tuneup if it's needed. His expert mechanics will do a top-notch job at a money-saving price. And, they'll pass along some suggestions on how you can protect your idle implements and machinery during the off-season.

Get set for winter now . . . by asking your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer for special winterizing service. Call him today!

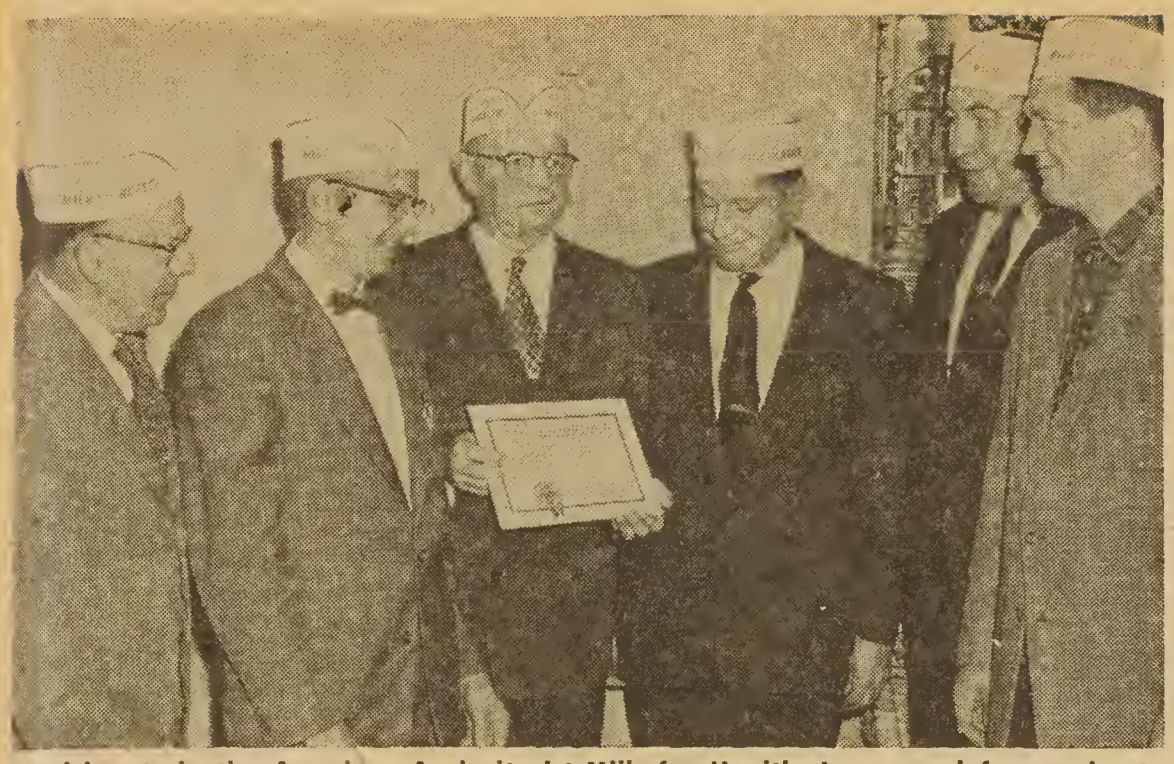
YOUR TRACTOR NEEDS "RED FLANNELS" TOO!

"Let me winterize your tractor NOW!"



SEE YOUR FORD TRACTOR DEALER FOR SERVICE AND GET SET FOR WINTER!

Ford TRACTORS



Participants in the American Agriculturist-Milk for Health, Inc. award for service to dairymen in promoting the use of dairy products were these representatives of the Merchants Division of the Ogdensburg Chamber of Commerce and the Award Committee: (left to right) Franklin R. Little, Publisher, the Ogdensburg Journal; C. F. Handy, Executive Secretary, Milk for Health, Inc.; Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor of American Agriculturist; Patrick Cash, chairman of the Ogdensburg Dairy Day celebration; Edward Dobiskey, committee member; and William Hess, President of the Ogdensburg Chamber of Commerce.

Ogdensburg Chamber of Commerce Gets Milk Promotion Citation

AN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Milk for Health citation was presented to the Retail Merchants Bureau of the Ogdensburg Chamber of Commerce at Ogdensburg on October 18. The citation reads as follows:

American Agriculturist-Milk for Health, Inc.
Citation
Awarded to
Retail Merchants Division
Ogdensburg
Chamber of Commerce

For effective promotional effort in establishing and operating an annual DAIRY DAY as part of a community-wide retail sales effort; for recognizing the importance of dairying to the prosperity of your community; for calling to the attention of thousands of individuals the healthful qualities and good taste of dairy products, this certificate is hereby awarded in thankful appreciation by dairy farmers for your support this 18th day of October, nineteen hundred and fifty-five by the American Agriculturist-Milk for Health, Inc. milk award committee.

(signed) Jacob J. Pratt, President
Milk for Health, Inc.

(Seal)

E. R. Eastman, Pres. and Editor
American Agriculturist

These citations, the first of which went to the Electric Power Companies of Upstate New York, as announced in the September 17th issue, are offered to business organizations or individuals other than those directly concerned with milk marketing. They are given for outstanding service in the promotion of greater use of milk and its products.

If you know of some individual group or business firm in your area which, in your opinion, has done such service, we would appreciate information about that service and a nomination to receive one of these citations.

The citation presented at Ogdensburg was the first made to a Chamber of Commerce group and resulted from "Dairy Day" as part of a retail merchants' promotion week in the city of Ogdensburg.

One of the features of the day was a stand on the steps of one of the Ogdensburg hotels where all the milk an individual could drink was supplied for a price of 10c.

When the question was raised as to eligibility, Ed Dobiskey, one of several spark plugs of the event, said: "As long as an individual hands us a cup that has had milk in it, we will not ask any questions. Anyone with a dry cup will have to pay his dime."

Another method of bringing milk to the attention of Ogdensburg citizens was the wearing by many people, including store clerks, of the hats provided by the American Dairy Association, reading, "Milk for Health."

A number of businessmen carried silver dollars in their pockets as tips for waitresses who asked them if they would like a glass of milk. One waitress who asked many customers profited to the extent of four dollars during the day.

Chamber of Commerce members in their advertising in the *Ogdensburg Journal* featured milk and "Dairy Day" bargains. An original idea was used by the Hess Furniture Company who advertised to take livestock as a payment on new furniture.

The presentation of the citation was made in the office of Franklin R. Little, publisher of the *Ogdensburg Journal.* Incidentally, that publication took part in preparing for "Dairy Day" and in reporting the events thereof. Also, the radio station WSLB made a tape recording of the presentation which was broadcast later in the day.

The event was of particular significance in St. Lawrence County because that county ranks close to the top in the value of milk produced, usually fighting for first place in the state with Delaware County.

Dairy Day gave ample evidence that the merchants of Ogdensburg realized the importance of the business which dairymen bring to that town and shows also that the merchants are anxious to work with dairymen for the common good of both.

Already the merchants of Ogdensburg are talking about next year's event and making plans to build a bigger and better "Dairy Day." It is really heartening to see the results of milk advertising and promotion by the American Dairy Association and Dairy Councils using money collected by "Milk for Health." It is encouraging also to find the many different types of efforts made by organizations and business concerns to back up the self-help efforts of dairymen. Already the results are considerable and should continue to grow.

Poor Roads are Costing YOU MONEY

Our "Farm to Market" ROADS Must Be Improved NOW!

The Constitutional Amendment FOR ROADS

AMENDMENT 1

Will Improve All Roads State, County, Town Roads YOUR ROAD!

Make Sure You VOTE "YES" On Amendment 1

(Non-Highway Motor Fuel Will Be Kept TAX EXEMPT)

New York Farm Bureau, Inc. Urges Support of Amendment 1

New York Good Roads Association, Inc.

116 Washington Avenue, Albany 1, New York

NOW! 2 EXCLUSIVE REASONS WHY COMFORT® HEATERS are BETTER THAN EVER!



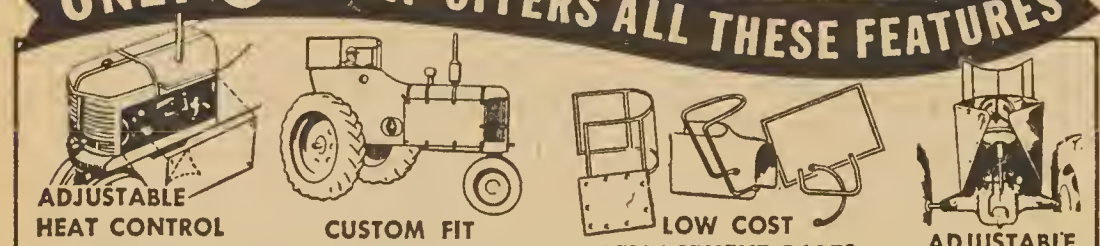
1 COMFORT Heaters, priced as low as **$29.95**, are custom fit to each tractor make and model. No sag, no bag, no gap! And NO *plastic-to-canvas seams* to rip. Motor panel is replaceable—tension springs hold the rest of the cover taut and neat.

2 **AMAZING! NEW! Exclusive Tinted* "SLIDE-DOWN" WINDSHIELD**

Windshield *slides* forward and down. Saves time! *No need to climb off tractor to fold or adjust windshield.* Just slide it down! *Tinted like finest cars to reduce glare.



ONLY COMFORT OFFERS ALL THESE FEATURES



ADJUSTABLE HEAT CONTROL Replacement motor panel folds back or can be removed.

CUSTOM FIT to your model tractor. Looks better, protects better, lasts longer.

LOW COST REPLACEMENT PARTS Always available should your heater become damaged.

ADJUSTABLE SIDE WINGS Close shut for cold days.

See Your COMFORT Dealer or Write Today!

COMFORT EQUIPMENT CO. 2600-E WALNUT • K. C., MO.



CANNIBALS!

No need to let your pullets pick each other. Just unzip handy self-feeder boxes of "E" Emulsion. When your birds spot these blocks they'll peck nutritious "E" Emulsion instead of each other. Keep your pullets busy, peppy, and well-fed. Prevent "pick-outs" and feather pulling. Get handy self-feeder "E" Emulsion blocks from your hatchery or feed dealer today.

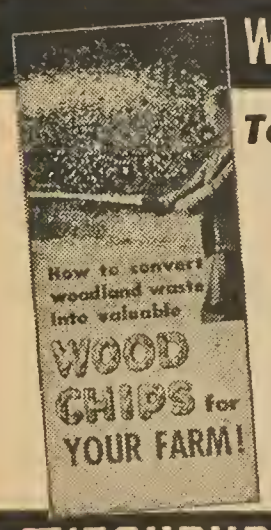
®T.M. for Hydrolyzed Whey

SEMI-SOLID **"E" EMULSION** WITH **HIDROLEX®**



CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

WRITE FOR VALUABLE FREE FOLDER



Tells how to convert wood waste with a

FITCHBURG CHIPPER

into | Livestock bedding
Poultry litter
Orchard mulch

Send postcard for free folder. Address Dept. A-115

FITCHBURG ENGINEERING CORPORATION
FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS

KEEP YOUR PROFITS ON YOUR FARM

G.L.F. 10W30 Motor Oil costs an average of 60% less than other leading brands. Using G.L.F. 10W30 in case lots and changing your own oil, you can save $1.29 on a car oil change . . . $1.72 on your truck.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

"Something Was Lacking" And It Proved to Be Lime!

By LOUIS J. DUSHEK

THE farm work horse may be going out of the farm picture, but horse sense is not, especially when it comes to raising feed on the dairy farm.

Take, for example, the Diedrich Schmidt farm in Leeds, Greene Co., New York. Mr. Schmidt has thirty head of milk cows and fifty head of young stock. He has another farm near Coxsackic, New York, where he produces a large percentage of his hay, grain and silage. Some of the young stock is also raised at the Coxsackie farm.

The soil on both farms is a silty clay loam which must be worked at the right time, because it packs too much if it is plowed too wet. The soil reaction is very acid and when the present farming operation was first started, the dominant grass was poverty grass, and sweet vernal arnica and wild strawberries everywhere.

It wasn't many years before Mr. Schmidt realized that something was lacking in the soil. Crops did not respond to manure and fertilizer as he expected them to. He tried some agricultural limestone and the response was very gratifying.

In the early days farmers did not know why agricultural limestone made such a great difference in crop yields. The term they used was "it sweetened the soil." However, in recent years our research laboratories have found that several important changes take place when adding lime in the amounts needed, according to reliable tests. Probably the greatest benefit is derived from the reduced solubility of the iron, aluminum and manganese that in very acid soils is poisonous to plant roots. The roots fail to develop properly and therefore are not able to absorb water and nutrients in the amounts nccessary for good plant growth.

Lime, by lowering the solubility of iron, aluminum and manganese, also makes the phosphorus that is in the soil or from added manure or commercial fertilizer more available.

With a pH of 6.5 to 6.9 raised by adding lime, the nitrogen fixing bacteria on legume roots are much more active. The bacteria on the roots of alfalfa can fix about 200 pounds of nitrogen per acre per year which is equal to over 600 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre. This is a farmer's interest on his investment in agricultural limestone that he never sees and seldom thinks about.

Magnesium, a very essential element for plant growth, is generally in plentiful supply in medium to fine textured soils. However, if the soil is too acid, the element is not as available as it should bc. It has been proved by an eastern college that the addition to these acid soils of agricultural limestone with a very low content of magnesium will correct any deficiency.

Mr. Schmidt has taken advantage of all the benefits of using agricultural limestone in his crop rotation. While on many farms bulk sprcading is the efficient way to handle lime, Mr. Schmidt says, "we like lime in 80 lb. bags and find it easy to handle. You can spread it any time you want to. Some fields you cannot get on with large spreader trucks, but with bagged lime you can cover them a small field at a time.

In our stable we use two bags of agricultural limestone every day and there is no extra labor in spreading when we used the bagged lime that

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The true test of a university's success is . . . . . in the sort of people its students turn out to be.—Tracy

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

way. When we used lime in the stable, the cows don't slip as easily either."

There is another place where lime in bags fits into the picture. That's where a backyard gardener buys a few bags for his lawn and garden.

Mr. Schmidt keeps a watchful eye on his crops because he knows that production per acre is the important factor when costs are considered. It doesn't cost him any more to plow, harrow and seed a field whether it produces a poor crop or a good one. The harvesting costs are increased only by the amount it costs to haul in the increased yield. He says: "Even corn benefits from the use of enough lime." There is another important factor to keep in mind, namely the increased feed value of a crop grown on well limed and fertilized soil.

With economic conditions as they are now, the farmer must watch his feed costs very closely. The dairy cow is today's hay burner and the first thought that must be in each dairy farmer's mind is how can he raise the best roughage possible. The answer to that problem is found by studying the soil and adopting the proper grasses and legumes for hay, raising the grain and corn for silage that yields the most on each soil type, using fertilizer in the amounts and analysis necessary for high production and most important of all, using agricultural limestone in the amounts necessary to raise the plow layer to a pH of 6.5 to 6.9.



DIEDRICH SCHMIDT, Leeds, New York

CASE
"300"

Coming...

Daring
Dazzling
Dynamic
3-Plow
Tractor

CASE
"300"

Refreshingly New from Hood to Hitch

Be ready for a breath-taking surprise when your Case dealer unveils the new Case "300" Tractor. Prepare yourself for performance you never dreamed of finding in a tractor of 3-plow size. Hold everything until you see the new Case "300"... keep in touch with your Case dealer. J. I. Case Co., Dept. L-115, Racine, Wis.

CASE
"300"

Tetra Petkus Rye
--- I Like the Stuff!

I AM writing to disagree a little with George Serviss about Winter Barley.

I consider myself an experienced combine operator. I have finished my fifth season and every one of the five has been hectic. I always make some customers wait too long and the customer that gets his job done when it's right at its prime is just plain lucky. I have never made any money combining, it costs me too much in depreciation on the machine, anyway, the jobs are too small. I worked over better than three hundred acres this year, but it took me thirty-two customers to do it.

Winter barley is too much of a gamble. If you don't have a good stand that grows fairly high, you don't have anything. Even a good stand can be hard to save if it is let stand too long because of barley's tendency to fall over. Close to the ground it is apt to be damp, also it is apt to disappear in the weeds. Then, if you slow your cylinder down to keep from chopping up the weeds, you leave the beards on.

As a possible alternate for wheat, I am trying Tetra Petkus rye. I combined some and like the stuff, so I have planted eight acres.

—Donald Carl, Boston, N. Y.

— A. A. —

UNIONS LOSE LONG ISLAND POTATO ELECTION

DURING the summer we have reported several times on the attempt of unions to organize workers in potato grading houses on Long Island against their will. Charges were made that unions were in no hurry to have an election among workers, in fact, that they attempted to postpone these elections, but eventually, elections were held with the following results:

In 19 of 20 potato warehouses elections of year 'round employees were held by the National Labor Relations Board on October 14th. Six employees of the Western Suffolk Co. voted unanimously that they wish to be represented by Local 202, but in other warehouses the voters turned down the bid for union representation entirely.

Again, we wish to repeat that the editorial staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has no quarrel with unions so long as their activities are kept within legitimate bounds. We will, however, vigorously oppose all efforts to organize farmers, farm help or handlers of farm produce against their will.

— A. A. —

BARGAINING AGENCY MEMBERS VISIT CITY MARKETS

ON OCTOBER 2 to 5, delegates from 66 cooperative members of the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency took a bus trip to New York City and New Jersey to see and learn more about milk marketing. The total number going was 156 in four buses, one starting from Rutland, Vermont, one from Jamestown, one from Malone and one from Cortland.

The group was present at a part of the recent hearing at Newark, N. J., held to determine the area to be covered by a Milk Marketing Order affecting the State of New Jersey. While there, they met Governor Meyner.

In New York City they visited the Washington Street produce market which is a revealing experience for any farmer. They met New York City's Mayor Wagner and saw the Dairymen's League Plant where 125,000 quarts of milk are bottled daily.

Why Railroads Support an Up-to-Date Transportation Policy

Consider the extraordinary situation that the railroads of this country face today.

Here is a fundamental industry, performing a service essential in peace and irreplaceable in war; which directly employs over one million people; which provides, maintains and improves, at its own expense, the roadways and other extensive facilities which it uses – and which pays taxes on those roadways and facilities. Here is an industry operating with constantly increasing efficiency; which is conservatively financed, with a steadily decreasing total of fixed charges.

Yet here is an industry which earns a return on investment of only about 3½% – among the very lowest of all industries; an industry so restricted by the application of laws governing transportation that frequently it is not permitted to price its services on a competitive basis.

☆ ☆ ☆

How can such a situation have arisen in a nation devoted to the classic concepts of free enterprise and equal opportunity?

An important part of the answer is clearly indicated by the recent report of the Presidential Committee on Transport Policy and Organization created last year by President Eisenhower. This Committee consisted of five members of the President's Cabinet and two other high government officials. It was charged with responsibility for making "a comprehensive review of over-all federal transportation policies and problems."

The report of the Committee, released by the White House in April, opens with this sentence:

"Within the short span of one generation, this country has witnessed a transportation revolution.

"During this same period," the report continues, "government has failed to keep pace with this change . . . regulation has continued to be based on the historic assumption that transportation is monopolistic despite the . . . growth of pervasive competition. The dislocations which have emerged from this intensified competition, on the one hand, and the restraining effects of public regulation on the other, have borne heavily on the common-carrier segment of the transportation industry.

"In many respects, government policy at present prevents, or severely limits, the realization of the most economical use of our transportation plant."

To the end that all forms of transportation should be developed to their greatest economic usefulness, the Cabinet Committee recommended, among other things, that:

"Common carriers...be permitted greater freedom, short of discriminatory practices, to utilize their economic capabilities in the competitive pricing of their service..."

☆ ☆ ☆

Legislation to give effect to Committee recommendations has been introduced in Congress.

Passage of this legislation would not give railroads any rights that other forms of transportation do not already have or would not receive. The legislation recognizes that each of the competing forms of transportation has advantages in handling different kinds of shipments, moving between different points and over different distances. It proposes that each type of carrier be given the freest opportunity to do the job it can do best, at the lowest reasonable cost.

That's the way toward the best and most economical service, to the benefit of businessmen and taxpayers – and the consuming public which, in the end, pays all transportation costs.

☆ ☆ ☆

For full information on this vital subject write for the booklet, "WHY NOT LET COMPETITION WORK?"

Association of American Railroads
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



Would you gamble about 5c to get 20 dozen eggs . . . and with darn good odds? I'm betting you would. How much do you think a hen's worth to you right now . . . what with prices like they are? How many eggs have you got coming from each bird out there?

Well, I figure that each one of 'em is good for another twenty dozen eggs yet this season . . . and more if you take good care. At today's prices that means that each layer is worth pretty good money. Right?

So what if a bird up and quits laying tomorrow? Maybe we shouldn't be too hasty to get rid of her. Better than half the birds who've proved that they CAN lay can be put back into production again . . . and for only about 5c.

For the most part there's three reasons for a laying slump this time of year:

1. **It's maybe poor heredity or poor feeding from the start. Nothing you can do, so get rid of her.**
2. **A low grade infection. She's caught a little cold or something. DON'T wring her neck . . . I've got something better.**
3. **Simple malnutrition. That's a big word that means she's not getting the stuff to make eggs with. This usually shows up in most of the flock. And I've got something for that, too.**

Watkins has a product called TV Special, designed to fight low grade infections. So cull your birds often, isolate the ones that aren't laying from the rest of the flock and feed them the Special Watkins ration built on TV Special. This gives big doses of Terramycin and Vitamins. It's especially good because Terramycin works against so many different diseases.

They should pull out in four to seven days. Those that do, put them back in the flock. The ones it doesn't work on in seven days, it's not gonna —so get rid of them. In the meantime, it's only gonna cost you about 5c per bird to try, and I figure that's a good bet for any man's money.

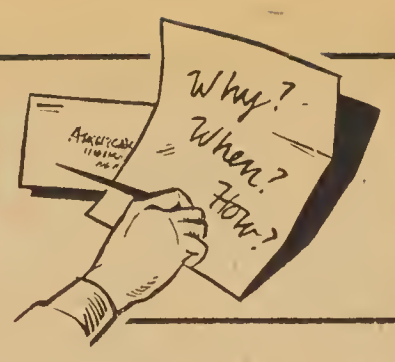
If the whole flock slumps, it may be a fast spreading infection. Try the TV Special ration for all of them . . . it may be a real lifesaver and it sure won't hurt 'em.

Another reason a whole flock slumps may be that there aren't enough egg makings in the ration you're feeding . . . and that's where the Watkins Layer Program makes a big hit. It's got EVERYTHING . . . and it costs less, too.

Talk it over with your own Watkins dealer. Let him show you how it works.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The QUESTION ? BOX



I have heard comments about feeding potatoes to stock this fall inasmuch as there is a surplus. What is the feeding value of potatoes?

Potatoes, of course, are high in water, but they can be fed to dairy cattle as a substitute for silage or to replace part of the hay and grain. One pound of potatoes is about equal in feeding value to one pound of corn silage, ⅓ pound of hay or 1/5 pound of grain. They should be chopped before feeding.

Does a pasture actually provide more feed when the cows are grazed in rotation?

Some experiments in Ohio have shown for three consecutive years that pastures gave 20% more feed per acre when grazed in rotation and clipped than when pastures were grazed continuously.

Is there any advantage in soaking beet pulp before feeding it?

Experiments have shown that where cows have free access to water, there is no advantage in soaking beet pulp before it is fed.

We would like to get a new roof for our house. Would aluminum be a good choice? Should the old roof be removed?

It is not necessary to remove old layers of roofing before applying a new roof, but it is recommended. The roof will lay flatter, the nails can be purchased more nearly the correct length, and the roof will look better. The extra layers of roofing do help a little as an insulation, where insulation is desired.

The open spaces between planks should be filled in for any asphalt roofing product, but would not be required for wood shingles or metal roofing.

Aluminum roofing should last almost indefinitely if fastened with the proper nails, kept free from salt spray (near an ocean), and protected from mechanical damage.

Aluminum will corrode slightly but should never require painting.

A metal roof should be grounded for lightning protection and should have rods, also, particularly if in an exposed position. The lightning rods and cables **must** be of aluminum.

Aluminum nails with neoprene washers are recommended fasteners and the sheets should be lapped in accordance with manufacturers directions. These may vary according to pitch of roof and direction of wind. Directions are with the roofing.

In general, a metal roof provides good reflective insulation from the sun, but virtually no insulation value otherwise. The value or lack of value as an insulation is relatively unimportant because other insulating materials are much more effective and not very expensive. — *E. W. Foss, Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Cornell University.*

I would like to paint some of my buildings and wonder if it would be advisable to use aluminum paint as a primer.

There was a period of time about 15 to 20 years ago that aluminum paint was widely used as a primer on wood. This practice is now used only occasionally and is not (to my knowledge) recommended by any manufacturer.

I would suggest that you use a primer for exterior use on wood put out by the same company which manufactures the exterior finish paint which you purchase. If your siding has knots or other wood containing resin, a seal must be used to keep the resins from bleeding through. Shellac is the older sealing material but many manufacturers have an improved white sealer. —*Prof. E. W. Foss, Department of Agricultural Engineering; Cornell University.*

How many cows in this country are being artificially bred?

Well over 4 million in over ½ million herds.

How much space does baled hay require in comparison to loose hay?

A ton of loose hay takes roughly 500 cubic feet while a ton of baled hay will, in round numbers, take 150 to 200 cubic feet. Therefore, in storing baled hay, some attention needs to be given to the strength of the barn so that the barn will not be damaged.

How much moisture does hay commonly lose between the time it is put in the barn and fed?

Hay can safely be put in the barn when it has around 25% of moisture. By the time it is fed, this is usually dropped to 10 to 12% moisture. This means that each ton of hay loses nearly 300 pounds of water between the time it is put in the barn and the time it is fed.

Will a bull born as the first calf of a heifer make as good a sire as a bull born to the same cow when she is old?

The inheritance is the same, therefore, the age of the dam should make no difference. A bull calf born to an old cow might weigh more at birth, but not necessarily when he is full grown.

I note that the uniform milk price is commonly quoted for the New York market. How much variation is there in a price which dairymen actually get?

This past June, when the uniform price in the Metropolitan New York market was $3.47, a dairyman in the 401-mile zone received $3.075 for 3% milk and $3.945 for 4.5% milk, while a dairyman in the 1-10 mile zone got $3.33 for 3% and $4.20 for 4.5% milk.



This picture shows my mother, Mrs. Mildred Tanski, looking at a tomato plant over 7 feet tall. Some of the tomatoes weighed 1 pound. These are yellow tomatoes growing in our garden without any fertilizer.—*Stanley J. Tanski, Schenectady 3, N. Y.*

ACT NOW FOR GRANGE EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT



Step up to the buy of a lifetime! The best Grange Silos made still better . . . now at a BIG BONUS in extra savings for you, if you act NOW!

COSTS YOU NOTHING TO GET THE FACTS

Get your name in fast. You'll get early spring erection, better service and greatest savings ever offered. Early Order Discounts put heavy money right back in your pocket! Get the facts TODAY!

LIMITED OFFER WRITE TODAY

GRANGE SILO CO., INC.
RED CREEK, N. Y.

With no obligation, rush me new free folder and schedule of EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS.

Name.....

Address.....

Easy Finance Plan Available



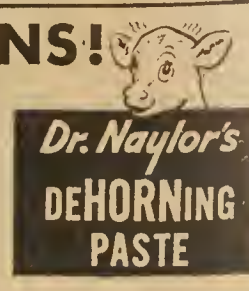
How to keep your horse at work

● A rubdown with Absorbine Wash right after work helps prevent galled shoulders, sore necks, stiffness across the back, shoulders and loins. Absorbine applied to a blemish or at the first sign of puffiness helps stop a more serious condition like ringbone or spavin. Does not remove hair nor blister skin. Horse can be treated on the job. Only $2.50 for a large bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

NO HORNS!

One application of Dr. Naylor's Dehorning Paste on horn button of calves, kids, lambs—and *no horns will grow.* No cutting, no bleeding. 4oz. jar—$1.00 at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid.
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 12, N.Y.



G.L.F. Reports $300 Million Volume for 4th Straight Year

MORE than 3,000 delegates thronged the Memorial auditorium at Syracuse for the 35th annual meeting of Grange League Federation stockholders Oct. 20, 21. They heard detailed reports of the year's activities from directors, management and department heads, elected seven directors for two-year terms, and saw, in the huge basement of the auditorium, a "G.L.F. Farm Show" demonstrating and exhibiting more than 300 commodities and services offered by the cooperative.

Reporting to stockholders on the financial strength, the services, the facilities and the use farmers made of their cooperative were: Charles E. Dykes, controller; W. J. Fields, treasurer; E. H. Fallon, assistant general manager and director of wholesale operations; and C. E. Dayton, director of retail operations.



ROY S. BOWEN, *New Director*

From them, and from the annual reports of President J. C. Corwith and General Manager Charles N. Silcox, members learned that in the year ended June 30, the volume of business in the far-flung operations of their cooperative was at a near-record level.

The total of 4,625,000 ton-units of business handled in the year was just a shade under last year while the dollar volume of $300,700,000 was 1% less than last year due to lower price levels. This dollar volume was the fourth largest in G.L.F.'s history. However, due to deliberately planned action on the part of the directors and management, the net earnings on the year's operation was held to one of the lowest levels in the past ten years—$4,100,000, down about a million from the year before.

This deliberate close-pricing was decided upon during 1954 when the price-cost "squeeze" on farmers was at its worst. One action alone—that of giving members a straight discount of $5 a ton on mill-mixed feed—put $630,000 in cash back into members' pockets at a time when money for farm operations was tightest. In answering a question from the floor, General Manager Silcox pointed out that this discount represented even more than the profit on the feed.

Among other operating details, members learned:

Wholesale volume in tons was 2,458,938, a new high, 27,000 tons above a year ago. Mixed fertilizer tonnage also reached a new peak of 237,165 tons; and the egg-marketing service jumped its handling of eggs 12% over last year to a new record of 857,000 cases. Seed tonnage was 20,468, just 60 tons more than the previous year but due to higher prices, dollar volume jumped nearly a third to $8 million. The petroleum division also set a new record, delivering almost 111 million gallons.

During one of the discussion periods, President Corwith was asked why prices hadn't been cut a little more to cut down on the $4 million profit which necessitated paying more than $2 million in Federal taxes. His reply brought a round of applause from the huge gathering. He said, In a cooperative serving 118,000 members and doing a gross annual business in excess of $300 million, it took very able management to price close enough to help members through the squeeze and still show a profit which is moderate in face of the volume but still enough to pay dividends, taxes, and add a modest amount to reserve to safeguard the business we have built up, and to provide new facilities as demanded by changing times. As for the taxes, we have the finest government on the face of the globe and should be proud that we are able to help keep it that way.

New Facilities

Regarding new buildings, President Corwith told stockholders, "Management and your board aim to keep expenses for new facilities at a minimum. Every building proposal is carefully screened to see if it is necessary and to see if it will pay out in service and savings. Three projects started this year were the new office building at Ithaca, the Big Flats fertilizer plant and a petroleum terminal at Albany which will let us supply 75% of our petroleum needs from our own refinery instead of the 45% we are presently supplying. Board members have been thorough and effective in their consideration of problems, using all their combined experience and knowledge as successful farmers. Management has demonstrated that they are an efficient, capable team, operating G.L.F. for the best interests of its members."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Each period of life brings its own satisfactions — all different — but all equally worthwhile.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Speaking of the future and urging that G.L.F. be kept flexible to take advantage of opportunities but alert to any signs of weaknesses in the economy, General Manager Silcox told members "national agriculture is in a mess due to government interference with the law of supply and demand" and added that, "Northeast agriculture looks good by comparison. Supply and demand for milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables (except potatoes), is in good balance. Feed prices are down substantially, seed will cost much less than a year ago, and fertilizer will be about the same.

"On this 35th anniversary, the first generation of G.L.F. can be proud of its record. The G.L.F. idea has proven itself to be right. It must be used in the future, as in the past, to meet the needs of its farmer-members."

Elected

A new member of the board of directors, elected to fill the vacancy of Paul Smith of Ulysses, Pa., whose term expired, is Roy S. Bowen, Wellsboro, Pennsylvania dairy farmer. He also is a director of the Pennsylvania Holstein-Friesian Assn., on the State F.H.A. Advisory Committee and is chairman of the Wellsboro G.L.F. store committee.

Others re-elected to the Board are: J. C. Corwith, Water Mill, N. Y.; Harold Soper, Geneva; Harold L. Creal, Homer, Milburn Huntley, West Winfield; Clifford Snyder, Pittstown, N. J.; and Clayton G. White, Stow.—*Jim Hall*



*let's think Dollars and Cents!

CROPS are gathered, hay's in the mow—another harvesting season is o'er. And the year, 1955, will soon become a part of the past. Do your farm records to date indicate a successful year—successful in terms of dollars and cents?

Success in farming, as in any other business, depends to a great extent on whether you take advantage of new methods and techniques that will increase the flow of dollars and cents in your direction. This includes the many ways electricity can help—especially at chore time.

Chores can take up a great deal of your time—an hour or more to clean the gutter, a half hour or so to throw down silage, another half hour carrying milk. These same tasks done electrically cost only pennies a day. Surely a farmer's time is too valuable to spend many hours a day at jobs that can be done for 2 or 3 cents worth of electricity an hour.

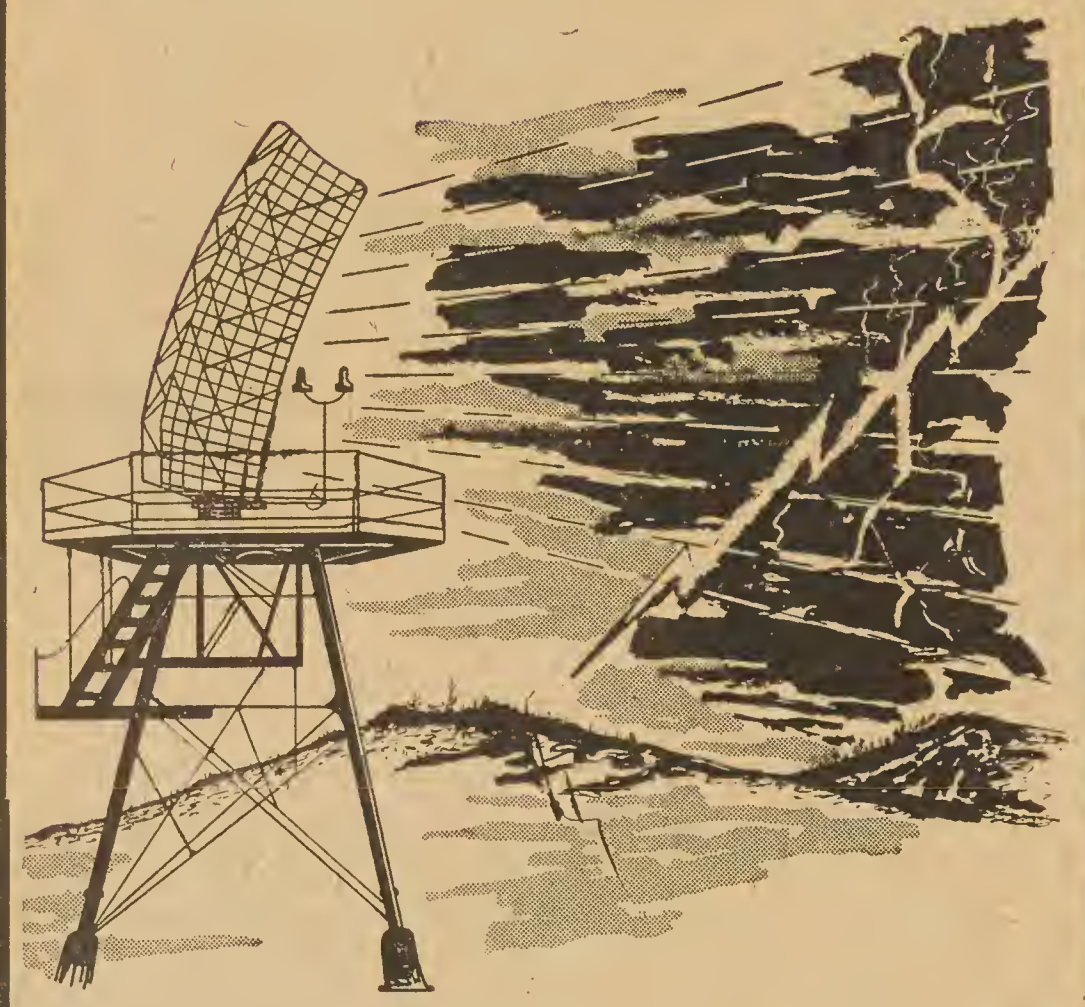
To Make a Good Living

for himself and his family the farmer today must take advantage of modern methods. Let electricity assure you of prosperous farming in the future.

New York State Electric & Gas

RADAR

and weather



VISIBILITY via the human eye is limited by darkness, fog, clouds, and distance. Radar knows no such limitations. Its piercing electronic microwave beam sweeps the skies, searching out storms and rain clouds, and reporting their size, distance, location, and movement with extreme accuracy. These new facilities are one of several utilized by the expert meteorologists on RURAL RADIO NETWORK'S "Weather Roundup" four times daily—at 6:25 a.m., 7:15 a.m., 12:15 p.m., and 6:15 p.m.

Brought to listeners over

Rural Radio Network

by

ATLANTIC

GLF Quality

THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES OF NEW YORK STATE

A Brief Discussion of Amendments To Be Voted on In New York

NEW YORK STATE voters will be asked to vote "Yes" or "No" on ten amendments to the State Constitution, and to one proposition, when they go to the polls Election Day, November 8, 1955. Most of them are designed to streamline administration of State and county affairs. To these there seems to be little opposition. However, on several of the amendments which are of a more controversial nature we are giving some of the claims made by both those for and those against the amendments, and in some cases our own editorial opinion.

Amendment No. 1.

A "Yes" vote will authorize the creation of State debt of $750 million for the construction, reconstruction or improvement of State highways, parkways, arterials, and related structures and facilities.

Everyone agrees that we have dire need for better highway facilities in the State, and those who are for this amendment claim that if it is defeated it may seriously delay much needed construction of highways, bridges, etc. in the State.

Those who oppose the measure do so because the bond issues necessary for this amendment are to be paid for from an additional 2¢ per gallon tax on gasoline and an additional 3¢ per gallon on diesel fuel. (Full tax refunds will be available for motor fuel used for non-highway purposes, consumed in the State). The present Legislature, which also would impose the gas and diesel oil tax, has pledged itself to spend this extra money from gas tax on road programs. Opponents of the amendment agree that the highways are needed, but object because the amendment does not specifically earmark the funds for highway use. It is their contention that future legislative bodies would not be bound to use gas tax that way.

Your Editors will vote yes.

Amendment No. 2.

This amendment, if approved, would permit the State to undertake, without the approval of the people, the spending of $34 million a year for subsidizing low-rent housing.

At present the law requires that the State may not have outstanding at any one time housing contracts calling for the payment of more than $25 million a year in subsidy.

Your editors feel that this amendment should be voted "No" so that the Legislature still has to come to the people if they want to increase housing projects which we feel can and should be handled by private investors and insurance companies whenever a real need is there.

Amendment No. 3.

This amendment would allow absentee voting and non-personal registration to qualified voters who are unable to appear personally because of illness or physical disability.

Another provision also eliminates personal registration for persons outside the State because of their duties, occupation or business.

We feel that this amendment would correct a situation that has been wrong for a long time.

Amendment No. 4.

This amendment will enable the Legislature to give the Comptroller powers and duties with respect to assessment and taxation of real estate so that he will be able to fix equalization rates and take over the work of the Equalization Board.

We see no objection to this.

Amendment No. 5.

Provides that in ascertaining the power of a city, county, town or village to contract indebtedness, indebtedness contracted for the collection or disposal of sewage shall be excluded.

Amendment No. 6.

Authorizes any county, city, town or village to provide sewage facilities in excess of its own needs. Also permits two or more municipalities to contract indebtedness jointly for such purposes.

The above two amendments, numbers 5 and 6, give local government more control of their own business and affairs and permit their working together. We are in favor of both.

Amendment No. 7.

Authorizes use of 1,500 acres of state-owned forest preserve lands in Herkimer County for the construction and operation of a Panther Mountain reservoir to regulate the flow of the Moose and Black River.

Next to the highway bond amendment, here is the most controversial issue.

Those favoring the amendment say the dam will increase flood control, increase recreational facilities including fishing, and regulate water flow for increased power.

Opponents more or less admit the power potential of the dam but seriously question the flood control and recreational value. The plan is to impound water in the spring and release it during summer to maintain a higher stream level in summer. (Dams strictly for flood control are usually kept very low or even empty until flood threatens —then they are closed to trap flood waters.)

However, the biggest cry against Amendment 7 is that it will be an encroachment on the State's wilderness. Our Constitution protects the Forest Preserve and there is fear that an amendment to permit use of 1,500 acres will set a precedent which may lead to more amendments, thereby whittling away at the Preserve.

Amendment No. 8.

In counties of 120,000 or more, prohibits surrogate, county and all other judges except justices of the peace and police justices from holding any other office or trust except a judicial office or as members of a constitutional convention.

This prohibition already applies to judges of Supreme and Appeals courts.

Amendment No. 9.

Permits Governor to appoint temporary county judge (for 3 months periods) to serve during temporary illness or disability of a county judge. Applies in counties which do not have a special county judge able to serve.

At present, Governor has to designate a county judge from another county—a procedure which can seriously delay court action in both counties.

Amendment No. 10.

Same provision as No. 9 but for Supreme and certain City and County Judges in New York City.

Proposition No. 1.

Last year a bond issue of $50,000,000.00 was authorized for "Public Housing." This Proposition adds a whole new Article (XII) to the Public Housing Law. In something more than 5,000 words, this Article will provide for State and municipal loans to private corporations up to 90% of the total cost of housing projects for families and aged persons of low income; give them up to 50% exemption from local and municipal taxes for up to 30 years.

We were opposed to the original bond issue for the simple, old-fashioned reason that we could see no need for government entering the housing business. We are also opposed to this proposition.

League Elects Benham: Ok's 2c Reduction For Promotion

FOLLOWING the 36th annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association at Syracuse, N. Y., the new Board of Directors met Friday, October 14, and elected Stanley H. Benham of Millbrook, N. Y., as president.

A resolution, offered from the floor and passed by the delegates jamming Lincoln Auditorium, may be of tremendous future benefit to the entire milkshed.

It authorized the Directors "to deduct two cents from the producers' milk instead of the one cent per hundredweight now being deducted for advertising purposes."

The new head of the largest bargaining and milk marketing cooperative in the nation, has been a director of the League for 29 years, serving for the past 2 years as its treasurer. He operates a 100 head dairy farm which gives him a very personal understanding of the needs of the 20-odd thousand members of the League for efficient marketing.



STANLEY H. BENHAM, *New President*

Stanley Benham's understanding of the often extremely involved details of marketing orders and his quick grasp of the weighty problems farmers face at hearings and other meetings involving bargaining, have gained for him the confidence of League members and the respect of all farmers who know him.

Other officers elected by the Board were: First Vice President, Paul L. Talbot, Burlington Flats, N. Y., Second Vice President: Jacob F. Pratt, Schaghticoke, N. Y., Treasurer: Grover C. Guernsey, Schoharie, N. Y., Secretary: A. Morelle Cheney, Bemus Point, N. Y., Ass't. Treasurer: Seymour K. Rodenhurst, Theresa, N. Y., Ass't. Secretary: Priscilla E. Rowe, Tarrytown, N. Y., Executive Committeeman, Glenn Talbott, Fillmore, N. Y.

New men on the Board of Directors this year are: Russell E. Dennis, Fairport; Charles G. Weidman, Mount Bethel, Pa.; and William E. Maier, East Otto. They were elected from their respective districts to succeed retiring directors Ernest C. Strobeck, Louis M. Hardin and A. L. Milks.

Ernest C. Strobeck, who had announced several months ago that he would retire as president following the 36th annual meeting, was enthusiastic about the future of the League and of Northeast dairying in his final report to the membership. Strobeck, who had held elected office in the League for 35 years, said, "Despite the boom of prosperity for industrial and other non-agricultural workers, dairying has been a pretty bleak picture for the past two or three years. If I thought there were no improvements in prospect, I'd probably sell my cows and quit the business altogether. But, looking at the past and the potential future, there are good times ahead for the dairy industry and for the Dairymen's League."

Delegates heard both the retiring president and his administrative assistant, Fred H. Sexauer, describe the objectives and the progress being made in the League's reorganization program which will, in part, decentralize the organization to provide greater flexibility in meeting rapidly changing marketing conditions in the different areas of the milkshed.

It was reported that the League handled for its members more than three billion pounds of milk in the past year, 33 million pounds more than the previous year. Sales totalled more than $155 million, a drop of only 7/10th of 1% from the previous year despite adverse conditions in the industry during that time.

The Association gained 819 new members during the year but, largely due to the greatly reduced number of farms, suffered a net loss of 492 members. However, Strobeck reported, only 195 left the League for some other market while 819 producers became members.

During the two-day session, delegates heard reports from officers and department heads and on the activities of the Home Service Department and Young Cooperators. Prominent speakers, included Mrs. Kay Metz of the Quaker Oats Company and John Fox, president of the Minute Maid Company who gave delegates some thought-provoking ideas on merchandising products.

Delegates also heard William Knox, editor of *Hoard's Dairyman,* declare that in contributions of funds for the American Dairy Association's extensive drive to increase milk consumption, New York State was fifth from the bottom of the list of states. He urged that members of the League should consider contributing two cents a hundredweight for consumer education and advertising. "There are only two ways of getting a better price for our milk," Hoard said. "It boils down to selling more or producing less. There's no other answer. I'd like to see the League members take the lead in boosting producers' contributions to the ADA program." He cited how, in other states, increased contributions to the promotion program had brought greater sales and had increased farm prices for milk far beyond the amount contributed to the program.

Resolution

A number of resolutions were acted upon by the delegate body and among the important ones passed were:

Favoring Amendment of the New York Order to improve the Class I formula and the extending of order programs to additional markets when in the interest of members. The same resolution favored amending the Order to put a proportionate share of the surplus on each market; an aggressive program to increase consumption of milk and its products and use of more fluid milk in schools, institutions and armed services; more effective support programs; expanded foreign markets; and opposed government-imposed production quotas or controls.

Requesting the Public Relations Department to work closely with radio, television and newspaper editors to get to the consuming public facts as to the classification of milk and the actual price received by dairymen.

Favoring an intensive government research program to develop new and profitable uses for surplus agricultural products.

Authorizing the Board of Directors to deduct 2c per cwt. of producers' milk instead of the 1c per cwt. now being deducted for advertising purposes.

AT LAST!

A TESTED AND APPROVED MACHINE THAT CUTS FEED COSTS BY GIVING YOUR COWS MORE MOLASSES!



Carl Swenson, Jr., Wappinger Falls, N. Y., feeds his registered herd with THERM-O-LASS.

Therm-O-Lass* LIVESTOCK MOLASSES FEEDER

A leading State Experimental Agricultural Station and nearly 100 of the Northeast's leading dairy farmers continuously tested Therm-O-Lass for over a year. The results proved conclusively that Therm-O-Lass is the easiest way to save money by feeding your cows more molasses.

Therm-O-Lass sprays molasses under pressure *where* you want it . . . *when* you want it. With Therm-O-Lass you can feed sufficient quantities of molasses, known by dairy farmers to be the cheapest source of TDN, as a means of substantially increasing roughage intake. Using Therm-O-Lass, you can also make a succulent molasses grass silage.

You can save additional money, too, by having Therm-O-Lass deliver molasses directly-to-your-farm at bulk prices that are considerably lower . . . not to mention the time you save. Therm-O-Lass puts an end to messy buckets and heavy, dangerous drums.

**Patents Pending*

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW for further information on how Therm-O-Lass saves you time and money. A

INDUSTRIAL MOLASSES CORP., LEONIA, N. J.

Please send me, free of charge, folder with complete information on THERM-O-LASS.

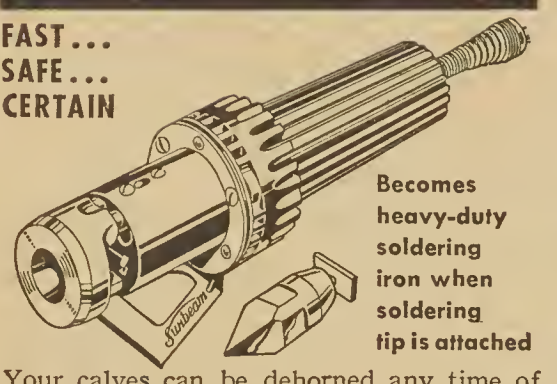
NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

SIZE OF MILKING HERD _____

DEHORN YOUR CALVES WITH Sunbeam Stewart Automatic Heat Control CALF DEHORNER

FAST... SAFE... CERTAIN



Becomes heavy-duty soldering iron when soldering tip is attached

Your calves can be dehorned any time of year with the Sunbeam Stewart calf dehorner. No loss of blood—no open flesh wound—no bad after effects. Automatic heat control provides correct, high heat. $14.95 complete. (Without soldering tip, $13.50.)

Write for more information on Sunbeam Stewart Dehorner.

Sunbeam CORPORATION
Dept. 2, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago 50, Illinois

LOMBARD

For over 12 Years the leading FARM CHAIN SAW

FROM 198.50



Standard Equipment for all farms . . . your Lombard will cut more wood, faster, at less cost. Make your woodlot pay!

Send For Lombard's Complete Line Story!

LOMBARD 224 Main Street Ashland, Mass.

GUNSON'S VEGETABLE & FARM SEEDS

BUILT FOR THE JOB

Gunson on the tag means Top Quality in the bag!

CERTIFIED CRAIG, Clinton And Mohawk

Canadian Registered GARRY And Beaver OATS SELECTED Beaver And Swedish Star

Also FULL LINE of FIELD & VEGETABLE SEEDS

Write Dept. A-1 For Prices

Representatives Wanted in Unassigned Territories

L. P. GUNSON & CO. ROCHESTER 1, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 68 YEARS

This 49½c Storm Window protects your family all winter!



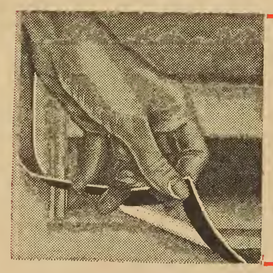
WINTER COMFORT! You can hardly see the new TRANS-KLEER storm windows—it's wonderfully transparent—but it protects you and your loved ones from winter's cold blasts and humidity. Saves dollars, too, in fuel bills. It's your cheapest health insurance. Yet the window illustrated here only costs 49½ cents!

NEW TRANS-KLEER STORM WINDOW GOES ON OR OFF IN ONLY 5 MINUTES

NO HOOKS, NO NAILS, NO SCREWS

ONLY 49½c FOR 10.8 SQ. FT. WINDOW!

The installation of Trans-Kleer Storm Windows is simplicity itself. The lady of the house can do it in 5 minutes or less! You need no nails, hooks, screws or tools! No back-breaking toil! No broken glass to contend with! Cut off required amount, trim to fit the inside of your window, large or small, square, round, rectangular—it makes no difference! Then press on the special ADHESO border and your window is firmly in place for winter-long protection! Cost to you: only pennies per window! And this is a storm window that can really take those wintry gales. And it won't rattle or shatter or chip! Yet, Trans-Kleer Windows, because of the LOW CONDUCTIVITY development of expert chemical engineers, give you real winter protection, actually help keep cozy warmth inside, frigid temperatures out of your home. You save many dollars in fuel bills alone—to say nothing of the health protection and downright comfort!



JUST LIFT ADHESO BORDER FOR AIRING

If you wish to open your TRANS-KLEER storm window for ventilation at any time, just lift from the bottom after first loosening the Adheso border. Raise as high as you wish. After ventilating, you will find the Adheso tape seals just as tightly as when you first applied it to the frame! It is TOP-QUALITY adhesive material and retains its effectiveness over long periods of time.

Sensational Discovery Used by U. S. Army To Fight Arctic Cold

NOW . . . Storm Windows need not cost you up to $14.00. American industry has developed a light weight flexible product that enables you to seal out wintry blasts for only 49½c a window! Imagine it! For pennies per window you can insulate every room in your home! This new wonder material was developed by a billion-dollar American firm—for use by the U. S. Government during the last war. It looks like glass, yet can't peel off, never chips, shatters or rattles. It's actually flexible like rubber. This wonder product possesses the tensile strength of over a ton for every square inch! Yet it is crystal-clear, not milky or yellowish like some plastic materials. It weighs less than one tenth of the lightest glass storm windows developed. Even a very large window comes to less than 8 ounces! This amazing new kind of window is not affected by snow, sleet, rain or dampness because it is 100% waterproof. Resists climate changes—won't crack even at 53 degrees BELOW FREEZING! Although it costs you only pennies you can use and re-use it year after year for winter protection and comfort.

Used by Army in Alaska and Iceland

One of the big problems facing American and Allied generals in World War II was how to defend their troops and protect equipment against the ravages of Arctic winters. One of the world's greatest defense firms was ordered to build a special plant and soon millions of yards of this new material was moving out to Canada, Alaska, the Aleutians, Iceland, Greenland and the cold European theatre of war.

This material could not be purchased for love or money in those critical days. Every last inch went to protect our men, vehicles, ships, planes and weapons. Our boys and guns came first and the public had to wait. Finally it was released to the public and ever since the demand has been greater than the supply! Two plants are working round-the-clock trying to supply it!

Low First Cost--No Upkeep Cost!

TRANS-KLEER comes in kits 36 inches by 432 inches and costs you only 4.95 complete with Adheso border! That is enough for 10 windows—each measuring 10.8 square feet—just 49½c each! Naturally, smaller windows cost you less while larger windows use more material. In all you receive 108 SQUARE FEET! Imagine it! 108 SQUARE FEET for the rockbottom price of only 4.95. Good GLASS storm windows cost from $7.95 to $16.00 or more, depending on size and quality. For ten you'd have to pay $79.95 to $160.00. They're fine if you don't mind the cost and waiting time! But if you want to save and get real winter protection AT ONCE, then the sensible buy is TRANS-KLEER! For pennies you enjoy cozy comfort. You save plenty on fuel bills. You also get health protection for your entire family and you need not contend with broken glass, storage problems, installation difficulties. Your TRANS-KLEER Storm Window is put up in 5 minutes, tops. The entire 10 are easily installed in 30 to 50 minutes. It's simplicity itself! Even a school boy can do it! You save on first cost. You have no upkeep cost! That's why year after year more and more people—even those who can afford expensive storm windows, are demanding this economical, yet effective way to save fuel, protect health, enjoy winter-long comfort in every room of their homes!

Use Year After Year

With TRANS-KLEER you have no storing problems. At winter's end you fold away like cloth for the following winter—year after year! You can air your room so easily—any time! Lift ADHESO border to let in fresh air—then press on and it's sealed tight again! Easy to clean too! No soap or detergent. They come clean with a damp wash rag! It's no wonder that so many home owners, hospitals, public buildings and churches have adopted this amazing product to fight winter's chills and humidity.

Over 2 Million Windows Sold Last Year

For years, demand for Trans-Kleer has outstripped the supply. Lucky buyers of the first windows told their neighbors and the word spread. Last year alone, over 2,000,000 were sold, yet thousands of folks were disappointed when the supply ran out. Advertising had to be curtailed and our huge supply was exhausted earlier than anticipated. There will be another wild scramble for them this year. Production has been planned for 2,500,000 windows this year — but even the huge total might not be enough unless you act FAST!



MAKE THIS TEST!

On a windy day, hold a lit match inside a closed window. The first gust of wind will blow it out. Now put up your Trans-Kleer window . . . you'll find that a lit match, held inside the window, will NOT blow out EVEN IF YOU KEEP YOUR REGULAR WINDOW OPEN!

Now You Can Test Trans-Kleer in Your Own Home Without Risk

Lots of folks already know about TRANS-KLEER from their neighbors. But if you have never tried them, here's your chance to get them on a HOME TRIAL BASIS. You can't lose a single penny. Mail the coupon below and a 36 by 432-inch kit — 108 SQUARE FEET — will be shipped to you immediately, complete with Adheso Border. Deposit only 4.95 plus postage with the mail man. Try TWO windows in any room of your home. Test them as you see fit. See for yourself how they seal out drafts. Now compare the temperature—any 25 cent thermometer will do—yes, compare the temperature with any other room in your home! See the difference. Feel the difference. Then YOU be the judge. If you're not convinced they 're every bit as effective as any storm window on the market—if you are not satisfied in EVERY way, keep the TWO windows and return the balance of the material and get your 4.95 back at once!

To Avoid Disappointment, Order at Once!

Millions of folks in the U. S. and Canada are reading this same ad in hundreds of magazines and newspapers. Despite enormous production facilities, we can turn out so much and no more! Don't wait until it's too late! Play safe! Rush the coupon NOW! If you wish to save postage cost, send check, cash or m. o. for $4.95 and the windows will be shipped postage free.

Advice To Readers

To Obtain Best Results From Storm Windows

All types of Storm Windows, glass, thermopane, plastic can save many dollars in fuel bills if used right. Follow these 5 rules for best results: 1.—Check all leaks. 2.—Make sure windows fit tight. 3.—Caulk aluminum type before installing. 4.—Store wooden frame type in dry place to prevent warping. 5.—Replace all cracked panes at once. Trans-Kleer ends storage, caulking problems, shattered glass, panes to replace, leaks to seal! No hard toil to put on or remove! Put on quick INSIDE regular window with new, improved ADHESO border. Lift Adheso border to let stale air out. Press back and you have perfect sealed-in insulation again! (See picture) Freezing weather is coming. Play safe! Order your TRANS-KLEER windows NOW! MAIL COUPON TODAY!



STRETCHES WITHOUT BREAKING!

This amazing storm window stretches without breaking! Has tensile strength of over one ton per square inch! Push it with your foot—it stretches—then springs back undamaged! Developed for Armed Forces in last war. Installs quickly, easily inside windows of all sizes.

ORDER DIRECT FROM SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

THORESEN'S

352 Fourth Ave., Dept. 342-M-47, New York 10, N. Y.

Canadians: Save tariff by ordering direct from THORESEN LTD., 45 St. James St., West, Dept. US-47, Montreal 1, Que. Same prices. Same money back guarantee. Immediate delivery from Montreal.

RUSH FOR FREE HOME TRIAL!

THORESEN'S Dept. 342-M-47
352 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH the following kits TRANS-KLEER measuring 108 SQUARE FEET each (enough for 10 windows averaging 10.8 square feet each). Include improved ADHESO Sealing Border and easy picture instructions. This order is on a Home Trial—money back guarantee basis. I must be satisfied in every way. I shall use enough material for 2 WINDOWS in any room of my house—without obligation. They must seal out drafts. I must SEE the difference on my thermometer. I must FEEL the difference. Then, if I am not convinced that they are every bit as effective as any costly storm window in the market—if I am not satisfied for any reason, I shall KEEP the 2 windows returning the remainder in the next week for quick refund of the FULL PRICE—no questions asked!

CHECK AMOUNT DESIRED BELOW
— Note Special Quantity Savings —

- ☐ 1 KIT (108 Sq. Ft.) for 10 windows — $4.95
- ☐ 2 KITS (216 Sq. Ft.) for 20 windows — $8.95
- ☐ 3 KITS (324 Sq. Ft.) for 30 windows — $11.95
- ☐ 6 KITS (648 Sq. Ft.) for 60 windows — $20.95
- ☐ Payment enclosed. RUSH postage FREE.
- ☐ Send COD plus postage.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____

CANADIANS: Save tariff by ordering direct from THORESEN'S LTD., 45 St. James St., West, Dept. US-47, Montreal 1, Que. Same prices. Same money back guarantee. Immediate delivery from Montreal.



Blank Page Digitally Inserted

A FINE WAY TO DO PART OF

Your Christmas Shopping

A copy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is a useful gift for all members of the family. The children will enjoy the continued story and the new ideas on farming and homemaking will be helpful and inspiring reading for all.

You get so much for $1.00 when you make a Christmas gift of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Fill in and Mail Now

So You Will Receive Your

CHRISTMAS CARDS & STICKERS IN TIME FOR MAILING

A Gift Subscription to a Friend

48 Issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST $1.00
100 Piece Christmas Assortment
Including 24 Beautiful Cards No Charge
Total $1.00

Friends Name _____

R.F.D. or Street _____

P.O. _____ State _____

AND

Your Own Subscription

2 YEARS EXTENSION OF YOUR OWN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST SUBSCRIPTION $1.00
100 Piece Christmas Assortment
Including 24 Beautiful Cards No Charge
Total $1.00

Your Name as Now On Paper _____

R.F.D. or Street _____

P.O. _____ State _____

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter II — — Getting An Education

THE DEFINITION of education which has satisfied me best was given by Reginald V. Denny of "Town Hall," fame. He defined it as "Learning Responsibility."

Surely we can agree that learning facts is not getting an education. Anyone can get facts on any conceivable subject by looking in an encyclopedia.



Hugh Cosline

Neither is attending school and college for several years a certain guarantee that he who goes has acquired an education. It is possible for a reasonably intelligent person to graduate from college without "learning responsibility."

In fact, you might say that no one ever "completes his education." It is a continuous process as long as we live.

A baby begins to learn almost at birth. By the time it reaches school age it knows many things. To name just two, it has learned the responsibility of feeding itself, and dressing itself.

Many people with little or no time spent in school have learned many things. Why then do we have formal education in the shape of schools?

Because youth is a period when time is available, and because formal education under the eyes of trained teachers is supposed to be relatively rapid.

Without schools, it is probable that each generation would know less than the previous one; some facts would be forgotten or neglected. Under a system of formal teaching, the tendency is for each generation to know more than the previous one. Research increases knowledge, schools spread that knowledge, and the result is more material things for all.

Schools have changed. Once they were to teach reading, writing, arithmetic; to train professional men—lawyers, preachers, teachers, doctors. That did not mean that others were uneducated. They were self-taught, or by apprenticeship, to be farmers, blacksmiths, weavers, storekeepers, or for a hundred other jobs.

Gradually, as research uncovered more facts, life became less simple, jobs were subdivided until many a man did one operation over and over.

Men became chemists. Not only that, they specialized in one narrow branch of chemistry. A doctor did likewise, and as knowledge increased, a thousand and one new jobs developed, each needing a special kind of training.

In school or out, some things are essential to rapid learning.

1. Desire.

The pre-school youngster is curious. He wants to know everything about everything. Parents and other adults may kill that curiosity when it should be fostered and expanded. As one boy said, "Dad likes to have me ask questions when he knows the answers but he gets angry when he can't answer one." Curiosity is the very foundation of learning.

There is such a thing as a thirst for knowledge. Sometimes it seems to come naturally. Sometimes it has been cultivated in young people by suggestions from a parent or a teacher, one who is admired and respected.

2. Work.

A student cannot sit and be filled with knowledge as you would fill a pitcher with water. Curiosity can be stimulated but a person cannot become learned by following every curious thought that comes into his mind. There must be a goal and to reach it there must be a prescribed course of study with examinations to measure success or failure.

There are those who say competitive examinations are bad because failure to pass an examination discourages and frustrates the student. But life is made up of successes and failures, and he who folds up at the first failure will not go far.

If you young people are to be spared the discouragement of failure, how can we preserve for you that wonderful feeling of success? Anyway is it not true that you welcome the challenge of a difficult task, and lose interest in something that requires no effort?

3. Marks.

Grades or school marks may be an unsatisfactory measure of progress, yet they are a measure. The desire to obtain good grades is natural and healthy, but only as they reflect success. He who cheats to raise a grade, cheats no one but himself.

Laying A Foundation

There are times in school when you will be unable to see that you are learning anything useful. You will feel that you should be working and earning money. The idea is very attractive but many who followed it have regretted it. The school you may attend may not be perfect, but you are laying the foundation on which you can later study any subject you may choose.

While you are at school, what should you strive to do? High grades may win a college scholarship. Should your chief aim be to attain high grades? Certainly you should expect to get passing grades in subjects essential to the job you plan for. If, after honest effort you cannot do that, perhaps you are wasting your time.

But even with your best efforts you may not be able to rank with the top few. Should you strive to get there by neglecting every other activity? A well-rounded person is interested in athletics, social affairs, and usually has a hobby.

What about college? A larger and larger proportion of high school graduates are entering college. That does not necessarily mean that you should go to college.

There are at least two broad reasons for a college education. Thereby, any person should be helped to live a more satisfactory life. An education is not essential but it makes good living more likely. Also, any person should be able to earn more money, and, therefore, a better living for himself and his family.

If you decide on a profession that requires a college degree, your choice is already made. You must get that degree. But the lack of definite plans for a vocation does not necessarily mean that you should avoid college. If you leave school and take a job, then in four years, when you might have a college degree, you may find yourself no further ahead financially than when you graduated from high school.

If you do enter college, you should have at least one aim—to take advantage of the knowledge offered you, to study and to learn.

Attending college costs money. Your parents may be able and willing to pay the bills. If they cannot or will not, there are possibilities of working your way through college, or borrowing money, or a combination of the two.

There is a tendency for older people

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

to discourage young people who think they can work their way through college. It is true that expenses are much higher than in earlier years, but it is also much easier to earn money. Also, many more scholarships and prizes can be won than were available when I entered college.

Perhaps you are a farm boy considering four years in the College of Agriculture. You now can get about as much practical information about farming in your High School VO-Ag Course as was available in college at one time. That's largely because so many more facts are known.

Suppose you are graduating from high school with four years of Vocational Agriculture; that your father cannot afford to send you to college and that you have built up a good-foundation herd of dairy cows.

Should you sell them, use the money, and after four years in college start farming with more debts than assets? That's a decision you must make, but from a pure business standpoint, you might be further ahead by continuing to build up your herd and by starting to operate a farm. One reason for saying so is that the fundamentals of successful farming are now available to all who want them at very little cost. They can be found in college bulletins, farm papers, and through your college extension staff.

Of course, there are other advantages to a college degree. There may come a time when you are unable to operate a farm, and then a college degree will help you get another job. You are the one who must weigh the advantages and reach a decision.

The same general problem may face a village or city boy. You may be interested in cars and plan to run a garage. It takes an engineer to design cars, but a college degree isn't essential in order to repair them. If you plan to own a garage you may decide to get some training in car repairing in a short course, and perhaps some knowledge about the fundamentals of business success from books or from a correspondence course.

Continued Learning

If you decide against college that doesn't mean that your education is finished. Every person can and should continue to learn as long as he breathes.

In fact, one of the best ways to learn is to work part of the time and study part of the time. The handicap is that most jobs take a man's full time. There are schools where you can work for a period, then attend classes, but it is not always easy for such a school to secure jobs for all students. It is not simple to work a month and study a month. Neither is it fun to work eight hours a day and study in the evenings. It isn't easy, but many people have done it!

One possibility is to work a year, save your money and then go to school for a year. Another possibility is to enroll in a correspondence course. There are excellent correspondence schools; there are also poor ones! Before you enroll, check on the school's reliability. Also be sure you have the previous training and the perseverance to finish the course and profit from it. In most cases when you enroll in a correspondence school, you promise to pay for it whether or not you finish it. It is, therefore, important to be sure you will finish it and can pay for it.

In many industries you will find that employers are making it possible for employees to study while they work, often, in the evening in the plant. If you have such an opportunity, why not take advantage of it?

Reading is one of the best ways of continuing to learn after your formal education is finished. But here, also, some planning is necessary. Most reading is good but your speed of learning can be multiplied by planning your reading. For example if you become interested in astronomy, get one or more books and read and study them until you understand them.

Some people enjoy reading, others avoid it. In addition to recreation, there are three good reasons for reading.

1. **To know what is going on in the world.** That means reading newspapers and news magazines in moderation.

2. **To get facts.** Not miscellaneous facts but facts you want and would like to know, about some particular subject. It is far easier to remember and use what you want to know than some isolated fact.

3. **To stimulate ideas.** New ideas are scarce but many ideas have been expressed through the years which have never occurred to you. Reading what brilliant men and women have written brings those ideas to your mind and stimulates you to think of others.

These days, books are available at little cost on practically any subject. It takes some "digging," but while you are repairing automobiles, you can learn how to diagnose troubles in less time, and how to correct troubles with greater satisfaction to the owner.

If you are a salesman, you can learn the principles of good selling. If you are keeping records, you can learn the latest accounting methods. No matter what you are doing, you can learn more about your job.

The most important thing for you is to resolve that you will become an educated person. If you can extend the years of your formal school education, by all means do so, but if you cannot, it is even more necessary for you to continue to learn. Not only will you add to your earning power, you will also grow into a bigger person and in the process find life more stimulating and thrilling.

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

LET'S NOT GIVE UP A FARM PROGRAM —

(Continued from Page 1)

still the accumulated stocks in government storage. They are burdensome in many ways—not the least of which is their price-depressing influence. But I have long thought they could be lived with and slowly worked off if only the continued flow into the stockpiles could be stopped. This year we will almost see that stoppage become a reality.

The truly hopeful situation under the flexible support program is how nearly in balance we now are, even with wheat, cotton, and the feed grains. The flexibles, under the superb work and accomplishments of Secretary Benson's team, are showing results now. When a considerable measure of success is so clearly visible, **this is no time either to dump or to weaken the program.**

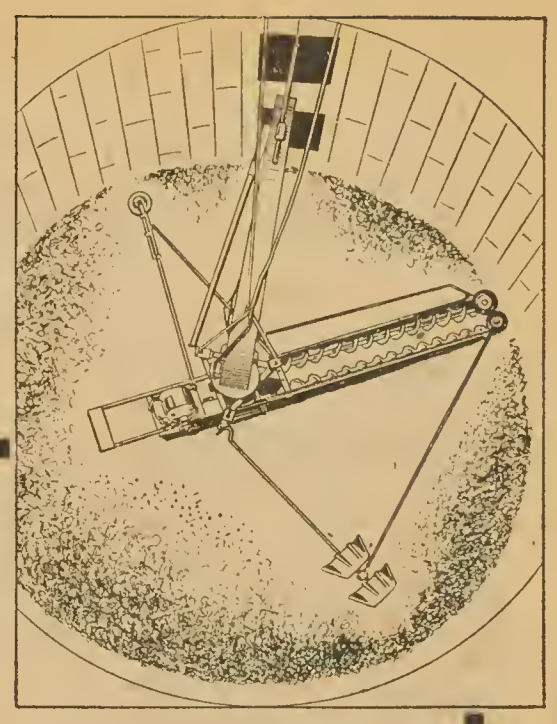
The poultry situation (12% of gross farm income) is looking up. Dairying (15% of gross farm income from milk alone) is looking up. Cattle and calves (15%) are doing all right. Hogs (12%) are headed for lower prices during the rush of marketing this fall, but will average about $16 for the year.

Secretary Benson is entitled to a good deal of righteous wrath over the political pummeling he has been taking—particularly during his recent absence from the country. He inherited the surplus mess that has been so considerably responsible for price softness in farm staples. But real progress has already been made in a return to balance of production and use.

The flexible price support program we now have is no doubt the best we can get, for the present. And because I believe it is working, I am not panicked and I do not want to dilute it, compromise it, or retreat from it. American agriculture is not going to the dogs.

MEET
VAN DALE'S
NEW
DISTRIBUTOR!

We take pleasure in announcing the appointment of:



HOWES DISTRIBUTING CO.
IONIA, NEW YORK

as exclusive New York State Distributor for the VanDale line of:

AUTOMATIC SILO UNLOADERS
and related
AUTOMATIC FEEDING SYSTEMS

★ ★ ★

Your inquiries are invited. Interested Agents and Dealers contact:

HOWES DISTRIBUTING CO.
Ionia, New York Phone: HOlcomb 633

VAN DALE FARM MACHINES, INC.
WAYZATA, MINNESOTA

ASHLEY GIVES PROOF OF AMAZING FUEL SAVINGS

ASHLEY®
24 HOUR THERMOSTATIC DOWNDRAFT WOOD HEATERS

MANY USERS SAY THEY SAVE 50-75% on fuel

Every ASHLEY dealer can show you PROOF of this amazing saving and convenience.

Ask him to show you this proof!

If no dealer is near you, write us for this proof and free details.

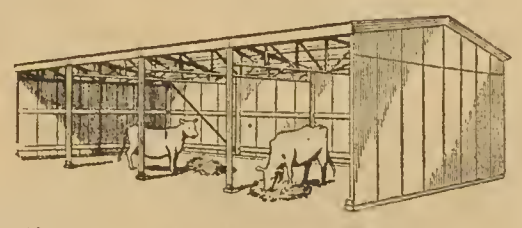
THERE ARE 8 MODELS, 8 PRICES!



Time-tested and proven in coldest states. You should build but one fire a season, refuel on average every 12 hours, remove ashes 3 times monthly. Tremendous heating capacity, many heating entire homes, schools, stores. Wood burns clean—less soot and grime. Users say Ashley heats from floor up, gives safe 24-hour heat. Burns all types wood successfully. See your Ashley dealer today. If none is near you, write us. WE will ship from nearest warehouse and PAY FREIGHT. Print name and address plainly. Over 3,000 retailed from one city.

Dealerships available — Dealers write us

ASHLEY® AUTOMATIC WOOD STOVE CO., Inc.
BOX Z-9, Columbia, S. C.



Shenango Steel & Wood Buildings, Easy Erection, Many Sizes. Write for literature.

Size 20x40 $888. Easy terms. Patz Barn cleaners, silo unloaders, manure spreaders, rebuilt cleaners of other makes. A few dealer territories open.

NOLD FARM SUPPLY
ROME — — NEW YORK

NOW IS THE TIME

Yes, now is the time to protect your property from destruction by LIGHTNING with a modern IPC Lightning Rod System. Check the record—37% of all rural fires are caused by LIGHTNING. IPC Systems definitely prevent these disasters.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER—Dept. AI
SPECIAL PRICE & TERMS NOW

INDEPENDENT PROTECTION COMPANY, INC.
125 N. Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Goshen, Indiana

Openings for Dealers & Salesmen Now

Breed Champions at NYABC Cattle Show: Demonstration of Show Ring Results

At NYABC's Fifth Annual Competitive Cattle Show, held in Ithaca on August 5 and 6, these animals were top winners in their breeds.



Grand Champion Ayrshire, Senior Champion, winner Ayrshire Production Class for aged cows born before July 1, 1950, and 1st Ayrshire cow 4 years or over—Sparkle of Porterdale, sired by **Charm.** Actual record: 13,395M, 557F, 2X,305d, 6y4m. Exhibited by Glenn C. Porter, Watertown.

Grand Champion Jersey, Senior Champion, and **1st Jersey Heifer, 2 years**—Lulu's Smilax Beau Bo-peep, sired by **Sultan,** exhibited by John Van Apeldoorn, Webster.



Grand Champion Brown Swiss, Senior Champion, and **1st Brown Swiss cow, 3 years**—Foxtract's Linda, sired by **Superman.** Actual record: 7,890M, 366F, 2X, 305d, 2y5m. Exhibited by Charles E. Fox, Clyde.

Live in New York State or Western Vermont? If so, get information on all NYABC sires, and how NYABC can help your breeding program from your local technician.

BOX 528-A — NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. — ITHACA, N. Y.

Happenings at the 1955 NEPPCO Exposition at Harrisburg, Pa.

By LOUIS M. HURD

THE 18TH Annual Neppco Exposition at Harrisburg, Pa., (October 4-6) got under way under sunny skies and mild pleasant weather. The Farm Show Building certainly is an excellent place for such an affair for the exhibits and educational programs can be held on the same floor.

The fine programs and good weather brought out a record attendance of 7,050 for the three days. This is the highest attendance over the 18-year period of the exposition.

Poultrymen from the 14 states in the Neppco territory came to see the more than 160 exhibits and displays of poultry products, medicinals, and feeds, and to look at the winners of the Egg to Chick Show, the Hen of the Year, and to see the many pure breeds as well as the various crosses in the sample flocks display.

Gay, red and white striped tents along three sides of the exposition room carried out the "poultry fair" idea. and added color to the exposition room. The youth program of demonstrations was conducted in one tent, the turkey program in another, and the third and largest Big Top was used for the general program. All were filled with capacity audiences.

Poultryman Governor

Andrew Danish, Troy, N. Y., Neppco President, opened the educational program in the Big Top with a brief address of welcome. Later in the day Pennsylvania's Governor, George M. Leader, the nation's only poultryman governor, addressed the group. He stressed the importance of farmers helping themselves through promotion of all agricultural products. In speaking about poultry keeping as an occupation, he said: "I doubt if there is any branch of animal husbandry which is more scientific, more back-breaking, and more challenging to the energies, the imagination, and the intelligence of the farmer than is poultry raising."

The following morning the governor kicked off a national campaign designed to stress the importance of a hearty and nutritious breakfast. He said: "I like eggs and milk for breakfast, with waffles or hot cakes for dessert."

The future laying bird was described by Dr. Edward F. Godfrey, geneticist, Mount Hope Farm. He told the audience in the Big Top that within the next 10 to 15 years laying birds will weigh four pounds or less, when fully grown, and annually will lay 240 eggs per bird housed. He also predicted that this bird will have a feed conversion of less than four pounds of feed per dozen eggs and will probably be white, and have a livability of at least 90 per cent from chick to end of the laying

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The sting of a reproach is the truth of it.

—Benjamin Franklin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

year. Hatchability will reach 85 per cent.

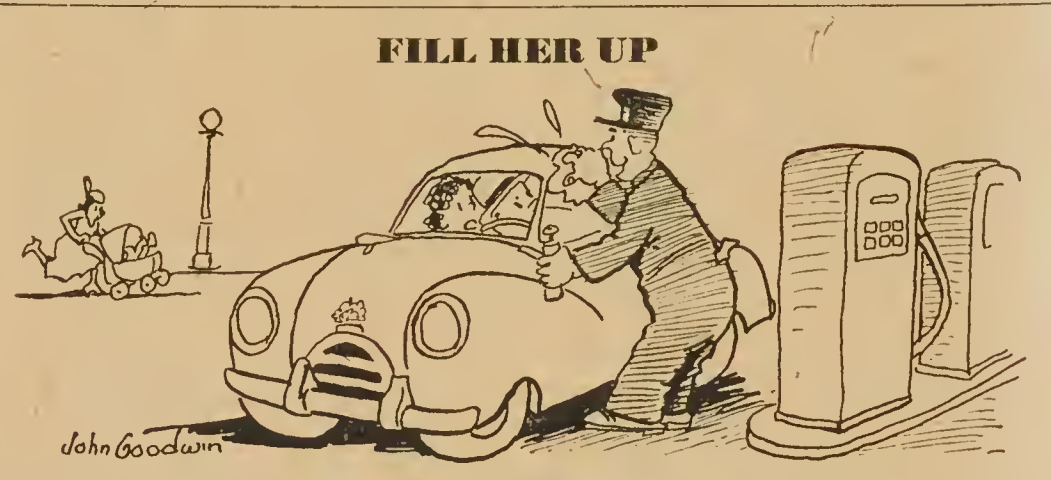
Continuing further, Dr. Godfrey said that primary breeding farms have become much larger and these farms have secured the services of trained geneticists and pathologists. Franchises have also become common as the competition in chick sales has increased. Dr. Godfrey thinks these trends are likely to continue.

An air of optimism hung over the 3-day meetings as national authorities reported that the poultry industry was now more than holding its own and that the future was far better than the outlook a year ago.

Under the turkey Big Top the audience heard specialists Professor E. Y. Smith of Cornell and Dr. Harry M. Love of Virginia Polytechnic Institute assail federal aid and supports for the poultry industry.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

FILL HER UP



THERE are many types of service station attendants: some are philosophers; some are misanthropes; some are misogynists; some are merely dyspeptic. Of all people, service station attendants are the most long-suffering. The public expects service with a smile, but nobody ever thinks of giving a poor service station attendant a smile in return.

A domineering woman honks her horn loudly and buys two gallons of gas. She demands a key to the rest room and asks for a road map; besides, she expects to have all her windows washed and five tires inflated.

You can judge pretty accurately how long a man has operated a service station by the way he washes a windshield. If he hops out spry as a robin and squirts water onto the glass, then polishes it with long graceful sweeps of his cloth, he's a novice. If he really cleans the windshield, he hasn't been in the business longer than a year.

When a man grows wiser, he substitutes conversation for elbow grease. "Great weather we're having!" Squirt, rub. "Your wife pretty well?" Squirt, rub. "Think we'll have a hard winter?" Squirt, rub.

You drive away happy and don't notice your streaked windshield till you are a mile out of town.

Somewhere in his career a service station attendant reaches that point where he rubs more dirt onto a windshield than he wipes off. True, he squirts and rubs, squirts and rubs; but his arm work is uncertain and lackadaisical. (And his rag is plenty dirty to begin with.) His heart just isn't in his work. Have you noticed that older service station attendants' ears droop like a bloodhound's? And the skin under their eyes sags. Life has just naturally got them down.

My cousin Bump Goodwin operated a service station. "If I'm real tired," Bump said, "I don't pump up tires; instead, I let some of the air out of 'em. Nothing satisfies a customer quite so much as hearing the air hiss out of his tires."

Bump Goodwin reached that stage of utter indifference to life. Then someone dropped a lighted cigarette too close to gasoline and blew Bump's station right off its foundation. Cousin Bump was standing in the doorway at the time of the accident. "Doggone," he grumbled afterward, "I've been wanting to get out of the filling station for years! What I needed all along was some kind of a shove to get me started."

NOW IS THE TIME
You Really Need a
FARMWAY
BARN CLEANER



You start saving Time and Money the very first day it's installed. Helps you keep more cows with less labor. Fits any barn.

Comes complete ready to install at a price you can afford.

Write for FREE LITERATURE

IT'S THE CHAIN THAT COUNTS!

10 YEAR WARRANTY ON CHAIN
Hi-Test, Heat Treated.
Long life assurance.

SNAVELY SILO SALES, INC.
Box E10, Landisville, Pa.
Please send FARMWAY BARN CLEANER Literature.
Name .....
Address .....
Town .....State.....

HAWLEY WHITE LEGHORNS


Warren Hawley III

BIGGER EGG PROFITS ARE YOURS . . with Hawley Leghorns

In recent N. Y. Random Sample Test, our Leghorns made a net income of $3.82 per bird over feed and chick costs. Hawley Leghorns have been in the top 10 for three years! They really lay big eggs over a long Laying period—with very low laying-house mortality

Also available in limited quantities—our new Hawley strain cross (Leghorns). They're a smaller bird with a very rapid rate of lay, making them extremely efficient egg producers.
Write or phone us for literature and prices, also FREE plans for heat-lamp brooder.

HAWLEY POULTRY FARM
Warren W. Hawley & Sons,
Route 3-E, Batavia, New York.

H & N "NICK CHICK" LEGHORNS WIN AGAIN

Final 5th Central N. Y. Random Sample Tests Show H & N Had

15.9% BETTER LIVABILITY
43.7 MORE EGGS (per chick started)
82.5c MORE PROFIT (Per pullet started)
Than Test Average in a very bad year.

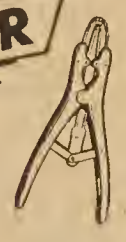
Also Won the Three Year Award with an Average Income Over Feed and Chick Costs for the Three Contests of $3.017. Three and Five Year Awards are Considered Best Proof of Dependability and Repeatability for You. H & N Have Won Every Three Year Award Ever Offered in New York and California. And the Only Five Year Award Ever Offered.

PLEASE SEND FOR CATALOG.
For Broilers—White Vantress X Arbor Acres White Rocks

WEIDNER CHICKS
R-1 HAMBURG, N. Y.
Telephone Emerson 1755 — Emerson 6966

"SURE BEATS THE OLD WAY"
ELASTRATOR
PAT. T.M. REG.

USE ONLY THE ORIGINAL GENUINE



and ELASTRATOR rings with yellow mark. BLOODLESS dehorning, castrating, docking. $12.50. Rings extra: 50, $1.00; 100, $1.80; 500, $7. *AT DEALERS* or postpaid.

CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.
Dept. 2-A, 151 Mission St., San Francisco, California

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Smith said: Surplus controls proposed by California growers for the turkey industry were "unsound, unnecessary and contrary to the best interests of the country." He thought federal support prices and quotas would hurt thousands of small growers in the East.

Equipment Displays

There were many new as well as old pieces of equipment in the exhibits on display. Some say that electronics and automation are revolutionizing the poultry industry all the way from the hen house to the retail store. This was borne out by a look at some of the exhibits. For example, one piece of equipment showed an airlift for eggs, whose tube fingers gently picked up four dozen loose eggs at a time and released them perfectly positioned on an incubator tray.

Then there was an electric beam which x-rayed eggs and automatically rejected those unfit for market. The model shown inspected one egg per second, but that will be stepped up to three per second when the machine is put on the market.

Then there was the silent salesman in the form of a coin-activated egg-vending machine which is expected to make possible the distribution of eggs 24 hours a day at farm roadside stands and outside or inside retail stores. The cabinet is air conditioned to maintain

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Facts do not cease to exist because they are ignored.

—Farm Finance

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

optimum freshness of the eggs, and insulated against extremes of heat and cold.

Cornell University displayed a reach-in cooled display cabinet for egg retailing, developed after long research into egg quality conservation and consumer-buying habits.

Lastly, there were poultry feeding machines which render a hen's scratching equipment obsolete because her rations are automatically conveyed to her on a chain line at beak level.

Contests

The Hen of the year Contest was won by a White Leghorn owned by Stouffer Poultry Farm, Mount Morris, Illinois. This little hen boasts a record of laying 344 eggs in 50 weeks with a point score of 376.2., a point being equivalent to one 2-ounce egg. She was the winner of the 1954-55 official egg-laying test in Missouri.

The grand champion award for the best entry in the Egg to Chick competition of 70 entries was won by Harry Metz, Metz Hatchery, Belleville, Pa. The chicks were No. 101 Dekalb hybrids.

4-H and FFA Contests

There were 125 official youth participants in the series of 4-H club and FFA contests and demonstrations held during the three days of the exposition. New York monopolized the FFA Egg Grading Contest. Russell Miller, Arcade, N. Y. won the individual title, while his team won the state title. The New York Future Farmer scored 94.50 points to win. Haworth Barker, Woodbury, Connecticut, finished second with 91.75 points. Third place was taken by Jarious Kuntz, York Springs, Pa. with 90.5 points.

An Ohio team out-scored eleven other states to win the team title in the annual 4-H Egg Grading Contest. The 4-H team mates were Paul R. Stuber, Leipsic, Ohio and Lelan Pifer, Arlington, Ohio. Both received blue emblem awards. High individual was Nancy Lee Lovelace, Paces, Virginia with 94 points.

In the team race, Virginia placed second; New York third; New Hampshire, fourth.

In the 4-H Poultry Production and Marketing Demonstrations, it was strictly "Ladies Day". Aral and Linda Parish, Coshocton, Ohio brought home the team title for the Buckeye State with a demonstration on cutting-up and packaging chicken. The next five places in the contest were also taken by the weaker sex. The boys took a back seat. Sixteen contestants from 11 states were entered in these demonstrations.

What to do with the egg yolks? Miss Betty Ann Engstrom, Chatham, N. Y. supplied the answer to the age-old problem of angel food bakers in the 4-H Cooking Contest, and, by so doing, won first place honors in this 19-girl field. Her trick—make a second batter with yolks, blend it with the traditional batter made with egg whites, and bake.

Thirteen states sent their Future Farmer "best poultry boy of the year" to the Neppco Show. The jinx number was broken, however, when Maryland reported with identical twins, Chris and William Smith, of Hanover as its "best boy".

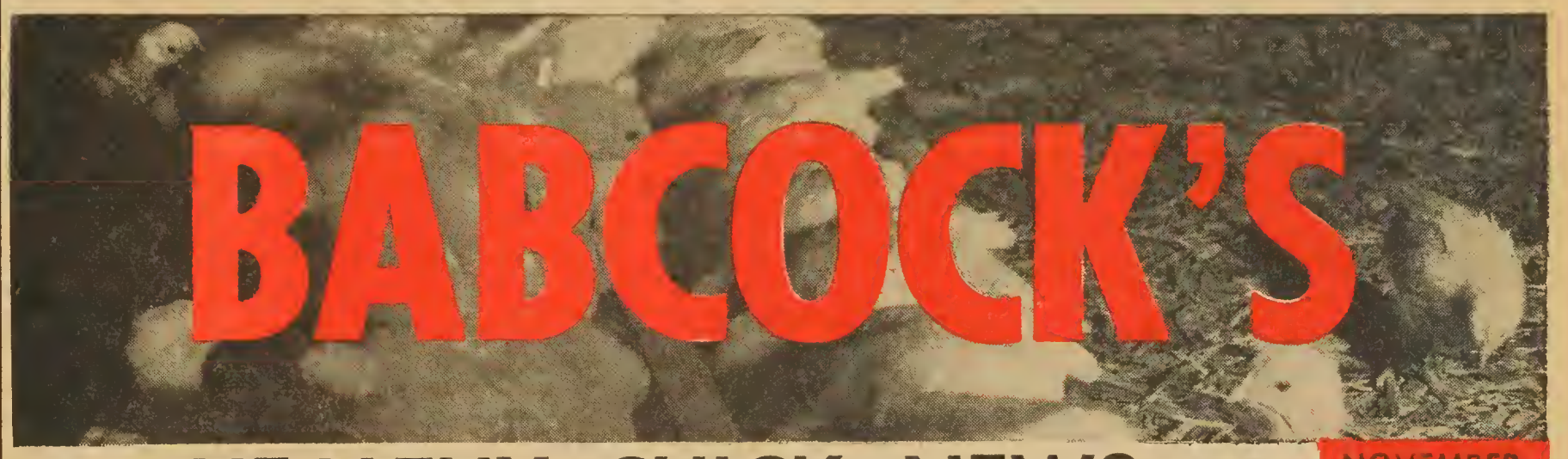
The ladies program was exceptionally good and well attended. Meeting and chatting with Mrs. Leader was a highlight of this program. There was a tea and fashion show as well as a trip to the quaint Allenberry area.

The 1956 Neppco Exposition will be held in Syracuse, N. Y. on October 2, 3 and 4. This was announced by President Andrew E. Danish after a meeting of the directors of Neppco at the close of the exposition at Harrisburg.

The exposition will return to Harrisburg for the 1957 show.

Officers

At the annual business meeting Neppco members re-elected Andrew E. Danish, Troy, N. Y. to the presidency and returned three vice-presidents to office for a second year. The vice-presidents are: Harold Klahold, Preston, Maryland, Ernest F. Smith, Jr., Kenton, Delaware, and Ralph M. Hunt, Lincolnville, Maine. J. C. Weisel, Rosemont, New Jersey was re-elected treasurer and Frank H. Ellis, III, Glen Moore, Pa., secretary.



HEALTHY CHICK NEWS

NOVEMBER 1955

Would You Like to Attend a Babcock Poultry School?

This past year we have built quite an addition onto our big hatchery. In this building we have an auditorium that will accommodate over 100 people. Sometime this fall or winter we'll start holding schools to teach our customers and their neighbors and friends more about the poultry business.

We plan to teach how to feed and manage for high egg production, how to cull, how to candle and carton your market eggs for retail trade, how to plan ahead, how to combat and prevent disease, and how to brood chicks and raise good pullets.

What do you think of this idea? If you would like to attend, please indicate so on the coupon below. We'll send full particulars.

Should Old Hens Be Kept Over?

If you have a flock of old Leghorn hens that are healthy, hove lived and laid well, and if you have room for them, I would keep them aver for a second year of lay. I would not keep over "heavies" for a second year. If you do keep over "heavies" keep them a little thin through their moult.

If you keep over Leghorn hens, I'd suggest separoting all birds that have grown new feathers and push them for eggs. All birds that have laid 14 to 18 months and hove shown no moult should be forced into a moult. To do this, take away mash and lights entirely. Feed all the scratch grain they'll eat. Take away water every other day until they are down to less than 5% production. Then give all the water they want along with grain. After 30 days of no production, put back the lights ond mash and force them for all the eggs they'll lay. Babcock eghorns will usually lay up to 80 to 90 percent for a while after a forced moult, then drop off to about 75% for a number of months. A forced moult improves egg shells, interior egg quality, etc. If you have empty space, I'd keep good Leghorn hens a second year. They're not as good as pullets, but they are better thon empty pens.

Are High Energy Feeds Smart?

I don't know. High energy feeds are forcing us to readjust our recommendations on how much scratch to feed. These mashes encourage cannibalism and pickouts in some stroins. They are probably better in winter thon summer. High energy feeds are probably here to stay until something better comes along. In the meantime, I'd suggest that if results are not good, you experiment some with the amount of grain you feed according to the weather and also what grains you put in your scratch.

Miscellaneous Tips

Put plenty of oyster shell and grit in your pens. Be sure your birds have easy access to these ingredients every day. Put in plenty of water troughs in various parts of the pens. Make it easy for birds to drink. Provide one nest for each four pullets. Our lights come on at 3:00 A.M. Ten minutes just watching your birds eat and drink will often make you money if you are observing. People who dosh in the pen, dash out don't usually make good poultrymen. I still think 3 squore feet per bird is more profitable than 2 square feet per bird.

Babcock Bessies—A Large Egg Leghorn

This year we are offering you "Babcock Bessies." These "Bessies" are the result of crossing a "large-egg male line" onto our pure Babcock females. We have been busy developing this male line to "nick" especially with our Babcock female. The resulting pullets lay a large egg like the sisters of the males, and lay at a high rate of speed like our Babcock strain always does. I believe you'll find this a very fine bird and I suggest you try Babcock Bessies.

Sincerely yours,

Monroe C. Babcock



Free Catalog —
Please send for our 1956 catalog. You will find it very interesting.

Facts About Babcock Poultry Farm

1. We started in business just 20 years ago.
2. We own 36,000 breeders and mate up a total of 100,000 breeders —all Babcock Barbaras and Bessies.
3. We have one of the most complete poultry breeding establishments you'll find anywhere.
4. All our breeding records and customer records are on I.B.M. machines which enable us to give you better birds and better service.

Dear Babcock: Date_____

☐ I'm interested in attending a Babcock Poultry School.

☐ Please send Babcock catalog and price list.

Name_____

Address_____

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3G, Ithaca, N. Y.

Winner of 1955 Poultry Tribune Trophy

This year we have again won the Poultry Tribune Trophy. This trophy is awarded annually to the breeder who has the highest average production in points for all birds entered in egg laying tests. This is the highest honor a breeder can win in Official Egg Laying Tests. Our record for this trophy is 283.37 *eggs and* 291.64 *points per bird entered. Livability* 100% *. This is a fine record. We are very proud of it and yet we're not. Why? Because our best pedigreed birds were in these Egg Laying Test pens. These birds were raised under excellent environmental conditions and I personally selected these birds very carefully. Egg Laying Test records mean a little, but not nearly as much as Random Sample Test records. Therefore, 1954-55 was the last year for us in the good old Egg Laying Tests where we enter selected, mature pullets. From now on, we plan to enter only Random Sample Tests.*



SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—1: cents per word Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S Jones. 100 Main Rd. Anywhere N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST P O. Box 514 ITHACA N Y Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Nov. 19 Issue.....Closes Nov. 4
Dec. 3 Issue ..... Closes Nov. 18
Dec. 17 Issue ..... Closes Dec. 2
Jan. 7 Issue.....Closes Dec. 23

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

HOLSTEINS

TWO BULLS from high record dams. Twelve large Registered Holsteins. Six due with first and six with second calves in Novemher. Herd accredited, vaccinated, certified and classified. Lonergan Brothers, Homer, New York.

REGISTERED Holsteins, 14 cows, 6 heifer ealves, 10 months bull. Accredited, certified, calf vaccinated. 2x records to 716# B.F. Carnation bloodlines. Jack Saunders, Ridge Road, Horseheads, New York.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES: foundation cattle, 4-H calves; direct contact with New York Federation Ayrshire Breeders. Marshall Hawes, Secretary, Barneveld, New York

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: Bull born April 1955. Dam made 13320-601 Sr3 2x, maternal granddam 15874-829 6 yrs. Sire, McDonald Farms Tarbell, 56 A. R. daughters, son of Douglaston Lady Augusta, Exeellent, 4 A. R. sons. From a great cow family. Also a few choice heifers. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

POLLED, HORNED! Calves to service age. Bulls make dandy oxen. Oscar Hendrickson, Greenlawn Farm, Cohleskill, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ANGUS FOR SALE: Three registered yearling heifers born July 1954, one two years old and one cow with calf. Sunbeam and Eileenmere breeding. Cobleskill Agricultural and Technical Institute Cobleskill, New York.

ANGUS calves, bred heifers, cows with calves. Vaccinated and registered. Arlington Ehman, West Valley, New York. Telephone 54.

ANGUS—Two registered yearling heifers. One registered cow with heifer ealf. Twelve purebred yearling heifers. All vaccinated. Gordon Davis, Branchport, New York. Phone 7F6.

HEREFORDS

40 BRED Hereford heifers for sale—reasonable. Phone Fort Ann, New York 4910 or write to Mr. Fayette Evans, Fort Ann, New York.

FOR SALE: 14 Hereford Steers—300 to 400 pounds. Will take best offer. Victor Brunelle, Orleans, Vermont.

SWINE

TAMWORTHS, the world's finest lean meat hogs. Tamworth Farm, Milton, Delaware.

FOR SALE: Purebred Yorkshire pigs. Glenn Giffin, Russell, New York.

REGISTERED Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc and Spotted Poland China young service boars, open gilts, fall pigs. State Fair winner. M. B. Tyler, South Byron, New York. Phone 2443.

REGISTERED Yorkshires. Boars and gilts service age and younger. All animals carefully chosen from Production Tested sows. The best bloodlines in the East have been mated to give you this strain of fast growing, large litter Yorks; at a price farmers can afford. J. Lincoln Pearson, Quincy, New Hampshire.

FOR SALE: Registered Berkshire service age boars and open gilts. Also 50 August farrowed pigs either sex. Write or visit John Bliek & Sons. Williamson, New York. Phone 3084.

TAMWORTH Pigs—registered, F. R. Tennity, Warboys Road, Bergen, New York. Phone Byron 2152.

REGISTERED (Modern Type) durocs. Falls service boars, spring boars and gilts, bred gilts and fall weanling pigs. Top bloodlines and production records. Write us your needs. Happy Acres Farm, Yost Road, Waterloo, New York.

SHEEP

OXFORD RAMS: selected registered rams. Also ewes and ewe lambs. Good size, top quality, best breeding. Lawrenee L. Davey, Marcellus, New York.

CORRIEDALE Yearling Rams. Big, well fleeced rams. Lowest price in 20 years of breeding Corriedales A few ewe lambs. B. Gordon Brace, Albion, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Dorset hreeding ewes and rams. Large numbers or small. Also 1955 spring and fall lambs. One of the largest flocks in the east to pick from. Write for prices and further information. Hillside Farms, Inc., Trucksville, Pa.

REGISTERED Southdown ram lambs for sale. Excellent bloodlines, show sheep. James Dunham, Hamilton, New York.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams for sale. Excellent breeding. Come see them. Van Vleet Brothers Lodi New York.

DOGS

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy Strong, healthy, inoculated Dr John Thurber Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York 40849.

GERMAN SHEPHERD pups, $20.00—$25.00. Cross hred, $5.00. Elsie Howard, Woodsville, New Hampshire.

REGISTERED Collie Pups. Fine pets, eow dogs. $25.00-$45.00. Rosy Acres Kennels, New Berlin, New York. Phone 9-2443.

AIREDALE Pups. Litter registered. Females $20.00, males $25.00. Stanley Smith, Monmouth, Maine.

GERMAN Shepherd Puppies: white, dark, litter registered, excellent bloodlines, $45.00 up. Papers, write. Mrs. E. Chaplin, Post Milis, Vermont.

DOGS

FOX TERRIERS: Smooth — AKC Champion Sired Puppies. Taydo Terriers, 108 Comstock Road, Ithaca, New York. Phone Ithaca 4-0388.

SHELTIE (Miniature Collie) puppies: purebred, A.K.C. Registered. Ideal pets for children; at home, in city or country. Guaranteed healthy. $50.00 each. Hieland Kennels, 210 Kelvin Place. Ithaca, New York. Phone Ithaca 9734.

BRITANY Spaniel Pups: Registered Champion stock, Jacob Tait, DeLancey, New York.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

POULTRY

YOU'LL LIKE the rapid uniform growth of Ebenwood White Crosses, the production and exceptional nickability of Ebenwood Sex Links, and the meat and egg qualities of Ebenwood Hamps, famous for cross matings and big brown eggs—whichever is your preference. Free catalog. Ebenwood Farm, Box 10, West Bridgewater, Mass.

BABY CHICKS $5.75—COD. Live delivery guaranteed. Price at Hatchery. Bellefonte Poultry Farm, Bellefonte 14, Penna.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R I Red Chicks 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red hreeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and priees. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son. Hobart New York.

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in suen leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in Ameriea. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106. Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

VANCREST New Hampshires — top heavies at Central Random Sample Test last year and 5 year average. For livability, egg size and production get Vancrest Hamp or Sex Link chicks this year. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

BABCOCK Legborns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54 You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News Babcock Poultry Farm. Inc., Route 3A. Ithaca. N. Y.

DON'T Sacrifice Yearling hens! Free bulletin "Keep layers 5 years." Produce more large eggs economically. Sine. AA7 Quakertown, Pa.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clear and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for priee list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y

WHITE Leghorn new cross strain and sex linked chicks make better layers. Estahlished 1916 Circular free. Davio Hammond, Cortland, N. Y.

ONLY 2c Per Month for America's leading poultry magazine. Half-price offer for 48 months $1.00. Trial order 9 months 25c. Every issue packed with raising helps. Problems answered Subscribe Now! Poultry Tribune, Dept. 14, Mount Morris, Illinois.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son. Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

CAPONS

NOW IS The time to buy those famous Sunnybrook started eapons for that great money making Easter Season, when capons bring their highest premium prices. We have some dandies 4 and 6 weeks of age, in the heavy breeds. We like White Rocks because they make an exceptionally fine appearance when dressed for market. Write, wire or phone us today for our low prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Phone 8-1611, Hudson, New York.

BANTAMS

SELLING Entire Flock—600 Choice Dark Cornish Bantams! Special Sale Cireular. Will Schadt, Goshen, Ind.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock—Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment Baby Chicks hatching every week Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. A. Howard Fingar. Box 106. Hudson. N. Y Ph 8-1611

DUCKS

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings $26.95—100 Pullorum clean Meadowbrook Poultry Farm. Richfield 2. Pa

BREEDERS: Rouen, Mallard, White Calls; White China Geese. Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N.Y.

GIANT ROUEN Drakes and Ducks for sale. Won all firsts 1955 State Fair. W. H. Armstrong, Lishon, New York.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger, broader, Beltsvilles. Poults, Penna. pullorum elean. $58.50-100. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

CHINCHILLA

5 PAIR Breeding Age, excellent quality, $60.00 pair. 5 pairs $275.00. 2 pair proven breeders, bred $100.00 pair. Cages extra W. D. Kenney, Amherst, Mass.

FURS

RAW FURS: for top market prices ship to Walter A. Carr, 664 Sharp Lot Road, Swansea, Mass. Will call for large lots in Mass.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES

PREVENT Livestock ills. Write for free veterinary guide. Bacterins, Pharmaceuticals, Instruments. Attention dealers—still some excellent territories open. Peters Serum Co., Department A, 815 McGee, Kansas City, Missouri.

HAY

TOP QUALITY Canadian Hay Clover — Clover Mix (light or heavy) — Timothy. Delivered by ton or carload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc., R.F.D. #1. South Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass. EMerson 9-2937.

FOR QUOTATIONS as to quality and price on straw and all grades of hay delivered to your place subject to inspection call person to person anytime after 6:00 P.M. Telephone 4-8282 or write J. W. Christman, Fort Plain. R.D. #4, New York.

TIMOTHY, Timothy and Alfalfa mixed. Second cutting Alfalfa Wheat Straw. Ear Corn. James Kelly, 137 East Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse, New York. Phone 92885.

ALFALFA. first and second cutting. Clover, timothy, straw Trailerload delivery. C. Willis Knapp, Box 26, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Early cut timothy, trefoil mixed. Hard road. No business Saturday. Milford Crandall, Phone 4837, Andover New York.

ATTENTION Hay Truckers — Heavy Dodge 10 wheel truck, factory tandem, speeial low body holds 325 standard bales or 400 McCormick, excellent condition, sell very reasonable. Can offer buyer hay hauling work. enough to pay for truek and perhaps steady. Fred Messling, Jutland, New Jersey. Phone Clinton 43013.

REAL ESTATE

OLD ESTABLISHED Feed Mill for sale, central Jersey—Modern buildings equipment up-to-date. Reasonable terms. Beacon Feeds dealership. Owner retiring. Address Box 514-JW, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca New York.

SAVE, BUY Direct from Government, surplus farms, land, homes, etc. List $1.00. Box 169AMH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

OWNER Small Dairy Farm, wishes rent with option to buy farm at least 200 aeres. Stocked or not. Around Orange County. Diebold. Florida, New York.

STROUT Catalog—Mailed free! Farms, Homes, Businesses, 36 states, Coast-to-Coast, 2,914 bargains described. World's Largest; 55 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Avenue, New York 10, New York.

FOR SALE: 163 Acre Farm on route 49. 1 mile west of Knoxville, Tioga County, Penna. Good 10 room house and bath 6 bedrooms, all conveniences; gas electric, gas fired steam furnace. Spring water to house and barn. Large barn, 22 stanchions, 2 silos. Smaller 6 room house with drilled well. With cattle and equipment $20,000.00, without. $16,000.00. Contact Elwin F. Wood, Westfield, Penna R.D. 2. Phone 171R12.

303 ACRE, Southern Stock Farm, all-year grazing, $19,000.00. New Ranch house, barns; modern equipment, crops, 10,000 bales hay harvested; $54,000.00., $14,000.00 down. Hendrickson Realty, Cobleskill, New York.

FARMS, Homes, Businesses Wants? 200 acre highway dairy farm, good buildings, Colonial home, tenant apartment; 40 odd cattle. $35,000.00. Grocery, market, over $70,000.00 sales 1954, block with apartment, $18,500 00. Hendrickson Brothers, Cohleskill, New York.

DAIRY Farm—130 acres, 21 head, all machinery. Large barn, modern house. Redueed price. Write John Jupina, Hop Bottom Penna.

MUSHROOMS

GROW the "Food of Kings" for home or market. Mushroom spawn (Seed) plus complete instructions various growing methods $1.00. Circular free. Luxor-AA 641 South 19th, Newark 3, New Jersey.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS Bulbs. Low digging time prices, mixed, large $3.65 hundred, $18.65 thousand, medium $12.65 thousand, blooming size $7.65 thousand postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

GINSENG

GINSENG WANTED Dry Roots—Price list & information free. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corp. "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers bonded used equipment bargains. Caterpillar D6 with hydraulic angledozer, crankcase guard, electric starter, 5R series. Buy and try, $4,500.00. Caterpillar D4-44", 6U Series with angledozer and hyster winch. Reconditioned, repainted, certified buy—$5,900.00. International TD6, crankcase, roller and radiator guards. Good running condition. Excellent machine for farmer or logger. Buy and try, $2,500.00. International Td18A w/Isaacson Hyd. Bulldozer. New traek rails. Buy and Try, $5,500.00. Allis-Chalmers HD7W w/Baker Hydraulic bulldozer. New clutch, other parts, good condition, except engine need crankshaft. Just $1,200.00. Galion Heavy Duty tandem drive gasoline power with cab. Reconditioned. Buy and try, $3,250.00. Walter Model FCS 4-Wheel drive Snow Fighter truck—Frink one-way plow and Snow King Rotary plow for blowing or loading, full Hydraulie controls. Prices slashed to $3,500 00. Many other good buys, we're trading every day. The Casellini-Venable Corp., 540 No. Main St., Barre, Vermont, Telephone Barre 90.

ONLY $49.00. Never before at this low price! A genuine all steel 16 Bu. Feed Truck, nationally advertised (we can't name the manufacturer). Pneumatic type tires, rust proof finish. Check or money order. No C.O.D. Shipped freight collect. Money back guarantee. Dependable Farm Sales Company, 923 Miners Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Exeellent chicken coop, barn, shop, storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. 1-4357.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

TRACTOR PARTS — Large growing stock new and used parts for all type tractors. Also new rollers, sprockets, rails, pins & bushings, etc. for crawlers. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N. D.

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders. Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

FARMERS Attention: Largest selection new, used equipment in N. Y. State. New Holland 66 Baler with motor $1,350.00. New Holland 66 PTO $1,195.00. IHC 55 T used 30 days $1,500.00. 25 used balers. 30 combines, Massey Harris 10 Ft. SP., Massey Harris 7 Ft. SP $1,095.00. IHC 12 Ft. SP $1,195.00. IHC 62 with motor $495.00. Case PTO $275.00. 8 used Ford Tractors. 10 Crawler tractors some with loaders-dozers $575.00. up. 8 used Forage harvesters $295.00 up. 45 used tractors. IHC M Diesel $1,395.00. IHC H $750 00. SC Case $750.00. IHC F-20-F30 F12 $90.00. up. 35 spreaders $15.00 up. Oliver BG with heil blade, real buy. Our trucks deliver. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

CLOSING OUT Aluminum silo roofs at savings of $100.00 each. We have limited number of brand new aluminum dome roofs. These will fit any 14 foot wood or concrete stave silo. First come, first served—save $100.00. Our only requirement is you take immediate delivery. Grange Silo Co., Red Creek New York. Phone Red Creek 6211.

BUY SURPLUS Direct from Government at tremendous savings, farm tools, machinery, feed, truck, jeep, tractor, hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169AAH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

CHRISTMAS Tree Planter heavy duty for tractors with hydraulic lift. Only $245.00. Plant 1,000 per hour. Write Rootspred. St. Petersburg, Pennsylvania.

BALERS, Cornpickers, Combines. Tractors, Farm and Construction Machinery. Baler twine, automobiles, trucks—Order now at pre-season discounts—Save hundreds on new or used. Taking orders for any make or model you desire. What would you consign to machinery and auto sale to be held in near future? Visit, write or phone (not collect) Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Gridley 8-6291. We buy, swap, finance, deliver

TOP BUYS in used machines! from Houghton-Arnold "Your Caterpillar Dealer": Caterpillar HT4 Traxcavator in top-notch condition. Has extra equipment of D4N winch and straight blade. Reconditioned, guaranteed, bonded buy, $8.500 00. International TD6 in fine shape. Buy and try, $3,500.00. Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor, with angledozer. Certified buy, repainted, just $3,995.00. Wide gauge Cat D4 Tractor with hyd. angledozer. Buy and Try, just $2,995 00. 1953 BG cletrac with ware loader Reconditioned to likenew. Ready-to-go. Buy and try, $4,800.00. Two Caterpillar D2 Tractors just taken in trade. Buy and try, each $2,500. 1954 GT28 Terratrac, with straight hulldozer and trailer for hauling. Good engine. Buy and try, only $2,000.00. Cat D8800Y engine, excellent shape. New low certified buy price, $2,475 00. Write for our complete listing. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 26 Warren Av , Portland, Maine—Telephone Spruce 3-8165.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—Make money selling Bulova watches, typewriters, electric appliances, nylon stockings, nylon handbags, rag rugs, billfolds, fruit cakes. Moneymakers. Simmms, Warwick, New York.

MARRIED Man with car for general farm work with Angus cattle. Steady work, good wages, house furnished for small family. Apply Hideaway Farm, Chester, New Jersey.

DAIRY Farm Family to operate 45 cow Holstein breeding farm in Central New York. Write full details concerning experience, ability health, age, family, salary, location, references. Must be outstanding and have dependable references on character and performance. Box 514-ME, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

LIFETIME Opportunity for young couple to assist in developing Angus herd. Write full qualifications. Weefarm, Newtown, Penna.

MAKE $135 and Up every week. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling, nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer since 1946. Written guarantee. No investment! Excellent opportunity for expansion. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 640 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

BUY WHOLESALE 550,000 Products Literature free. Carter, Box 6011-AA, Chicago 80.

WANTED: Woman for family. Write Pearl Comins, R. 2, Camden, New York.

RELIABLE Married Man to work on modern dairy farm. Experience with milkers and machinery. Good house, milk, meat and other privileges. Box 514-PH, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

150 POSTAGE Stamps, good variety, 15c. Approvals, some not used Louis, 8723 Flatland, Brooklyn, New York.

SUCKLING PIGS—$5.00 up each, kid goats, lambs, and good veal calves. Current market prices or better. Write or phone Casale Brothers, Slaughterers, 1660 Taylor Avenue, Utica, New York. Phones 2-1091, 2-7609.

WANT: Princess pine. Write for price. Peter Lasco, Forest City, Pennsylvania.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

WESTERN NEW YORK REGIONAL HOLSTEIN SALE

(Livingston, Monroe, Western N. Y., Wyoming Clubs)

Wednesday, November 9, 1955

Sale at the Erie County Fairgrounds, Hamburg, N. Y.

SALE — 12 NOON

70 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 70

Never before has there been a Club Sale offering more popular bloodlines. Cows with records up to 685 Fat on 2x. All cows and heifers fresh or close up at sale time. Such popular Sires as Dean, Sovereign Cochran, Fond Hope, Raymondale Ideal Successor, Smithland Supreme Champion, all represented. Most of the cattle are eligible for shipment into any State. Mail bids acceptable. Sale in large tent. Catalogs Available. Lunch.

GLENN LAWRENCE, Chairman, Corfu, N. Y.

Sale Manager & Auctioneer

HARRIS WILCOX, BERGEN, NEW YORK

THE SECOND ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE PUREBRED ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE

Friday, November 11, 1955

12:00 Noon Sharp — 4-H Cattle Barns

New York State Fairgrounds

60 head of selected cattle, consists of bred heifers, open heifers, 1955 heifer calves and a few cows with calves. All animals are T.B. tested and if 18 months or older blood tested. All cattle vaccinated for shipping fever.

Sale is sponsored by the New York State Aberdeen Angus Breeders Assoc. Lunch available.

HARRIS WILCOX, Auctioneer, BERGEN, N. Y.

L. D. Greene, Sale Mgr., Freeville, N. Y.

Robert Stiles, Ass't. Sales Mgr., Cortland, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

WANTED TO BUY

$3,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay $5.00 to $1,500.00. Certain dates — Lincoln Cents, $60.00. Indian heads, $60.00. Large Cents, $500.00. Eagle Cents, $200.00. 2c Pieces, $45.00 3c Pieces, $60.00. Halfdimes, $500.00. Shield Nickels, $100.00. Old Dimes, $300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter, $50.00. Hundreds of others worth $5.00-$500.00. Wanted —Half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money, etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guarantee buying-selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—Send $1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations (K-132-C) Boston 8, Massachusetts.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c. 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C. Schenectady 1, N. Y.

HONEY

NEW BEST Clover honey liquid: 5 lbs. $1.95; carton 6-5's $8.00 prepaid; 60 lbs. $9.60 not prepaid. Fall Flower and Clover mixed: 60 lbs. $8.40 not prepaid. Guaranteed satisfaction. G. W. Hand, Cazenovia, New York.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR POSTS for pole barns. Penta treated to last. All sizes of posts. Five foot electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15c at yard. Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100. Elkins Park, Pa

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

STRANGE "DRY" Window Cleaner. Sells like wild. Replaces messy rags, liquids. Simply glide over glass. Samples sent on trial. Kristee 114, Akron, Ohio.

CHRISTMAS GIFT! Perfumed necklace — earrings. Red, white, black, green, blue, yellow. Set $2.00. Samples 25c (no stamps, COD's). Guaranteed. Jir Specialties, RD 3, Kingston, N. Y.

FREE TABLEWARE to ladies. Write Chas. Fritz, Box 63, Cortland New York.

WHITE IRISH linen handkerchiefs. Variegated crochet butterfly corner with edging. 65c each. Nellie Smith, Box 186, Landing, New Jersey.

SAVE 30-60% on Nationally advertised fabrics. New club offers outstanding bargains and benefits. Join today. Send only 25c for fabric samples, bargain price list, many other benefits. Exclusive Sewing Circle, Dept. A-1, P.O. Box #401, Times Square Station, New York, N. Y.

WHOLESALE—Name brand gift, appliance catalog with S & H green stamps. Send $1.00, refundable. Buy Christmas gifts wholesale. Save $100.00 or more. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, N. Y.

FREE—Big New Wholesale Catalog! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances. Christmas cards, etc. Also make money selling part time! Write Evergreen Studios Box 846-AQ, Chicago 42, Ill.

N. Y. State Shorthorn & Polled Shorthorn



BEEF SHOW & SALE

9:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1955

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

(State Fairgrounds)

40 HEAD — 10 BULLS — 30 FEMALES

C. D. Swaffar, Auctioneer

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Frank Lang, Judge

Kingston, Ontario

Sponsored by the New York Breeders' Ass'n.

TOM DONLY, Secretary

King Ferry, N. Y.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

HORACE W. WALKER

904 East 38th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. J. ANDREWS DISPERSAL

Saturday, November 12, 1955—1 P.M.

Sale at the farm on Warner Rd., just off Rt. 21, 1 mile North of Marion, N. Y.; 4 miles South of Williamson and 9 miles North of Palmyra, N. Y.

22 TOP QUALITY POLLED HEREFORDS 22

Featuring a 3 yr. old son of W. Real Battle Domino, a former Champion at Palmyra Fair, an extremely thick, deep quartered bull. Entire cow herd served by this Sire. Several choice heifers and calves.

Also selling all machinery, like new, including Massey Harris "22" Tractor. Complete poultry equipment.

D. J. ANDREWS, Owner, Marion, N. Y.

Sale Manager & Auctioneer

HARRIS WILCOX, BERGEN, NEW YORK

WOMEN'S INTEREST

NAME and Address Labels—Best quality. 300 for $.75. Embassy Press, Box 1, Lynn, Mass.

FOR SALE: The Real, the original Orange Blossom Perfume made in Miami, Florida. $2.75 prepaid. Tax included. Nora Bill, 433 So. Pearl Street, Canandaigua, New York.

GOOD MONEY in weaving. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on $69.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Unior Looms, 64 Post Street, Boonville, New York.

CHRISTMAS Ribbon Remnants or pastels. 100 yards—$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING — Billbooks, envelopes, letterheads. Press, Box 502, Great Neck, N. Y. Free Catalog.

NO TRESPASSING, Hunting and Fishing Prohibited, etc. Eight signs 9x12 weatherproofed cloth. $2.00. Thure Holm, Duxbury, Mass.

STEWART Clipper Blade & Clipper Repair Service. Sharpened on factory machine. Mail $1.00 with blades. 24 hour service. Work guaranteed New blades in stock. Lawrence B. DuMond, Walton. New York.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co. Dpt 64. Freeport New York.

HEAT Your Home or business for almost nothing. Thousands satisfied. Valuable information free or send $1.00 for full details. A. Enault, R.F.D. #1-B, White River Jct., Vermont.

BALED Shavings: Dry pine, large solid bales. Single bales to truckload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc. R.F.D. #1, So. Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass., Emerson 9-2937

HAZEN'S Well Drilling and water divining system. When having a well drilled don't just have it drilled any place. Why take a chance with so much expense and get some ground water or a dry hole when you can have spring water that never goes dry? We first find the underground vein, give depth and cost by contract—not by the foot. We guarantee all work. We go anywhere. Hazen's Drilling Water Divining System, Arlington, Mass. Tel. Mission 80993.

SAVINGS—From 20% to 60%. Hundreds of nationally advertised products. Big savings. Catalog $1.00. Refundable. Yurks Enterprises, 1409 Lincoln Avenue, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

KILL CHIMNEY Creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Co. — Mfrs., Dept. AGC, Willow St., Lynn, Mass.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, samples, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, New York.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

How Diseases Sneak In

IT OFTEN happens that we visit farms when some kind of a contagious disease has broken out, and the owner is anxious to know how it happened to get started on his place. We aren't always able to furnish the answer, but we can sometimes do it without much trouble. At various times we have traced back an outbreak of:

Anthrax to a piece of blood-soaked rope left behind by the driver of a "rendering works" truck.

Malignant edema to contaminated vaccine that was used to immunize cattle against blackleg.

Anaplasmosis to dirty instruments used for dehorning by traveling workers.

Hog cholera to faulty serum that was used in connection with live virus.

Trichomoniasis to a cow that was brought over for service by a neighbor.

Pullorum to hatching eggs that were secured from an infected flock.

Bang's disease in cattle to the leg of an aborted calf that was dragged home by a dog.

Leptospirosis to some purchased feeder pigs that were allowed to run with cattle.

Swine brucellosis to a boar that had been "changed" around the community.

Sarcoptic mange to electric clippers that had been borrowed to trim up some heifers for a show.

Dystrophic rhinitis to a couple of pure-bred sows that had been purchased for the start of a 4-H project.

Winter dysentary to a stockbuyer who "mouthed" cows after visiting a farm where the disease existed.

Blackleg to some unburied yearlings that had died on an adjoining farm in fly time.

This list could be extended almost indefinitely, but the examples given will serve to show a few of the commoner ways in which diseases can sneak in. Following these recommendations may easily be the means of preventing a costly outbreak of some kind on your farm:

1. Use all available tests for disease when animals are purchased.
2. Keep your dog home at all times.
3. Be sure that you buy reputable vaccines and serums.
4. Disinfect ropes, nose leads, halters, and other equipment that may be covered with dangerous germs.
5. Burn or bury all carcasses quickly, especially in fly time.
6. Don't visit sick animals and then come home without disinfecting your shoes.
7. Keep visitors out of your feed alleys and mangers.
8. As an alternative insist that they step in a shallow pan of disinfectant before walking in front of animals.
9. Keep automobiles and trucks out of your lots and barnyard as much as possible.
10. Don't allow your males to furnish natural service to female animals from other farms.
11. Isolate all purchased animals for at least 30 days after they are brought home.
12. Do the same thing with all returning show animals.
13. Know the farm where your purchased animals originate to be sure they aren't healthy-looking recovered "carriers" of some contagious disease.

— A. A. —

If you operate a grain combine, you will be interested in Farmers Bulletin 1761, entitled "Harvesting With Combines". The price is 20c and you can order from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

HONOR ROLL

of Buyers at the 6th Annual N. Y. Fat Stock Show & Sale

Caledonia — Sept. 23, 1955

Amdorsky's Abattoir, Rochester N. Y.
Elmer Bender & Son, 1195 William Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. M. Bostwick & Son, Caledonia, N. Y.
Bunting's Red & White Store, Caledonia N. Y.
Conti Packing Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Craft and Clark, Rochester, N. Y.
Danahy Packing Co., Buffalo N. Y.
C. J. Dressel Packing Co., Inc. 88 Holt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Empire Beef, Rochester, N. Y.
Richard Farrell, Lima, N. Y.
Mrs. E. P. Forrestel, Medina, N. Y.
Norm Geldin, Rochester, N. Y.
Genesee Valley Provision Co., Rochester, N. Y.
George's Market, Caledonia, N. Y.
Myron Goldstein, Rush, N. Y.
Werner Gonsenhauser, Rochester, N. Y.
Ben Green, Alton N. Y.
I.G.A. Stores (Sidney Fabisiak, Buyer), Rochester, N. Y.
Kilarney Farms, Sodus, N. Y.
Klink Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.
Lackawanna Beef & Provision Co., Scranton, Pennsylvania
Market Basket Stores, Geneva, N. Y.
Medina Provision Co., Medina, N. Y.
MidState Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Moran Bros., Canandaigua, N. Y.
P. & C. Family Foods, Syracuse, N. Y.
Park Edge Market, Buffalo, N. Y
Ralph Poole, Bellwood Farms, Geneva, N. Y.
John Purdy, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Queen Packing Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Rice & Whaley, Buffalo Stockyards, Buffalo, N. Y.
Rochester Independent Packers, Rochester, N. Y.
Roger Rector, Rochester, N. Y.
Russers Market, Rochester, N. Y.
Salin Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
C. F. Sharp, Oakfield, N. Y.
Sibley's, Rochester, N. Y.
Star-Hart Markets, Rochester, N. Y.
Statler Club, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Tobin Packing Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Treadway Inn, Rochester, N. Y.
Union Market, Rochester, N. Y.
Wallens-Byrne Packing Corp., 196 Guilford Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Harris Wilcox, Bergen N. Y.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

One of 9 sponsoring groups for the N. Y. Fat Stock Show & Sale

SELL AMAZING NEW GARRY OATS

RODNEY Oats and other new improved farm crop varieties being released this year. Terrific demand. RIGHT NOW is time to get in on ground floor. Write TODAY for Agency particulars..... GARDNER SEED CO., INC. 51 Spencer St., Rochester, New York. Growers of Better Farm Seeds for 60 Years.



CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.

Tents to rent for all purposes.

ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK



Won first cooking contest 19 years ago

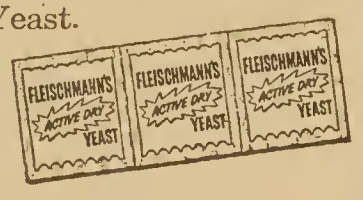
Mother Wins Top Cooking Awards at New York State Fair

Son William enjoys helping Mrs. Clarence Coiley show off a few of the prize ribbons she's won in cooking competition. Mrs. Coiley, of Jordan, New York, has been winning awards ever since she was a young girl, so it's no wonder she's such an expert. She took her latest prizes last year—2 awards at the New York State Fair.

Mrs. Coiley is active in club work and also likes to find time for horseback riding. Naturally she's mighty busy and believes in doing things the handiest way. That's why she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so fast and easy to use," she says. "And it stays fresh for months."

Try it and see if you don't agree with the country's prize-winning cooks. Out of more than 9000 prize winners surveyed over 98% say that they depend on Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. That's because Fleischmann's is so easy to use—rises fast every single time. And with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast in your cupboard—always fresh and ready to use—you'll find it's so much more convenient to serve yeast-raised specialties. If you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

Get the New "Thrifty Three"



CLIP OUT AND MAIL TODAY!

It is NOT too early

To order Christmas Gifts for those you want to give "Something different". Ed Eastman's Newest Book, "NOT WITH DREAMS" makes stirring reading for young and old.

Orders for the very limited supply LEFT will be filled in the order received.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Box 367, Ithaca, New York

Please send, postpaid, ——— copies of NOT WITH DREAMS At $3.50 a copy. I enclose $———

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

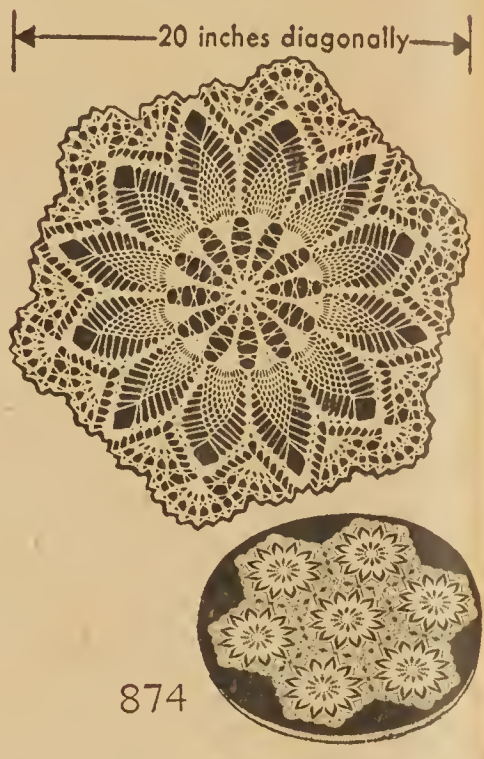
PLEASE PRINT

November Designs



7378

7378. You or your husband can make this with our actual size pattern of a hobby horse. It's 2 feet, 11 inches long, and 2 feet, 1 inch high. 25 cents.



874

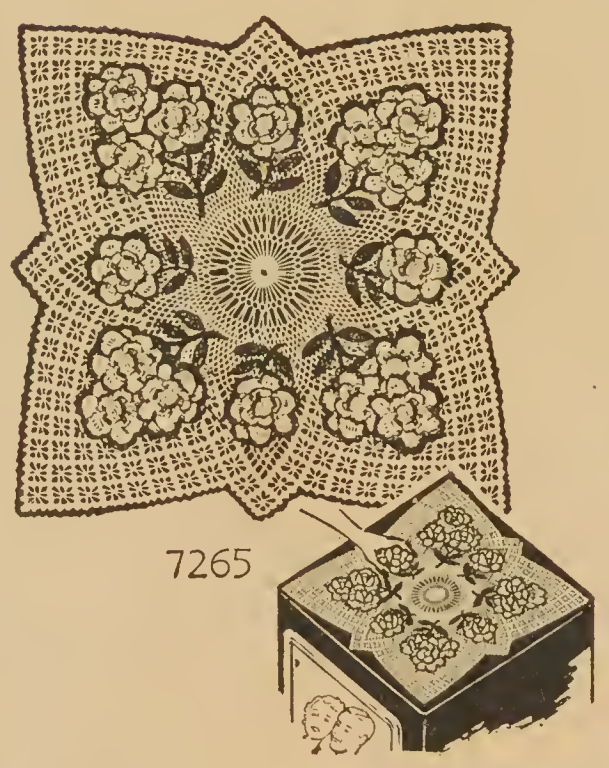
874. ONE hexagon (20 inches diagonally point to point)—pineapple design—makes a centerpiece; TWO a scarf; SEVEN a cloth! Crochet in No. 30 mercerized cotton; larger in knitting and crochet cotton; smaller in No. 50 cotton. 25 cents.



7001

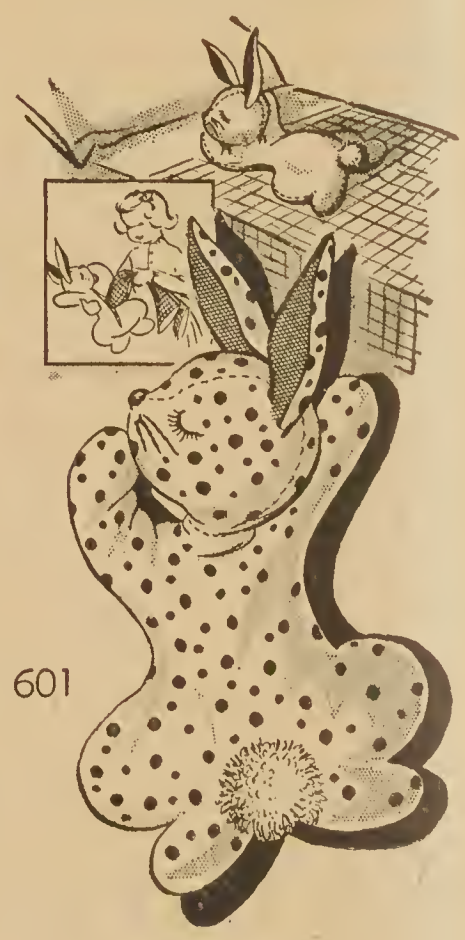
7001. Thrill your little girl with this new-fashion outfit! Easy double-crochet forms the pretty pattern; little lacy scallops the edging on shrug. Directions for girls' sizes 4 to 6; 8 to 10; 12 to 14 included. Use sport yarn or cotton. 25 cents.

7265. Crochet roses in color—they stand up in lifelike form on this beautiful TV cover! Use No. 30 mercerized cotton for 26-inch; No. 50 for smaller. Easy! 25 cents.



7265

601. Tots get ready for bed fast when they can pull their pyjamas out of Ronald Rabbit! Mornings, they push night togs through the opening in bunny's tummy. It's made of two flat pieces plus round stuffed head. Pattern parts, transfers. 25 cents.



601

TO ORDER NEEDLEWORK

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P.O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. For Needlecraft Catalog, send an additional 25 cents.

Your THANKSGIVING Dinner

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



and brings visions of the holiday soon to come when tantalizing aromas, fragrant with spices and the roasting of poultry, will be wafted from kitchens across the land. At no other time are the same foods in preparation in so many kitchens as for Thanksgiving dinner. There will be variations and modern versions, but turkey, cranberries, and pumpkin will ever celebrate the harvest's bounty and the gathering of friends and relatives from far and near.

Here is a traditional Thanksgiving menu to do you proud, and it will allow you to do much of the preparation ahead of time, so you too may enjoy the holiday. Many of you will have much of the makings of this meal right in your own kitchen and freezer.

Thanksgiving Dinner Menu

Tomato Juice Cocktail, with **Crispy Mix.** (Tomato juice, yours or canned, seasoned to your taste, chilled, garnished with lemon slice, and served ahead of meal with Crispy Mix (See recipe on this page) when guests gather in the living room.)

Roast Turkey with Savory Stuffing. (Plump, golden brown bird on Grandmother's platter, colorfully garnished with small clusters of grapes, spiced crabapples, or whole cranberries on parsley.)

Giblet Gravy (smooth, rich brown, with plenty of giblets).

Glazed Sweet Potatoes

Scalloped Onions and Peas

Cranberry Jelly (served in your prettiest glass bowl).

Triple Rolls (white, whole wheat, cornmeal all in one).

Relish Tray (celery sticks, carrot curls, pickles cut fan shape, flowerets of cauliflower, pickled peaches or beets).

Pumpkin Pie (delicately spiced and golden with pecan topping).

Mince Pie (fruity, fragrant, warm).
Fruits of the season, Nuts, Coffee.

Crispy Mix

For the Crispy Mix, melt ⅓ cup butter over low heat, add 1 tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce or other tangy sauce, 1½ teaspoons of your favorite seasoning salt (onion, celery, garlic), 2 cups **each** of "bite size" shredded wheat and shredded rice biscuits, ½ cup nuts, and stir gently until all pieces are coated with butter. Heat in a slow oven (250°) for about 1 hour, stirring every 15 minutes. Spread out to cool.

The Holiday Bird

Today's turkey is very different from its ancestor who helped to celebrate the first Thanksgiving. Improved methods of growing, feeding, processing, and packing provide almost any kind of a bird you desire; as small a one as 6 to 8 pounds (or even the smaller half-grown "Roaster" or "Fryer") and as large as 25 to 30 pounds whole, halved, quartered, or cut up forms. They are also more compact, plumper, meatier with larger proportion of breast meat, more tender, and may even carry a U. S. Grade.

Different forms of these birds are available: ready-to-cook fresh, ice-chilled or quick frozen in packages, and dressed (feathers removed but head, feet, and entrails remaining). Fresh or quick frozen ready-to-cook poultry may cost more but it may be worth it in time and work saved. Turkeys packed and branded by certain packers may even come "tucked," requiring no needle and thread or skewers to truss. The drumsticks are tucked through a slit cut in the loose skin below the tip of the breastbone so that they are held firmly against the body and over the body cavity.

No matter what type and form you desire, choose your bird for its moist pliable waxy skin, few if any pinfeathers, no bruises or discoloration; a short, broad breast, thick meated thighs, and a well distributed layer of fat under the skin. Allow one pound or more per person to be served if you want to serve seconds and to have some left for those delicious left-over turkey dishes.

Store a fresh turkey in the refrigerator until ready to prepare. It is perishable. If you use a frozen one, allow it to thaw according to directions on package or thaw it **in** the wrapper in your refrigerator, allowing 5 to 6 hours per pound or 2 to 4 days. If you have to thaw it quickly, place the **unbroken** package under cold running water until pliable. Remove giblets as soon as possible to hasten thawing.

To Roast Turkey

Clean, wash, and dry turkey thoroughly. (Be sure lung tissue is removed from ready-to-cook birds.) Sprinkle cavity with salt. Fill turkey **loosely** with stuffing **just before** roasting. Stuffing swells as turkey cooks. If you want to make stuffing ahead of time, it is safer to refrigerate bird and stuffing **separately** to avoid spoilage. Cook neck and giblets in boiling water to use in making gravy and refrigerate until used.

Place stuffed turkey on a rack in a shallow pan. **Do not scar, do not add water, do not cover pan,** and it is not necessary to baste. You may brush top and sides with melted fat or salad oil and cover loosely with a cap of aluminum foil or cheesecloth moistened with fat. (As cloth dries, moisten with liquid in pan.) If you use a thermometer, insert it in the center of the inside of the thigh muscle. It should register 190° to 195° when turkey is done.

Use Moderate Oven

Roast turkey in a moderate oven (325°). The following time table is a guide for roasting a whole stuffed turkey:

Ready-to-cook weight

Pounds	Hours
8 to 10	4 to 4½
10 to 12	4½ to 5
12 to 14	5 to 5¼
14 to 16	5¼ to 6
16 to 18	6 to 6½
18 to 20	6½ to 7½

When the bird is about half done, cut the strings to release legs for better cooking and looks. Test for doneness: leg joints will move easily and the flesh of the leg will be soft and pliable. **Do not test with a fork.** A rest period after roasting helps to make the meat more juicy and carving easy, and allows time for making the gravy. Plan for your turkey to be done 20 to 30 minutes before carving time. Remove to warm platter and keep hot.



This holiday bird is extra festive with a bright red cranberry necklace, sprigs of parsley, and mushroom rice stuffing spilling over. —Photo: Minute Rice

To Make Gravy

Pour drippings from roasting pan into a bowl. Let fat rise and skim off. Measure amount of fat needed (1 tablespoon for each cup of liquid) and put fat back into roasting pan. Blend in 1½ to 2 tablespoons flour for each cup of liquid (from broth, pan juice or water), brown slightly if more color is needed, and add the required amount of liquid. Cook while stirring until thickened, stirring in the brown coating on bottom of pan. Add chopped giblets and season to taste.

Making the Stuffing

Allow about 1 cup (about 3 slices bread) per pound of turkey, ready-to-cook weight. Make an extra amount of stuffing, if desired, and cook in a covered greased baking dish.

For stuffing for a ten-pound bird, melt ½ cup shortening, lightly sauté in it 1 to 2 cups sliced celery and, if desired, 1 cup chopped onions. Cool and combine with 3 to 4 quarts stale bread cubes or crumbs, 1½ teaspoons salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 1 tablespoon poultry seasoning. If you like a very moist dressing, add about 1 cup liquid. You may also add chopped nuts, cooked oysters, lightly fried and crumbled sausage meat, or cooked mushrooms.

Refrigerate left-over turkey, broth, gravy, stuffing promptly after the meal. It is probably a good idea to remove the stuffing and refrigerate separately. If there is only a little meat left, remove, wrap, and freeze, but don't keep frozen turkey more than 6 to 9 months, as it becomes dry and powdery.

CRANBERRY JELLY

1 pound cranberries
1½ cups boiling water
2 cups sugar

Wash and drain cranberries. Add the water and cook covered about 10 minutes or until all berries are bursted. Force through a sieve. Add sugar, mix, and cook 3 to 5 minutes after it returns to a boil. Pour carefully into glass bowl. Chill. Makes 10 servings.

TRIPLE ROLLS

1 package yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
1¾ cups lukewarm water
½ cup sugar
1½ teaspoons salt
2 eggs
⅓ cup melted shortening
3 cups white flour
1 cup white flour
1 cup whole wheat flour
1 cup cornmeal

Soften yeast in the ¼ cup water. Add sugar and salt to the 1¾ cups lukewarm water and add the softened yeast. Beat in the eggs, add the shortening, and beat in the 3 cups flour. Divide dough into three parts. Add the cup of white flour to one part, the whole wheat flour to the second part, and the cornmeal to the third. Knead each separately until smooth. Place in separate greased bowls, grease the dough, and cover. Let rise until double in bulk, punch down, and let rise again until almost double. Shape small balls of each dough, dip one side in melted butter and put three balls one of each kind in greased muffin tins, clover leaf fashion. Cover and let rise until doubled

(Continued on Page 27)

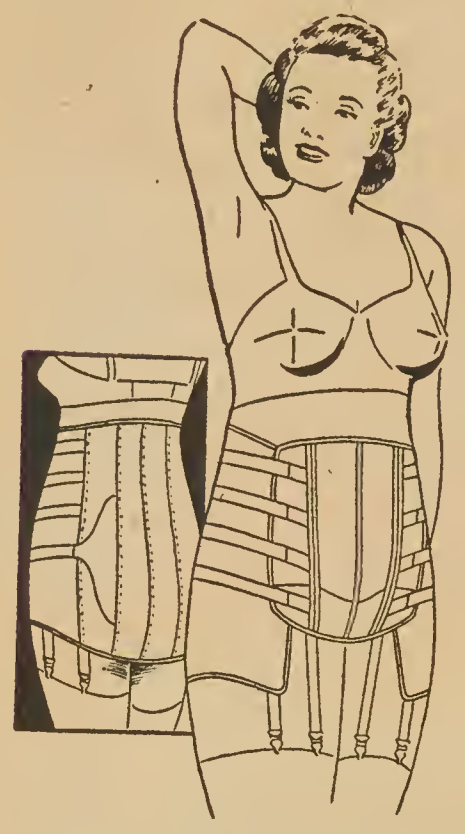


Squash, gourds, fruit, red and white corn, heads of wheat, and brown oak leaves together with nuts are arranged on a long wooden tray for a buffet decoration.

WHEN . . . ORDINARY CORSETS *WILL NOT DO!*

FOR THE SMALL, MEDIUM, LARGE OR HEAVY FIGURE HERE ARE SOME IMPORTANT FACTS.

Some women realize—others do not—that there is a vast difference in the purpose and design, between "an ordinary corset" and a Protective Supporting Garment with "built in' figure control. Many women FEEL that their particular "figure problem" is so difficult, that in order to obtain proper protection — they must necessarily sacrifice style. If you are one who believes in this fallacy, may I suggest that you write me at once at



W. S. Rice, Inc., Women's Division, Dept. 1012 E, Adams, N. Y., for revealing descriptive literature, showing also our Corsets and Bras on live models.

Model 351, shown above, with special front development and corset back, trims your figure by gentle "uplifting" pressure that "holds up" excessive fat or heavy, sagging abdominal muscles, that "ordinary corsets" can hardly be expected to control. Request for illustrations and full information on this and the other Garments plus full details of our new installment plan will be sent you free. Write W. S. Rice, Inc., Women's Division, Dept. 1012 E, Adams, N. Y., without delay.

Agnes S. Rice,
(DIRECTOR OF DESIGN)

Work, Sleep, Play In Comfort

Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable... with restless, sleepless nights... don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

! ! WORK CLOTHES — COVERALLS ! !



Save 75% of Original Cost

Coveralls	$1.50
Matching pants and shirts	1.50
Pants only $1.00 Shirts only	.50
Matching gahardine-like pants & shirts	2.00
Gahardine-Like pants only	1.25
Gabardine-Like shirts only	.75

Add $.50 for postage. No COD

All sizes, Colors — Tan, Grey, Blue, Green, used professionally laundered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Save more by extra discount—Deduct 10% on orders of $5.00 or more.

PLYMOUTH SURPLUS SALES
P. O. Box 385 — Gloversville, N. Y.

BLANKETS: FOR HOMES — MOTELS

Blue and green checks 72x84. Blend 80% wool at $7.95. Whipped edge.
Pink only in 80% wool blend. 84x90, $8.95. Whipped edge.

Free swatches on request to:—
TROY BLANKET MILL STORE
11A Main St., Troy, N. H.
Store hrs. Daily 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Those Pesky Cluster Flies

By H. H. SCHWARDT, *N. Y. State College of Agriculture*

EVERY FALL I get letters from several dozen distressed housewives urgently requesting methods of eradicating swarms of large black flies that have entered the home. Often these ladies say they are losing their minds, or are strongly considering selling their homes at any old price because of the flies. All of this trouble is being caused by the cluster fly, or buckwheat fly, that breeds on earthworms during the summer and then takes over your attic and mine (sure, I have them too) for winter headquarters.

Buckwheat flies are easily distinguished from the common house fly. In general they are blacker and slightly larger, though there is a considerable variation in size. The cluster fly's habits are c l e a n and aboveboard. He doesn't commute between the dung heap and your table as the housefly so shamelessly does. In fact, he appears to have no interest in food or any of the other materials so attractive to many flies. He has no known connection with human or animal disease.

He Gets On Your Nerves

He doesn't crawl across your bald head, or wake you early in the morning. He just flies around, lighting here and there and taking off again, apparently minding his own business. But this seemingly harmless routine finally gets on your nerves. You're in your favorite chair reading a book, a floor lamp nearby. Mr. C. Fly comes winging by a foot or so from your ear, raising the noise level out of all proportion to his small size.

You watch him till he is out of sight in a darker part of the room, and then go back to your reading. He returns, circles your head once and lights on the lamp shade. You swat at him with your book, miss, lose your place, and make some unflattering remark about flies in general. He's back again—but suddenly the buzzing stops. He's made a landing nearby, probably on the back of your collar. You flail the air in that area and he moves to the lamp shade again. You've had enough. You slink out of your chair to avoid disturbing him and begin a search for the fly swatter, unused since last summer and probably misplaced. He foresees your evil intent and during your absence crawls up inside the lamp shade where you can't get a swing at him.

You shoo him out into the open again and then in desperation begin batting at him in the air all around the room. You may or may not get the fly but you are sure to wreck a lot of bric-a-brac and scare the wits out of your dog if he is around. Of course, if there are half dozen of the flies, you'll probably have one circling, one on your collar, one each on and inside the lamp shade, and two just piling up hours in the air. Under these circumstances your evening and your equanimity are soon ruined.

How He Gets In

The last summer generation of cluster flies comes from the ground in late August or early September. At this season you will see large numbers of them roosting or strolling around on the sunny side of your house. Most houses, especially old ones, seem to have many small cracks and chinks of sufficient size to admit the flies. On homes with wooden shingled roofs they can enter the attic through the spaces between shingles. The openings for sash weight chains in window frames often provide an entry. The flies find all these little portals and soon the house, especially the attic, is crawling with them. If cold weather comes soon, and stays, the flies will remain largely immobile in the attic. But if a mild spell occurs during the fall, or even a bright sunny day during the winter, the attic may warm up enough to make the flies think spring has come. They buzz around the attic looking for a way out. Some get back out of doors to be killed by low temperature or picked up by hungry winter birds. But many find their way down into the living quarters of the home where it is continuously warm. Here they wear themselves out flying about and eventually die on their backs on the floor or on a window sill.

What To Do

Clearing an army of cluster flies out of the house is not an easy task but the campaign can be organized on two fronts. Watch for the first roosting flies on the outside of the house in early fall. At this time spray the sunny side of the house with DDT, using 8 pounds of 50% wettable powder in 100 gallons of spray.

If possible, employ a commercial barn sprayer who has high pressure equipment that can place spray up under the eaves all around the house. This will kill many of the flies before they get in. While he is there have him spray the inside of the attic with the same dope. This will be a little messy and you may not want it in the finished attic or one containing valuable junk. In this case you will have to use a pyrethrum space spray every two or three days until cold weather stops the files' activity. Most of the commonly available household fly sprays contain this material and are satisfactory for the purpose. The household aerosol bombs are just as effective but slightly more expensive.

A Word of Warning

The same materials should be used against the flies that get downstairs. And finally one word of warning: Don't let large numbers of dead flies remain in the attic during the following summer. Carpet beetles feed and multiply on the carcasses, and when they run out of dead cluster flies they may sneak down to the living room and riddle your rugs and upholstery!



by Kay Eichelberger

Venetian or Bamboo?

Which shades, Venetian or bamboo, are best for an informal living room with blond furniture?—*Mrs. C., Auburn, N. Y.*

Either one can be used, but bamboo shades are easier to keep clean, have an interesting texture and the natural-colored ones harmonize with the color schemes. Bamboo shades are very popular today and can be used in all rooms, and they are also used as dividers. Venetian blinds are difficult to keep clean, are heavy looking, and are not as interesting in texture as bamboo shades.

Boy's Bed Cover

What kind of material and color are best for a boy's bed cover?—*Mrs. T.L.C., Syracuse, N. Y.*

There are many materials which can be used for bed covers for a boy's bedroom. Denim or corduroy are two which are masculine in appearance and are being used for bed covers. Earth tones, as the reddish browns, seem to harmonize with colors used by boys in their rooms. You can also use the deep reds, as terra cotta, or greens, depending on the other colors used in the room.

Living Room Colors

What colors are especially good for the living room this fall and what woods are being used for paneling?—*Mrs. P.T.E., Troy, N. Y.*

Earth tones of yellow, brown, olive, charcoal, coral and sand are very popular. Often their dark and light shades are used. Yellow, for example, may be buttercup in some furnishings, mustard and lemon in others. Coral may be used with shrimp and terra cotta. Brown ranges from cocoa to dark chocolate. Blues and greens are still good and produce a cool relaxing effect, whereas the warm colors as the reds and browns produce a warm effect.

Many different woods are used for paneling. Some of them are redwood, birch, plywood, walnut, pine, and Philippine mahogany.

Ceiling Color

Why should you not have white ceilings with colored walls? — *Mrs. L.S., Geneva, N. Y.*

Any large white space, as a ceiling, attracts your eye to it and therefore when you come into a room you do not wish your friends to look up at the ceiling, as it is the least interesting space in your room. A cream color is better than white, but if your wall is a blue color, why not mix a little blue with white for your ceiling, which will give you a tint of blue.

If your ceilings are lower than average, a light tint of the wall color will make the ceiling appear higher. If the ceiling is very high, add orange to the blue which is its complement. This will produce a darker gray blue which will make the ceiling appear lower. If the ceiling is of average height, it can be painted the same color as the wall.

Do It Yourself REPAIR DENTURES The PROFESSIONAL WAY

AND SAVE Now, reline dentures . . . repair cracked plates, quickly, easily, economically, with this special PROVEN "DENTURE-FIX" kit. Contains a Liquid and a Powder plus a special dropper... EVERYTHING YOU NEED to do a professional denture repair joh EVERY TIME. In plastic carry-case, complete with simple instructions, "DENTURE-FIX" will save you its cost many times over. EXCELLENT FOR EMERGENCIES or Permanent. Only $2.25 ppd. for complete kit. Send check or money order, or order C.O.D. plus postage. DENTURE-FIX is FULLY GUARANTEED or your money refunded.

DENTURE-FIX (Dep't. 102)
Box 193, Coxsackie, New York

FALL WOOLENS

FREE SWATCHES, of Fall's smartest all wool, and part wool materials. Newest novelty weaves. Beautiful plaids. Rich solid colors. Amazingly low prices. Buy direct from MILL. Make suits, coats, skirts, sport shirts, children's wear etc. at home. SAVE DOLLARS.

Homestead Woolen Mills, Inc.
Dept. A-11 West Swanzey, N. H.



***NOW!* Save Up to 50% on Nationally Advertised Gifts**

Use this big, new FREE CATALOG to buy all kinds of gifts and merchandise for yourself, family, friends, neighbors. Terrific saving on big-name items. Also, make money spare time taking orders from others!

EVERGREEN STUDIOS
Dept. 23 Box 846 Chicago 42, Ill.

Flattering Styles



2750. The easiest way to casual grace! Slenderizing charmer to wear everywhere from an early doctor's appointment to a charity bazaar. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 18: 4¼ yds. 39-in.

2135. These smart, gay aprons make wonderful gifts! One size. Each apron requires 2 yds. 35-in. Use scraps for pockets.

2167. Princess jumper that makes little of your waist and pairs smartly with its own blouse or other separates. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: Jumper, 2⅝ yds. 54-in. Blouse, 2⅛ yds. 39-in.







2423. Paris-inspired overblouse and gracefully gored skirt for figure flattery, graceful femininity. You'll wear it wherever you want to look your prettiest. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 6 yds. 39-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25 cents for our Fall-Winter FASHION BOOK, which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

YOUR THANKSGIVING DINNER

(Continued from Page 25)

in bulk. Bake in hot oven (425°) about 15 minutes. About 2 dozen rolls.

PECAN PUMPKIN PIE

- ¾ cup brown sugar
- 1 tablespoon flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoon ginger
- ⅛ teaspoon cloves
- ⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
- 1½ cups pumpkin
- 2 tablespoons molasses
- 1 cup evaporated milk
- ½ cup water
- 2 eggs
- 1 9-inch pastry lined tin

Combine dry ingredients and mix with pumpkin, molasses, milk, water, and eggs. Mix well. Pour into pastry lined tin and bake in a moderately hot oven (425°) 40 to 50 minutes or until just set. Remove from oven and carefully spread top with a mixture of ¼ cup butter, 1 cup light brown sugar, and 1 cup chopped pecans. Place under broiler just long enough to glaze.

MINCE PIE

- 2 cups mincemeat
- 1½ cups chopped tart apples
- ½ cup raisins or currants
- Fruit juice or cider
- Pastry for 2-crust pie, 9-inch

Line a pie tin with pastry. Combine mincemeat, apples, raisins, moisten with a little fruit juice or cider, and heat. Pour into pastry lined tin. Moisten edge of pastry with cold water. Adjust top crust, press edges together, trim pastry, turn up edge and flute. Cut your own special design on top crust to allow escape of steam. Bake in a moderately hot oven (425°) 30 to 40 minutes. Serve warm.

— A. A. —

A sink plunger is a good hem marker. The correct height can be marked on the handle of the plunger and it will stand up straight without being held.



COLD, SLEET, RAIN, AHEAD!

Time to install your new

Speed Queen

AUTOMATIC DRYER

Only Speed Queen gives you *all* these dryer features:

HEAT CONTROL from 125° to 210° for safe drying of all fabrics.

GERMICIDAL LAMP for "sanitizing" your entire laundry.

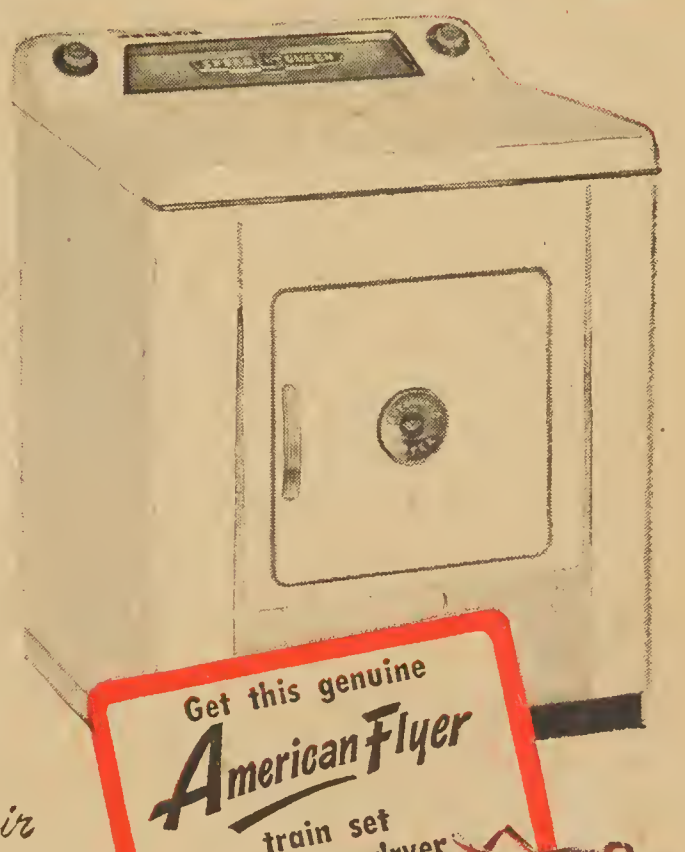
"IN-A-DOOR" LINT TRAP to simplify removal of lint.

SAFETY DRUM STOPS when door is opened.

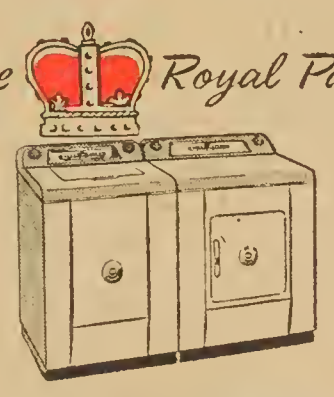
"CONDITIONED-AIR" principle for extra-fast drying.

"HURRICANE VENT" which pulls high volume of moisture-hungry air through clothes.

These and other deluxe features assure you tops in dryer efficiency, dependability and long life. See your Speed Queen dealer for a big, special offer in November. For literature, write the Speed Queen Corporation, Ripon, Wisconsin.



Get this genuine American Flyer train set with your dryer



the Royal Pair

AUTOMATIC WASHER AND DRYER

Dryer is available for Gas or Electric. Gas model has automatic ignition.



With the Dryer season at its peak, and Christmas just around the corner, here is a combination offer that nets you a big saving at a most opportune time. The train is a genuine American Flyer set. It has six cars, including a gondola, tank car, refrigerator car, caboose, and a locomotive that actually puffs and whistles. Track is 126 inches long, shaped in a figure 8 with overhead. Valued at $62.30.

See Your Speed Queen Dealer

EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great North Country and the kind of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER III

I REMEMBER well the coming of those gypsies. We were fishing in sight of the road and our fire was crackling on the smooth cropped shore. The big wagons of the gypsies —there were four of them as red and beautiful as those of a circus caravan — halted about sundown while the men came over a moment to scan the field.

Presently they went back and turned their wagons into the siding and began to unhitch. Then a lot of barefooted children, and women under gay shawls, overran the field gathering wood and making ready for night. Meanwhile swarthy drivers took the horses to water and tethered them with long ropes so they could crop the grass of the roadside.

One tall, bony man, with a face almost as black as that of an Indian, brought a big iron pot and set it up near the water. A big stew of beef bone, leeks and potatoes began to cook shortly, and I remember it had such a goodly smell I was minded to ask them for a taste of it. A little city of strange people had surrounded us of a sudden. Uncle Eb thought of going on, but the night was coming fast and there would be no moon and we were footsore and hungry.

Women and children came over to our fire, after supper, and made more of me than I liked. I remember taking refuge between the knees of Uncle Eb, and Fred sat close in front of us growling fiercely when they came too near. They stood about, looking down at us and whispered together, and one young miss of the tribe came up and tried to kiss me in spite of Fred's warnings. She had flashing black eyes and hair as dark as the night, that fell in a curling mass upon her shoulders; but, somehow, I had a mighty fear of her and fought with desperation to keep my face from the touch of her red lips.

Uncle Eb laughed and held Fred by the collar, and I began to cry out in terror, presently, when, to my great relief, she let go and ran away to her own people. They all went away to their wagons, save one young man, who was tall with light hair and a fair skin, and who looked like none of the other gypsies.

"Take care of yourself," he whispered, as soon as the rest had gone.

* * * * * * * * * *

Ideals are like stars: you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides and, following them, you will reach your destiny.

—Carl Schurz

* * * * * * * * * *

"These are bad people. You'd better be off."

The young man left us and Uncle Eb began to pack up at once. They were going to bed in their wagons when we came away. I stood in the basket and Fred drew the wagon that had in it only a few bundles. A mile or more further on we came to a lonely, deserted cabin close to the road. It had begun to thunder in the distance and the wind was blowing damp.

"Guess nobody lives here," said Uncle Eb as he turned in at the sagging gate and began to cross the little patch of weeds and hollyhocks behind it. "Door's half down, but I guess it'll be better'n no house. Goin' t' rain sartin."

I was nodding a little about then, I remember; but I was wide awake when he took me out of the basket. The old house stood on a high hill, and we could see the stars of heaven through the ruined door and one of the back windows. Uncle Eb lifted the leaning door a little and shoved it aside. We heard then a quick stir in the old house—a loud and ghostly rustle it seems now as I think of it—like that made by linen shaking on the line. Uncle Eb took a step backward as if it had startled him.

"Guess it's nuthin' to be 'fraid of," he said, feeling in the pocket of his coat. He had struck a match in a moment. By its flickering light I could see only a bit of rubbish on the floor.

"Full o' white owls," said he, stepping inside, where the rustling was now continuous. "They'll do us no harm."

I could see them now flying about under the low ceiling. Uncle Eb gathered an armful of grass and clover, in the near field, and spread it in a corner well away from the ruined door and windows. Covered with our blanket it made a fairly comfortable bed. Soon as we had lain down, the rain began to rattle on the shaky roof and flashes of lightning lit every corner of the old room.

I have had, ever, a curious love of storms, and, from the time when memory began its record in my brain, it has delighted me to hear at night the roar of thunder and see the swift play of the lightning. I lay between Uncle Eb and the old dog, who both went asleep shortly.

Less wearied I presume than either of them, for I had done none of the carrying, and had slept a long time that day in the shade of a tree, I was awake an hour or more after they were snoring. Every flash lit the old room like the full glare of the noonday sun. I remember it showed me an old cradle, piled full of rubbish, a rusty scythe hung in the rotting sash of a window, a few lengths of stove pipe and a plow in one corner, and three staring white owls that sat on a beam above the doorway.

The rain roared on the old roof shortly, and came dripping down through the bare boards above us. A big drop struck in my face and I moved a little. Then I saw what made me hold my breath a moment and cover my head with the shawl. A flash of lightning revealed a tall, ragged man looking in at the doorway. I lay close to Uncle Eb imagining much evil of that vision but made no outcry.

Snugged in between my two companions I felt reasonably secure and soon fell asleep. The sun, streaming in at the open door, roused me in the morning. At the beginning of each day of our journey I woke to find Uncle Eb cooking at the fire. He was lying beside me, this morning, his eyes open.

"'Fraid I'm hard sick," he said as I kissed him.

"What's the matter?" I inquired.

He struggled to a sitting posture, groaning so it went to my heart.

"Rheumatiz," he answered presently.

He got to his feet, little by little, and every move he made gave him great pain. With one hand on his cane and the other on my shoulder he made his way slowly to the broken gate.

Even now I can see clearly the fair prospect of that high place—a valley reaching to distant hills and a river winding through it, glimmering in the sunlight; a long wooded ledge breaking into naked, grassy slopes on one side of the valley and on the other a deep forest rolling to the far horizon; between them big patches of yellow grain and white buckwheat and green pasture land and greener meadows and the straight road, with white houses on either side of it, glorious in a double fringe of golden rod and purple aster and yellow John's-wort and the deep blue of the Jacob's ladder.

"Looks a good deal like the promised land," said Uncle Eb. "Haint got much further t' go."

He sat on the rotting threshold while I pulled some of the weeds in front of the doorstep and brought kindlings out of the house and built a fire. While we were eating I told Uncle Eb of the man that I had seen in the night.

"Guess you was dreamin'," he said, and, while I stood firm for the reality of that I had seen, it held our thought only for a brief moment. My companion was unable to walk that day so we lay by, in the shelter of the old house, eating as little of our scanty store as we could do with. I went to a spring near by for water and picked a good mess of blackberries that I hid away until supper time, so as to surprise Uncle Eb. A longer day than that we spent in the old house, after our coming, I have never known. I made the room a bit tidier and gathered more grass for bedding.

Uncle Eb felt better as the day grew warm. I had a busy time of it that morning bathing his back in the spirits and rubbing until my small arms ached.

THE STORY THUS FAR

WHEN an accident took the lives of the parents and brother of a young boy, Eben Holden, the hired man, took the boy in a pack basket and with the family dog started westward on foot.

Traveling by night to avoid capture, the man and boy became lost in the dense forest that then covered northern New York.

Bees in search of honey guided them to a kindly family who fed and sheltered them and sent them on their way. Uncle Eb kept a diary which later became the basis for this story.

I have heard him tell often how vigorously I worked that day and how I would say: "I'll take eare o' you, Uncle Eb—won't I, Uncle Eb?" as my little hands flew with redoubled energy on his bare skin. That finished we lay down sleeping until the sun was low, when I made ready the supper that took the last of everything we had to eat. Uncle Eb was more like himself that evening.

I was feeling a bit sleepy when I heard the boards creak above our heads. Uncle Eb raised himself and lay braced upon his elbow listening. In a few moments we heard a sound as of someone coming softly down the ladder at the other end of the room. It was so dark I could see nothing.

"Who's there?" Uncle Eb demanded.

"Don't p'int thet gun at me," somebody whispered. "This is my home and I warn ye t' leave it er I'll do ye harm."

Here I shall quote you again from the diary of Uncle Eb. "It was so dark I couldn't see a han' before me. 'Don't p'int yer gun at me,' the man whispered. Thought 't was funny he could see me when I couldn't see him. Said 't was his home an' we'd better leave. Tol' him I was sick (rumatiz) an' couldn't stir. Said he was sorry an' come over near us. Tol' him I was an' ol' man goin' west with a small boy. Stopped in the rain. Got sick. Out o' purvisions. 'Bout ready t' die. Didn' know what t' do. Started t' strike a match an' the man said don't make no light cos I don't want to hev ye see my face. Never let nobody see my face. Said he never went out 'less 't was a dark night until folks was abed. Said we looked like good folks. Scairt me a little cos we couldn't see a thing. Also he said don't be 'fraid of me. Do what I can fer ye."

I remember the man crossed the creaking floor and sat down near us after he had parleyed with Uncle Eb awhile in whispers. Young as I was I keep a vivid impression of that night and, aided by the diary of Uncle Eb, I have made a record of what was said that is, in the main, accurate.

"Do you know where you are?" he inquired presently, whispering as he had done before.

"I've no idee," said Uncle Eb.

"Well, down the hill is Paradise Valley in the township o' Faraway," he continued. "It's the end o' Paradise road an' a purty country. Been settled a long time an' the farms are big an' prosperous—kind uv a land o' plenty. That big house at the foot o' the hill is Dave Brower's. He's the richest man in the valley."

"How do you 'happen t' be livin' here? if ye don't min' tellin' me," Uncle Eb asked.

"Crazy," said he; "'Fraid uv everybody an' everybody's 'fraid o' me. Lived a good long time in this way. Winters I go into the big woods. Got a camp in a big cave an' when I'm there I see a little daylight. Here'n the clearin' I'm only up in the night time. Thet's how I've come to see so well in the dark. It's give me cat's eyes."

"Don't ye git lonesome?" Uncle Eb asked.

"Awful — sometimes," he answered with a sad sigh, "an' it seems good t' talk with somebody besides myself. I get enough to eat generally. There are deer in the woods an' cows in the fields, ye know, an' potatoes an' corn an' berries an' apples, an' all thet kind o' thing. Then I've got my traps in the woods where I ketch patridges, an' squirrels an' coons an' all the meat I need. I've got a place in the thick timber t' do my cookin'—all I want t' do—in the middle of the night. Sometimes I come here an' spend a day in the garret if I'm caught in a storm or if I happen to stay a little too late in the valley. Once in a great while I meet a man somewhere in the open but he always gits away quick as he can. Guess they think I'm a ghost—dunno what I think o' them."

Our host went on talking as if he were glad to tell the secrets of his heart to some creature of his own kind. I have often wondered at his frankness; but there was a fatherly tenderness, I remember in the voice of Uncle Eb, and I judge it tempted his confidence. Probably the love of companionship can never be so dead in a man but that the voice of kindness may call it back to life again.

"I'll bring you a bite t' eat before morning," he said, presently, as he rose to go. "Let me feel o' yer han', mister."

Uncle Eb gave him his hand and thanked him.

"Feels good. First I've hed hold of in a long time," he whispered.

"What's the day o' the month?"

"The twenty-fifth."

"I must remember. Where did you come from?"

Unele Eb told him, briefly, the story of our going west.

"Guess you'd never do me no harm —would ye?" the man asked.

"Not a bit," Uncle Eb answered.

Then he bade us good-by, crossed the creaking floor and went away in the darkness.

"Sing'lar character!" Uncle Eb muttered.

I was getting drowsy and that was the last I heard. In the morning we found a small pail of milk sitting near us, a roasted partridge, two fried fish and some boiled potatoes. It was more than enough to carry us through the day with a fair allowance for Fred. Uncle Eb was a bit better but very lame at that and kept to his bed the greater part of the day. The time went slow with me I remember. Uncle Eb was not cheerful and told me but one story and that had no life in it.

At dusk he let me go out in the road

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

to play awhile with Fred and the wagon, but came to the door and called us in shortly. I went to bed in a rather unhappy frame of mind. The dog roused me by barking in the middle of the night and I heard again the familiar whisper of the stranger.

"Sh-h-h! be still, dog," he whispered; but I was up to my ears in sleep and went under shortly, so I have no knowledge of what passed that night. Uncle Eb tells in his diary that he had a talk with him lasting more than an hour, but goes no further and never seemed willing to talk much about that interview or others that followed it.

I only know the man had brought more milk and fish and fowl for us. We stayed another day in the old house, that went like the last, and the night man came again to see Uncle Eb. The next morning my companion was able to walk more freely, but Fred and I had to stop and wait for him very often going down the big hill.

I was mighty glad when we were leaving the musty old house for good and had the dog hitched with all our

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There is a wonderful mythical law of nature that the three things we crave most in life—happiness, freedom, and peace of mind—are always attained by giving them to someone else.

—Peyton Conway March

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

traps in the wagon. It was a bright morning and the sunlight glimmered on the dew in the broad valley.

The men were just coming from breakfast when we turned in at David Brower's. A barefooted little girl a bit older than I, with red checks and blue eyes and long curly hair, that shone like gold in the sunlight, came running out to meet us and led me up to the doorstep, highly amused at the sight of Fred and the wagon. I regarded her with curiosity and suspicion at first, while Uncle Eb was talking with the men. I shall never forget that moment when David Brower came and lifted me by the shoulders, high above his head, and shook me as if to test my mettle. He led me into the house then where his wife was working.

"What do you think of this small bit of a boy?" he asked.

She had already knelt on the floor and put her arms about my neck and kissed me.

"Ain' no home," said he. "Come all the way from Vermont with an ol' man. They're worn out both uv 'em. Guess we'd better take 'em in awhile."

"Oh yes, mother — please, mother," put in the little girl who was holding my hand. "He can sleep with me, mother. Please let him stay."

She knelt beside me and put her arms around my little shoulders and drew me to her breast and spoke to me very tenderly.

"Please let him stay," the girl pleaded again.

And so our life began in Paradise Valley. Ten minutes later I was playing my first game of "I spy" with little Hope Brower, among the fragrant stooks of wheat in the field back of the garden.

The lone pine stood in Brower's pasture, just clear of the woods. When the sun rose, one could see its taper shadow stretching away to the foot of Woody Ledge, and at sunset it lay like a fallen mast athwart the cow paths, its long top arm a flying pennant on the side of Bowman's Hill. In summer this bar of shadow moved like a clock-hand on the green dial of the pasture, and the help could tell the time by the slant of it.

Lone Pine had a mighty girth at the bottom, and its bare body tapered into the sky as straight as an arrow. Uncle Eb used to say that its one long, naked branch that swung and creaked near the top of it, like a sign of hospitality on the highway of the birds, was two hundred feet above ground. There were a few stubs here and there upon its shaft—the roost of crows and owls and hen-hawks. It must have passed for a low resort in the feathered kingdom because it was only the robbers of the sky that halted on Lone Pine.

This towering shaft of dead timber commemorated the ancient forest through which the northern Yankees cut their trails in the beginning of the century. They were a tall, big fisted, brawny lot of men who came across the Adirondacks from Vermont, and began to break the green canopy that for ages had covered the valley of the St. Lawrence. Generally they drove a cow with them, and such game as they could kill on the journey supplemented their diet of "pudding and milk." Some settled where the wagon broke or where they had buried a member of the family, and there they cleared the forests that once covered the smooth acres of to-day.

Gradually the rough surface of the trail grew smoother until it became Paradise road — the well-worn thoroughfare of the stage coach with its "inns and outs," as the drivers used to say—the inns where the "men folks" sat in the firelight of the blazing logs after supper and told tales of adventure until bed-time, while the women sat with their knitting in the parlor, and the young men wrestled in the stable yard. The men of middle age had stooped and massive shoulders, and deep-furrowed brows. Tell one of them he was growing old and he might answer you by holding his whip in front of him and leaping over it between his hands.

There was a little clearing around that big pine tree when David Brower settled in the valley. Its shadows shifting in the light of sun and moon, like the arm of a compass, swept the spreading acres of his farm, and he built his house some forty rods from the foot of it on higher ground.

I have never forgotten the big man that laid hold of me and the broad clean-shaven serious face, that looked into mine the day I came to Paradise Valley. As I write I can see plainly his dimpled chin, his large nose, his firm mouth that was the key to his character. "Open or shet," I have heard the old folks say, "it showed he was no fool."

After two years David took a wife and settled in Paradise Valley. He prospered in a small way considered handsome thereabouts. In a few years he had cleared the rich acres of his farm to the sugar bush that was the north vestibule of the big forest; he had seen the clearing widen until he could discern the bare summits of the distant hills, and, far as he could see, were the neat white houses of the settlers.

Children had come, three of them—the eldest a son who had left home and died in a far country long before we came to Paradise Valley—the youngest a baby.

I could not have enjoyed my new home more if I had been born in it. I had much need of a mother's tenderness, no doubt, for I remember with what a sense of peace and comfort I lay on the lap of Elizabeth Brower, that first evening, and heard her singing as she rocked.

Then that old query came into my mind. I asked them if it was heaven where we were.

"No," they answered.

"Tain't any where near here, is it?" I went on.

Then she told me about the gate of death, and began sowing in me the seed of God's truth—as I know now the seed of many harvests.

I slept with Uncle Eb in the garret, that night, and for long after we came to the Brower's. He continued to get better, and was shortly able to give his hand to work of the farm.

(To be continued)

Where Will You Go In Florida?

If You Want a Vacation You Can Afford?

FLORIDA needn't be expensive—not if you know just where to go for whatever you seek in Florida.

And if there's any man who can give you the facts you want it's Norman Ford, founder of the world-famous Globe Trotters Club. (Yes, Florida is his home whenever he isn't traveling.)

His big book, Norman Ford's Florida, tells you, first of all, road by road, mile by mile, everything you'll find in Florida, whether you're on vacation, or looking over job, business, real estate, or retirement prospects.

Always, he names the hotels, motels, and restaurants where you can stop for the best accommodations and meals at the price you want to pay. For that longer vacation, if you let Norman Ford guide you, you'll find a real "paradise"—just the spot which has everything you want.

Of course, there's much more to this big book.

If You Want a Job or a Home in Florida

NORMAN FORD tells you just where to head. His talks with hundreds of personnel managers, business men, real estate operators, state officials, etc., lets him pinpoint the towns you want to know about if you're going to Florida for a home, a job with a future, or a business of your own. If you've ever wanted to run a tourist court or own an orange grove, he tells you today's inside story of these popular investments.

If You Want to Retire On a Small Income

NORMAN FORD tells you exactly where you can retire now on the money you've got, whether it's a little or a lot. (If you need a part-time or seasonal job to help out your income, he tells you where to pick up extra income.) Because Norman Ford always tells you where life in Florida is pleasantest on a small income, he can help you to take life easy now.

Yes, no matter what you seek in Florida—whether you want to retire, vacation, get a job, buy a home, or start a business, Norman Ford's Florida gives you the facts you need to find exactly what you want. Yet this big book with plenty of maps and well over 100,000 words sells for only $2—only a fraction of the money you'd spend needlessly if you went to Florida blind.

For your copy, fill out coupon.

HOW YOU CAN GET A JOB

in California, Florida, Hawaii, the Colorado Rockies or the other wonderful places in America.

Norman D. Ford, who knows America like few other people, has searched all over America to bring you the names of hundreds of towns along the seashore or in the mountains; in California, Florida, Alaska, and elsewhere, where you can earn more money today and also enjoy the kind of life most people think that only retired people can afford.

In this new book, TODAY'S LANDS OF OPPORTUNITY, you learn the towns where

—opportunities are brightest for bookkeepers, accountants, mechanics, architects, engineers, interior decorators, doctors and 200 other occupations:

—where new one-man businesses are needed. Where to open tourist cabins on brand new highways; the businesses you can open on $1,500; where to start a dog kennel, a gift shop, a boat rental service, a candy store, a book store, etc., etc.—even where to raise flowers for sale.

—how to make money from real estate in these growing towns where land is cheap today. How to invest in a Florida orange grove — and make money; the small businesses which State Governments will guide you in starting.

These are the towns:

—where you can live close to your job; where you can have your own bit of land and you don't crowd up against neighbors;

—where you can golf, hunt, fish, swim, go hiking all within a few minutes of your front door and right after quitting work. (No more weary hours spent riding back and forth from your job.)

Why only WISH you had a job where it's fun to live and work?

Why not see for yourself that a man who must support himself can now, today, have the kind of life he always dreamed of for some far-off distant day.

Price of Today's Lands of Opportunity is only $1.

How to Make More Money in the Country

Authorities say there's no magic to making more money. The only secret is to recognize the opportunities all around us. Everyone has watched somebody make a lot of money from an idea we should have grasped ourselves. Only, the other fellow saw the chance while we didn't.

HOW TO MAKE MORE MONEY FROM YOUR FARM

**Have you heard of this plan farmers are using to make more profits with layers, yet also get 2 months' vacation every year?

**The six steps farmers say almost guarantee success on the one man chicken farm? (Farmers are earning $9,000 a year from chickens alone.)

**How do farmers on bargain-priced, formerly abandoned farms manage in 2 years' time to support a family on comfortable 1955 standards of living?

**Can the practical farmer make money from fads like earthworm culture, organic farming, trace elements, etc.?

Some time you've asked yourself: If I should want to pull up stakes, where should I go — California, Florida, the Southwest or where else to make the most money from the kind of farming I like? Read every word of where you can make the most money and have the kind of life you like.

Hardly anyone ever sees even 10% of the hundreds of opportunities for making good money in the country — unless they're pointed out. Now, a new book, Fred Tyler's **Live in the Country—and Make It Pay** does point them out.

Whether you farm now or want to get started; whether a life in town suits you better; whether you're a woman anxious for extra income or a girl wanting a career of her own near home, you will profit from this book.

If you've saved money, read every word of Fred Tyler's advice on the deals to look for, the traps to avoid. If you're short of cash, read his shrewd advice on how to get started on a shoestring.

If you take only one suggestion from **Live in the Country—and Make It Pay** you'll earn over and over again its low cost of $1. But you take no risk. Your money will be refunded if you're not satisfied.

Remember, this book has 100,000 words, 15 fact-filled chapters. So order today.

WITH THIS BOOK, YOU LEARN

—how to make money from a trailer camp or tourist cabins.

—how to make $3000 a year from a roadstand business even if you never raise a green thing.

—"white collar" businesses for women anxious for an extra income, for girls wanting careers near home.

—the easiest way known to learn which business to start.

—the "raised on our own farm" business, the newest, easiest opportunity in country areas today for earning bigger profits.

Fill Out and Send at Once for Quick Delivery

Mail to Harian Publications, 33 First Ave., Greenlawn (Long Island), N. Y.
I have enclosed $..... (cash, check, money order. Please send me the books checked below on a money back guarantee if I am not satisfied.

☐ **Norman Ford's Florida. $2.**
☐ **Today's Lands of Opportunity. $1.**
☐ **Live in the Country—and Make It Pay. $1.**
☐ ***Special offer—all 3 books above—for $3.50.***

Name_____

Address_____

City & State_____

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both— Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all — results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*) — discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT Hayfields - - - By TOM MILLIMAN

OPPORTUNITY NO. 3

Birdsfoot Trefoil

THE FIRST two opportunities concerned "off-the-farm" careers for young men. It is about time to turn up an "on-the-farm" opportunity of first magnitude. Here it is, unadorned, homely, underfoot, mainly disregarded and tremendously important. It is the new Northeastern frontier, some of which is present on nearly every livestock farm.

Neglected pastures and their potential are what I am talking about. No less than 30% of all cleared land in Northeastern farms consists of permanent low grade pastures, fenced at considerable expense, and taxed at almost annually rising levies.

The return from some of these pastures, in terms of milk or animal growth, does not equal the cost of taxes, fencing, and cutting brush. What is the return? Most authorities agree that neglected permanent pastures yield an average of no more than four-tenths of a ton of timothy equivalent. But mostly it isn't timothy and includes bluegrass, weeds, all manner of native growth, not excepting brush.

Summer Pasture Needs

Whatever the return is comes in spring when least needed, for at that time the rotated pastures upon which milking cows graze can also feed young and drystock. Coming when it does, the 4/10 of a ton from the old neglected pastures cannot be fully utilized.

The real need is for good grazing from June 20 to September 20 and beyond. If we are to raise heifers to freshening at less than the prevailing cost of $300 to $340 as measured by Cornell, we must do it with pasture and hay crops. The roughage should be self harvested as much as possible. Only pastures can qualify on self harvesting, and their season can be lengthened longer into the fall.

Usually, neglected pastures are hilly, or if not hilly, then rough. Past attempts to improve them have been financial failures when a stand of clover or alfalfa faded in 2 or 3 years and yield thereafter relapsed to what it was before.

Birdsfoot Permanent

Working these roughlands every few years is a great toll upon men, pocketbooks, and machines. It is too expensive. How then can the more easily worked of the tremendous acreages of old neglected pastures be made to feed cattle when they need feed, and contribute to the profit on a livestock farm? The answer lies in establishing a grazing crop which will persist for many years, yield a minimum of 2 tons of feed on a dry basis to each acre annually, and possess a growth habit of coming on relatively late in the spring.

Such a crop must also be fairly resistant to dry weather and be palatable at all stages of growth, even when fully grown and seeded out. Among present day crops, only Empire birdsfoot trefoil qualifies. We have stands of it on cheap land in Hudson Valley now 30 and 35 years old. It has increased land values there, whether grown as a seed crop or for grazing. The same course of events is already occurring in some other areas of New York, Pennsylvania, and New England.

Certain farmers need to subdue the hills and plant Empire to provide for feeding cattle if only to save themselves from buying hay or renting pasture. Where the cropland on the farm is too limited for a herd big enough to support father and son, taking the more easily worked part of the hills for limed, fertilized Empire birdsfoot is frequently a sounder answer than buying or renting more land.

On the other hand, a large number of farmers keep all the cows they can house or wish to house, and in view of milk markets, they properly shun the great cost of adding to barn room, even after Empire birdsfoot provides more roughage. In such cases why not leave the hills unattended?

Birdsfoot on the hills is also for these fellows who want no more livestock if they wish to increase income. How? By growing ear corn on cropland formerly devoted to pasture and/or hay for cattle. Or growing small grains. Or cash crops. All on land easily worked.

Take to the hills with Empire birdsfoot, starting with the nearest and/or most easily worked. On a great hillside it is not necessary to fence off the birdsfoot, even in the year of its establishment. Limed, fertilized and put in right, it will come. Seed it with oats and let cattle graze off the oats.

Stockpiling for Dry Weather

However, there is one clear cut place for separate fencing of Empire birdsfoot. With this legume, stockpiling is possible, practical and profitable. By stockpiling I mean keeping cattle off a stand of Empire until late June or July. Empire birdsfoot is the only legume which can withstand the competition of grass, even orchard grass, survive, and yield well. It is the only legume to be safely saved out as pasture until needed, and the less grass in it the better. Seed this piece clear.

European birdsfoot? It is a good legume for hay on non-alfalfa land. It stays longer than red clover and is useful. But European birdsfoot comes on too early in the spring, and needs cutting or grazing when everything else except Empire demands attention and it will not thrive under close grazing.

At Hayfields on our non-alfalfa land we have too much European birdsfoot, including Viking, the new selection. I only wish we had more Empire and less European. Then we could without loss of feeding value spread out our haying to a longer period. Empire yields slightly less than Viking as hay, but think of the better feeding value as late cut hay!

Cost? To establish a patch of birdsfoot on a hillside or rough bottom land will cost from $40 to $65 an-acre when all human and machine service is charged along with lime, fertilizer and seed. Try 5 acres and go from there year by year. It is an extraordinarily sound investment, and Northeastern agriculture's new frontier. See picture. Hundreds are doing it here, and also many in Iowa.



—Photo by W. C. Black

EMPIRE BIRDSFOOT IN TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

ODDLY ENOUGH, it is the older farmers who have pioneered with Empire birdsfoot, which basically should be a young man's crop, since only the young are apt to live long enough to get all the benefit from a good stand of Empire before it runs out. Here we have a Sept. 1st close-up of Empire on the hilltop farm of my friend Edgar Raish of Candor, N. Y., a progressive farmer of 71 years.

He has Empire birdsfoot more or less all over his 140 acres of pastures and Hayfields. Some European is grown for hay on less hilly land unsuited to alfalfa. Mr. Raish informed me that since 1940, when he laid down his first field of Empire, which is still with him and thriving, the cattle carrying capacity of his farm has been doubled and now averages 100 head, including cattle for sale.

I should add that good management has been a part of it and not everything should be credited to birdsfoot. The Raish farm is at an elevation of 1800 ft. above sea level, with Lordstown and Volusia soils predominating. Speaking charitably, these soils are slightly less than the best.

TRESPASSER SHOOTS COW

THIS YEAR it was a cow to get the bullet of some trigger happy marauder. Last year it was 2 yearling heifers shot in the legs so badly they had to be sold for a song.

Our cow No. 319 was a rugged little animal, a crossbred not of our breeding. She gave a good account of herself at the pail, being well above 10,000 lbs. milk on 2 X 305, although a little low on fat percentage for our herd. Because she was in her prime at 6 years, in good flesh, and sound in every way, but under 4% in test, we had in mind selling her on her records at the cooperative auction in Caledonia. After 4 years urging on my part, that auction is now conducting occasional consignment sales of dairy replacements, in which consignors' names must be announced and all cattle blood tested if not from certified herds. Our herd is certified.

On the last day when it could be done with propriety, we withdrew the cow from the sale. Our change of mind was due to the fact that a group of barnyard bred heifers began shaping up to freshen later than expected, and we needed the milk from No. 319. Spinky let her freshen in pasture, and when brought in she appeared to be normal. Soon her right side began to swell, and veterinarian H. S. Guile found the cause to be a bullet wound. He and a Deputy Sheriff of Monroe County determined that the bullet of a 22 calibre entered her side in the region of the heart, was deflected forward by a rib and emerged between her front legs at the rear of the brisket. The right lung had been punctured and she became steadily worse, although milking extremely well. Upon the advice of Dr. Guile, she was taken to the beef auction and sold as a wounded cow for $57.60. Her weight was then 1020 lbs.

The dates were such that this cow, if sold on consignment as a prime animal a few days before freshening, would have then carried the wound, which would very likely have escaped detection since there was no swelling until after freshening, and the inspecting veterinarian would be looking to the udder, etc., instead of searching for punctures in the side. We had a narrow escape from a situation in which we would have been justly accused of selling as a sound cow a hopelessly damaged animal.

Next door neighbors James Sackett and Sons had a cow shot in the head, also by a 22, at about the same time. The cow recovered.

Expensive Targets

Our windmill, which we still use a few weeks each year, is up the side road on a knoll. too far away to be watched. A car parked nearby is out of sight from the main buildings. The blades and vane of this windmill are now so thoroughly riddled with bullet holes as to be unserviceable except in a really strong wind.

Spinky found this out when the heifers and dry cows were moved to 3 connecting fields centering at the windmill. A nice breeze would not pump water, so a covered tank was borrowed, placed on our truck, and a tractor used to pump water from the brook, with gravity emptying it into our stock tank at the windmill.

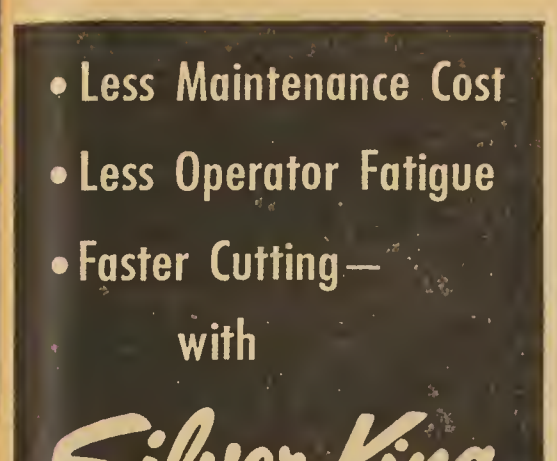
Cattle must have water. When I returned, while grateful for the care taken, the decision was made to eliminate this time-consuming procedure, which diverts men from productive work. I helped move the dry herd from their prime late pasture back to the lower volume pasture a mile away, which was being rested.

Sheriff Skinner and his Deputies are responsive and tour our neighborhood frequently. Sooner or later with everybody working together, the destroyers are bound to be apprehended and jailed. Prosecution will be to the full extent of the law.

SCREENINGS AND CHAFF

Portable irrigation is on the minds of thousands of Northeastern farmers. I doubt that irrigation at $150 to $250 an acre for equipment, including diesel pumps, should be installed for crops of low value per acre, such as permanent pastures, hay and grain crops. But there is no doubt that the investment in and costs of operation of irrigation will pay off in a rotation in which high value crops are grown in 3 years out of 4. This is provided that soil is good and fertilization is heavy, along with adequate spraying. Seabrook has irrigation mostly for spinach, broccoli, cauliflower, etc. In the rotation plan, low value crops are grown in turn, and this year irrigated sweet corn yielded 3 tons more of unhusked ears than non irrigated, plus better quality. Early drought made irrigation of low value corn look good for once.

• Less Maintenance Cost
• Less Operator Fatigue
• Faster Cutting—
with
Silver King
the Original
DIRECT DRIVE
CHAIN SAW



$198.95
complete with 18" bar and chain

Write today for details of the new, improved 1956 models and name of your dealer.

MONARK SILVER KING, INC.
Chain Saw Division
6501 West Grand Avenue,
Chicago 35, Illinois

Distributed By
EASTERN MACHINERY, INC.,
2700 East Erie Blvd., Syracuse 3, New York

Distributed By
LOHEEDS WHOLESALE COMPANY,
875 Forest Avenue, Portland, Maine
Telephone Spruce 3-1797
Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine

Distributed by
FILES EQUIPMENT COMPANY
8 Sylvia Street, South Acton, Massachusetts
Telephone: Colonial 34389, Massachusetts

Master Saver Feeder



FOR HAY OR ENSILAGE
Model #15 $89.50
15 Ft. Long
FREIGHT PREPAID
• PERMANENT
• ALL-METAL CONSTRUCTION
• CUTS YOUR FEED COST
• FEEDS 24 HEAD
Write for free illustrative folder
CENTRAL STATES SALES CO.
P. O. BOX 10222 DALLAS, TEXAS

SERVICE BUREAU

COURTING TROUBLE

Last April I had seven combination storm windows installed at $25.00 a window. The first rain we had, water leaked in around the storm windows. Of course it laid in the sills and ruined all the new paper under the windows. Upon inspecting them I saw some of the upper part of the windows had been jammed into the frame crooked, leaving open spaces on the side and allowing rain and cold and bugs to come in.

I called the company four times or more and they said they would send a man out but they never did. I finally wrote to the bank that is financing the windows and they wrote to the company but still no one has been here. Now the bank has sent me a notice for delinquent payment.

We frequently receive letters similar to the one above. Quite often these out-of-town companies get their money for a job and then lose interest in whether or not the job is satisfactory. One difficulty is that the contract in which you agree to make regular payments is sold to a bank and the bank insists on payment regardless of whether or not the work is satisfactory.

The important thing, before you sign a completion certificate, is to be sure the work is completed and that it is well done. Most banks require a completion certificate, but some people sign too quickly without first inspecting the job thoroughly.

There are advantages in having such work done by a local concern. You know where to find them and can call on them personally if defects develop. Also, they are likely to be more concerned in seeing that you are satisfied.

— A. A. —

GO SLOW WITH CHINCHILLAS

The reappearance of ads offering to sell chinchillas to laymen prompts the Better Business Bureau to urge individuals inexperienced in chinchilla breeding to proceed with extreme caution.

This type of advertising first appeared in Western New York during 1945 and 1946 and offered pairs of chinchillas for $1,600 with the assurance of a ready market for the pelts and a quick profit through the sale of offspring to other breeders.

If anyone tells you you can realize a sizeable profit if you purchase a pair of chinchillas for breeding purchases and raise them in your attic or basement, ask him for proof of the ready market for the animals and pelts. Ask him for the names of other individuals who have been successful in this kind of "miniature" ranching.

The Bureau invites the would-be chinchilla rancher to recognize that consumer demand for the pelt will be the key factor determining his success, the success of the industry and the profit to be realized from chinchilla breeding. Is there a strong active market for chinchilla pelts?

The answer to this question may be found in the average price per skin of about $38.00 brought at auction in June 1954. This could hardly be considered a highly profitable return if you are asked to pay from $800 to $1,600 a pair for the chinchillas and also in consideration of the time and cost of the equipment and food required to breed the original animals and raise their offspring.

Some promoters will tell you that professional breeders are ready to buy your offspring at a good price. However, common sense tells us that buying for breeding purposes alone must have its limitations until there is increased consumer demand for chinchilla fur and a profitable market developed for the pelts. Today there does not appear to be such a market.

Chinchilla breeding for the inexperienced is highly speculative, to say the least. If you are tempted, take the time to check the individual or company making the proposition and learn as much as you can about the industry.

—Buffalo Better Business Bureau

— A. A. —

MANY GOOD POINTS

I enjoy your magazine as much if not more than any I take. Your paper has so many good points such as advertising guaranteed, interesting articles, and the points on farm law which I cut out and save. The one on line fences was one. I own 400 acres of woodland and pasture. One of our Selectmen asked me about the law on that matter so I showed him the item.

—Mr. W.S., N.H.

— A. A. —

NO INTENTION OF PAYING

I am a member of your Protective Service and I would like to have your assistance in securing payment on logs cut from my wood lot. A man asked to cut the logs and said he would pay $10. per thousand feet and pay weekly. He cut them and delivered them to a sawmill in August. After he finished cutting them, he just left without coming to see me about paying for them. After a week, I drove to his place and was told he had sold his house and moved. I have been unable to locate him since. Evidently he had no intentions of paying me.

Too often we get a letter like this. As Jim Pond pointed out in a page 1 article nearly a year ago, farmers are too trusting when they sell timber. If you don't know the reliability of the man you sell to, make him put up a bond or pay cash or take other steps to make certain you are going to get your money.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Stella Babcock, a Canadian girl whose stepfather was Dave Cummings; when last heard from about 37 years ago she was at Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

* * *

Ralph W. Campbell, age 48, when last heard from was in Milford, New Hampshire. His brother is trying to locate him.

* * *

Fred Smith, about 62 years old, son of Marshall and Emma Smith, born in the town of South Bristol, N. Y. He had two brothers Russel and Earl. When last heard from was working on a chicken farm in N. J.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED INVOLVING MONEY

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Albert Schulte, Varysburg (refund on binding)	$ 1.50
Mrs. Margaret Redman, Geneva (refund on dress)	10.98
Mr. Edgar O'Horo, Canton (refund on order)	4.95
Mr. Robert S. Austin, Black River (refund on order)	2.14
Mr. Robert B. Nash, Fabius (refund on order)	4.98
Mrs. Lawrence Mulcahy, Alexander (refund on order)	2.95
Mr. Evander W. Bates, McConnellsville (refund on ducklings)	2.50
Mr. John Szorwork, New Hampton (payment for lettuce)	17.82
Mr. Wm. Miller, Nassau (payment for hay)	189.73
Mr. Leonard Farquhar, Hurleyville (refund on order)	2.00
Mr. Francis D. Lennon, Jay (refund on order)	2.00
Mrs. Ethel Roberts, Bliss (refund on books)	31.50
Mrs. Jennie H. Morris, Ballston Lake (refund on dress)	12.98
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. B. N. Young, Center Barnstead (insurance settlement)	75.00
Mr. Arthur L. Smith, Concord (refund on order)	4.98
Mrs. Victoria C. Nelson, E. Wolfeboro (refund on order)	3.95
Mrs. Caroline D. Tate, Center Barnstead (refund on order)	2.59
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mr. Edwin B. Johns, Royersford (refund on order)	3.98
VERMONT	
Mr. Francis S. Haggarty, So. Royalton (payment for syrup)	37.08
Mr. Edward H. Squire, Hardwick (payment on note)	250.00
Mr Frank A. Luther, Bomoseen (settlement of accounts)	14.03

GOING TO
CALIFORNIA?



Here's how to see twice as much—at no extra rail fare!

Make it a bargain "Circle Tour". Travel Northern Pacific's scenic route across the Northwest to or from California—and pay no more rail fare than via the direct route!

You ride the Vista-Dome North Coast Limited, one of the world's extra fine trains. You see spectacular scenery—rugged mountains, evergreen forests—from any one of four Vista-Domes. You relax in the handsome Lewis & Clark "Traveller's Rest" buffet-lounge, the most fascinating railroad car you've ever seen. Why there's even a friendly Stewardess-Nurse to see that you have a comfortable trip!

For full details, write G. W. Rodine, 869 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul 1, Minn.

VISTA-DOME
NORTH COAST LIMITED
One of the world's *Extra Fine* trains
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY



CHICAGO • TWIN CITIES • NORTH PACIFIC COAST

STOP FROZEN PIPES!



ELECTRIC HEATING TAPE



Self Adhesive! Just Wrap It On and Plug It In—It Sticks!

Easily, quickly applied. Protects water pipes, oil lines, pumps. Use thermostat for automatic operation.

Low Cost . . . Do-It-Yourself
Prevent Costly Repair Bills

Trouble free, lasts for years. Protect to 50° below zero with WRAP-ON fiberglass insulation. No tools needed.

send for FREE instructions

At hardware, electric, farm, poultry and trailer dealers.

WRAP-ON Co., 340 W. Huron St. Dept. 128, Chicago 10, Ill.

Weather Report: COLD WAVE COMING



IT'S TIME TO TACK UP...

YOU CAN ENCLOSE AN ENTIRE PORCH WITH CRYSTAL CLEAR **Flex-O-Glass** FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF *ONE* GLASS WINDOW.

Warp's Crystal Clear FLEX-O-GLASS®

ONLY 7¢ A SQ. YD.

OR ONE OF Warp's REINFORCED PLASTIC WINDOW MATERIALS

SO EASY TO DO— SO INEXPENSIVE TOO

This 6' x 9' porch was enclosed with a Warp's Window Material for only $11.50. Make your own Winter-proof storm doors and storm windows; turn windswept porches into warm cozy rooms.

Tack On Right Over Screens

JUST CUT AND TACK ON

HOLD IN HEAT • KEEP OUT COLD

Flexible
Shatterproof
Lasts for Years

LESS COSTLY THAN GLASS

Let in Sunshine Vitamin D

(HEALTH-GIVING ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS)

FOR STORM DOORS AND PORCH ENCLOSURES

FOR LOW COST STORM WINDOWS

FOR GARAGE, BARN, POULTRY AND HOG-HOUSE WINDOWS

GLASS-O-NET®

CLEAR PLASTIC OVER ¼" CORD BASE—ONLY 24¢ LIN. FT.

WYR-O-GLASS®

CLEAR PLASTIC OVER ¼" WIRE BASE—ONLY 35¢ LIN. FT.

SCREEN-GLASS®

TOUGH PLASTIC OVER A WIRE MESH—ONLY 17¢ SQ. FT.

ALL 36" WIDE
(Also other widths)

GUARANTEED 2 YEARS

Genuine, crystal clear Flex-O-Glass is guaranteed for two full years or your money back. Beware of imitations. Look for the name "Warps" branded along the edge for your protection.

Harold Warp
President

WARP BROS. Chicago 51
The Pioneers — Established 1924

Warp's
NOT SOLD BY MAIL ORDER HOUSES

See Warp's
STORM WINDOW KITS
AT YOUR LOCAL DEALERS
TAPE ON . . . OR TACK ON
AS LOW AS 39¢

To Be Sure You Get The Genuine Take This Ad With You To Your Dealer

SOLD ONLY BY HOMETOWN HARDWARE & LUMBER DEALERS

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

NOVEMBER 19, 1955

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Top Pastures	6
Christmas Trees	8
Winter's Coming	10
Live and Learn	14
Poultry Questions	21

All They Can Drink!

By MABEL HEBEL

SCHOOL KIDS, from high schoolers down to kindergartners, are getting a break these days — extra milk at low cost, *and all they can drink of it!* Last year Congress voted to provide it for them for a period of two school years (September 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956). During its first year, school children in participating schools drank 400 million "extra" half-pints of milk, and it is predicted that this year the figure will rise to a billion half-pints. Add this to the 2 billion half-pints that school children are expected to drink in connection with the regular National School Lunch program, and you get 3 billion half-pints of milk—enough to keep a lot of cows doing a rushing business!

This "extra" milk may be served at any time during the school day. The children pay a small amount (free in some schools) for the extra half-pints, and the school is reimbursed monthly for the rest of the cost, the rate of reimbursement varying with how much the school has to pay for the milk locally and the amount of milk normally consumed in the school by the children. Nationally the program is administered by the U.S.D.A. Agricultural Marketing Service, and within the states by State education departments.

The idea of a special milk program for schools grew out of studies of young people's eating habits. They showed that many do not get enough milk, along with other important foods, for best growth and health—and best performance in school. In the rush to school or to be on hand for games, sports, or after-school jobs, many youngsters fail to eat complete meals, even when parents and schools provide them. Since milk is the most nearly perfect of all foods and an essential part of the diets of growing children, it was decided to make it easier for them to get enough of it.



This New Jersey school upped its milk consumption last year 200 per cent under the Federal Special School Milk Program. Each pupil gets a half-pint for 2 cents, and it's served right in the middle of the morning when everybody's hungry.

How Much is Enough?

"Enough milk" for young people, according to the National Dairy Council, calls for:

1 quart of milk per day . . . for the 6 to 12-year-olds.

1 to 1½ quarts per day . . . for girls 12 to 20.

1½ quarts per day . . . for boys 12 to 20.

Nutritionists point out that 4 glasses of milk a day will supply children with most of the calcium they need to build strong bones and teeth, plus protein and valuable vitamins needed to maintain and improve health. Some children need even more than the average amount because of their rapid growth, activity, age, and size. Yet a recent study of 638 children showed they averaged to drink less than 1½ glasses a day. It was found, too, that the larger the family, the less milk each person in it got. How about your family, both children and grownups? Older people need milk, too, to maintain good health—from 2 to 3 glasses a day.

Last year, 47,000 schools enrolled under the special milk program. Following is a list of 12 northeastern states in order of percentage of schools participating in the program as of January 15, 1955:

	% of schools participating	*% of increase in milk consumption over 1953*
Maryland	57.6	31.
Massachusetts	55.1	23.
New York	38.3	40.
Rhode Island	36.3	16.
Delaware	33.8	36.
New Jersey	33.7	44.
Connecticut	33.6	
Vermont	33.	53.
New Hampshire	32.5	26.
Pennsylvania	28.1	102.
Maine	23.8	40.
Virginia	22.7	

The percentage of schools participating at present is higher. Some of the problems in connection with the serving of extra milk have been ironed out, and changes in the program have made it easier for schools to participate. Complicated book work has been eliminated from federal requirements, and a more equitable system of reimbursement has been announced.

In a recent progress report on the school milk program in New York State, the State Education Department reported that approximately 70 per cent of all school children in the state, including public and non-profit private schools, are enrolled in participating schools. During the peak month of March, nearly 22½ million half-pints of milk were consumed by the 822,744 children in 2,191 schools taking part in the program. This was a 45 per cent increase in milk consumption over the previous year, and included 225 schools which had not previously served any milk.

More Ways Than One

Quite a variation in the plans used in different schools in New York State in serving the milk was shown in the progress report. Here are a few of them, and they are typical of participating schools in other states:

Great Neck schools: Reduced price of milk to 3 cents. In high school a snack bar is open mid-morning and mid-afternoon, with both cookies and milk available.

New York City schools: Increased amount of milk served with lunch from half-pint to one-third quart.

Maine Central School: Increased consumption 2/3rds during first month as result of reducing price of milk to 1 cent. From 375 to 400 children are getting an extra bottle of milk.

(Continued on Page 18)

G.L.F. Dairy Feeds keep farm profits where they belong . . . on the Farm



MIXING feeds of practical quality that will make money for the farmer, sold to the farmer at the lowest possible prices—these are the first aims of your G.L.F. And that is why so many Northeastern dairymen have stories like this to tell:

> Gordon Andrews, Clove Valley Farm, La Grangeville, N. Y., says, "When the first carload of G.L.F. feed came to Verbank in 1922 I took feed out of the car, and I've used G.L.F. ever since."
>
> Thirty-six of Mr. Andrews' Clove Valley Farm milkers averaged 11,852 lbs. milk and 435.5 fat last year.

What is the "Working Quality" of G.L.F. DAIRY FEEDS?
It is that *just right* quality between "too low" and "too high."

Poor quality means poor results. It is possible to mix a 16% protein dairy feed with low quality, low cost ingredients. It would sell for considerably less money than the present G.L.F. 16% feeds. But it would have fewer TDN's, vitamins and minerals. Lower milk production and a herd whose health is jeopardized would more than offset any saving in cost.

Excessively high quality lowers milk profits. A feed with more nutrients than a cow needs for economical milk production would also be impractical. It would not produce enough extra milk to justify the high cost.

Somewhere in between these high and low extremes lies the practical, "working" quality range of a dairy feed. To keep feeds within this range, G.L.F. follows closely the experiments carried out on state college farms. In these experiments the cost of feed is checked against the amount of milk produced. As a result, G.L.F. uses in its feeds the most recent improvements in dairy nutrition.

To be sure that formulas are adhered to, G.L.F. quality control labs keep a close watch on all phases of feed production.

A "working" formula, carefully controlled, makes a "working" feed.

A working price. G.L.F. also keeps the costs of feeds down by means of the *flexible formula.* Sometimes gluten is a good buy because it is plentiful. Other times Brewer's grains may be cheap. The flexible formula allows G.L.F. to include these good buys in its feeds in place of other ingredients (of the same nutritive value) which are for the time being, high priced.

Your G.L.F. feed falls into the "working" range on both quality and price. Your G.L.F. feed will help your cows produce more milk, and keep your profits where they belong—on your farm.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Mix home-grown grains with
G.L.F. HI-PRO CONCENTRATES
These concentrated feeds give your home-grown grains all the protein and other nutrients a cow needs to keep her producing a lot of milk.

G.L.F. Dairy Feeds

Quality that pays off on the Farm

GLF Quality — Quality that pays off on the farm

From the Editor's MAILBAG

HE GOT A BLUE RIBBON

THE announcement of the winners of the 4-H tractor operator's contest at the State Fair contained an error.

My son Joseph Degenfelder, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Degenfelder of Lenox Road, Collins, N. Y., won first place in the tractor operator's contest at Hamburg Fair and won second place in cattle judging. This entitled him to compete at Syracuse State Fair. Here he was told he was placed 21st in tractor operator's contest. He couldn't quite understand his rating.

The following Monday, when everyone of the 90 contestants received the statement of everyone's marks, Joseph went over each one carefully and saw that the 42.5 points against him was



Joseph Degenfelder of Collins, New York.

carried over to the total at 425 points.

He called Mr. John Walker, who had him write to Mr. Carlton Edwards, Ithaca. Then he also saw the mistake and sent Joseph a blue ribbon. So Joseph attended the 12-State Operator's Contest at Richmond, Virginia. Here he placed 9th out of 13 contestants. On this trip they also toured Washington, D. C. He was gone from Saturday, P.M., to Thursday, A.M. He enjoyed the trip very much and gained much from it

Joseph has been a 4-H member of the "Collins Center Corkers" for seven years and is an Honor Senior at Gowand a Central School. — *Mrs. Richard Degenfelder, Collins, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

WILL TRADE GLOXINIAS

I HAVE a hobby collecting different colors in gloxinia bulbs. I have at present sixteen different colors. Some came from Wisconsin, from a little town, its main street is a dirt road. I have white; white with a blue streak on the outer edge; white with red specks; white with blue edge; a maroon with a blue edge; a maroon with pink edge; a large maroon with ruffled edge; a large blue velvet with ruffled edge; a red with white edge; a red; a red with pink edge; a blue with lighter blue edge; a large blue with white edge; a blue (different) with white edge; a crimson and an old-fashioned pink that is a lady slipper-like blossom. The others are all trumpet shaped blossoms.

These plants are rivals to the African violet, but in my estimation much easier to grow and so much more beautiful. I just have windows in my home to grow them in and envy any woman with a sun porch. I have noticed so many sun porches barren of any plants or flowers throughout the country and wonder why. I'd be glad to exchange leaves with fellow gloxinia growers for new colors.—*Mrs. R.L.S., Cortland, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

ENJOYED IT

GUESS I never enjoyed an article in A.A. any more than the one, "Behind the Scenes in a Post Office."

That was really good. I myself have experienced all the little incidents mentioned over the years. For instance, the lost billfold. I got mine all ok too, with all its contents. We have some really honest to goodness people yet. — *L. Knickerbocker, Ellenville, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

ANYTHING BUT!

I HOPE when all the rest of your readers saw the note pertaining to discontinuing the "Song of the Lazy Farmer," they got on the ball and wrote as I am doing, or they don't even deserve the paper. This world is so full of things to cry and worry about and I for one am always looking for something humorous. My old farmer husband and I always read it. In fact, Eastman's Chestnut and the Song of the Lazy Farmer are what we read first, then he turns to the service page and I to see what new patterns are in. Then we start to read the rest from cover to cover.

Like I told them at the hospital, they could cut out everything but my sense of humor and that goes for "The Song of the Lazy Farmer." Cut out anything but that, I just love that "Ole Guy's" philosophy of life and many a time I've wanted to be just as lazy—thank you a million times for a million laughs and please, keep 'em coming!

—*Mr. & Mrs. C. W., Spencer, N. Y.*

* * *

Printing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST without old Lazy would be like serving a meal without salt or pepper available. People don't tell you they like them when they are there, but just leave them out and see!

—*J. R., Bath, N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Readers left no doubt in our minds. They want "The Song of the Lazy Farmer" continued and it will be!



Rural telephones have been his job for 41 years

Dean Tripp and one of his crew take up the slack on six pairs of wires as they install new rural lines.

Dean Tripp and rural telephones have been partners since 1914. He is construction foreman for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in Morrisville, Vermont. Dean's crew helps bring telephone service to a 400-square-mile area.

It takes an experienced man like Dean to build and maintain telephone lines in the rugged Vermont countryside. Farms are scattered, separated by mountains and woods. Pole holes often must be blasted in solid rock. Vermont winters bring bitter cold and deep snow.

These conditions make his job difficult. But Dean knows they also make dependable telephone service even more important for the 1500 rural customers in his area. For during off hours he's a dairy farmer.

Dean is typical of thousands of telephone men and women in Bell System rural areas. Through their experience and personal interest, rural telephone services continue to improve and grow.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

TO LIVE WITHOUT REGRET

By E. R. Eastman

ONE OF THE many who wrote me after reading "Walking the Broad Highway", which was concluded recently in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST said:

"I loved my wife with all my heart and soul, but now that she is gone I am not sure that she knew it, for I never told her."

He may be sure that she did know, for actions speak louder than words, but how much better it would have been for both of them if once in a while he might have said simply, "I love you."

Why is it, I wonder, that it seems so hard for so many of us to demonstrate or express affection for those we love? How often do we eat a good meal that Mother has worked long and hard to prepare, then shove back from the table without a word of thanks. How often have you, Mother, congratulated Dad on a good job well done that added to the general welfare of the family?

How about you young people? Do you ever tell your fathers and mothers how much you appreciate all the work they do and the sacrifices they make to give you a good home and send you to school and college? If you are away from home, do you write regularly? Do you always come home every chance you get?

Thanksgiving, and all other times, are the right times to show and express thanks and appreciation not only for your home, your country, and your God, but also for those you love. It is not enough to think it. Say it!

POTATOES FOR BREAKFAST

"Dear Ed:—I don't know whether I expressed my appreciation to you and your staff at the breakfast the other morning. (Mr. Evans's letter referred to the breakfast American Agriculturist gave this fall to New York State Fair exhibitors and officials.) But I think it was a fine thing. I was especially pleased to see that you had some good cottage fried potatoes, which in my view, are as important for breakfast as is orange juice in most everyone else's dietionary.

"Did you ever stop to think that if the people of this country would eat one medium-sized potato for breakfast every day there would be no potato surplus?

"I also ought to express my appreciation to Irv Ingalls, your advertising manager, and to the rest of your organization, for the publicity you have given the Potato Club at various times, especially last summer in sending out a card announcing our big meeting to so many people.

"Sometimes we take things for granted because various people and organizations are so cooperative, but I want you to know that I personally and the Potato Club as a whole appreciate the cooperation we have had from the American Agriculturist whether we expressed it before or not."

H. J. Evans
Secretary, N. Y. State Seed Potato Association.

LIKE MY FRIEND Red Evans, I grew up on potatoes three times a day. They are one of the best foods, nutritious, contain necessary minerals, and contrary to popular belief they are not especially fattening. It is surely too bad that so many people, including farmers, have substituted other and poorer foods for potatoes.

RILEY-ROBB HALL

THE NAMING of the new farm machinery building at the College of Agriculture at Cornell—Riley-Robb Hall—is altogether fitting and appropriate.

Both Professors Howard W. Riley and Byron B. Robb were pioneers in agricultural engineering. Riley organized the Department of Farm Engineering at Cornell and was its first head. Robb was the first student in the Department, was the first to organize extension work in farm engineering, and later also was head of the Department.

No one knew gasoline engines better than Riley in the days when they were temperamental and unpredictable. Some idea can be had of how far we have come in a short time with farm equipment when we know that Riley staged one of the first tractor demonstrations.

Robb was a pioneer in land drainage and in the repair and care of farm and household equipment. He organized a course in mechanics for women and has often told me that contrary to general belief, if given the opportunity girls are just as handy in mechanics as are boys.

So it is fine indeed that this new farm engineering building is named after men who are still living, to serve as a constant reminder of two great teachers and two men who did so much to lay the foundations of modern agricultural education.

DAIRYMEN VISIT THEIR MARKETS

OVER 150 delegates from 66 cooperatives in the Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency went to New York City and New Jersey in October to see first hand how their milk is marketed. They kept on their feet with little sleep almost night and day, and came home tired out but with a far better understanding of their markets, and with strong opinions about the area that should be covered by the new milk marketing Order.

The tour was a grand idea. Too bad more farmers cannot do the same.

BEST WISHES, MR. BENHAM!

ALL GOOD wishes go to Ernest C. Strobeck, retiring President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. After 29 years as director, officer and president of the League, Ernest has surely well earned rest and freedom from too much heavy responsibility.

Best wishes also to Mr. Stanley H. Benham, new President of the League. During these troubled times leadership is indeed a difficult job, and that is especially true of leadership of a large milk marketing organization. But as a farmer Stanley knows what the trials and problems of dairymen are, and he has had long experience in milk marketing work. So League members can have every confidence that the leadership of their organization is in good hands.

WORTH READING

"Your 'Live and Learn' is the best of its kind I've seen in 35 years of teaching."—E.S.S.

HAVE YOU been reading "Live and Learn" by Hugh Cosline, which began in this year's Forum issue? While each chapter is complete in itself, you will find that the series will be far more interesting if you start from the beginning. You will find this issue's chapter on pages 14 and 15.

This series covers a broad range of topics which are intended to remind young people and their parents of some economic laws. If followed, these laws will help develop a prosperous and successful life, but if broken, they will inevitably result in disaster.

WANT TO MAKE AN EASY DOLLAR?

MANY YEARS AGO when I was young my father would sometimes throw a magazine or paper on the floor in disgust and say that it was nothing but a catalog of advertising. Advertising in those days was not always based on high standards.

But modern advertising is as carefully written, as interesting, and as informative as the editorial matter in most newspapers and magazines. We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are proud of the advertisements which appear in our columns. We do not knowingly accept any except from reliable firms and then, to make absolutely sure, we guarantee our readers against any loss from advertisers.

I feel that you lose some of the best part of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST if you don't read and use the ads. Therefore, for just a little game to increase your interest in our advertisements, I am listing below 18 statements or parts of statements from advertisements in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We will pay $1.00 to each of the first 25 people who write in correctly identifying the advertisements in which these statements appear. Why not settle down for an evening's fun, with the chance of winning a dollar? Send your answers to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department A, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Convince yourself in every way"; "Get set for winter now"; "Get your name in fast"; "Sparkle of Portardale, sired by Charm."

"Keep out cold"; "Silver King"; "Compare before you buy"; "Known by dairy farmers to be the cheapest source of TDN".

"One of nine sponsoring groups"; "Condition-air"; "Penta-treated against rotting"; "What do you think of this idea?"

"Fail-Safe alarm system"; "Lightest, fluffiest cakes you ever ate"; "Concepts of free enterprise and equal opportunity"; "Chores can take up a great deal of your time."

"Herd accredited, vaccinated, certified and classified"; "For a breath-taking surprise".

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THIS FALL Irv Ingalls, advertising manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, was out on his farm at Trumansburg sprinkling purple dust over the ground, when a stranger came by.

"Why," said the stranger, "are you sprinkling that purple dust on the ground?"

"To keep the lions away," said Irv.

"Nonsense," said the stranger. "Don't you know there's never been a lion in New York State, not even back in the wilderness days."

Irv scratched his head and finally came up with:

"Well, Mister, speaking entirely off the record, I'd say that's a lucky thing, for this darn stuff really isn't very much good anyway."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 22. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, Decembe 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: In the New York Metropolitan market the price which dealers pay for fluid milk for November is $5.50. Compared to this the estimated uniform price to dairymen, subject to differentials, for the month of October was $4.31. As has been so often said, an increase in the percentage of milk used in Class I would result in a better price to dairymen.

For the entire country, the number of dairy cows in June was 1.5% below June last year. The decline follows two years when the number was greater than the previous year.

APPLES: The New England apple crop is about 50% higher than last year; the New York crop is about the same. The movement to market has been heavy, and advertising by the New York-New England Apple Institute has helped maintain demand.

From now on apple growers are likely to profit by moving apples to market steadily. Gambling on a rising market later in the season might be disastrous.

FARM PRICES: Farm prices are becoming a hot issue, and opposing views will be vigorously aired from now until the 1956 election. One reason for falling prices has been insufficiently emphasized. It is the tremendous holdings in government hands **which have been built up as a result of unsound government programs in the past.**

The big danger is that the situation will result in so-called remedies that will be worse than the disease. There are three possibilities:

1. Some form of the Brannan plan which will mean a pure subsidy in the form of government checks to many farmers, possibly to every farmer. **If we get this, free enterprise on the farm is doomed.**

2. A tightening up of government production controls without increase in support price. **Farmers who say they are willing to accept controls if good prices are maintained, are speaking from inexperience. Such controls will be exceedingly irksome.**

3. A plan whereby government will take 40 million acres out of production by leasing it from farmers and paying $10.00 an acre at a cost of $400,000,000, ignoring administration costs. A similar and perhaps more likely plan is a greatly expanded conservation payment program.

From all we hear it appears that politicians are seeking a painless cure to low farm prices. **Your editors believe there is no such cure.** In effect, support prices following the war were "borrowing from the future" and repayment is now due.

1. Those who advocate higher supports completely ignore the depressing price effects of large quantities of farm products owned by government.

2. Farm products now owned by government should be disposed of as rapidly as possible without demoralizing markets.

3. Research, particularly on farm management and marketing, should be expanded. It has been said that "the cure for the ills caused by knowledge is more knowledge".

4. The trend should be toward less government help rather than more **not only for agriculture, but for all businesses and for all groups of citizens.**

Incidentally, if Congress wanted to help the northeastern farmer, why wasn't the law passed permitting unlimited feeding of home grown wheat?

FERTILIZER: The U.S.D.A. reports that 2.5% more fertilizer will be available next year. In fact, they predict 4.4% more nitrogen, 2.3% more phosphorus and 4.3% more potash. On prices, the prediction is that the cost of nitrogen will be down slightly compared to last year, with phosphate and potash prices about the same. —*Hugh Cosline*

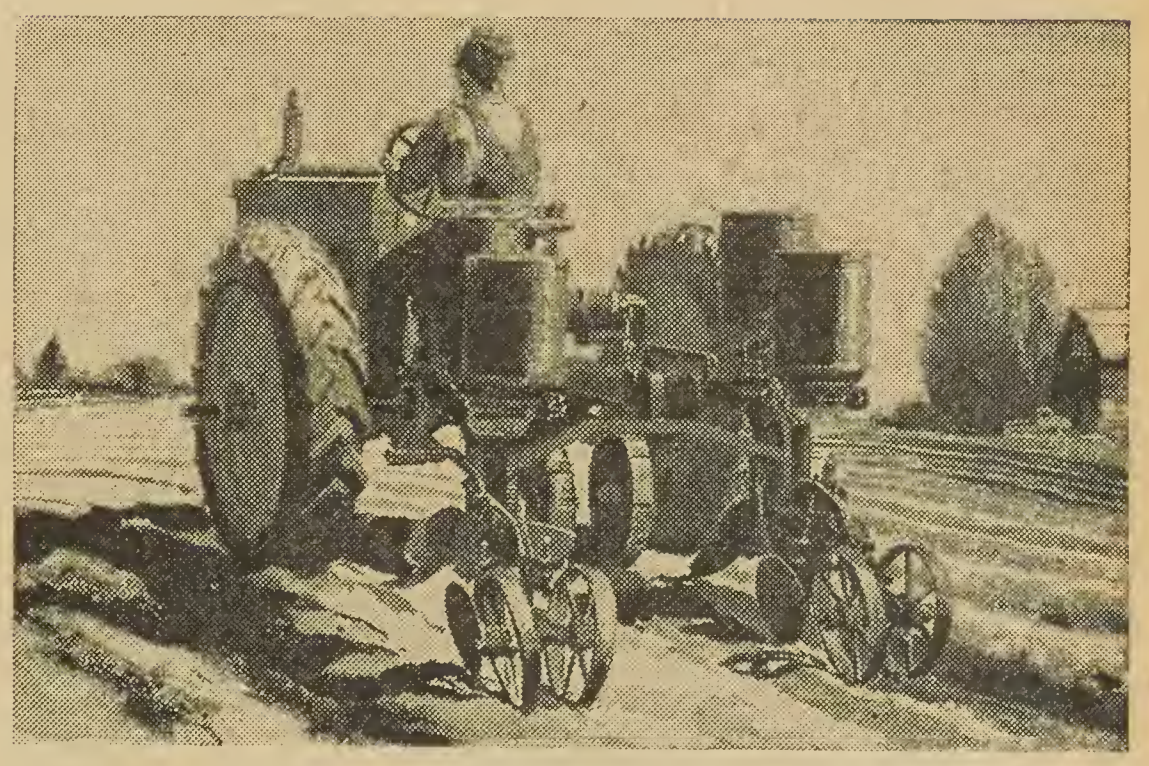
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OF ALL the ways that man can rest, the one I like the very best is when November's nippy air requires that I go inside where our fat stove, cold all summer long, again is hot and going strong, and I can pull up my old chair to bask in glowing comfort there. With Rover snoozing peacefully and my farm paper on my knee, each care and worry dissipates, my weariness evaporates; before I've been there very long, my aching back again feels strong, and it don't seem like there's a thing that's wrong with this old world, by jing.

Sure, it was mighty nice to lay beneath a tree each summer day, but this is softer than the ground, there ain't a single fly around, and there's less chance my wife will cry for me to work than in July. It's true that it is mighty nice in winter, when there's snow and ice, to sit all snug inside the house; but then, unhappily, my spouse is always bustling 'round here too, devising things for me to do. But in November she's outdoors, still busy with a dozen chores, and I can rest here peacefully with not a thing to bother me.

What's new in farming?



New liquid fertilizer is pumped into soil!

Look how the fertilizer is being applied nowadays! First, it was the *solid* type of plant food; then a *gas*—anhydrous ammonia. This had to be put into the soil with special machinery.

Today, it's a *liquid* that not only fertilizes, but can be mixed with weed killers and insecticides and applied in one operation. Farmers are using this type of fertilizer more and more these days, and the reasons are obvious.

They are competitive in price. Better machinery is becoming available for putting them in. And they can be handled with ease—pumps do all the work, there is no lifting and carrying. Liquid fertilizing is one more great step forward in modern farming.

What's new in maintenance?



A completely new motor oil for your car . . . truck . . . tractor . . .

Controls carbon, keeps engines clean and smoother-running with lower oil consumption in *every season.*

New Gulfpride H.D. Select is Super-Refined by Gulf's Alchlor Process. This extra refining step removes up to 15% more of the carbon-formers.

As a result Gulfpride H.D. Select holds intake valve and combustion chamber deposits to a minimum . . . it's the *clean-working* motor oil.

Never breaks down in service because it has "natural viscosity"—doesn't contain artificial thickeners that break down under engine heat and pressure.

Controls carbon—the cause of knock, overheating, loss of power and valve failure. Provides the toughest *protective film* ever developed in a motor oil.

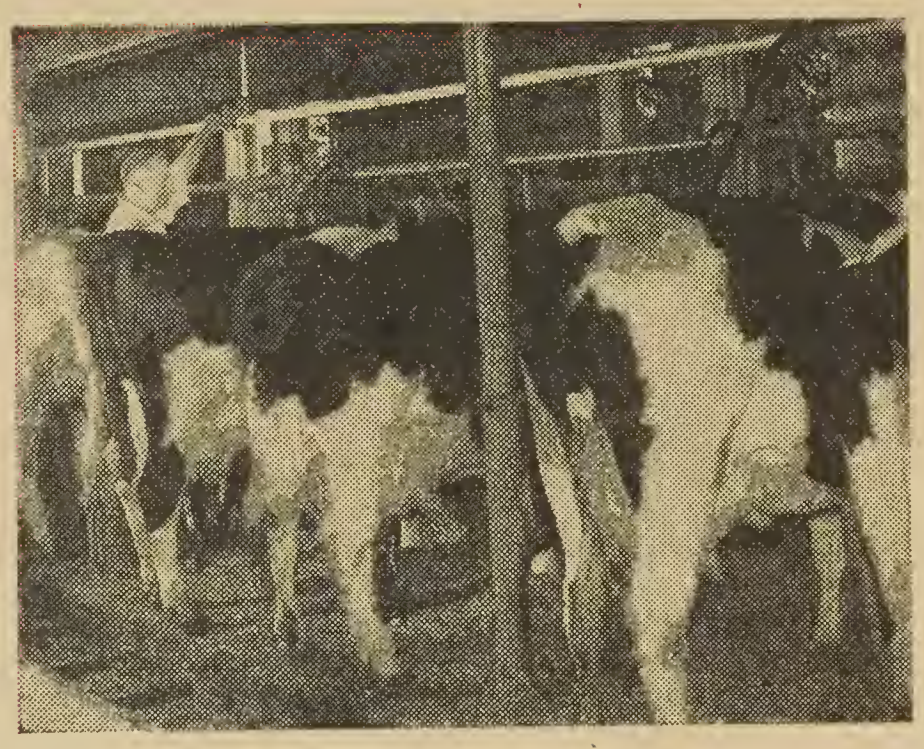
Available in three grades—SAE 10W, 20/20W, and 30. A proper grade for every season as recommended by your equipment manufacturer.

Buy Gulfpride H.D. Select in the handy 5-gallon utility container.

Thrifty farmers Go Gulf GULF

"NOW WE MILK 66 COWS IN ONE HOUR"

says Carl Leiteritz



Dairyman Leiteritz of Cleveland (Wis.) went *De Laval all the way:* De Laval Combine Milker . . . Water Heater . . . . . Bulk Cooler. And he's mighty glad he did!

Here's the story in his own words:

"Milking our 66 Holsteins with eight units and carrying the milk into the milk house was quite a chore. Now with a De Laval Combine Milker using 6 units, we are doing the milking in one hour and the milk is being carried effortlessly into the De Laval 600 gal. bulk cooler.

"Cleaning the milking equipment is also simplified as all cleaning takes place from the stainless steel wash tank in the milk house with plenty of hot water furnished by our De Laval heater.

"What's more—the cows like De Laval milking action and there's been no sign whatever of udder or teat trouble. Needless to say, we're glad we made the change."

What better proof could there be that you can cut your work . . . and increase your profits . . . with De Laval. Ask your De Laval Dealer for full information . . . or mail the coupon today.

DE LAVAL COMBINE MILKERS ®

FIRST SINCE 1928

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. Y-23
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Without obligation, send me proof that a De Laval Combine Milker and Bulk Milk Cooler can increase my milk profits.

I prefer ☐ Separate milking room ☐ Dairy barn installation. I milk about_____cows.

Name_____

Town_____RFD___State_____

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6
DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 201 E. Millbrae Ave., Millbrae, Calif.

Green Pastures Judge Looks at Practices on Top Dairy Farms

By WINSTON A. WAY

Extension Agronomist, University of Vermont

GREEN Pastures judging may seem like old stuff to many people but I'm sure it's a never ending series of surprises to those like Louis Zehner (Chairman, New England Green Pasturcs Committee), who have seen it every year. This year's surprise was in the number of farms which had started "zero pasturing." In fact, two farms were on a 100% green feeding program for their milkers; and Allessio Brothers, first place winners of Pittsfield, Mass., had takcn thc next step — barn feeding silage and hay.

The Allessio Brothers have 82 acres used for feed crops. This includes some rented land which is used to pasture youngstock, and unlike much rented land receives 400 lbs. of 10-10-10 each spring and clipping when needed.

A 45-cow dairy, composed of Jerseys and Holsteins, produced an average of 9,500 pounds of 4% milk (equivalent) last year on this unique feeding program—with a 1-4 grain-milk ratio.

Most from an Acre

A liming program has helped them grow better legumes. They have used 250 tons of ground limestone in the last five years which has, among other things, contributed to the efficiency of fertilizer use.

Last year they used 35 tons of commercial fertilizer amounting to 1,550 pounds per cow. Of this, 15 tons was 20% super used in the gutter. Applications of 8-16-16 and 10-10-10 are generally split into two or three per year and applied at 500-800 pounds per acre. One might question the use of so much nitrogen in a legume program particularly since manure is so well cared for.

Most farmers have a seven-month manure supply to spread; Allessios have almost twice that amount. This becomes an important part of management for with only 1.3 acrcs per animal unit there are 9-10 tons available for each acre. The problem of where and when to apply it no doubt needs some study in order to maintain desirable pereentages of legumes.

Reed canary grass on the wet land, brome-alfalfa on the dry and clover mixtures on the remainder provide lots of variety. This year there is corn and sudan which is worked in as a part of their rotation. Whether such costly-to-grow crops are necessary is also debatable. Howevcr one reasons, it is difficult to criticise a system which last year made 5,400 pounds of milk per acre.

Eugene, Buck and Mike Allessio have been in New England competition before. In 1950, they were on a conventional pasture program and in 1953 they were zero pasturing. Apparently it's not the kind of system but the way it is managed that dctermines a winner.

Older Methods Not Out

The second place program is a bit more conventional and clearly demonstrates results which a good manager ean obtain with a limited investment. John Kelley operates 67 feed-crop acres at Pomfret, Conn., which have been in the family since 1896. With Mrs. Kelley's help he milks 20 Holsteins and keeps them more than filled with quality roughage on a 1-4 grain-milk ratio that produced over 10,000 lbs. of 4% milk (equivalent) last year.

Judges saw orchardgrass, ladino, bromegrass, trefoil, rye, sudan, alfalfa and oats, some growing on fields which had been cleared of rocks and brush.

Lime totalling 130 tons in thc last five years and 1,350 pounds of fertilizer per cow in 1954 produced an abundance of feed at all seasons.

Ernest Souther and Son, Harold, Livermore Falls, Me.—third place winners—are also doing a job to be proud of. They combine poultry and dairy enterprises and excel at both. Seventeen Guernscy milkers produced an avcrage of 10,194 pounds of 4% milk (equivalent) last year.

A round balcr, mow dryer and field chopper helped them make 170,000 pounds of milk per man and sell 50 tons of hay.

Some Reflections

There seems to be a definite trend in New England toward better utilization of feed which the green pasture program has helped produce. One should not reaeh the hasty conclusion that all farmcrs are coming to a silage-hay program because of this year's winner.

Zero pasture which seems to be very much in the limelight right now has certain limitations, one of which is high labor and equipment cost. A self-unloading wagon is important and perhaps even more necessary is a paved area for the feed bunks to keep cows clean and save manure.

As with regular pasture a fellow really has to manage so there will be something to cut every day. Rye, whcat, oats, sudan or millet are needed to fill in the dips. Perhaps the last requirement is an even disposition for rainy days or during mechanical failure.

A hay and silage program is the ultimate in efficiency. It makes emergency crops less necessary and certainly allows all the feed to be harvested from an acre without waste. Thcse opinions seem to be reflected in the milk produced per acre by the Allessios.

Small plot grazing is still a very effective method of harvest and will be used more in the future, perhaps in conjunction with other methods. Each farmer must experiment with all of these until he finds thc one combination best suited to his land.

Lack of lime is still a handicap to many farmers who think that fertilizer alone will give results. Manure used wisely is a valuablc by-product too often neglected in a pile behind the barn. Any farmer who buys fertilizer and fails to use super in the gutter is not spending his fertilizer dollar efficiently.

Hay quality was the weakest part of nearly all programs. This was perhaps an average hay year and in spite of the trend toward early harvest and mow curing, judges failed to find the top quality they were seeking.

At least one farmer was scored down for not having a baler to get his crop in on time and yet many others received a similar fate for having musty balcs. Either a new method of haying or greater care with existing ones is needed. Mow curing, seen on ⅓ of the farms visited, is a valuable piece of equipment but does not improve on the quality of hay put in the barn.

Many fine ideas and practices were observed on these top farms, such as side-dressing corn with ammonium nitrate, use of portable water tanks with drinking bowls, electric cow trainers in the stable, plastic covers for trench silos and portable hay racks in pastures which were roofed to keep off the rain.

This judge must conclude that new methods are not lacking for growing better roughage and making better utilization of it throughout New England. If all the best can be incorporated into future farm operations an agricultural revolution will result. As a judge I think thc Allessio Brothers come nearest to this goal and as an extension worker I feel a sincere obligation to help bring it about on all farms.

NEW INTERNATIONAL® 300 UTILITY...

Half a ton more tractor

to work faster...last longer!



Ground-gripping traction helps you to load bigger buckets . . . save valuable time with the new 300 Utility.

Ram into hard-packed manure . . . load the bucket full even in slippery going! Weighing almost 1,000 pounds more than any other tractor in its field, the sure-footed International 300 Utility keeps you moving with no excessive time-killing, gas-eating wheel slippage. You speed up all heavy chore and field jobs . . . stretch each tank of fuel.

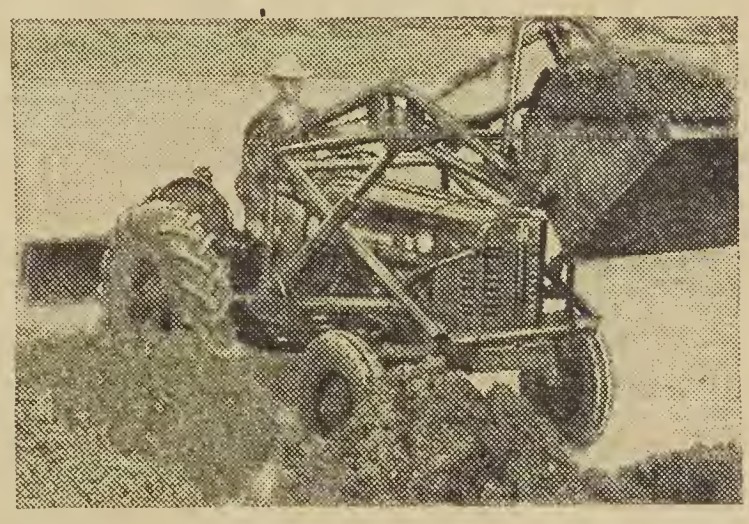
Equally important, the 300 Utility's traction-gaining weight is *built-in as extra stamina* . . . not just "hung on" for traction alone. The result is long-lasting 3-plow power . . . far lower maintenance costs.

And, its new ease of handling and full line of McCormick® equipment make it the most useful utility tractor ever built!

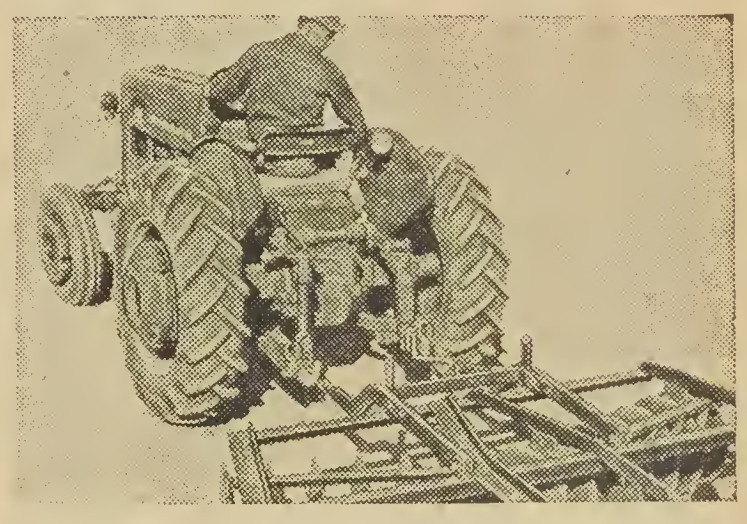
PLUS—these farm-easy features found in no other utility tractor



Torque Amplifier increases pull-power up to 45% *on the go* . . . gives you 10 job-matching forward speeds. You handle tough spots without down-shifting . . . match speed to the job exactly.



Hydraulic Hydra-Touch provides double-acting, "live" control of front and rear equipment instantly —separately or together—without bothering with "switch-over" valves.



Famous IH Fast-Hitch makes the 300 Utility a quick-change artist that's ready for another job in seconds. Implements can be free-floating or controlled for top-quality work always!

Ask your IH dealer to demonstrate the International 300 Utility on your farm . . . in your conditions. Try Torque Amplifier, Hydra-Touch, Fast-Hitch, and other IH Firsts. Use the liberal IH Income Purchase Plan of Buying.

SEE YOUR

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER DEALER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois



Send for FREE catalog

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept. AA-11, Chicago 80, Ill.

Send free catalog that tells how the new International 300 Utility tractor outperforms all others all ways!

Name_____ ☐ Student

Address_____

Post Office_____ State_____

I farm_____ acres. Principal crops_____

My IH dealer is_____

Christmas Trees Outdo His Cows

By WILLIAM GILMAN

AS MANY a farmer knows, it's harder to find a sightly Christmas tree on his own acres than most city folks might think. For example, there may be spruces sprinkled all over the woodlot. But when you go hunting one with your axe and the Christmas spirit—this one is too tall, that one too short, this one too fat, that one too skinny.

It's even worse on Harry Colburn's place at Mt. Holly, Vt., where his dairy cows play second fiddle to Christmas income from balsam, spruce, princess pine and the like. There, it's a standing joke that accommodating Colburn just can't say no to friends and customers.

He sells around 25,000 bundles of trees annually. A couple years ago, his family picked out the most beautiful balsam for their own use. They stored it in a shed where he probably wouldn't notice it. But he did—and sold it to a specially good friend.

The Colburns produce anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000 wreaths a year. Until December 15, wreaths are made for sale. After that, they're made as gifts —for churches, the school, the creamery, friends, etc. Last year, they were so cleaned out that, night before Christmas, Mrs. Colburn was making a wreath for her own front door.

All this shows what a good thing he has made out of farming the "evergreens" way. He has a string of 50 milking cows, but they're no longer his main interest and he aims to freshen them in spring when they won't interfere with the Christmas rush.

"Way I look it it," he says, "the cows keep me out of mischief summers. They couldn't pay for such things as our Florida vacation, our new convertible and the new central-heating system in the house."

He figures he has around 50,000 Christmas trees growing on his land at any one time. Mostly they're balsam and reseed quickly. But they can't meet the market he's built up in 20 years, and he now has to buy in a lot of evergreens. He'll sell a single tree, or a trailer truck load. Florida trucks that bring fruit to New York City come on up to Colburn's farm in the Green Mountains for Christmas loads back to Florida.

In his kind of forest farming, a bundle of trees runs anywhere from one large to six small ones. He also sells around 150 tons of "brush"—those are the bough sprouts that a stump produces after the tree is cut.



In the yard of Harry Colburn's farm, hired man Bill Garrow, Jr., takes time out from tending cows to add another bale of spruce boughs to a pile.

Towards Christmas, everybody chips in with labor—the Colburns and their four children, Mrs. Colburn's father, hired man Bill Garrow, Jr., and neighboring women who carn from 25 to 50 cents making a wreath. They can make five in an hour.

Same way, neighbors and their children join in to hunt around for princess pine, paid for by the pound. This trailing evergrcen with the small "candles" is Colburn's latest by-product, and is turned into wreaths and "ropes."

He looks on evergreens "same as potatoes or any other crop," and firmly believes it could be a year-round occupation, with pruning in late winter and spring, and planting after that. For example, he has set out Norway spruces.

Harvesting follows a regular schedule. The princess pine comes first—toward the end of September. Sacks of it arc dumped into the cellar, sprinkled with water hose, and selling it starts in mid-November.

Then comes cutting of "brush" (boughs of spruce, hemlock and balsam) and finally the Christmas trees. They're cut from October on, with the big selling rush starting right after Thanksgiving.

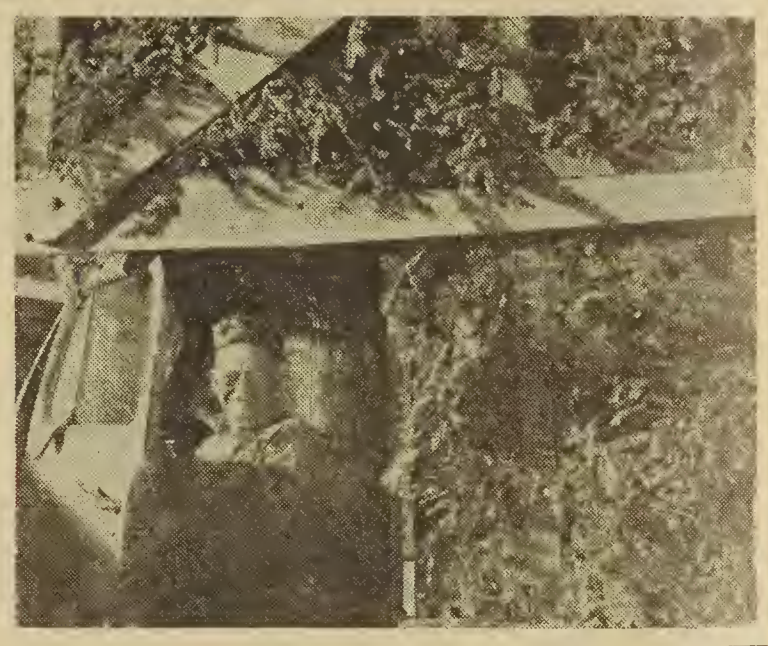
Along about the first week in December is when Colburn's place looks least like a dairy farm. In the yard are

(Continued on Opposite Page)



A by-product of tree farming. Her bread man, Harold Murray, prices wreaths for sale by Mrs. Harry Colburn at her door.

—Photos by William Gilman



Harry Colburn does a booming business in evergreens. Here he is with a 6-ton truckload of fir trees and boughs sold for the Christmas market.

NEW

Treatment for CALF SCOURS

BOLUS

KAO-STREP®

with VITAMIN A

Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate with Kaolin, Alumina, Pectin and Vitamin A



● Bolus KAO-STREP is a medication designed for the *complete* treatment of infectious calf scours. Bolus KAO-STREP treats the whole disease—gives fast relief from this primary killer of young calves!

● Bolus KAO-STREP is a combination of 5 active ingredients—each plays a specific part in the treatment of calf scours. Bolus KAO-STREP is nontoxic —completely safe!

● Bolus KAO-STREP contains a powerful antibiotic that kills E. coli (the germ responsible for infectious scours). Bolus KAO-STREP also contains medication that coats, soothes and protects irritated intestinal lining, plus Vitamin A to help in building resistance to further infection.



● Bolus KAO-STREP is also recommended for treatment of enteritis in sheep, enteritis in swine, swine dysentery and pig scours.



SUPPLIED: Package of 2 (single treatment)
Package of 10 (multiple dose package)

Wyeth®
Philadelphia, Pa.

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

CHRISTMAS TREES OUTDO HIS COWS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

stacks of trees and baled boughs, as many as three trailer trucks and a half dozen straight jobs, plus private car customers and the neighbors earning themselves Christmas money.

To make sure there will be enough, Colburn has to hop aboard his own truck with which he brings loads down from near the Canadian border. That "northern grown" balsam is what Colburn says the dealers like best.

But in the final, mad rush, pickings get pretty thin, just about everything goes—including the Christmas tree planned for the Colburns' own home.

— A. A. —

HOW TO CONTROL MOLES

FREQUENTLY readers ask how they can control moles. In this case it is not a matter of preventing crop injury, but usually of preserving the beauty of a lawn.

Some of the best information that has come to our attention is contained in Circular 195, "Ground Moles and Their Control," published by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

First, they say that poisoned baits as a rule are not satisfactory. Moles eat live insects or small animals that inhabit the soil and those are difficult to imitate, consequently baits man be ignored. However, there is a company that sells poisoned peanuts and if you are interested, we will be glad to give you the name and address.

Moles like grubs, either white grubs or grubs of the Japanese or Asiatic beetle. Therefore, any measures taken

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.—Shakespeare

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

to control these grubs or, incidentally, earthworms which are also eaten, will do much to discourage moles.

The following quotation is taken directly from Connecticut Circular 195:

"The insecticides chlordane and DDT may be used to control grubs, and chlordane will also reduce earthworm populations. Chlordane may be applied to grub-infested turf as a 5 per cent dust at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre or 5 pounds to 1,000 square feet. It may also be used as a 50 per cent wettable powder or 48 per cent emulsion at the rate of 20 pounds of the former or 2½ gallons of the latter in 1,000 gallons of water applied to the acre. For small areas, ½ pound of the powder or ½ pint of emulsion in 25 gallons of water may be applied to 1,000 square feet of turf.

"A 10 per cent DDT dust used at the rate of 250 pounds to the acre or 6 pounds to each 1,000 square feet of grub-infested lawn will give desired control of grubs. A 50 per cent wettable powder may also be used at the rate of 50 pounds in 1,000 gallons of water to the acre, or 1 1/5 pounds in 25 gallons of water to 1,000 square feet of turf.

"When the earthworm population appears to be excessive, the amount of chlordane may be doubled."

Traps can be used to finish the job, but a particular kind of trap is needed, commonly referred to as a "Harpoon" trap. The recommended procedure is to flatten down the ridges caused by the moles with your feet or with a lawn roller. Then the moles will again raise the ridges in the burrows they are using and the trap can be set according to directions. Generally speaking, a spot in the tunnel is pressed down and the trigger or pan placed on the surface of the soil. Then, when a mole burrows under it, he springs the trap.

League Launches 10-Point Program

'to protect the public interest and the Dairy Farmer's share in that interest'



Delegates *to the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association's 36th Annual Meeting unanimously declared their firm conviction that:*

- **The public interest requires a strong, productive and prosperous dairy industry:**
- **And that a prosperous dairy industry requires price levels for milk products which will give the dairy farmer equality of buying power with those engaged in industry, or those who provide other services to the public:**
- **Further that in determining the public interest, account should be taken of a return for his labor to the farm proprietor to compensate him for going without those opportunities for the pursuit of happiness, such as short hours, free week-ends, paid vacations and pension plans . . . all of which are denied to him by circumstances inherent in his vocation.**

Therefore the Association's delegates **RESOLVED** that the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc. support the following program:

1 IMPROVED CLASS 1-A FORMULA

Amendment of the New York orders to improve the present Class 1-A formula to more nearly reflect costs of production and consumer buying power.

2 EXTENDED & IMPROVED ORDER PROGRAMS

Improvement of present orders and extension of order programs to additional markets served by the Dairymen's League members when in the interest of the membership of the Association and of producers generally.

3 EVERY MARKET TO SHARE SURPLUS

Amendment of market orders to place upon each market so covered a proportionate share of the area surplus.

4 PROGRAM TO INCREASE MILK CONSUMPTION

An aggressive program to increase consumption of milk and milk products with the cost equitably borne by all producers.

5 MORE MILK FOR SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS AND ARMED SERVICES

The promotion of public health through increasing the use of milk and milk products in schools, public institutions and the armed services.

6 MORE EFFECTIVE SUPPORT PROGRAMS

More effective and equitable use of the present support programs intended to benefit dairy farmers until an improved program can be developed and put into effect.

7 A SOUND "SELF-HELP" PROGRAM

Improvement and enactment into legislation of a sound and workable "Self-Help" program to replace or supplement the present price support program.

8 NO QUOTAS ON INDIVIDUAL PRODUCERS

Opposition to government imposed quotas, controls or unsound restrictions upon individual producers of milk and milk products.

9 EXPANDED FOREIGN MARKETS

Research, development and expansion of foreign markets for dairy products.

10 PROTECTION AGAINST UNFAIR FOREIGN COMPETITION

Protection of dairy farmers from unfair foreign competition through use of tariffs, quotas and embargoes.

The above program is subject to change as and when the membership or the Board determines that any part of this program does not fit conditions as may apply at that time or, if after further consulation with members, local leaders, and other farm organizations, it is determined that such changes will more effectively attain the Dairymen's League objectives.

The foregoing resolution is only one plank in a constructive dairy program for 1955-56. Aid your fellow dairymen in this important work by joining the . . .

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

MORE MILK PROFITS with BEACON'S



New Beacon Pel-Ets ALL PELLETED DAIRY FEEDS

Everyone likes *Pel-Ets*. Dairymen who tested *Pel-Ets* for over a year found cows stayed on feed better whether on pasture or during the winter stabling season. Heavy producing cows, consuming large amounts of feed, continued to relish *Pel-Ets*. It means more milk. Look at these other benefits too.

1. **No waste** . . . Mangers stay clean . . . do not become sticky . . . cows eat it all in Pel-Et form.
2. **Free Flowing** . . . Pel-Ets discharge readily from bins and chutes; easier to handle in bag or bulk.
3. **Eating time is less** . . . Important in milking parlors. Cows eat all Pel-Ets before you finish milking.
4. **No separation of ingredients** . . . Each Pel-Et is complete. Cows can't eat part, leave part.
5. **Cows eat better** . . . Stay on feed. You get more milk over the whole lactation period.

Be-Co-D for Milk Fever Prevention

After years of research at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, it has been discovered that large doses of Vitamin D_2 (*30,000,000 units*) fed daily for 5 to 7 days before calving, is effective in preventing Milk Fever.

Beacon's new high Vitamin D_2 Mix, *Be-Co-D* is formulated so that each cow receives the prescribed dosage when fed 8 lbs. of *Be-Co-D* daily. (*Be-Co-D* is regular *Be-Co-Lass* plus type 142F Irradiated Dry Yeast.)

New *Be-Co-D* is available in 50 lb. bags . . . enough for one cow. It's economical to feed and the most practical way to help prevent Milk Fever.

Beacon Sodium Propionate Mixture *for Ketosis (Acetonemia) control*

This new Ketosis control is a blend of 2.5% Sodium Propionate with 97.5% *Beacon Dairy Fitting Ration*. It is partially pelleted and with special treatment to make the mixture palatable.

Research work by Dr. L. H. Schultz (Cornell) and at the *Beacon Dairy Research Farm* has conclusively demonstrated the value of Sodium Propionate as a blood sugar forming substance.

Beacon Sodium Propionate Mixture is particularly valuable as a preventive for cows with a previous Ketosis history. Ask for further details and feeding recommendations from your Veterinarian or Beacon dealer.

Beacon feeds *and the proven Beacon program* can help you make more milk . . . *at lower cost per cwt.* Ask your Beacon dealer (or write to Cayuga) to *have the Beacon man call.* He can really help your milk profits.

Beacon Dealers are located from Maine to the Virginias.

BEACON

THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, INC., CAYUGA, N. Y. • YORK, PA. • LAUREL, DEL. • EASTPORT, N. Y.



"TWO RANGES IN ONE" — Bake with COAL-WOOD or OIL alone, ELECTRICITY alone, or in combination . . . one oven for any of these fuels.
No guess work . . . set the dial to desired temperature and electricity is automatically added to hold the heat set. Double cooking surfaces. Kitchens are COZY in winter — COOL in summer with America's finest and most beautiful MONARCH combination ranges. See your dealer today.

Monarch SINCE 1896

MONARCH RANGE CO.
6315 Lake Street
Beaver Dam, Wis.

AROUND THE FARM AND RURAL HOME
IT PAYS TO BE A "YES" MAN IN THIS

November Quiz

By JIM HALL

IF MY WIFE should happen to read what I'm going to write in this column, I'll be busy for weeks. You see, I hate people telling me, "You should do this" and "You should do that."

Whenever they do, I go on the defensive with a string of alibis beginning with "Too busy." (I don't advise dwelling too long on that "busy" theme around your wife because most wives have elephant-like memories. They can wreck a pleasant rainy afternoon in front of the television by reminding you that you promised to get all your accumulated odds and ends out of her laundry room; or dropping hints about the mess the farm shop is in. If you do get trapped this way, you can always try the old gag about the auction you should go to or the saw you have to return to a neighbor.)

In most cases, the "too dry" or "too wet" alibis work better than the "too busy" one, but I've found it best to skim over all three and then, before you can be interrupted, get into the "can't afford it" alibi. From there, it's easy to bring up the farm cost-price squeeze and get a dandy argument going by cussin' out the Democrats or the Republicans. By this time, whoever is arguing with you will have forgotten all about what it was he thought you should or shouldn't do and you can relax.

That's why I'm not going to say you should do anything now that winter has just about caught up with us. Instead, I'm going to set down a whole list of things that **I know I should do** to keep everybody happy and safe around the house—including things that will keep down repair expenses and labor.

Check-list

Have you visited your farm supplier and gotten a supply of the various lubricating oils, greases, electric fuses, faucet washers, rust-proofing preparation and anti-freeze you'll need to winterize all your farm and household equipment and motors? Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you cleaned the leaves out of the gutters and checked to see that all roofs are tight? ☐ ☐

If you answered 'yes' to the above questions, then you are ready to settle down to a lot of little but very important jobs that should be done if you want to save expenses and time and make your home and farm a much safer, more comfortable place to live.

Let's start with machinery. Some of it, like the tractor and manure spreader, will be in use all winter, but much of it will not be used until spring. Both need care.

Is all machinery that needs protection from weather under cover? ☐ ☐

Are the junk, broken parts, empty oil cans, old sacks, pieces of wire, etc., cleaned out of the place you keep machinery so's you can work around without breaking your neck? ☐ ☐

On the tractor, have you done these things to guard against poor starts, breakdowns and expensive repairs when zero weather hits?

Checked radiator hose? Drained, flushed and refilled radiator with anti-freeze? ☐ ☐

Checked battery water, cables, connections and cleaned terminals? ☐ ☐

Replaced; or cleaned and re-gapped spark plugs? Checked distributor points? ☐ ☐

Changed oil, greased thoroughly, oiled generator? ☐ ☐

Checked solution in tires? ☐ ☐

Let your conscience be your guide when you look at the spreader. Some men keep spreaders a lifetime. They take time to clean and scrape it right down to the wood; get the corrosion and rust off with a wire brush; straighten or replace twisted chain, guides and beater-teeth; rust-proof all the metal and then give the whole thing a paint job.

Stored Equipment

Most of your implements won't be used again until spring but that doesn't mean that putting them under cover is enough.

If you have engines on combines, forage harvesters, sprayers, balers, lawn mowers, garden tractors, irrigation pumps, etc., have you drained out all the gasoline to prevent corrosion and water condensation in lines and tank? If water-cooled, have you drained the radiator? ☐ ☐

What about equipment without engines? A thorough lubrication will protect wheel bearings and other moving parts against the rigors of winter. Sharpening knives on mowers, field choppers, silage cutters, grinders, etc., will also serve to get rust off. A dose of rust inhibitor or layer of grease will keep them shiny and 'ready-to-go' in the spring. If you have done all the above, you are really interested in keeping repair bills down. Did you remembers to treat coulters and plow-points? ☐ ☐

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When one door closes, another opens; but we often look so long and so regretfully upon the closed door that we do not see the one which has opened for us.

—Alexander Graham Bell

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Electric Motors

I'm not an electrician, therefore I don't intend to get shocked or blow fuses monkeying around motors. However, I've learned there are a couple of things I can do (at least twice a year and four times is better) that help keep them running when needed. This month I'll arm myself with rags, a brush, a can of oil, screwdriver and open-end wrench, to clean up, check connections and give a few drops of oil to every motor I can find that isn't sealed.

(When I get to the kitchen, I'm going to be very careful. I remember from last time that a little oil goes a long way—especially in an electric food mixer!)

Electric motors are so dependable that they are easy to forget. When one does go wrong, it usually spells trouble. Safest bet is to go room by room, closet by closet in the house, and section by section in the barn, shop and shed, and make a complete list of them. I helped a farmer do that once and he was amazed to find 41 motors on his medium-sized farmstead!

Do you know how many motors you have? Have you checked them? ☐ ☐

And here's a final tip from one married man to another: This month, I'm going to check 'yes' to this question so's I'll not have anyone saying: "I told you so" when the lawn grass is tall and tough to cut next spring:

Have you taken the power lawn mower to be checked, adjusted and sharpened? ☐ ☐



A COSTLY UMBRELLA

Under Government regulation written for another day and age, railroads are often required to maintain rates above those they could profitably offer the public.

This umbrella of protection shields owners of big trucks and barges from exposure to healthy competition. It deprives the public of the service of a carrier which could do the job better at lower cost.

The report of President Eisenhower's Cabinet Committee on transportation policy recommends discarding this costly umbrella.

Adoption of the Cabinet Committee's proposals would result in sensible, up-to-date regulation. The Committee estimates that present regulatory dislocations are costing the public* billions of dollars per year.

**The public is you.*

FREE! *See the actual Cabinet Report—not what others say about it. Published by the U.S. Government Printing Office. For a FREE copy, address Eastern Railroads, Room 711, 143 Liberty St., New York 6, N. Y.*

EASTERN RAILROADS, 143 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

"We get better results in MASTITIS CONTROL"



—says Earl Tull, Sr. of famed Sussex Farms, Seaford, Delaware.

TRIBIOTIC®

OINTMENT

penicillin • dihydrostreptomycin • bacitracin

FIRST—with triple antibiotic action!

FIRST—for rapid spread throughout the quarter!

FIRST—with medication that KILLS most germs causing mastitis!

EXCLUSIVE SPREADING BASE *in* **TRIBIOTIC**
Ointment rapidly spreads the medication through the infected quarter. Note the great difference in spreading action shown below.



SUPPLIED: Single-dose tubes, each containing 100,000 units procaine penicillin G, 50 mg. dihydrostreptomycin base as sulfate and 5000 units bacitracin.

Wyeth® Philadelphia, Pa.

TRIBIOTIC—is available in Canada as TRIOVET* *Trademark

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

Penn Farmers Test Hybrids

By GEORGE A. VAN HORN
Penn State University

BRADFORD County, Pennsylvania, had somc of the best hybrid corn tests in the northern tier counties of the state this year, as seen this fall by research scientists of the G.L.F. and Cornell University. Seed spccialists from these groups visited several test areas on a tour arranged by county agricultural agents and the Penn State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Farms visited were those of Leon Ballard of Troy, Peter Miller of Frenchtown, Sick Brothers of Towanda, and Earnest Woods of East Smithfield.

Despite the drought, Bradford County had the most successful hybrid corn tests operated by the Pennsylvania State University this season. Under test are Pennsylvania certified hybrids which are open formula Experiment Station hybrids.

The tour featured several hybrids recommended for the northern tiers of Pennsylvania: Pa602A, Pa444, Pa525, Cornell M4, Michigan State 250, Wisconsin 335, and a new experimental hybrid produced this year for thc first timc, Pa333. All the above hybrids are handled by loeal seed dealcrs.

Leon Ballard has 25 hybrids and nursery stock. Peter Miller also has 25 hybrids, mostly new ones. Sick Brothers have two tests, one of 16 hybrids and onc of 49. The 16 hybrid plots test plantings of 1,300, 1,600, and 1,800 plants per acre with fertilizer applications of zero, 500, and 800 pounds per aerc. The 49 hybrid plots have uniform applications of 10-10-10 at 200 to 250 pounds per acre. Earnest Woods has 40 hybrids, mostly ncw ones, with uniform use of fertilizer.

"It is probable that with top notch managemcnt, corn production in Bradford County could be doubled," said Dr. Lawrcnce L. Huber of Pcnn State, in charge of thc work, adding that, "The objcctive in thc county is to produce more corn for grain."

Tcsting is designed to provide high quality silage corn as well as corn that will mature into a grain crop without too much frost hazard. Farmers tend to plant hybrids that barely mature before frost gets them. When a sudden frost hits, the farmer is caught with soft corn.

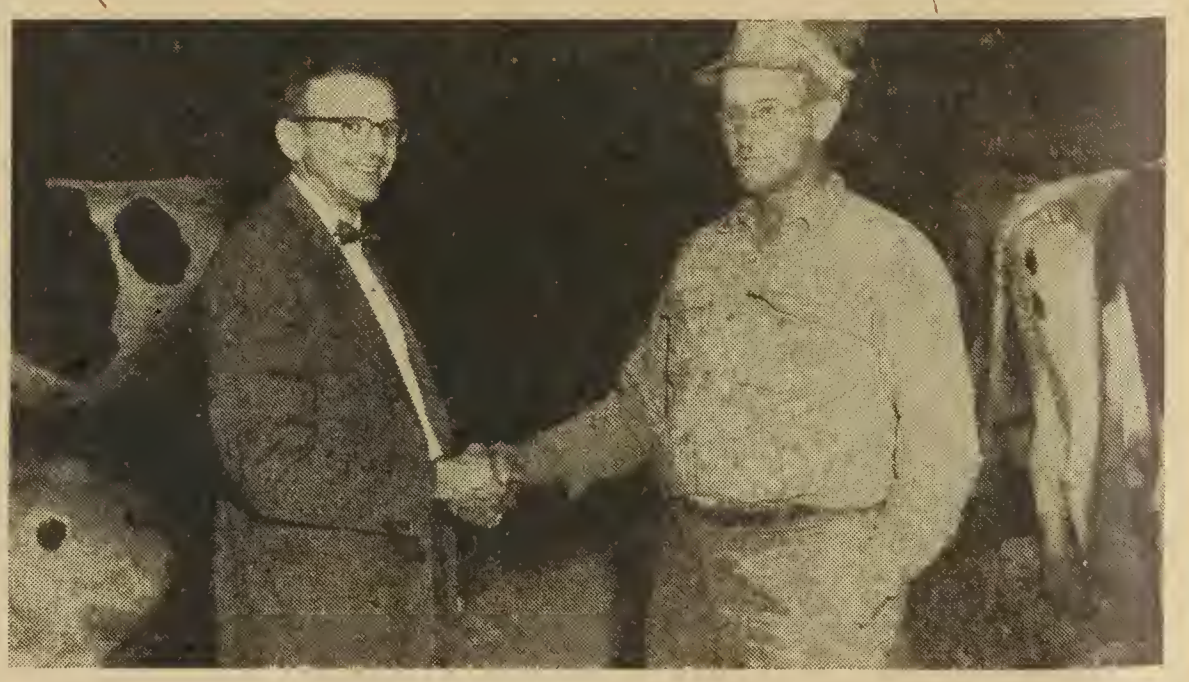
County agent Paul Reber arranged the tour with assistant agents Willard B. Krisher and Walter L. Walker attending. Penn State staff mcmbers taking part, in addition to Dr. Huber, were Woodrow W. Meyer of the agronomy department and George A. Van Horn of the Experiment Station editorial staff.

— A. A. —

Six Tips for More Profits From Woodland

GOOD marketing may double your income from woodland products says Ray Foulds of the Vermont Extension Scrvice. In new booklets availablc from Vermont county agcnts, Ray lists regional buyers in Vermont for various woodland products and also offers six tips to hclp the pocketbooks of all woodland owners:

1. Know the kind, quality and quantity of timber you have which should bc cut. Sell by the thousand or the cord, not for a lump sum.
2. Have purchase agreements with your buyers before you start to cut.
3. Sell some products each year if possible. Cut only the growth in order to keep this up. Buyers give preference to regular customers.
4. Do your own cutting. The value at the roadside is two to three times what it is on thc stump.
5. Cut according to the buyer's requirements for diameters, lcngths and grades.
6. Usc the whole tree. Find out about markets for products such as poles, pulpwood, tie stock, posts or fuelwood. Cut and sell accordingly.

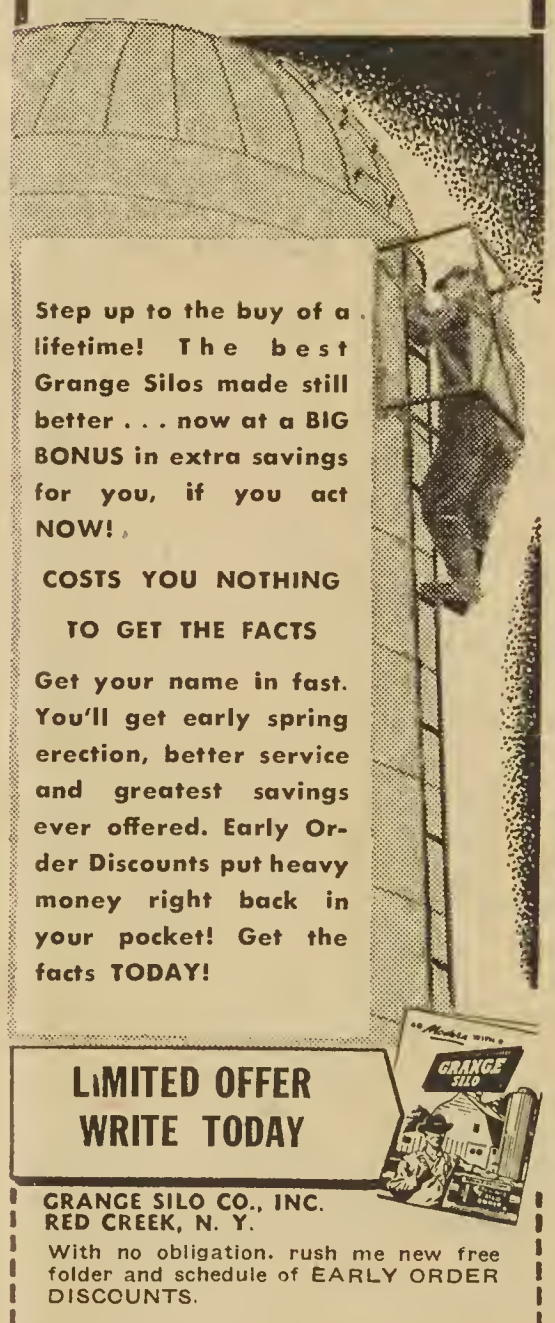


NEAL HANDY, left, executive secretary of Milk for Health, shaking hands with Keith D. Lyndc a Gouverneur, N. Y. dairyman. The reason for Neal Handy's visit was to thank and congratulate Mr. Lynde and his sons as the only dairymen in the New York milkshed who regularly every three months sent a check to "Milk for Health" at the rate of 1c per cwt. for all milk produced. When you consider that the Lyndes own and milk 50 cows and producc close to 500,000 pounds of milk a year, their action supporting "Milk for Health" takes on added importance.

When asked his reasons for the action, Mr. Lynde replicd that when he belicves in a thing, he feels he should support it. "Furthermore", he said, "I have quite a volume of greenhouse plants and I know that if I merely grew them and said nothing about it, I'd probably have them left on my hands. The same applies to milk."

It is interesting to note that while consumption in the Metropolitan New York market was up 2.5% compared to September, 1954 production of dairymen shipping to that area was up 16%. It looks as though it would help to solve the problcm if all dairymen in the New York milkshcd would support "Milk for Health."

ACT NOW FOR GRANGE EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT



Step up to the buy of a lifetime! The best Grange Silos made still better . . . now at a BIG BONUS in extra savings for you, if you act NOW!

COSTS YOU NOTHING TO GET THE FACTS

Get your name in fast. You'll get early spring erection, better service and greatest savings ever offered. Early Order Discounts put heavy money right back in your pocket! Get the facts TODAY!

LIMITED OFFER
WRITE TODAY

GRANGE SILO CO., INC.
RED CREEK, N. Y.

With no obligation. rush me new free folder and schedule of EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS.

Name.....

Address.....

Easy Finance Plan Available



Uses include: Building soil humus by plowing down with cover crops or crop residues . . . fertilization . . . weed control.

Free Booklet: "AERO® Cyanamid, what it is and how to use it." Write to American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., or see your dealer.

Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*

Trench or Horizontal Silo

IN JULY I visited my cousin, Leonard Hermanson of Walter Hermanson & Sons, Woodland Farms, near Story City, Iowa. We soon gravitated out to his new trench silo which was then just filled.

The capacity of this silo is 1,500 tons of green chopped grass silage. The grass came from 130 acres, first cutting. Most of it was cut direct with no windrowing or wilting. He considered the grass of sufficient maturity so that it did not need any preservative.

As I got the details, this trench or horizontal silo, as some call it, was constructed about as follows: in size, it is 160 feet long, 30 feet wide and has a 6 inch reinforced floor. The sides are of the tilt-up type. They were cast on the floor in sections 10 x 10 feet, reinforced with mesh wire and rods. These side sections were hoisted up slightly slanting outward, the bottom edge just enough below the floor level so that there was no danger of sliding and there was enough slant so as to pack the silage tight as it settled and to prevent any danger of the walls falling in when the silo was empty.

This silo, as large as it is, he did not consider at all practical for putting an adjustable manger in front for self-feeding as some are doing. He thought cattle could not eat the silage fast enough to prevent spoilage. He also thought that there would be too much of a layer exposed to freezing during cold weather.

Woodland Farms has some 150 head of cattle housed in three separate barns. Leonard uses a Ford manure loader to load the silage into trucks, that is then quickly transferred to the three barns for feeding. He was sure that with this type of silo he could store and remove the silage to feeding quarters much easier and at a lower labor cost than in upright silos.

Incidentally, he felt that if dairymen have to live with lower prices for their produce it would be necessary to cut labor costs and to get increased amounts of dairy feeds from forage.

—J. H. Frandsen

—A. A.—

FRUIT GROWERS USE AIRPLANES FOR FIGHTING MICE

AIRPLANES have been used with considerable success to distribute poison bait for killing meadow mice in orchards. In addition to being a time saver, it gets the job done in a relatively short period of favorable weather between apple harvest time and snow. Even during that short time, good control depends to a considerable extent upon baiting during short periods of fair weather between rains. Not only does rain tend to destroy the effectiveness of the bait, but mice are more active and find the bait more quickly in fair weather.

In most orchard areas, airplanes are used for custom dusting and inasmuch as they are not busy at this work in the fall, they are usually available for distributing poisoned grain.

As recommended by Professor Robert Eadie of the Conservation Department, Cornell University, the bait to use is a 2 per cent zinc phosphide and cracked corn bait developed for machine baiting. From 6 to 8 pounds of poisoned bait is recommended per acre. Commonly the bait falls through the vegetation to the ground surface where the mice find it but where it is hidden from other forms of wildlife.

A 200-acre orchard can be baited in less than a day as compared with several weeks required for baiting by hand. The cost of airplane baiting ranges from $1.50 to $2.00 per acre.



TOP PERFORMERS!

Highest octane performance . . . greater gasoline mileage . . . that's what you get from VEEDOL 10-30 Motor Oil and TYDOL Flying -A- Ethyl Gasoline – top performers in the petroleum field. So put Flying -A- power in your car, truck and tractor. Prolong tractor life with VEEDOL Tractor Oil. Get a greater margin of safety, longer wear, with FEDERAL FLYING -A- TIRES. Remember, you'll always find everything fine for your car – and equipment – at the sign of the Flying -A-!

TYDOL
TYDOL ETHYL
VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL
VEEDOL 10-30 MOTOR OIL
FEDERAL FLYING TIRES

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York San Francisco Houston Tulsa

LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter III — — Working

WORK IS necessary. In spite of the desire to loaf which both you and I have, work is good rather than bad. Doing nothing becomes the most boring occupation on earth, and trying to amuse one's self runs it a close second. Work is necessary but not a "necessary evil."

You have just two choices—to work or to be a parasite and live from the work of other people. Food must be produced before it can be eaten; cotton or wool must be produced before it can be worn; coal must be dug before it can be burned. Even if you were lucky — or unlucky—enough to be born on a tropical isle where wintry winds never blow, someone would still have to pick the fruit and catch the fish!



Hugh Cosline

If you think you would like to try living without working, there are a few ways — none very attractive — in which it can be done.

1. You can Inherit A Fortune.

That requires unusual foresight in picking parents who are rich and even then you must figure some way to live until you get the inheritance. Also, you will find that government, through taxation, has made it increasingly difficult to inherit a fortune.

Of course, most men who inherit money do not live in idleness. They work because they want to, or because they consider that inheriting money carries with it enormous responsibilities.

2. You Can Be Satisfied With Little.

Earning the absolute essentials to keep body and soul together takes relatively little time in these days of efficient production. You can still buy a lot of oatmeal for a dollar. If you buy clothes for warmth only, they cost little and last a long time.

Consider the hobo. He has no family to support. He wears what others have discarded. He has no rent to pay as long as he can sleep under a tree or in a barn. He works when he must but most of the time he succeeds in avoiding labor.

To some extent the choice is open to all of us. We can work harder to get more pay to buy more "things." We can accept more responsibilities and worries or we can be content with simple things and build solidly on the job we have. The decision is one each person must make, consciously or unconsciously.

It is possible to avoid living from the efforts of others, yet to enjoy comforts and conveniences which moderate diligence and ambition can easily provide. On the other hand, you can learn to avoid that intense desire for what you cannot now afford and which can kill all appreciation for and enjoyment of what you already have.

3. You Can Become A Criminal.

A criminal has two chances of living without working. If successful, he can live on what he steals or gets in other illegal ways; if not successful, he may live in prison at the expense of the taxpayers. He also has a chance of not living at all if a policeman catches him committing a crime.

It's obvious, of course, that everyone cannot live from crime any more than everyone can live in idleness. Someone must produce the brick and steel to build a jail, pay the jailer, and must feed those who are jailed.

Read the morning paper and you might conclude that many persons are criminals. That isn't true. Crime is emphasized because it is unusual. Most persons prefer to work for a living.

What Is Work?

Work is activity which produces something tangible and useful or some service which you or some other person wants and is willing to pay for, or in other words, exchange his labor for.

Some argue that physical work is the only kind of work. To them, managers are parasites who live off the workers. Also parasites, so they maintain, are the owners of industrial plants.

Few jobs are all physical work or all mental. Most jobs require some brawn and some brains. But mechanical power has replaced human muscle to the point where the pay for using muscle is relatively low. To be sure, a man who operates a machine is doing some physical labor, but most machines are operated by power, and back of the machine is the thinking of the men who invented it, built it, and installed it.

Mental Work

Men differ from animals in their ability to look ahead. Primitive man conceived the idea of building a cart on wheels instead of carrying burdens on his back, of domesticating animals instead of hunting them, of planting crops instead of picking wild berries, seeds, and nuts. Eventually he harnessed oxen to pull; he built waterwheels for power. He invented engines. All this required thought.

Thinking is work, and in the long run it is likely to be more productive than using human muscles, and to command better pay. You will find, also, that it requires more training, and more planning to get that training.

Mental Work Can Be Classified into:

1. Inventing.

Figuring out new tools to do new jobs or do old jobs better increases the volume of the material things that people desire.

Back of most inventions is a tremendous amount of research. Either the inventor does the experimenting or he takes advantage of what others have done. In many cases the research, when it is done, has no apparent connection with a new invention. That comes later.

This is the third chapter of a series. While each chapter is complete in itself, you will enjoy the series more if you start with chapter 1 which appeared in the October 15th issue.

Research in America is done in two ways, by public agencies such as colleges and universities, and by industry. Both are important. Some people have opposed private research on the grounds that the companies that do it use the results for their own private gain, while discoveries by universities are given freely for the benefit of all.

That picture isn't exactly true. Before a new discovery can be used by people, a factory must be built, people employed, and products sold. The important thing is that a new product, for example, television, can add to human happiness and in doing so makes thousands of jobs whereby heads of families pay their bills.

America needs more, rather than

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Tractor Maintenance Tips

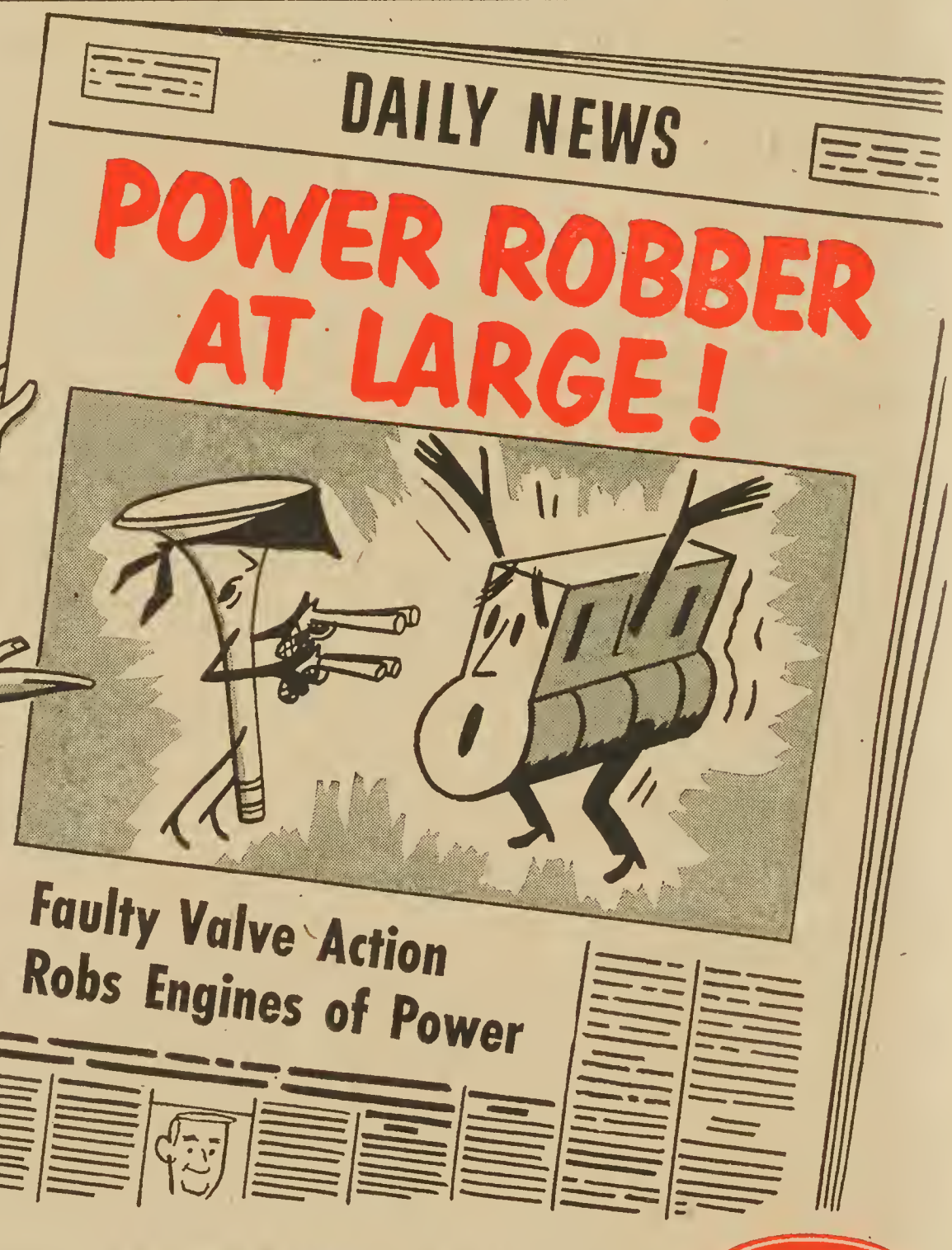
If the power of your tractor "ain't what it used to be," there's a good chance that faulty valve action is responsible. The trouble often starts with sticky valves, or with incorrect valve tappet clearance. Valves fail to seat properly, and before you know it they become grooved, warped, pitted or burned . . . compression drops . . . power is lost. This is a common condition, particularly at the end of a busy season. The best time to correct it is right now, before the valves are damaged beyond repair.

The best man to see for valve service is your Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer. Valves and valve seats in modern engines are so hard that it is impossible to obtain a satisfactory valve-reconditioning job by hand grinding. So, your Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer has special valve-reconditioning equipment, and expert servicemen to use it. That's one reason why he offers a *better* valve job at a *better* price. And, if valves have to be replaced, genuine Ford Tractor valves will be used to give you "like new" performance.

Call your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer today for expert valve reconditioning at a price you can't afford to pass up. He's at your service!

"Let me catch the culprit with a low-cost valve job!"





SEE YOUR FORD TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DEALER NOW, FOR THE BEST VALVE JOB AT THE BEST PRICE!

Ford TRACTORS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

less, research. We can scarcely have too much. When you begin to look for a vocation, you may want to consider some phase of research. Most scientists seem to find it a fascinating occupation. The world has few unexplored regions but there are many frontiers in our search for knowledge.

2. **Organizing and Managing.**

Where many people are engaged on one job there must be organization so people do not get in one another's way; so that some are not idle while waiting for others.

In a factory, materials must be purchased; the finished product must be sold, and changes must be made to meet or anticipate competition, or to meet a new need or want of consumers.

3. **Planning.**

Just as every individual needs to make plans for a purposeful life, so a business venture must be planned.

Should the business be expanded? Should it make a new product? How can necessary capital be obtained? Are wages satisfactory? A thousand questions must be answered, and if the business is to continue, the answers must be right most of the time.

Planning is an interesting type of work but does not conform to union hours. If you want to work 8 hours a day for 5 days a week and forget the job during the other 128, better let some other person do the planning!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Do you wish to be great?
Then begin by being little.
Do you desire to construct a lofty fabric?
Think first about the foundations of humility.
The higher your structure is to be
The deeper must be its foundations
Modest humility is beauty's crown.
—Confessions of St. Augustine

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

4. **Serving.**

The teacher, the lawyer, the doctor, the dentist, the minister—they and many others have acquired the knowledge and training to perform services we need or want.

There are writers—those who entertain and those who instruct. If a writer can develop some new thought that will help men and women live happier lives, he is entitled to a reward and he will get it, because men and women will gladly pay money (exchange labor) for a copy of the book or magazine containing those thoughts.

You will think of other ways to classify mental work. Try working out a classification of your own.

Enjoying Work

If work is necessary, why not enjoy it?

The first step is to choose a job that you like. Many boys under ten want to be cowboys or policemen. Their ideas will change, of course, but who would deliberately choose a life work that is disliked or despised?

If you can't decide on a vocation, take the best opportunity that's available and learn to like it! Then if you change your mind while you are still young, there's plenty of time to change your plans. But if you now have an all-absorbing desire to be a doctor or an engineer, let nothing keep you from it. If you have no such desire, consider these things:

1. **Is The Vocation Expanding?**

No sensible person today would train himself to be harness maker or a blacksmith. A generation ago, the automobile industry was expanding. Then it was radio, aeroplanes, television. Opportunities are likely to be better in a business that's growing, but older vocations still have great opportunities.

In one sense, farming has been a contracting vocation. As our population has increased, land under cultivation has not increased much. In fact, because of better efficiency, a continually smaller proportion of the total population has been engaged in farming on larger but fewer farms. Yet it has been and is a successful, satisfactory occupation for many people.

At the same time, because fewer men could produce the needed food, many farm boys were forced to accept a lower living standard or turn to the city. Fortunately, many chose the city and worked in producing water systems, furnaces, automobiles, radios and the many other things which must be produced if farmers and others are to enjoy them.

2. **Does the vocation take headwork?**

I have explained why pure muscular effort gets low pay. Choose a job where thought is necessary.

3. **Does the job require responsibility?**

No man gets well paid for following another man's exact orders. The man willing and able to assume responsibility will always be in demand.

4. **Does the job produce some useful thing or service that people want?**

After something is produced, it must be sold. Do people want it? If they want it, should they have it?

You might be offered a job in a gambling house at a fine salary. But such a job produces nothing; it merely redistributes wealth on the basis of chance. If you wish to lead a useful life, such a job could not be attractive to you.

That point could, of course, be argued. You can say that people want to gamble and are willing to accept their losses. But some people will lose more than they can afford. It becomes the hope of "getting something for nothing" rather than amusement. Also, you might even argue that you would be performing a useful service in providing habit-forming drugs because someone wants them and is willing to pay for them!

Providing wholesome amusement is productive and useful. People want to be amused and are willing to pay for it. Ways of entertaining people are endless. You can manufacture or sell the equipment to play golf, to catch fish, or to play bridge, or you can finance and put on a show.

It is easier to learn to like a job if you get satisfaction from it in one or more of the following ways:

A Sense of Achievement. Take some lumber and some tools and build a bird house and even though it is far from perfect you will look at it with satisfaction. You can take a similar pride in whatever you create, even though it be intangible, like a new idea.

Advancement. More pay is a sign of achievement, too. You will enjoy the opportunity to spend, save, or invest more money, but you will also get satisfaction from the feeling that you have done a good job.

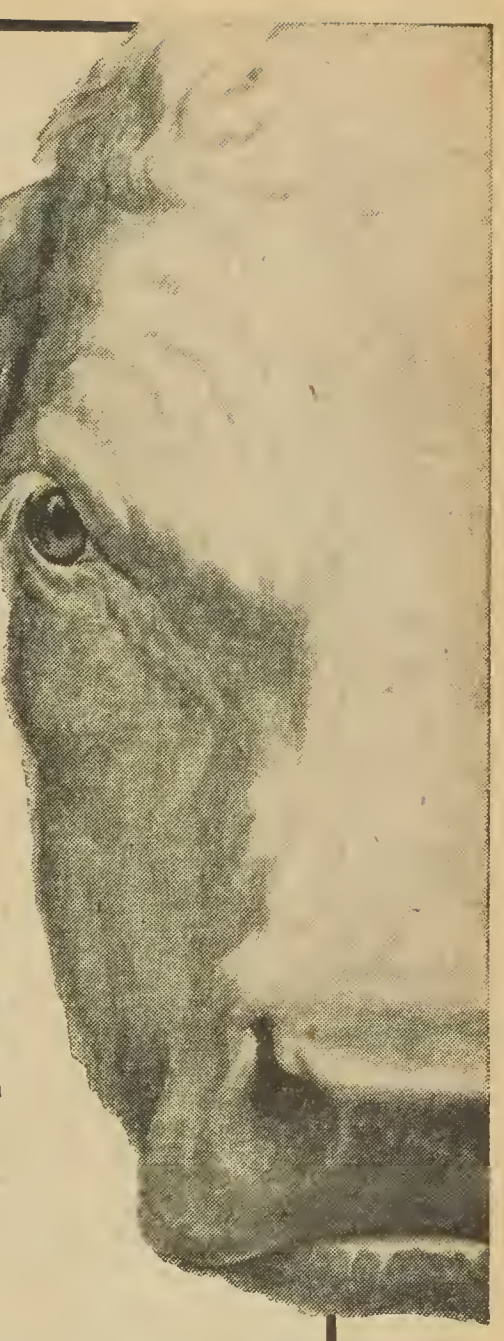
Praise. You enjoy appreciation from others. Sometimes it is as satisfactory as a raise in pay. (Don't forget to do some praising of your own—to members of your family, to friends, to employees when you have them.)

(To be continued)

—A. A.—

FARM STAMPS OF THE WORLD

H. E. Harris & Co., 1473 Transit Building, Boston 17, Massachusetts, are offering stamp hobbyists a pictorial history of farming in the form of 101 stamps from all over the globe, packed in a miniature feed bag and mailed in a colorful cachet stamped with the 1953 commemorative honoring the Future Farmers of America. $1.00 sent to the above address will bring the collection, postpaid.



For less than ¾¢ per week

per steer you can insure a healthier herd and healthier profits!

(Based on the national average salt requirement per steer)

Just that much more is all it costs to feed a steer Morton Trace Mineralized Salt instead of ordinary salt

A healthy steer packs on more weight with less feed . . . finishes out better . . . sells higher.

To *insure* good health, you should feed all your steers Morton Trace Mineralized Salt.

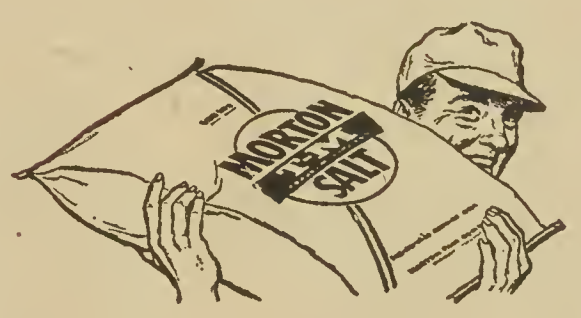
Morton T-M Salt provides the sodium and chlorine your livestock must have, plus adequate amounts of vital trace minerals: iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, and manganese.

Most farm land lacks one or more of these essential trace minerals. Lack of any one can cause poor health . . . poor weight gain . . . lack of bloom.

Feeding trace minerals with salt is the surest, most economical way to guarantee an adequate supply. Morton Trace Mineralized Salt is inexpensive. All animals like it, will eat it readily every day. When they do, they get the salt they crave, plus the trace minerals they need.

To assure proper mineral balance, build your mineral feeding program around Morton T-M Salt. It's essential to a sound, economical mineral program—whether or not you feed a major mineral supplement. Its cost is so slight—the protection it offers so valuable—it is the only kind you should use.

Just be sure to feed it to your animals free choice. You know they need it. They know how much.



MORTON T-M SALT
Trace Mineralized Salt

AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S IN BAGS AND BLOCKS

Are mastitis treatments losing their "punch"?

Just as flies develop resistance to some sprays, mastitis germs can develop resistance to certain of the old-type mastitis treatments

Now a different type drug called nitrofurazone kills germs before they can build resistance

New 10-point mastitis control program combines prevention and medication

Many dairymen report mastitis treatments seem to be less effective now than when they first came into use. More and more "stubborn" cases are encountered — often it is necessary to use several extra tubes of ointment to produce even a temporary improvement. Flare-ups are common.

There are three important reasons for these developments.

First, mastitis infections are caused by several kinds of germs . . . not a *single* kind as is the case with some diseases. Therefore it takes a drug that is effective against a broad range of bacteria to knock out a multiple infection.

Second, just as flies have developed a resistance to formerly-powerful fly sprays, some bacteria survive treatment and breed strains resistant to formerly-effective drugs.

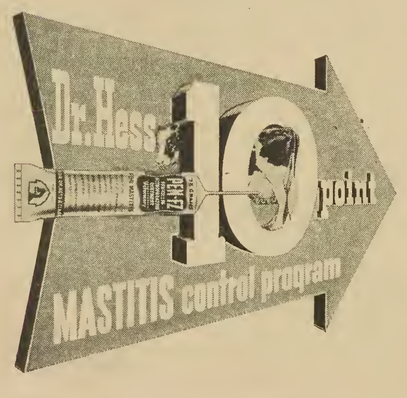
Third, many of the commonly used mastitis treatments do their best job against "strep" type germs. As a result the number of "strep" germs has decreased in many areas, giving other types of germs a chance to increase and cause mastitis.

The results are "stubborn" hard-to-treat cases, flare-ups and cases in which no improvement is noted following treatment.

Now there is available a new type drug called nitrofurazone to which mastitis germs cannot become fully adjusted.

Nitrofurazone won favorable attention in human medicine because it cleared up stubborn infections which did not yield to the effects of other commonly used drugs. Extensive use of this drug for control of human and animal diseases show there have been no significant cases of resistant germs developed in over 10 years.





Why many old style treatments are ineffective today

Experience indicates that antibiotics a are less satisfactory for the effective t ment of mastitis today. You need a powe drug *combination* to knock out mixed in tions and resistant organisms.

In Pen-FZ you have such a combinatio works two ways—(1) penicillin controls st and holds down bacterial growth while nitrofurazone KILLS the four most com mastitis-causing bacteria, including strain sistant to antibiotics alone.

ield trials give convincing evidence f Pen-FZ's effectiveness

ombines penicillin and trofurazone to knock out ide range of mastitis germs

Pen-FZ has proven highly effective in exsive tests, and you can expect the same ective results in your own herd. Here are ne of the results:

st on typical dairy herd by agricultural lege workers — No change whatever was de in herd management or sanitation. Preatment tests showed a total of 19 infected arters. Bacterial count was up to 840,000. o months following treatment, no visible n of mastitis. Bacteriologic studies showed quarters still had some bacteria present. cterial count down to 5,000 per cc. Lowest terial count in history of herd.

st by members of milk marketing associan — 58.8% of dairymen rated results with n-FZ best or better than before; 35.2%, ut the same as other products; only 6.0% ed other product better.

st by university bacteriology department Nitrofurazone and 3 antibiotics compared activity against total of 760 bacterial cules isolated from infected udders. Ratings inst staphylococcus cultures were: (1) nifurazone (2) antibiotic A (3) antibiotic (4) antibiotic C. Against strep cultures: (1) antibiotic A or nitrofurazone (2) antibiotic B (3) antibiotic C.

Field tests on dairy farms — (Test 1) 5 strep-infected quarters treated; 1 month later, all quarters free of the infection. (Test 2) 19 staphylococcus-infected quarters given 1 to 3 treatments; 1 month later, all quarters free of the infection.

Tests by 3 bacteriologists and one veterinarian — (Test 1) 63 strep-infected quarters treated; 1 month later, 93.6% free of the infection. (Test 2) 65 staphylococcus-infected quarters; 1 month later, 92.3% free of the infection. (Test 3) 13 quarters infected with E. coli; 1 month later 84.6% free of the infection. (Test 4) 14 quarters infected with Ps. aeruginosa; 1 month later, 92.9% free of the infection.

Field trial with one treatment only — (Test 1) 24 strep-infected quarters; 2 weeks later, 83.8% free of the infection (Test 2) 14 staphylococcus-infected quarters; 2 weeks later, 64.2% free of the infection.

Field trial with two treatments only — (Test 1) 4 strep-infected quarters; 3 weeks later, 100% free of the infection; (Test 2) 3 staphylococcus-infected quarters, 3 weeks later, 100% free of the infection.

Field trial with one to three treatments only — 19 staphylococcus-infected quarters; 1 month later, 100% clear of the infection.

Try this sensible 10-point mastitis control program

There is no sure-cure for mastitis today. Mastitis control is more than treatment alone. That's why Dr. Hess and Clark urge you to follow the program outlined here.

Ask your Pen-FZ dealer for a booklet describing it in detail.

Pen-FZ has a place in this program, and when used as recommended, Dr. Hess and Clark guarantee effective results.

1. *Milk cows in order . . . healthy cows first.*
2. *Use a strip cup.*
3. *Wash teats and udders.*
4. *Milk rapidly.*
5. *Use milker correctly.*
6. *Keep milker clean.*
7. *Remove sources of cow injuries.*
8. *Buy only young replacement stock.*
9. *Isolate replacements at first.*
10. *Use the right treatment . . .* **Pen-FZ. If no improvement is noted consult your veterinarian at once.**



EXTRA TUBES FREE with your purchase! Now is a good time to get acquainted with the benefits of Pen-FZ. Your Dr. Hess dealer will give you 2 full-size tubes of Pen-FZ free with the purchase of 10. Complete directions are packed with each tube.

Satisfaction guaranteed by

DR. HESS & CLARK, INC., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess

Two other Dr. Hess products for dairymen



Dehorn calves painlessly with POL

POL is non-caustic, forms a tough waterproof film over the horn button. Simple and low cost. One bottle treats 10 or 12 calves — costs about 12 cents per calf.



Stop losses from calf scours with fast-acting Dr. Hess SKP

Drench treatment gives weakened, dehydrated calves much-needed liquid. Stops infection, soothes irritated membranes, eliminates toxic material. Goes to work immediately. An outstanding product.



Blank Page Digitally Inserted

These Helpful, Practical

AIDS TO GOOD MANAGEMENT are YOURS FREE!

Sound management is the foundation of profitable dairying. And that's why these useful booklets were prepared — to give you the kind of practical information that can help you put more dollars in the bank at the end of the year.



BETTER DAIRYING

Fifth edition of this popular and comprehensive manual. Every phase of dairying from raising calves and breeding for higher production to herd health and milk quality is covered in 136 pages. Complete with photographs, practical tables — a wealth of how-to-do-it information.

A FEEDING PROGRAM

A FEEDING PROGRAM for the FITTING AND CALVING PERIOD — a 12-page folder chock-full of information to help you guide your cows through the critical period of calving. Contains grain feeding chart for fitting cows.



GETTING THE MOST FROM PASTURES — 2 folders show you how to make pastures work for you, how to plan a pasture program, and how to use fodder greens to add palatability and increase production.

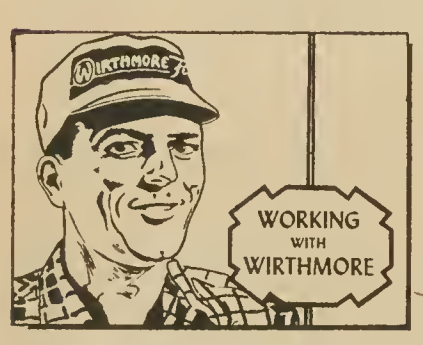
OTHER WIRTHMORE AIDS —

Twin Mix Calf Ration folder
Calf Calendar — feeding chart
Breeding Calendar and gestation table
Feeding Dairy Supplements
Milk Record Forms



WORKING WITH WIRTHMORE

Helpful information, good service, top quality feeds at fair prices, and friendly dealers are all part of an organization that is in business to help you to make a better living through better feeding, sound management and increased efficiency. This colorful brochure tells the story of Wirthmore and of the vast organization behind that name. You'll find it most interesting reading.



Why not take advantage of Wirthmore's extensive research program by sending for your choice of the literature listed. Just check the boxes for the material you want. There is no charge or obligation.

Wirthmore Feeds, 505 Washington St., Malden 48, Mass.
Gentlemen: Please send me the folders checked below:

- ☐ Better Dairying
- ☐ A Feeding Program for the Fitting and Calving Period
- ☐ Getting the Most From Pastures
- ☐ Other Wirthmore Aids
- ☐ Working With Wirthmore

Name _____

Address _____

City or Town _____ State _____

For FAST HEALING
Loaded with LANOLIN



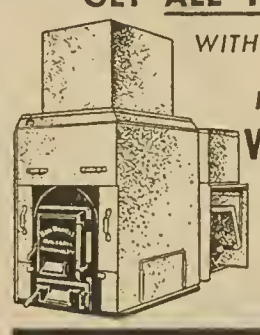
Famous smooth-spreading Teat and Udder antiseptic medication. For injuries, chapping and massage of caked bag. At all dealers'.

Write today: NEW FREE 24-page Illustrated Book, "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle".

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.
Lyndonville 50, Vermont

BAG BALM

Save Money!
GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!
WITH A DANIELS
FORCED WARM AIR
WOOD BURNING FURNACE



Write To-day for Descriptive Folder!

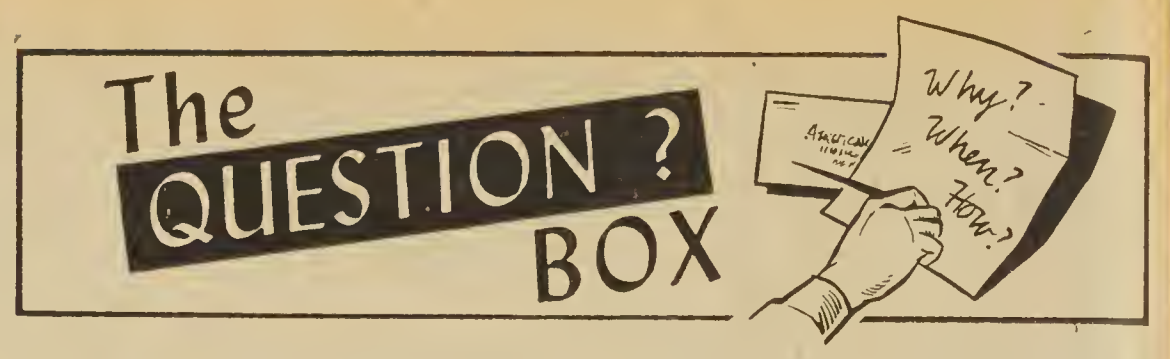
SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARDWICK, VERMONT

COWPOX*–RINGWORM
Teat Sores, Skin Abrasions



*Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection. Germicidal, Fungicidal, protective wound dressing. Quick drying . . deep penetrating. 4 oz. bottle $1.00 at drug and farm stores or write:
H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's BLU-KOTE



Can you give me some brief directions for dressing poultry on a farm?

The following by John W. Hough, taken from "Featheredfax", published by the University of Massachusetts, is the best brief statement we have seen on this subject.

"Mrs. Consumer has seen enough properly dressed poultry so she will not accept "par-boiled" substitutes. A small operator does not need elaborate equipment to do a top-notch dressing job. He does need a clean room that can be easily kept that way. He should know that timing of the various jobs and temperature of water are most important.

"Several years ago some work was done along these lines at the Pennsylvania State University and the following recommendations made:

1. Bleed fowl for 50 seconds.
2. Scald for 40 seconds with water temperature at 124 degrees.
3. Pick and cool immediately. The length of time between bleeding and scalding is very important. Several minutes too long and the removal of feathers becomes a difficult job.

"Broilers should be bled for 40 seconds and scalded in 125 degree water for 40 seconds.

"These figures would vary somewhat depending on age of the bird, degree of feathering and size of birds. But the important point is that temperature is not the only thing. Timing must be considered also."

Is it permissible to prune fruit trees in the fall?

It has been said that fruit trees can be pruned any time, but it is better to leave young fruit trees until after the first of January. It is stated that mature apple trees can be pruned early without any danger of damage.

What are the causes of interference with our radio and T.V.?

There are several things that might cause radio or television interference. One is an improperly designed fence controller. A good controller will have a built-in "filter circuit" to eliminate interference, provided the controller and fence are installed with care.

A defective lightning arrestor may cause interference. By disconnecting the wire from it one can tell if this is the cause. Also, old, dirty or cracked insulators, particularly near the buildings, may be the cause since they furnish incomplete insulation.

The fencer and the radio should be provided with good grounding. If the fencer is located near electrical boxes, fence lead out wires, run near or parallel to electric wires, or the antenna near or over fence wires, interference may be a problem.

Poor wiring in the farmstead buildings—broken down insulation, poor grounding, etc., may also cause interference.

If, after checking these things, the troubles still persist, a good electrician —radio technician should be consulted. —*E. S. Shepardson, Cornell University*

What can be done to cure or prevent foot rot in cattle?

This trouble is, caused by bacteria found in the soil and which gain entrance to the animal's foot through cracks or injuries of some sort.

It helps to prevent the trouble if stalls are large enough so the cows are not required to stand in wet gutters, and to keep the barn floor limed. Aside from that the best prevention is to have a paved or drained barn yard. It is often recommended that where foot rot is common, cows be required to step into a trough containing a 30% copper sulfate solution as they enter and leave the barn.

However, the best thing when you have that trouble is to call on your veterinarian.

Do pumpkins have any feeding value for dairy cows?

They are rather high in water. It is figured that a ton of pumpkins including the seeds is about equal to 330 to 400 pounds of mixed hay, or 800 pounds of corn silage.

All They Can Drink!

(Continued from Page 1)

Union Academy & Central School, Watertown: Offers second half-pint with lunch at no added cost.

Ithaca schools: Price reduced to 3 cents per half-pint, and served mid-morning and mid-afternoon in grade schools. Extra milk at same price available with lunch in junior and senior high schools.

South Kortright Central School: Offers milk to all children at 1 cent per half-pint, except free to kindergartners. Each pupil averages 1½ half-pints per day, an increase of 129 per cent.

Oriskany Central School: Has a 5-minute "milk break" in mid-afternoon when students can drink a half-pint of milk for 2 cents.

Liberty St. School, Newburgh: First grade teacher says children look forward each day to milkman's arrival. They assist by taking the count, passing napkins and straws. Good manners are stressed and a social atmosphere exists while every child has milk.

Patterson School, Carmel: On arrival at school each child may have milk free. Seconds are free to those purchasing a lunch at noon.

Dryden Central School: 400 extra bottles consumed per day when price was cut to 3 cents.

Which plan of serving the "extra" milk gets the best results? Studies are being made in the different states to answer this question. In Syracuse, N.Y., schools, according to a recent USDA summary of findings, the biggest increase in consumption resulted from a mid-morning serving of a half-pint of milk for 2 cents (price dropped from a previous 7c). At lunch time, the substi-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"-BOOM - boom, BOOM - boom - boom, BOOM-"



then get modern
KOW-KARE
containing
Vitamins "A" and "D"

Modern KOW-KARE contains powerful Vitamins "A" and "D". Definitely helps get higher milk production, better cow health, better feed-to-milk conversion. Builds against freshening strains. Promotes growth, helps assure healthy calves. Offsets sluggish cows. Trusted KOW-KARE includes 4,000 units Vitamin "A" per ounce, Vitamin "D", minerals, tonic drugs. KOW-KARE costs only 2c per day per cow. Used by successful dairymen for 50 years! Three thrifty sizes at all stores. AND to avoid calves' scours get proven KALF-KARE.



Get New FREE Cow Book

Write for NEW 24-page helpful booklet, "Care & Feeding of Dairy Cattle".

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville 12
Vermont

SAVE 1/3... Buy 50 lb. Drum

Clip Cows Regularly With
Sunbeam
STEWART CLIPMASTER

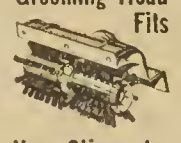


A Perfect XMAS GIFT

CLIPS Cows, Horses Mules, Dogs, *faster, better*

Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Over-all clipping helps control lice infestation. For best clipping results use Clipmaster. Preferred for its size, ease of handling, lasting durability. $39.95.

Grooming Brush attachment does better job of cleaning dairy cattle. Write for information on Sunbeam Stewart clipping equipment.

Grooming Head Fits

Your Clipmaster

Sunbeam CORPORATION
Dept. 2, 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 50, Ill.

NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges, Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65E, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn, TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* RENEWED

ALL THEY CAN DRINK!

(Continued from Opposite Page)

tution of a ⅓ quart container of milk for the usual half-pint, at no extra cost, got much better results than when the children were offered a second half-pint for 4 cents.

Many local community groups, including parents, dairymen, and milk dealers, are contributing to the acceptance and success of the plan. Strong supporters of it are Milk For Health, American Dairy Association, and the National Dairy Council. Dairy Council units, located in 81 major markets in 35 states, are assisting schools in launching and conducting the program. Attractive milk posters and helpful leaflets are available free of charge to schools in areas serviced by a local Dairy Council unit. In areas not serviced by a unit, the materials can be had, at small cost, by writing to the National Dairy Council, 111 North Canal St., Chicago 6, Illinois.

Lack of facilities for milk storage and refrigeration have kept some schools out of the plan, but these difficulties are being solved either by the purchase of a refrigerator or by the cooperation of local milk dealers in making deliveries at times when the milk is to be served.

Another major problem has been the scheduling of "milk breaks" without interfering too much with class work. Many schools however are working out convenient times.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I have had more trouble with myself than with any other person I know.
—Dwight L. Moody

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If your school is not yet participating in this new special School Milk Program, perhaps you can help it get started. Recently, a friend of mine remarked that her young grand-daughter comes home from school so hungry that she makes a bee-line from the bus to the kitchen. Because of overcrowded conditions in her school, she has to eat her lunch at 11 a.m.—and it's a long time between then and her arrival home at the end of the afternoon.

"If she could just have a glass of milk at 2 o'clock," said her grandmother, "it would make a lot of difference."

One of the facts of life is that children grow fast and they get awfully hungry. With "milk breaks" in school to tide them over and supplement their meals, there is no doubt that better health and better school work will result. As long as this "extra" milk is available, it is to be hoped that every eligible school will find ways to serve it.

That there is still plenty of room for expansion of the program is evident from the fact that only about 35 per cent of the money appropriated for it by the Federal government was used last year.

The People Back Home

"The final success of the program," says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "depends upon the people back home—schools, the dairy industry, and all others interested in using the abundance of our farms to improve the health of our children. Schools can start a milk-service program; dairymen can work with schools in planning delivery schedules and in helping them to overcome other milk service problems; other groups can stimulate community interest in the program, and parents can help by encouraging their children to drink the milk when it is available."

If you would like to help start this new Special School Milk Program in your schools, write to your State Education Department, or to your dairy association, or to the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

It's NEW... It's alive with power

HOMELITE **5-20** CHAIN SAW

5 HP
20 POUNDS



Packed with power, the new Homelite Model 5-20 Chain Saw brings down big trees six feet in diameter, cuts through 20" trees in 20 seconds without forcing or jamming. Anyone can operate it . . . no experience necessary.

Never before has there been a chain saw with so much power per pound as the new Homelite Model 5-20. It has 5 big horsepower for faster cutting . . . a light, light 20 pounds for easy operation. What's more, it is the only chain saw that gives you a choice of attachments to do many different cutting chores easier.

The new Homelite Model 5-20 is precision built for quick starting, dependable performance, and low, low maintenance. Cuts in any position . . . it saves both time and money . . . brings bigger profits to woodcutting or clearing operations. Write for complete details or see your Homelite dealer.

DO MORE WITH THESE 5-20 ATTACHMENTS



Interchangeable Blades add versatility to the new Homelite 5-20 Chain Saw. For felling, bucking, limbing or plunge cutting, there's a hard track blade for every requirement. Straight blades available from 14" to 60", bow saws 14" and 18".

Brush Cutter cleans out brambles, brush, undergrowth and small saplings six times faster than conventional methods. The adjustable harness, hanger and handle bars assure perfect balance . . . make it extremely simple to operate . . . safe for anyone.

Clearing Attachment makes quick work of clearing land of small trees. Plunge cuts or plunge bucks . . . no bending or stooping . . . less fatigue. One man keeps three men busy carrying away limbs and piling brush!

"A TEXTRON AMERICAN COMPANY"
HOMELITE
Manufacturers of Carryable CHAIN SAWS • PUMPS • GENERATORS • BLOWERS
4011 RIVERDALE AVENUE • PORT CHESTER, NEW YORK



LOOK! New Features in GEHL Grind-All HAMMER MILLS

MORE New Gehl Features give you MORE for your money. Join the nationwide home grinding trend. Thousands of farmers are cutting feed costs by using the new Gehl PTO drive on their own tractor. NEW auger feed delivery fills bins, truck or outdoor feedlot bunker. Great Gehl name guarantees greater grinder value!

NEW TRAVELING FEEDER
only $89.50 (f.o.b. factory)
Big Capacity.
Rubber Belt gives fast, even feeding of grain or ear corn. Two speeds.
Fits any No. 41 Gehl Mill with PTO.

FREE BOOKLET

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
Dept. HL-211, West Bend, Wis., U.S.A.
Please send me your New Free Booklet:
"UP Go Your Profits—DOWN Go Feed Costs."
Name.....
Address.....Box...State.....

Ready Now! **New**

NYABC Sire Pedigree Books



for each of the five dairy breeds. Complete information on all living NYABC sires, photos of the sires, three-generation records, and a complete record of purchase and in-service dates. Dairymen in New York State and Western Vermont can get a copy of the Sire Pedigree Book for their breed from their NYABC technician. Or for the name of your local technician, write

BOX 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. ITHACA, N. Y.



Wearing Herself Out?

Keep your birds laying with the extra nutrition of Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion to sustain extra production. Pullets lay and keep on growing. Old hens rebuild nutritional reserves. An "E" fed flock is less subject to slumps and stresses because it's better fed. Get self-feeder blocks or drums and barrels of "E" Emulsion from your hatchery or feed store today!

®T.M. for Hydrolyzed Whey

SEMI-SOLID "E" EMULSION WITH HIDROLEX®



CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both— Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SELL AMAZING NEW GARRY OATS

RODNEY Oats and other new improved farm crop varieties being released this year. Terrific demand. RIGHT NOW is time to get in on ground floor. Write TODAY for Agency particulars . . . . . GARDNER SEED CO., INC. 51 Spencer St., Rochester, New York. Growers of Better Farm Seeds for 60 Years.



Grange Delegates Oppose Restrictions on Feeding Home Grown Wheat

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE GRANGE took a dim view of provisions of the farm program which prohibit a farmer from feeding or using commodities produced on his own farm. When the resolution was first reported the convention sent it back to committee for clarification. Spirited discussion from the floor indicated wide approval. Then the Grange voted unanimously to ask Congress to repeal these provisions which it termed an attack on personal liberty.

Discussion indicated farmers feel they should have the right to feed wheat on their own farms, regardless of any allotment, without being penalized or facing the threat of going to jail.

The convention took a long look at the proposed highway bond issue and highway use taxes. It said that except for statutory requirements which may be repealed at any session of the Legislature there is no assurance that all highway money be used for highway purposes. It asked the Conference Board of Farm Organizations to study this situation and make suitable recommendations in regard to future diversion of highway monies.

Propose Water-Use Study

Noting the increasing problems of water supply and use, the Grange asked that pending studies be completed and information disseminated as promptly as possible.

The Legislature was asked to enact more stringent laws and provide stiffer penalties for dumping refuse along highways.

It also was asked to bring traffic laws into conformity with the Uniform Vehicle Code, exempting farm tractors and retaining present laws relating to school buses.

A study of the weight-distance tax for motor vehicles was asked.

Other actions asked inclusion of farm representation on zoning and planning boards where 20 per cent of the land involved is in farms; increased efficiency in marketing and distribution, with savings passed to consumers to balance the 20 per cent reduction in farm income in the past two years.

Approval was voted for the Panther Mountain dam amendment and for giving the vote to 18-year-olds. Both of these topics brought spirited debate. Sentiment for lowering the voting age was overwhelming and the dam project carried by a large majority. Likewise when a resolution was read urging that Niagara power be developed and distributed by private capital the applause in advance of the vote indicated general approval.

Against Subsidized Housing

The Grange asked its members to use their influence to defeat the public housing amendment. It said that tax exemptions for 30 to 50 years on public housing projects impair ability of local units of government to raise necessary taxes. It opposed any Federal money for housing projects.

Repeal of the motor vehicle inspection law was asked.

Numerous resolutions relating to the dairy industry were adopted. A single comprehensive marketing order for the New York-New Jersey area was favored. The Grange voted to take steps to get the Case Committee reported acted upon. Uniform milk inspection and a minimum price of $6 per hundredweight for Class 1-A milk were asked. Noting that the future of the country may depend upon technological advances, the state education department was asked to encourage more high schools to have courses in chemistry, physics and mathematics.

The farm program is a step in the right direction, but does not go far enough, State Master Leland D. Smith of Brasher Falls told the State Grange in his annual address at Rochester. Smith said the goal of a farm program should be "to create conditions under which farmers will have equal opportunity. This is a fair ideal and I cannot see how other groups can object to that."

Smith said the present program "represents a departure from the illusion that ever higher price supports are essential. In a measure, it shies away from unpleasant acreage controls. Equality of income depends upon a stable price level for all crops, upon production costs, and in the long haul upon enlarged research all along the agricultural front."

Smith made a point that conditions under which farmers work have not been explained to the public, and he urged the Grange to engage in improved public relations. Paul Miller, executive vice president of the Gannett Newspapers, talked on this subject. "First," he said, "I believe that farmers are best qualified to find the answers to their problems. Next, I think you should take more of our New York thinking to Washington.

"Sometimes you think the public is confused. This is not surprising when farmers and their organizations disagree." He referred to the Conference Board of New York Farm Organizations as having set an example of unity and cooperation which had won legislative and public support. He urged the Grange to work for a similar condition in Washington.

Good Grangers; Good Neighbors

Touching on Farm-City Week, Miller said "what we mean is being good neighbors." As "a shining example of good neighbors," he cited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodhull for having brought more than 800 (eight hundred) members into Webster Grange. And Bob Woodhull is a pretty good farmer, he added. "By his own story he keeps about 2,100 chickens. When prices are good he does not increase production, but keeps about what he can handle and market. He says some years are lean, but they average out fairly well. If we had more of this Woodhull philosophy we would have less worry about surpluses."

Roy A. Battles, assistant to the master of the National Grange, warned that unless farmers developed sound improvements to the farm program they were in danger of becoming victims of a "cheap food policy." He agreed with Miller that unity and cooperation were needed among farm organizations and said steps were being taken in that direction in Washington.

Officers Elected

Smith and all other male officers of the Grange were re-elected. Women officeholders were changed. Mrs. Lorenzo Palmer of Williamson is the new lecturer; Mrs. Spencer G. Duncan of South Schodack, Flora; Eva Blodgett of Brocton, Ceres; Hilda Smith of Brewster, Pomona, and Dorothy Pepper of Saratoga, lady assistant steward.

The three top New York State winners in the 1955 annual Community Service Contest were:

1. Sodus Grange No. 73 of Sodus, N. Y.
2. Halsey Valley Grange No. 1318 of Halsey Valley, N. Y.
3. Lawtons Grange No. 1176 of Lawtons, N. Y.

The contest is sponsored by the National Grange and the Sears and Roebuck Foundation.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



THE WYETH LABORATORIES recently announced a new animal health product called "Bolus Koa-Strep with Vitamin A". The new product, which combines streptomycin, pectin, kaolin, alumina and Vitamin A, is used in the treatment of various forms of intestinal disorder.

A new kind of windshield for tractor heaters made its debut this season. Made of green tinted vinyl and spring steel framework, the windshield slides down over the heater cowl to clear low obstacles or for ventilation purposes. It can be lowered or raised from the tractor seat. According to the designer, COMFORT EQUIPMENT CO. of Kansas City, Mo., the new windshield with extensions offers complete vision and 1936 sq. in. of weather protection around the driver's shoulders and head.

THE G. H. GRIMM COMPANY, INC., Rutland, Vermont, has a new type of hay curing equipment which they call the "TEDD-AERATOR". The manufacturer states that it can be used on any tractor and that its use will save a day in drying time which, as every farmer knows, often prevents serious damage by rain.

Figures show that more than one fourth of all the dairy cattle in the country will have mastitis which can be fatal, which sometimes destroys the udder completely and which always reduces milk production.

A revolutionary new treatment for mastitis of dairy cows was recently announced by W. True Davis, President of ANCHOR SERUM COMPANY of St. Joseph, Missouri. The treatment is an ointment which, the company states, is the most effective medication known against all germs that cause mastitis. The ointment is known as "New True-Biotic". The new treatment will be available soon.

Frank H. Hamlin, President and general manager, PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY, Shortsville, N. Y., was recently elected president of the Farm Equipment Institute for the ensuing year at the closing session of the two-day 62nd annual convention at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, La.



At the Eastern States Exposition on September 25th, a Surge Milker was given to a lucky person. A card among all who had registered at the Surge booth was drawn by Miss Beverly Jansen of Providence, R. I., who had been chosen as Miss Exposition of 1955. The drawing was supervised by James P. Meagher and Gordon Baker, New England representatives of Surge, and the lucky man was a young farmer named Thomas J. Downey, Jr. of Amenia, N. Y.

POULTRYMEN--

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE BALL

By L. M. HURD

A good coach doesn't ignore the batting average of his heavy hitters. He watches them day by day and is ready to make changes if one of them "loses his eye". The same rule applies to you as a poultryman. Even when a flock is in the best of production, it may be affected at any time by small variations in management. A slump in egg production and feed consumption is one of the best indications that something is wrong and some sort of change is necessary.

What to do.

When a slump occurs, better check the following:

1. **Is there 40 feet of feeding space per 100 hens?**

This means four five-foot trough feeders or their equivalent.

2. **Is there enough watering space?**

There should be two 5-gallon fountains or a Johnson cup for each 100 hens; or a 4-foot trough for 300-400 hens; or a 15-inch pan for 200 birds.

3. **Are you using enough light?**

There should be a 60-watt bulb located 6 feet from the floor for each 200 feet of floor space. (A 40-watt bulb is sufficient if a wide reflector is used.) The bulbs should be located 10 feet apart in a large pen. Keep the bulbs free of dust. Place the bulbs so that light shines on the roosts as well as the feeders and drinking fountains.

4. **Check for lice and mites.**

You will find them on the feathers and skin under the vent and wings. Of the many methods of control a lindane roost spray is the cheapest and most practical. A spray is made by adding ½ pint of 20 per cent lindane emulsion to 5 gallons of water and applying it to all roosting areas. Usually one spraying is enough. If both lice and red mites are present, both can be controlled at the same time by combining the lindane and DDT sprays. The DDT spray is made by mixing 6½ pints of 25 per cent DDT emulsion in 5 gallons of water. Red mites are usually found in the cracks around the roosts and nests.

5. **Are you feeding enough grain?**

The modern ration for egg production has to have the right amount of energy as well as protein. Whether an all-mash or grain and mash ration is fed, the protein level for laying birds is between 15 and 16 per cent. Equal parts, by weight, of a 20 or 21 per cent laying mash and whole grain will usually meet the 15 per cent protein requirement.

If the birds are inclined to be thin and it is difficult to maintain more than a 40 or 50 per cent lay, it may mean that more grain needs to be fed. Grain is the principal source of energy. Leghorns in good lay need about 10 to 12 pounds of scratch grain per 100 birds daily to keep them in good trim.

Oftentimes insufficient feed is one of the important causes of a decline in egg production. Many poultry keepers fail to realize how important it is to get the birds to eat as much feed as possible daily, and keep up this intake of feed regularly. A good caretaker watches the amount of feed the birds eat daily with an eagle eye, and feeds pellets or wet mash, or otherwise regulates the feeding to keep up the intake.

6. **Lastly, is production down because of disease?**

If some of the birds are dumpy and stay on the roosts, it might be well to take 3 or 4 birds to the nearest poultry diagnostic laboratory for a checkup. This is particularly true if production is poor and all the management factors have been carefully checked.

Feed more molasses to your cows



Kenneth J. Roerich, of Roerich Farms, Hackettstown, N. J. sprays molasses on hay with new THERM-O-LASS livestock feeder.

with Therm-O-Lass*

The U.S.D.A., leading State Experimental Agricultural Stations, and large eastern Co-ops advocate the increased feeding of molasses. The easiest way by far to feed molasses, the cheapest source of TDN you can buy, is with Therm-O-Lass. This convenient, time-saving, portable machine sprays molasses where you want it . . . when you want it and with far less waste.

Therm-O-Lass sprayed molasses also helps make your roughage go farther. Because Therm-O-Lass sprays under pressure, nutritious, appetizing molasses penetrates way down deep and coats every bit of roughage. Your cows will waste less of the stems and other coarse parts and extend your supply of roughage because they truly enjoy the flavor of molasses.

Over 100 leading, Eastern dairy farmers use Therm-O-Lass. Discover, as they did, how easily and efficiently Therm-O-Lass saves you both time and money. Investigate Therm-O-Lass's . . .

New, easy "Trial Purchase" plan

*Patents pending

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

INDUSTRIAL MOLASSES CORPORATION
Leonia, N. J.

Yes, I'd like to learn more about Therm-O-Lass and your new, easy "trial purchase" plan. Also please send me your illustrated folder.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

SIZE OF MILKING HERD _____

announcing THE NEW 1956 GRANGE-McLEAN SILO UNLOADER



WRITE FOR NEW FOLDER TODAY!

- NEW AUTOMATIC FEATURES
- NEW LOW PRICES
- NEW STREAMLINED OPERATION guaranteed "Push Button" performance
- NEW EASY CREDIT PLAN

GRANGE SILO CO., INC.
RED CREEK, N. Y.
PLEASE SEND NEW FOLDER ON NEW 1956 GRANGE-McLEAN SILO-UNLOADER
NAME .....
ADDRESS ..... STATE .....

Walter E. Piper, R. I, Finksburg, Md.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—It cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example. J. S Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. P O. Box 514 ITHACA N Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Dec. 3 Issue ..... Closes Nov. 18
Dec. 17 Issue ..... Closes Dec. 2
Jan. 7 Issue.....Closes Dec. 23
Jan. 21 Issue ..... Closes Jan. 6

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in earload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

HOLSTEINS

TWO BULLS from high record dams. Twelve large Registered Holsteins. Six due with first and six with second calves in November. Herd accredited, vaccinated, certified and classified. Lonergan Brothers, Homer, New York.

BULL CALF 5 months old. His Maternal brother is very desirably proven. His 2 young Maternal sisters have 523 and 572 fat, 305 days 2x. His proven dam has over 600 fat. This same cow family is building our own herd. C. Crowe, Dryden, New York.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES: foundation cattle, 4-H calves; direct contact with New York Federation Ayrshire Breeders. Marshall Hawes. Secretary, Barneveld, New York

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS For Sale: 16 Registered Bred Cows—T.B. tested—with 16 calves. Average weight 500 pounds. F. V. Conrad, Rexville, New York, Telephone 7Y2.

20 PUREBRED Angus females from a herd developed with balanced objectives. J. W. Stiles and Son, RD #4, Cortland, New York.

FAST GROWING Registered young bulls from Ton weight sire. Large fifteen month registered bull. Ral-Mo Angus Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

40 BRED Hereford heifers for sale—reasonable. Phone Fort Ann, New York 4910 or write to Mr. Fayette Evans, Fort Ann, New York.

SWINE

TAMWORTHS, the world's finest lean meat hogs. Tamworth Farm, Milton, Delaware.

PUREBRED Chester White boars, can be registered, 4½ months old. Sunrise Farms, Grlswoldville, Massachusetts

SHEEP

FOR SALE: Dorset breeding ewes and rams. Large numbers or small. Also 1955 spring and fall lambs. One of the largest flocks in the east to pick from. Write for prices and further information. Hillside Farms, Inc., Trucksville, Pa.

CORRIEDALE Bred Ewe Sale — Saturday, November 19, Empire Stock Yards, Caledonia, New York. Attend and Buy the preferred Sheep of the Eastern Farmer. Sponsored by New York State Corriedale Association, Fred C. Tilton, Secretary, Holcomb. New York.

DOGS

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr John Thurber Slaterville Road, Ithaca. New York. 40849.

REGISTERED Collie Pups. Fine pets, cow dogs. $25.00-$45.00. Rosy Acres Kennels, New Berlin, New York. Phone 9-2443.

REGISTERED Walker Fox Hounds. 14 months old. Tom Crowe—Ray Raider and Clem Shaver Breeding. Plenty of speed and drive. Well started. $50.00 each. Can be seen at farm or will ship. J. E. Mullen, R.D. 1, Ganesvoort, New York.

A.K.C. German Shepherd 1½ year old female black and silver, served by reg. sir. litter due December. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, New York.

FOR SALE: Purebred White Collie Puppies. A.K.C. Registered. All have slight head marks. $25.00 and $30.00. Samuel Zaehor, R.D., Stockton, New Jersey.

SHELTIE (Miniature Collie) puppies: purebred, A.K.C. Registered. Ideal pets for children; at home, in city or country. Guaranteed healthy. $50.00 each. Hieland Kennels. 210 Kelvin Place Ithaca, New York. Phone Ithaca 9734.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chieks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Hareo Orehards. Pullorum elean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rieh & Son, Hobart. New York.

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chieks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our eatalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

VANCREST New Hampshires — top heavies at Central Random Sample Test last year and 5 year average. For livability, egg size and production get Vancrest Hamp or Sex Link chicks this year. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a hird that lives very well on the average farm. lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54 You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News Babcock Poultry Farm Inc Route 3A Ithaca N Y

BABY CHICKS $5.75-100 C.O.D. Live delivery guaranteed. Price at Hatchery Bellefonte Poultry Farm, Bellefonte 14, Penna.

POULTRY

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son. Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

WHITE Leghorn new cross strain and sex linked chicks make better layers. Established 1916. Circular free. Davio Hammond, Cortland, N. Y.

McGREGOR Farm Chieks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clear and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm. Maine. N. Y

BALL LEGHORN No. 551. A mating of the best with the best (Babcock and Mt. Hope strains.) No. 551* Go from medium to large eggs fast. No. 551* Are persistent layers. No. 551* Have very good livability. No 551* Are efficient feed users. No. 551* Will please the poultryman who keeps accurate records. Ball Poultry Farm, Route A, Owego, Tioga County New York.

CAPONS

NOW IS The time to buy those famous Sunnybrook started capons for that great money making Easter Season, when capons bring their highest premium prices. We have some dandies 4 and 6 weeks of age, in the heavy breeds. We like White Rocks because they make an exceptionally fine appearance when dressed for market. Write, wire or phone us today for our low prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Phone 8-1611 Hudson, New York.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock—Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106. Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

DUCKS

MAMMOTH Pekin Ducklings. $26.95—100. Pullorum clean Meadowbrook Poultry Farm. Richfield 2, Pa.

TURKEYS

DIRECT USDA Whites, bigger broader, Beltsvilles. Poults, Penna. pullorum clean. $58.50-100. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

CHINCHILLA

5 PAIR Breeding Age. excellent quality, $60.00 pair. 5 pairs $275.00. 2 pair proven breeders, bred $100.00 pair. Cages ext W. D. Kenney, Amherst, Mass.

PARAKEETS

FOR SALE: 40 Pair breeding Parakeets. Choice stock. Reason selling; ill health. Mrs. Orson Moore, Wolcott, New York. Phone 3918.

FURS

RAW FURS: for top market prices ship to Walter A. Carr, 664 Sharp Lot Road, Swansea, Mass. Will call for large lots in Mass.

HAY

TOP QUALITY Canadian Hay Clover — Clover Mix (light or heavy) — Timothy. Delivered by ton or carload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc., R.F.D. #1. South Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass. EMerson 9-2937.

FOR QUOTATIONS as to quality and price on straw and all grades of hay delivered to your place subject to inspection call person to person anytime after 6:00 P.M. Telephone 4-8282 or write J. W. Christman, Fort Plain R.D. #4. New York.

TIMOTHY. Timothy and Alfalfa mixed. Second cutting Alfalfa. Wheat Straw. Ear Corn. James Kelly, 137 East Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse, New York. Phone 92885.

FOR SALE: Early cut timothy, trefoil mixed. Hard road. No business Saturday. Milford Crandall, Phone 4837, Andover New York.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS Bulbs. Low digging time prices, mixed, large $3.65 hundred, $18.65 thousand, medium $12.65 thousand, blooming size $7.65 thousand. postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Catalog—Mailed free! Farms, Homes, Businesses. 36 states, Coast-to-Coast, 2,914 bargains described. World's Largest; 55 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Avenue, New York 10 New York.

SAVE, BUY Direct from Government, surplus farms, land, homes, etc. List $1.00. Box 169AMH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

FOR SALE: 54 acre farm with 5 room house on good place for children to play; and raise crops or chickens or stock. In town of Nichols, New York. Owner, Fosster C. Wood, Nichols, New York. R. 2.

WANTED: A farm to work on shares. Douglas Brown, Richford, New York. R.D 2.

CHOICE 230 Acre, 2 modern homes, 80 head dairy, farms. Fully recently equipped on 62 rubber tires. Exceptional water. Income $20,000.00. Sickness sacrifice. $63,000.00. half cash. Others. William Codling, Moravia. Phone 333.

FOR SALE: 80 acre dairy farm. Jersey cows. 13 stanchion barn. 2 silos. 8 room home. Highway 254. Price $18,500.00, terms. J. V. Bangs, Jr., Millville, Pennsylvania.

LARGE Dairy Opportunity with retail possibilities. 700 acres wonderfully located level highly productive land. Fine stabling for 150 milkers, 40 dry cows, 4 bulls, 70 young stock, 10 horses, Half mile track, large creamery, 2 w.i. coolers, office, 4 houses, 2 apartments. Cost over a million. Available with or without large mansion and full equipment at a fraction of its value. J. B. White 100 Broadway. Saratoga Springs, New York. Telephone 1077.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

ONLY $49.00. Never before at this low price! A genuine all steel 16 Bu. Feed Truck, nationally advertised (we can't name the manufacturer). Pneumatic type tires, rust proof finish. Check or money order. No C.O.D. Shipped freight collect. Money back guarantee. Dependable Farm Sales Company, 92c Miners Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

5,000 EGG Jamesway Incubator, 2,250 Jamesway Incubator, hatcher. Oil and electric. Reasonably priced. Lyman M. Chase, R.F.D., Littleton, Mass.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corp., "Your Caterpillar Dealer," offers an excellent choice of good used equipment.—Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor with necessary guards, elec. starter, etc. Very good condition, $5,350.00. Caterpillar D13000 Electric Set, 75KW, 220V, 3 PH 60 cycle with base and switchboard, very good, a real buy! Hopto backhoe mounted on International K8 Truck Hopto-driven by its own Willys 4 cyl. gasoline engine. 2 sizes of backhoe, very good condition, $2,500.00. Allis Chalmers HD5 Tractor with Gar Wood Hydraulic Angledozer. Cleaned and painted, $5,000.-00. Caterpillar D8800 Power Unit "Y", steel channel base, outboard bearing, hood and dash, good running condition, $2,900.00. International TD6 Tractor, good running condition, $2,500.00. Many other good buys. Contact us on your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp. Barre, Vermont. Telephone GR 6-4164

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop, storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. 1-4357.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

TRACTOR PARTS — Large growing stock new and used parts for all type tractors. Also new rollers, sprockets, rails, pins & bushings, etc. for crawlers. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N. D.

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos. low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

CLOSING OUT Aluminum silo roofs at savings of $100.00 each. We have limited number of brand new aluminum dome roofs. These will fit any 14 foot wood or concrete stave silo. First come, first served—save $100.00. Our only requirement is you take immediate delivery. Grange Silo Co., Red Creek New York. Phone Red Creek 6211.

BUY SURPLUS Direct from Government at tremendous savings, farm tools, machinery, feed, truck, jeep, tractor, hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169AAH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

CHRISTMAS Tree Planter heavy duty for tractors with hydraulic lift. Only $245.00. Plant 1,000 per hour. Write Rootspred St. Petersburg Pennsylvania.

BALERS, Cornpickers, Combines, Tractors, Farm and Construction Machinery. Baler twine, automobiles, trucks—Order now at pre-season discounts—Save hundreds on new or used. Taking orders for any make or model you desire. What would you consign to machinery and auto sale to be held in near future? Visit, write or phone (not collect) Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Gridley 8-6291. We buy, swap, finance, deliver.

FOR SALE: Planing Mill. 18 machines 5,000 feet floor space. Gas and water power. R. L. Teeter, Moravia, New York.

IMPORTED Dutch Rubber Cow Mats — Saves Bedding—Saves Cows—Guaranteed for 10 years—Will last a lifetime. Shipped prepaid. Brist Products, Inc., Shelton, Conn.

DEPENDABLE Values in used equipment from Houghton-Arnold, "Your Caterpillar Dealer": Model 412H Adams Grader with Snow Wing; repaired and ready to go. The bargain of the month at its reduced Buy & Try price of $3,495.-00. TD6 International with Bucyrus-Erie Angledozer. Repaired and in good shape, a Certified Buy at just $4,000.00. Caterpillar D4-60" tractor with 4A dozer and #44 Hyd. Control. Inspected, repaired, Certified Buy for only $7,800.-00. Two Caterpillar D2 tractors. As is, Buy and Try, each $2,500.00. D6-60" Tractor with Hyd. Straight Dozer and Hystaway. Dragline bucket. Hystaway very little used. Buy and Try, $5,800.-00. Cat D17000 engine, Certified Buy, only $5,000.00. 1954 GT28 Terratrac with straight bulldozer and trailer for hauling. Good engine. Buy and Try, $2,000 00. 1953 BG Cletrac with Ware Loader, reconditioned, ready to go. Like new. Buy and Try, $4,800 00. For a complete listing, write, wire, phone: Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, 26 Warren Ave., Portland, Maine, Telephone Spruce 3-8165.

GINSENG

GINSENG WANTED. Dry Roots—Price list & information free. Metcalf & Son. Alstead, N. H.

HONEY

NEW BEST Clover honey liquid: 5 lbs. $1.95; carton 6-5's $8.00 prepaid; 60 lbs. $9.60 not prepaid Fall Flower and Clover mixed: 60 lbs. $8.40 not prepaid. Guaranteed satisfaction. G. W Hand. Cazenovia, New York.

HELP WANTED

DAIRY Farm Family to operate 45 cow Holstein breeding farm in Central New York. Write full details concerning experience, ability health, age, family, salary, location, references. Must be outstanding and have dependable references on character and performance. Box 514-ME, c/o American Agriculturist. Ithaca, New York.

MAKE $135 and Up every week. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling. nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer since 1946 Written guarantee. No investment. Excellent opportunity for expansion. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 640 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

SINGLE MAN or boy on small dairy farm. Good board, room, wages. Bennett Farm, Shelton, Conn. Telephone Derby Regent 5-1016.

HELP WANTED

HERDSMAN or general farmer. Good pay, modern house and farm produce offered. Crystal Springs Farm, Pleasant Grove, New Jersey. Califon 33R2 after 6 P.M.

FARMER: Married, experienced in general dairy farm operations. Modern house on bus line. Suydam Farms, New Brunswick, R.D. #3, Box 342, New Jersey. Phone Kilmer 5-5887.

OPPORTUNITIES for Profitable Dealerships — Growing demand for rubber cow mats opens new field for progressive agents. Rare chance to handle the world's finest mats, made in Holland. Guaranteed for 10 years. Bristol Products, Inc., Shelton, Conn.

AGENTS — Sell Doublewear Nylon Stockings, nylon handbags, rag rugs, fruit cakes, electric appliances, typewriters, Bulova Watches. Moneymakers. Simmms, Warwick, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

SUCKLING PIGS—$5.00 up each, kid goats, lambs, and good veal calves. Current market prices or better. Write or phone Casale Brothers, Slaughterers, 1660 Taylor Avenue, Utica, New York. Phones 2-1091, 2-7609.

$3,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay $5.00 to $1,500.00. Certain dates — Lincoln Cents, $60.00. Indian heads, $60.00. Large Cents, $500.00. Eagle Cents, $200.00. 2c Pieces, $45.00 3c Pieces, $60.00. Halfdimes, $500.00. Shield Nickels, $100.00. Old Dimes, $300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter, $50.00. Hundreds of others worth $5.00-$500.00. Wanted—Half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money, etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guarantee buying-selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—Send $1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, Leader. Numismatic Quotations (K-132-C) Boston 8, Massachusetts.

WANTED—Old books stamps, relics, lists 45c. Flanders, Ellsworth, Wisconsin.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c. 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C. Schenectady 1, N. Y.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin. Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

CEDAR POSTS for pole barns. Penta treated to last. All sizes of posts. Five foot electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15c at yard. Telephone 683121. Closed Sunday. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed 8 brilliant enlargements in album form. all for 25c coin. Mail Plx. Box 7100. Elkins Park, Pa.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School Mason City 11, Iowa.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

CHRISTMAS GIFT! Perfumed necklace — earrings. Red, white, black, green, blue, yellow. Set $2.00. Samples 25c (no stamps, COD's). Guaranteed. Jir Specialties, RD 3, Kingston, N. Y.

WHITE IRISH linen handkerchiefs. Variegated crochet butterfly corner with edging. 65c each. Nellie Smith. Box 186, Landing, New Jersey.

WHOLESALE—Name brand gift, appliance catalog with S & H green stamps. Send $1.00, refundable. Buy Christmas gifts wholesale. Save $100.00 or more. Pollack, 12 Cedar, Akron, N. Y.

FREE—Big New Wholesale Catalog! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts, jewelry, toys. appliances. Christmas cards. etc. Also make money selling part time! Write Evergreen Studios Box 846-AQ, Chicago 42 Ill

CHESS-BRIDGE Hardwood Bookends to match your furniture, with cast ornaments knights, rooks, chessboards, and Aces. Ask for folder. E & M Mfg. Co., Tillson, New York.

35 ENVELOPES—printed—50c. 400-$3.00. postpaid. 20-Cards-Free. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Penna.

MULTIFLEX Pie Crust Lifter for lifting the most delicate rolled out pie crust without fuss or breaking. Has other uses. Aluminum. $1.00 postpaid. Makes an ideal gift. H. M. Kellogg, Box 155, Stratford. Conn.

WEDDING Invitations. finest raised lettering. 100 free Informals with order for 100 or more invitations. Also personalized wedding napkins. matchbooks, etc. Write for samples. Jors, 33 Briarcliffe, Buffalo 25, New York.

WONDERFUL Ribbon Remnant bargain. Christmas or everyday colors — 350 feet each. $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop. West Brookfield 12, Massachusetts.

EXPECTING A Baby? 2,000 names and meanings to choose from! You'll find a name you like. One dollar. D.S.W. Box 132, Waltham, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Ribbon Remnants or pastels. 100 yards—$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211. Whitman. Mass.

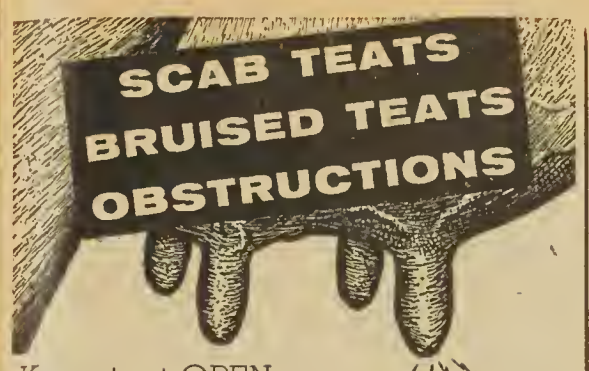
QUILTS. Bedspreads, sofa pillows, carriage robes. Mrs. Walter Johannes, R. 2, Honesdale, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING — Billbooks, envelopes, letterheads. Press Box 502. Great Neck. N. Y. Free Catalog.

NO TRESPASSING Hunting and Fishing Prohibited, etc. Eight signs 9x12 weatherproofed cloth. $2.00. Thure Holm. Duxbury. Mass.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Keep teat OPEN
Keep it HEALING..Keep it MILKING

Dr. Naylor Dilators act both MEDICALLY and MECHANICALLY to provide antiseptic protection, reduce inflammation and maintain free milk flow through the canal of hard milking teats. Provide gentle, non-irritating support—keep end of teat open in its natural shape to promote normal healing — natural milking. EASY TO USE — keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. At drug and farm stores or mailed postpaid.



H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 6, N.Y.
Large pkg. $1.00
(45 Dilators)
Trial pkg. 50¢
(16 Dilators)

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators



REAL ESTATE, CATTLE & MACHINERY AUCTION

MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1955—10:30 A.M.

At the farm on McClurg Rd., just off Middle Reservation Road, 3 miles South of Perry, 3 miles Northeast of Castile, N. Y.

Having decided to discontinue farming and move to Florida, will sell:

156½ Acre Farm; Excellent Alfalfa Land; Farm Pond; 40 Stanchions; 8 room house with bath, oil heat, insulated; 8 room modern tenant house, garage, bath & furnace. 61 Head Hi-Grade Holsteins; Complete line of Modern Machinery including 3 Tractors; Milking Equipment; 50 Ton Hay; 400 bu. corn; Large quantity of grass silage.—EDMUND FARYNA, Owner

HARRIS WILCOX, Realtor BERGEN, N. Y.
Sale Manager & Auctioneer

(Continued from Opposite Page)

MISCELLANEOUS

STEWART Clipper Blade & Clipper Repair Service. Sharpened on factory machine. Mail $1.00 with blades. 24 hour service. Work guaranteed. New blades in stock. Lawrence B. DuMond, Walton New York.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dpt. 64, Freeport, New York.

HEAT Your Home or business for almost nothing. Thousands satisfied. Valuable information free or send $1.00 for full details. A. Enault, R.F.D. #1-B, White River Jct., Vermont.

BALED Shavings: Dry pine, large solid bales. Single bales to truckload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc. R.F.D. #1, So. Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass., Emerson 9-2937

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, samples, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, New York.

MITTENS — All kinds—Work gloves—Hunting mittens. Write what you want. Hartin's Mittens, Gloversville, New York.

BEAUTIFUL Imported Grandfather clocks. Wholesale price $275.00 each. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Agents Wanted. Importer, 16 Post Street, Haledon, New Jersey.

$5.00 COMET Rite-Ever Chrome plated or gold color retractable pen and pencil set in beautiful gift box $2.00 postpaid. 100 double edge blades $1.00 postpaid. Delighted or your money refunded any time. O. Haas Company, Cambridge, N. Y.

Empire State Dairy Cows for Sale Will Need Health Certificates

ON January 1st, New York State will establish a rigid quarantine preventing the removal from any farm of any animal that reacts to the brucellosis test. After that date, no person will be allowed to transfer from one place to another any cattle not accompanied by a health certificate excepting young calves, steers and spayed heifers and cattle consigned for immediate slaughter which have not reacted to the brucellosis test. Reactors can move to slaughter houses under special permit.

The object is a complete eradication of brucellosis in dairy cows in the state. Already it is estimated that 85% of the cows producing milk on New York farms were vaccinated against brucellosis when they were calves. The aim of the new program is to provide every market with milk from brucellosis-free herds. This, according to Commissioner Daniel Carey, is intended to help dairymen get ready for the day not too far distant when markets will accept milk only from such herds.

The voluntary program to help dairymen meet future requirements calls for vaccination of calves during the ages of four to eight months, tattooing them for permanent identification, making tests at periodic intervals and issuing certificates attesting to the cleanliness of the herds.

Watch coming issue for complete details.

Watkins Glen Lamb Pool Anniversary

HOW many of you who are reading this could sell any farm product at a definite price without giving the buyer an opportunity to see it?

Farmers in western New York do that indirectly, in the case of lambs, through the Watkins Glen Lamb Pool in Schuyler County. The Lamb Pool held on November 2nd was in the nature of a 10 year celebration of the Pool and on that date 941 lambs were sold by telephone to Armour & Co.

This is how it is done:

A farmer brings in a load of lambs and they are graded into prime, choice, good, utility and common by Robert Rector of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. All the lambs owned by one man are weighed and recorded by weights and grades. From then on lambs of the same grade are put together and loaded into cars for their trip to New York City. The reason the buyers are not interested in seeing the lambs is that there is such confidence in the grading by Mr. Rector that they accept his judgment without question.

The other important point is that the farmer who grows good lambs gets a premium. The prices on the November 2 market were 22c for prime, 21c for choice, 19½c for good, 18½c for utility and 17c for common. When you get paid for quality, it pays to produce it. Since the Pool was started, the percentage of lambs grading choice or better has increased from 7% to 68%.

Following the November 2nd sale there was a dinner to which individuals who helped organize the cooperative and the first Pool, were invited. There was much reminiscing about the early days. For example, the first Pool was held at the fair grounds. There were around 2,000 lambs and after being graded they had to be trucked to the railroad yards. The job that day was finished about four o'clock in the morning. Now, a shed has been erected right adjacent to the New York Central Railroad and after the lambs are graded, they are loaded directly into the cars.

The Empire Livestock Marketing cooperative offered several electric frying pans as prizes to add interest to the dinner and they were awarded as follows:

The consignor coming from the greatest distance was E. E. Wood of Red Creek, N. Y., who brought 30 lambs and one ewe.

The largest consignor was John Creighton who brought 73 lambs.

The oldest consignor was Harry Huey of County Line Road, who was 71 years old on November 5th, and the youngest consignor was six-year old Elsie Castner of Stanley, New York.

The prize for the highest graded consignor went to Harold Rogers of Geneva, N. Y., with two lambs grading prime and weighing 185 pounds and eight lambs grading choice weighing a total of 745 pounds.

As you can see, Lamb Pools being held on several fall dates about a week apart enable a sheep raiser to bring lambs that are ready for market, but instead of bringing those not in condition to be marketed they are held on the farm for one or more weeks until they are ready.

Incidentally, the first year there was one Pool with 1,918 lambs. Since then there has been growth, although the number of lambs handled every year did not top the previous year. However, in 1954 the lambs handled totalled 8,696 and the goal for the present year is 10,000.

EVANS AGAIN HEADS STATE CO-OP COUNCIL

During the Seventh Annual Meeting of the New York State Council of Farmer Cooperatives, at Ithaca last month, three officers were re-elected; and K. S. Carpenter, marketing specialist in agricultural economics at Cornell, was elected secretary. Dr. Carpenter succeeds Dr. G. W. Hedlund, head of the Dept. of Agricultural Economics, who had served as secretary since the Council started. Re-elected were: Harold J. Evans, Georgetown, president; Henry L. Page, vice-president; and Paul Taber, treasurer.

Elected to the Board of Directors were Harold L. Creal, Homer; and Joseph Deyo, Gardiner. Re-elected were Evans and Seymour K. Rodenhurst, Theresa. Other directors on the Council which represents about 50 cooperatives in the state, are: B. J. H. Rikert, Fred Snyder, Carl W. Miller, J. Holton Wilkins, Paul Taber, Ernest V. Miller, A. G. Waldo, Harold A. Merrell, Henry L. Page and Charles Riley.

LIVESTOCK AUCTION
Experienced Men Make Empire THE Place to Market Livestock



Men like E. Frank Sweet—Empire's Oneonta Stockyards manager — with years of experience in this statewide livestock enterprise, make Empire a good place to do business.

Let E. Frank Sweet, and the other six Empire managers, help you market profitably.

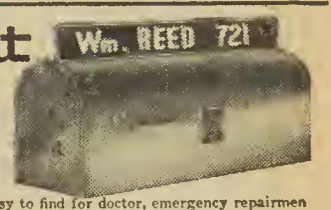
EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Regular weekly auction sales at

Bath • Greene • Oneonta
Bullville • Gouverneur
Caledonia • West Winfield

Check your EMPIRE market for date and time of special dairy replacement, farm, poultry or lamb sales.

Starlight MAILBOX MARKERS
SM1 $2.29 ppd.
FOR YOUR HOME



Makes your home easy to find for doctor, emergency repairmen and visitors. Visible day and night. Starlight has raised white, reflectorized letters 1½" high on both sides, embossed on double aluminum solid plates 2½" high and 17¾" long with black, baked enamel finish.

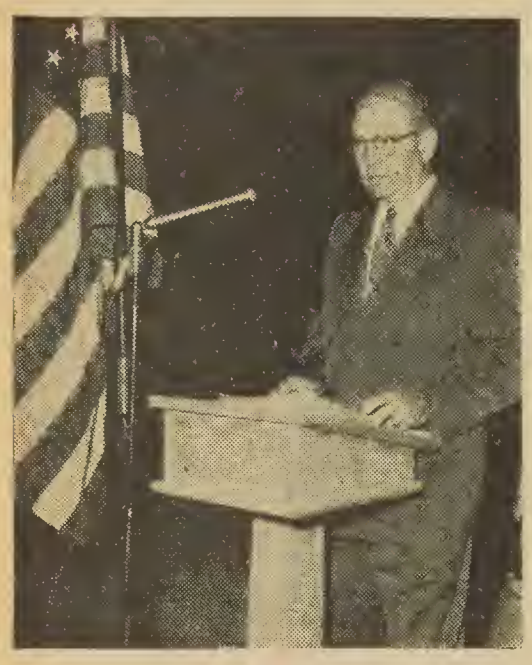
The Starlight is rust-proof, non-corroding and long lasting. New, improved and easily installed on any mailbox. We ship within 4 days.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Please print clearly. Up to 14 letters. Agents inquiries invited.

No C.O.D. Send check or money order to:

STARMETAL CO.
Stirling Road, Warren Township, Plainfield 2, N. J.

Mrs. Charlotte Walts WINS



Hugh Cosline, associate editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, announcing winners' names from the State Grange platform.

IT WAS just like Christmas on October 26 — presents and everything! — at State Grange Annual Session in Roehester, N. Y., when the big Grange-AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Oatmeal Cookie Contest eame to an exeiting finish. The No. 1 winner, Mrs. Charlotte Walts of R.D. 1, Palatine Bridge, N. Y., and several of the other top winners were on hand to hear themselves aeclaimed as ehampion eookie makers. And hundreds of Grangers erowded around the alluring exhibit of handsome household equipment and grocery prizes awarded to the top ten winners by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers.

The judging of the 53 entries (eaeh entry was baked by a eounty winner) was done by three home eeonomists and took all of the previous day. *The cookies were that good!* The most exeiting moment was right after the judging when the sealed envelopes aeeompanying the entries were opened. Eaeh eontained the contestant's name and her ehoiee of the equipment prizes (in ease she was one of the top five winners). When we lined up the top five, we found that all but one got her first ehoice of the grand prizes.

The No. 1 winner, Mrs. Walts, chose the G.L.F. Power Mower. No. 2 winner, Mrs. William Vaananen of Halsey Valley, ehose the General Eleetrie Food Freezer. Mrs. Russell Loehte of Holeomb, No. 3 winner, took the Speed Queen eleetric dryer. Winner No. 4, Mrs. Graee Merkle of Attiea, chose the International Harvester refrigerator, and Mrs. Keith Matteson, of Laurens, the Monarch eleetrie kitehen range.

Enough groeeries to keep a family going for quite a while were awarded to the ten high winners. Eaeh of them reeeived all of the following:

Two dozen 12-ounee jars of Grandma's Unsulphured Molasses and a 25-lb. saek of Suerest sugar, from the American Molasses Company.

A dozen Half-Pint All-Purpose Jars from Ball Brothers Company.

A 25-lb. saek of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour, from Cooperative G.L.F. Exehange.

A 24-ounee ean of Davis Baking Powder; 1-lb. ean Coeomalt; a 12-ounee can SWEL Choeolate and SWEL Vanilla; 1 SWEL Recipe Folder; a Davis Cook Book and Quick-Mix Baking Charts, from R. B. Davis Company.

A dozen quart "ATLAS" Speeial Wide Mouth Arc Mason Jars, from Hazel-Atlas Glass Company.

6 paekages of Sterling 26-ounee Round Table Salt, from International Salt Company.

A handsome plaid zippered bag containing 5 paekages of Jaek Frost Sugar, ineluding light brown, dark brown, verifine, granulated, eonfectioners', and also a jar of Jack Frost sugar and einnamon, and 50 Jaek Frost tablets, from National Sugar Refining Company.

A gift package from Peniek & Ford, eontaining a 24-ounee bottle of Brer Rabbit Gold Label molasses; a 24-ounee bottle of Brer Rabbit Green Label molasses; and a case of My-T-Fine Lemon Pie Filling.

$5.00 in eash, from the Quaker Oats Company.

A 25-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour, from Robin Hood Flour Company.

Speeial prizes also went to winners No. 1 and 2. To eaeh of them the International Salt Company awarded a set of Gorham sterling silver salt and pepper shakers. And, in addition, the No. 1 winner reeeived a large hanging spiee eabinet of hand-rubbed pine from Peniek & Ford, and a batter bowl and pitcher from the Quaker Oats Company.

Besides all of these merehandise prizes, eash prizes totaling $259 were distributed. Eaeh of the 53 contestants reeeived a $3 entry prize from the New York State Grange, and the top 27 winners shared $100 awarded by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as follows:

First prize, $25; seeond, $20; third, $15; fourth, $10; fifth, $5; sixth, $3; seventh, $2; and eighth to twenty-seventh, $1 eaeh.

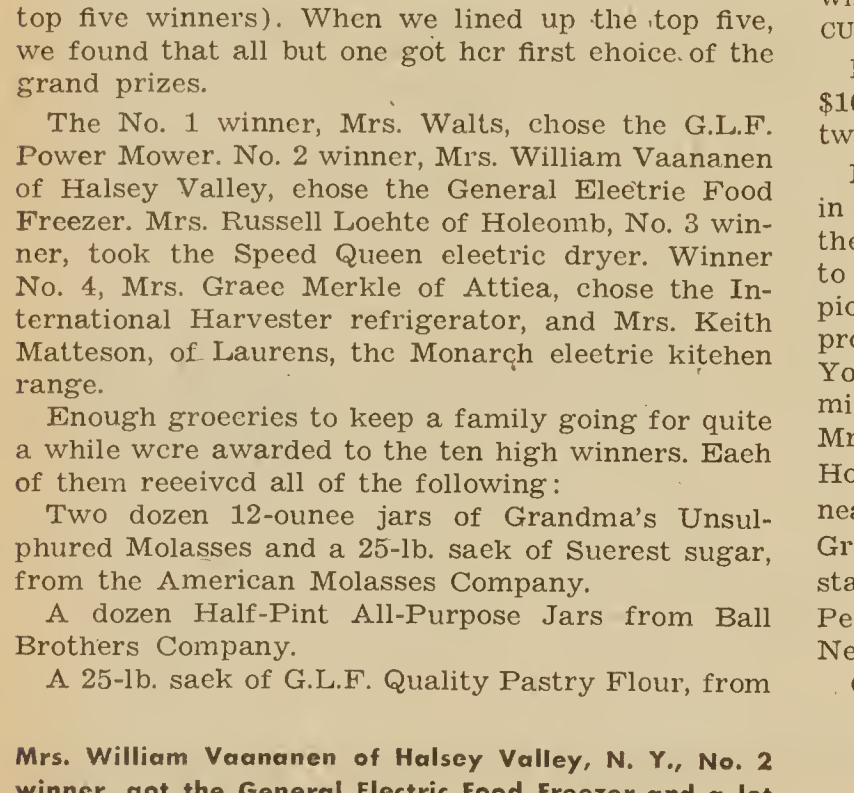
Nearly five thousand Grangers have taken part in the eontest sinee it began last January baek in the Subordinate Granges. Loeal winners moved on to the eounty eontests, and then the eounty ehampions to the state finals. The eontest is a joint projeet of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, and was directed by committee ehairman, Mrs. Elizabeth Haviland of Middleburgh, and A.A.'s Home Editor, Mabel Hebel. Assisting them were nearly 1,000 ehairmen of Subordinate and Pomona Grange service and hospitality eommittees, and two state eommittee members, Mrs. Roy Shearman, Perry, N. Y., and Mrs. Gerald Eastman, Ellisburg, New York.

One Grange brother was a eounty winner, but did not place among the top 27 winners. Here is a eomplete list of the 26 finalists who won their eounty eontests but did not win at State Grange:

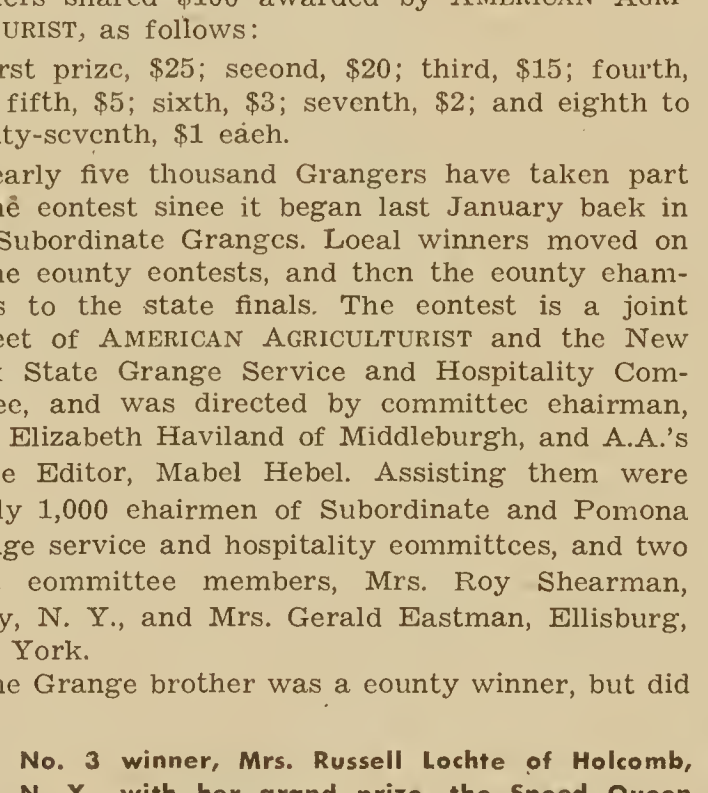
Albany County—Mrs. Minnie Hunter, So. Bethlehem; Chautauqua — Mrs. Calvin Bowen, Ripley; Chemung—Mrs. Mildred Peterson, Pine City; Cortland— Miss Rhoda Perry, Homer; Delaware—Mrs. John Johnson, Stamford; Dutchess—Miss E. Maude Fingar, Rhinebeek; Essex—Mrs. Elsie Hesseltine, Jay; Franklin—Mrs. Glenn R. Chase, Chateaugay; Fulton—Mr. Hilton Phillips, Amsterdam; Genesee—Mrs. H. Wilson Anderson, Alexander; Herkimer—Mrs. Hazel Gould, Newport; Jefferson—Mrs. Robert Hansen, Three Mile Bay; Lewis—Mrs. Mary Bockenheim, Croghan; Madison — Mrs. Erwin Hertel, Canastota; Orange-Rockland—Mrs. Everett Garrison, Middletown; Oswego — Mrs. Haynes Snyder; Putnam-Westehester—Mrs. Harry MeCollum, Mahopae; Schoharie—Mrs. Cecil Guernsey, Sehoharie; Seneea—Mrs. Helen Lipker, Waterloo; Steuben — Mrs. Iona Chapman, Naples; St. Lawrenee — Mrs. Lillie May Hartson, Winthrop; Suffolk-Nassau —



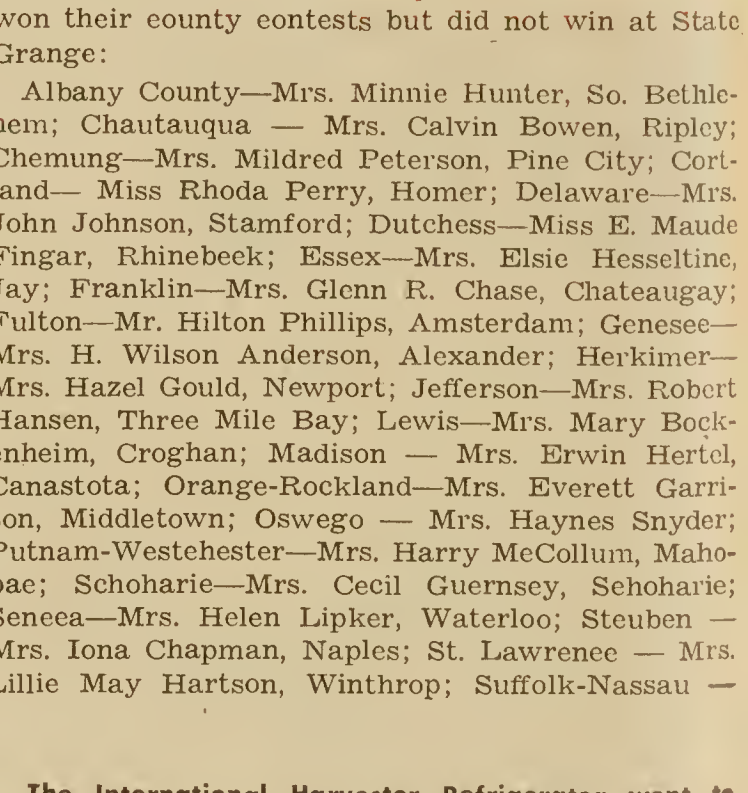
The No. 1 winner, Mrs. Charlotte Walts of Palatine Bridge (at left) receiving congratulations of Mrs. Elizabeth Haviland, state Grange Service and Hospitality chairman. That power lawn mower that Mrs. Walts is hanging onto is the grand prize she selected awarded by G.L.F.



Mrs. William Vaananen of Halsey Valley, N. Y., No. 2 winner, got the General Electric Food Freezer and a lot of other prizes.



No. 3 winner, Mrs. Russell Lochte of Holcomb, N. Y., with her grand prize, the Speed Queen deluxe electric dryer.



The International Harvester Refrigerator went to No. 4 winner, Mrs. Grace Merkle of Attica, N. Y.

OATMEAL COOKIE CONTEST

Mrs. Horace Mott, Eastport; Sullivan — Mrs. Harry Stewart, Monticello; Ulster—Mrs. George Mollenhauer, New Paltz; Washington—Mrs. Eva Jolley, Salem; Yates—Mrs. Ruby Ayers, Penn Yan.

Each county winner was asked to send in her recipe with her entry in the finals, and it was very interesting to see the different ones. The first prize winner's recipe is always tested by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST after the finals, and then printed in the paper for the benefit of all of our readers who would like to try it. You'll find Mrs. Walts' oatmeal cookie recipe on the next page.

Now that the oatmeal cookie contest is over, the Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are already preparing next year's baking match. It is to be a Chocolate Cake Contest, and will begin in January in the Subordinate Granges. Full details of the contest will be published in the January 21 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and 10,000 score cards will be sent to Pomona and Subordinate Grange Service and Hospitality Committee chairmen to give to contestants.

Several years ago, the Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST had another chocolate cake contest, and it was just about the most popular of all. Those chocolate cakes made wonderful refreshments at Grange meetings. Some were auctioned off at high prices, and the money put in the Service and Hospitality treasury. If you have a chocolate cake you are proud of, why don't you plan to take part in this interesting contest? There will be lots of valuable prizes—and who knows, you may turn out to be the No. 1 winner in the finals! It's easy to take part in these baking contests, and it's fun.

Directing the 1956 Chocolate Cake Contest will be the new State chairman of Service and Hospitality, Mrs. Roy Shearman of Perry, N. Y., and Mrs. Mabel Hebel of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SEWING CONTEST TOO!



Grange Sewing Contest winner, Mrs. Martha Kruetzfeldt, R. 4, Kingston, with her White sewing machine prize.

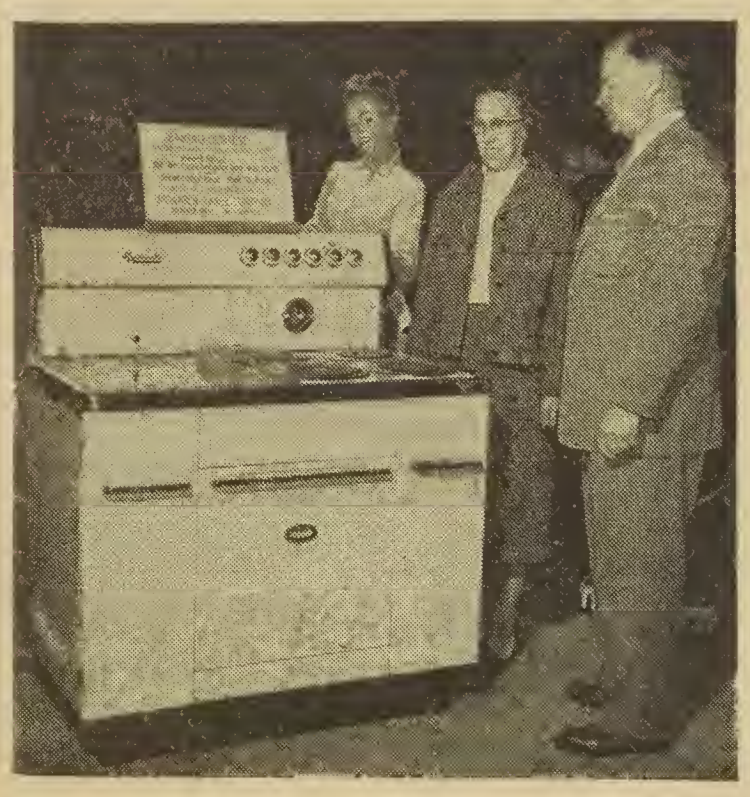
A BEAUTIFULLY made pair of cotton kitchen curtains won for Mrs. Martha Kruetzfeldt of R. 4, Kingston, N. Y., the coveted first prize of a beautiful portable sewing machine awarded by the White Sewing Machine Corporation. Mrs. Kruetzfeldt was the state winner in the Adult Class of the Grange Sewing Contest, and will now compete in the National Grange Sewing Contest. If she is a winner there, she will get cash prizes from both the National Grange and the Sears Roebuck Foundation — but we think nothing will surpass her White sewing machine.

The machine is a new model and a lovely seafoam color. It is constructed of magnesium, which makes it lightweight and easy to handle, even though it is full size and will handle all kinds of sewing including heavy duty. If you were at State Grange in Rochester, you saw this lovely machine, exhibited with the sewing entries in the contest finals.

The sewing contest is a project of the State Grange Service and Hospitality committee and annually brings in many fine examples of Grangers' sewing skill.

27 COOKIE CONTEST WINNERS

1. Mrs. Charlotte Walts, R. 1, Palatine Bridge, Stone Arabia Grange, Montgomery County.
2. Mrs. William Vaananen, Halsey Valley, Halsey Valley Grange, Tioga County.
3. Mrs. Russell Lochte, R. 1, Holcomb, Bristol Valley Grange, Ontario County.
4. Mrs. Grace Merkle, Attica, Varysburg Grange, Wyoming County.
5. Mrs. Keith Matteson, R. 1, Laurens, West Laurens Grange, Otsego County.
6. Mrs. Edward Henderson, Whitney Point, Upper Lisle Grange, Broome County.
7. Mrs. Florence Swanson, 115 Galen St., Clyde, Clyde Grange, Wayne County.
8. Mrs. Emma Maider, R. 2, Clay, East Clay Grange, Onondaga County.
9. Mrs. Mary Atkins, R. 7, Onderdonk Road, Scotia, Glenridge Grange, Schenectady County.
10. Mrs. Neva Mayer, Burt, Newfane Grange, Niagara County.
11. Mrs. Margaret Karl, R. 1, Allegany, Allegany Grange, Cattaraugus County.
12. Mrs. Edmund M. Bonesteel, R. 3, Troy, Brunswick Grange, Rensselaer County.
13. Mrs. Charles Huff, Moravia, Moravia Grange, Cayuga County.
14. Mrs. Earl Everett, Peru, Peru Grange, Clinton County.
15. Mrs. Edgar Jennings, East Durham, Catskill Valley Grange, Greene County.
16. Mrs. Fred Sackett, Holcomb, Honeoye Falls Grange, Monroe County.
17. Mrs. J. LaVerne Buckley, Lenox Road, Collins, Collins Center Grange, Erie County.
18. Mrs. William Cookingham, Chatham Center, Old Chatham Grange, Columbia County.
19. Mrs. Mary Alice Moore, R. 1, Kent, Waterport Grange, Orleans County.
20. Mrs. Thelma Luce, R. 1, Groton, East Lansing Grange, Tompkins County.
21. Mrs. Barbara Davidson, 22 Queen Ann St., Friendship, Friendship Grange, Allegany County.
22. Mrs. Lillian Wilkinson, R. 1, Odessa, Highland Grange, Schuyler County.
23. Mrs. Harry N. Salisbury, R. 2, Norwich, Oxford Grange, Chenango County.
24. Mrs. Venelia Waddell, Wevertown, Johnsburg Grange, Warren County.
25. Mrs. Muriel G. Morgan, R. 2, Oneida, Sherrill Grange, Oneida County.
26. Mrs. Elida B. Allen, 17 Oak St., Geneseo, Geneseo Grange, Livingston County.
27. Mrs. Mildred Ellithorpe, R. 2, Gansevoort, Wilton Grange, Saratoga County.



No. 5 winner, Mrs. Keith Matteson of Laurens, N. Y., surveys her grand prize, the Monarch electric combination range, while company representative, Max Sisler, looks on.



The top winners pose with Jim Walsh and Ralph Buss of the American Molasses Company, which awarded the molasses and sugar prizes shown in the picture. From left to right: Mr. Walsh, Mrs. Russell Lochte, Mrs. William Vaananen, Mrs. Grace Merkle, Mrs. Keith Matteson, Mrs. Edward Henderson, Mrs. Charlotte Walts; Mrs. Elizabeth Haviland, chairman of State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, and Mr. Buss.



Federal Land Bank Loans

GIVE YOU ....

See your local National Farm Loan Association or write: Dept. A-82, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

N.F.L.A.

Federal Land Bank Loans

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT

2¾% CURRENT DIVIDEND PER YEAR



BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, *by Mail*

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with $1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

Serving the Thrifty Since 1850

ASSETS OVER $70,000,000

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank

MAIN OFFICE 100 State St. Albany 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

Nome _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____ 26

GIVES A *lift* TO YOUR BAKING

Davis DOUBLE ACTING BAKING POWDER



"Double action" works with you for success... batter rises twice: first in mixing; again in oven. You get super-lightness, super-texture to make you prouder than ever. Send for easy baking, Quick-Mix Charts. Dept. AA

R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, N. J.

Happy Is The Day When Backache Goes Away ....

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable...with restless, sleepless nights... don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

UNUSUAL! NEW! DISTINCTIVE!



ZODIAC LUCKY COINS Beautifully sculptured. Shows your personal sign, tells on back your natural abilities, lucky days and numbers. Special "Lock-Loop" attaches to key chain, bracelet, pin or purse. Mounted on neat card which names famous people born under your sign. Wonderful Gifts. Give birthdates. No C. O. D.'s. $1.00 each postpd. 2 for $2.00 $7.20 doz.

ZODIAC CO. 1053 V Lawrence, Chicago

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

'Round The Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Those Turkey Left-Overs

Casserole of Turkey. Place layers of left-over turkey stuffing in the bottom of a greased casserole. Top with a layer of turkey cut in small pieces. Pour left-over gravy over turkey, or a sauce made by thickening broth made from turkey bones. Heat in a moderate oven (350°) 20 to 25 minutes.

Turkey Roll. Roll baking powder biscuit dough (use 2 cups flour) into an oblong shape about ¼-inch thick. Moisten about 2 cups chopped turkey with a little gravy, adding chopped pepper, pimiento, and onion if you desire, and spread over dough. Roll up dough as for jelly roll and place roll on a greased baking pan with the seam side down. Bake about 20 to 30 minutes in a moderately hot oven (425°). Remove to serving plate, slice and serve with turkey gravy or hot canned cream of mushroom soup thinned with a little milk.

Left-over turkey is good, too, in salad, hash, loaf, pie; with rice or noodles in a casserole; scalloped; in hot or cold sandwiches, or in soup.

Note: You can do all these things with chicken, too.

Pumpkin Pie Without Crust

For a change from the usual pie, place your favorite pumpkin pie filling mixture in custard cups, set in a pan of hot water, and bake in slow oven as for regular custards. Serve with whipped cream. Or, when custard is almost done, top with a meringue into which bits of candied ginger have been folded. Return to oven until meringue is delicately browned.

New Foods

Chocolate flavored Instant milk.

A family-size economy package of Instant non-fat dry milk powder which makes 3 gallons milk at a cost of about 7 cents a quart.

When Is A Cookie A Candy?

Bon Bon Cookie: This new cookie is presented by a flour manufacturer. It is baked like a cookie and eaten as a candy:

Combine ½ cup soft butter, ¾ cup sifted confectioners' sugar, and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Stir in 1½ cups sifted flour and ⅛ teaspoon salt. Mix well with the hand. Dough may be tinted if desired. For chocolate dough, add 1 square melted unsweetened chocolate.

Wrap 1 tablespoon of the dough around a candied or maraschino cherry, or 1 teaspoon chocolate-coconut mixture (mix 1 square melted chocolate and ½ cup shredded coconut). Place close together on ungreased baking sheet. Bake 12 to 15 minutes in moderate oven (350°). Cool.

Dip top of cookie into icing made with 1 cup confectioners' sugar, 2 tablespoons cream, and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Color as desired. For chocolate icing, add 1 square melted chocolate and use ¼ cup cream. Makes 20 to 25 cookies.

If you would like a cookie center, add to ½ of the dough some chopped raisins or dates, candied fruit, nuts, or chocolate chips. Mold 1 teaspoon of mixture into tiny balls and refrigerate before wrapping with the plain dough.

Butterscotch Chewy Cake

This cake was the $7500 prize winner at the 1954 Bake-Off:

Beat 4 medium eggs in top of a double boiler. Stir in 2 cups firmly packed brown sugar and 1 tablespoon butter, and place over rapidly boiling water. Stir until just hot. Remove from heat and stir in 1½ cups flour sifted with 1½ teaspoons baking powder. Add 1½ cups chopped pecans and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Turn into a well greased pan, about 13 x 9 inches, and bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 25 to 30 minutes. For dessert, cut in squares and top with whipped cream or ice cream. As a cookie, sprinkle squares with confectioners' sugar.

Lasagna Is Popular

Prepare a meat sauce by browning 1 small chopped onion, or 1 chopped clove of garlic or both, and 1 pound of ground meat, (either all beef, or half beef and pork or sausage) in 2 to 3 tablespoons olive or cooking oil or butter. Add 1 medium can tomatoes and 1 can tomato paste dissolved in a little water, 1 tablespoon minced parsley, 1 tablespoon sugar, salt and pepper, and 1 to 2 bay leaves. Simmer 1 hour, stirring occasionally.

Cook 1 pound of broad lasagna noodles (fluted edge) in boiling water 12 to 15 minutes or until just tender, and drain. Starting with noodles, arrange in baking dish alternate layers of noodles, grated Parmesan cheese, meat sauce, thinly sliced Mozzarella cheese (about ½ to 1 pound), and 1 pound Ricotta cheese. Have the top layer meat sauce and sprinkle with more grated cheese. Bake in a moderate oven (350° to 375°) about 20 to 30 minutes. Serves 6 to 8. You may use sharp American cheese in place of Mozzarella, and cottage cheese in place of Ricotta, if you wish.

PRIZE WINNER'S RECIPE

THIS IS the recipe for Oatmeal Drop Cookies that was used by Mrs. Charlotte Walts of R.D. 1, Palatine Bridge, N. Y., winner of the New York State Grange-AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Oatmeal Cookie Contest. Mrs. Walts said she got her recipe right off the Mother's Oats package. Her cookies were wonderful, and so were the ones we made from the recipe in our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST test kitchen. We made both the plain oatmeal cookies and the variations.

OATMEAL DROP COOKIES

- ¾ cup soft shortening
- 1 cup brown sugar
- ½ cup granulated sugar
- 1 egg
- ¼ cup water
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 cup sifted enriched flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon soda
- 3 cups Old Fashioned Mother's Oats, uncooked

Combine shortening, sugars, egg, water, and vanilla, and beat thoroughly. Sift together flour, salt, and soda, and add to shortening mixture. Mix well. Blend in the oats. Drop by teaspoons onto greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 12 to 15 minutes. Remove from pans while warm. Makes 5 dozen cookies.

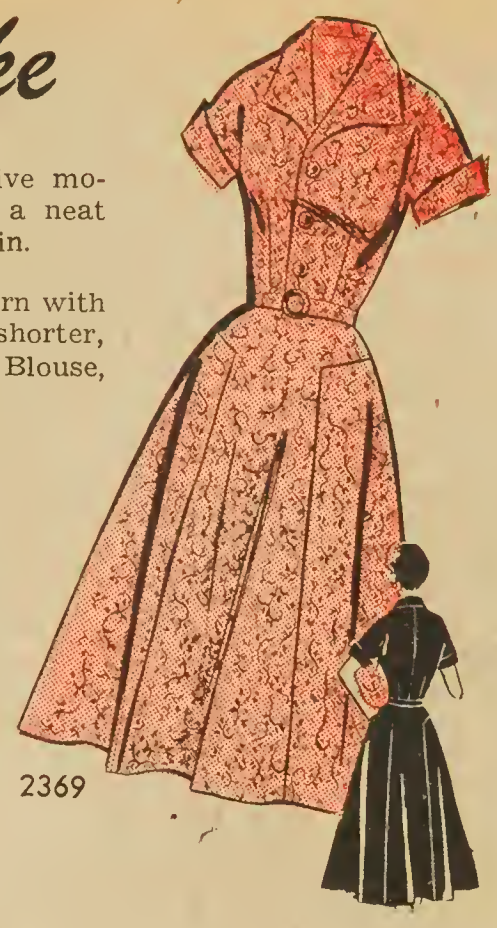
Variations: Divide the dough into three parts. Use one part plain. To second part add ½ to ¾ cup raisins (or chopped nuts or coconut). To third part add about ½ package of chocolate chips. Drop by teaspoons onto greased cookie sheets, and bake as above.

Easy to Make

2369. Wonderful company for every active moment with flattering hip-minimizing skirt, a neat look to it. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 18: 5 yds. 39-in.

3059. Perfect all-occasion jumper to be worn with its own blouse or sweaters. Designed for the shorter, fuller figure. Sizes 12½ to 24½. Size 16½: Blouse, 1⅞ yds. 39-in. Jumper, 2⅞ yds. 54-in.





3026. A basically pure-and-simple little suiter with slenderizing ways. Designed without one distracting detail. Sizes 14 to 46. Size 18: 4¾ yds. 39-in.





2930. Youngtimer's delight with lots of flare. Often used as a school uniform with its crisp blouse. Sizes 4 to 14. Size 8: Blouse, 1½ yds. 35-in. Jumper, 2¼ yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25 cents for our FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK, which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Gingerbread House

HOW would you like to make a charming little gingerbread house for Christmas — one that glistens with frosting icicles and is gay with colorful gumdrops and candy decorations? Last year at this time we showed in these pages an irresistible little house designed by Gertrude Grover; and more than 600 readers ordered the pattern for it.

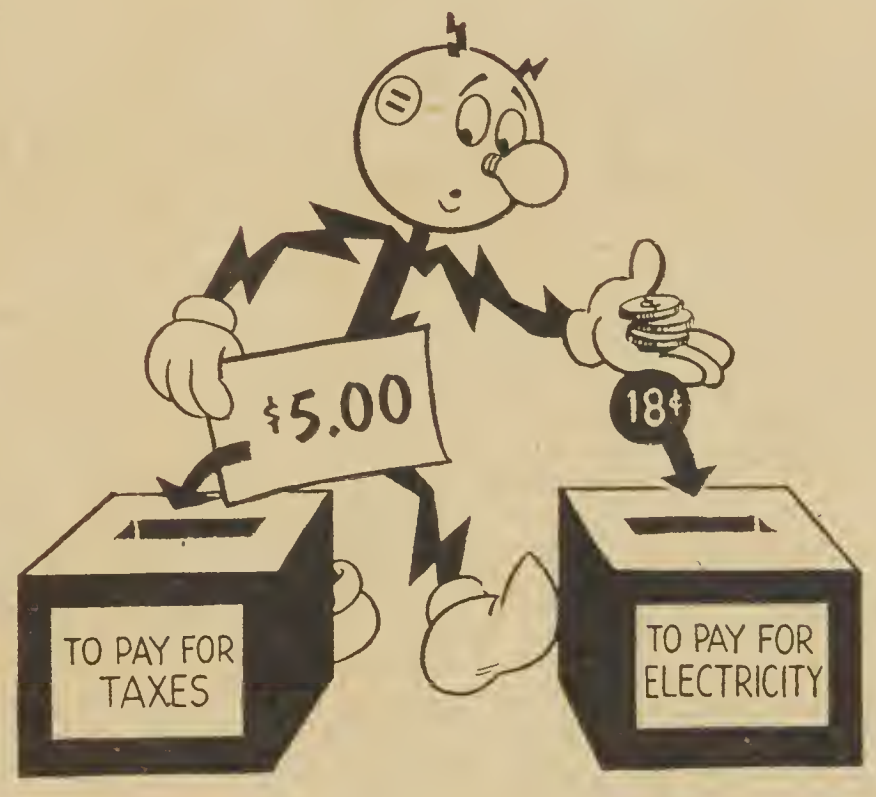
Yesterday I asked Gertrude if she still had the pattern, and she told me she now has a new printed pattern on special, heavy paper, so that it can be used over and over again. Her new pattern shows the decoration designs in more detail, and of course contains the gingerbread recipe and full instructions for making this completely edible fairyland house.

The pattern costs 50 cents and you can get it by sending that amount, in coins, check or money order, to Gertrude Grover, care of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Gertrude also has a special Christmas offer that you may want to take advantage of. She has added two new cookies to her pattern line this year—Cowboy Cookies and Davy Crockett Cookies. Like the Gingerbread House Pattern, the cookie patterns are printed on heavy paper and contain full directions and recipes. Each pattern costs 50 cents—but you can get all three — the Gingerbread House and the Cowboy and Davy Crockett cookies—for $1.00. You'll enjoy making these gay, amusing cookies and the beautiful Gingerbread House—and your youngsters will be wild about them!—*Mabel Hebel*

WHY

"STRAIN AT A GNAT AND SWALLOW A CAMEL?"



The average family electric bill in the United States is about 18c a day, while their tax bill (concealed and otherwise) is over $5.00.

Proponents of Government-subsidized electricity claim it is cheap. This is not so. It simply looks that way because it pays little or no taxes. Let's not forget, however, that taxes that are avoided are not eliminated. They're simply transferred to someone else.

Shouldn't we be more concerned with reducing the size of the tax "camel"?

ALWAYS AT ROCHESTER GAS RG&E and ELECTRIC YOUR SERVICE

EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great North Country and the kind of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER IV

A MONTH or more after we eame to Faraway, I remember we went 'cross lots in a big box wagon to the orchard on the hill and gathered apples that fell in a shower when Uncle Eb went up to shakc them down. Then came the raw days of late October, when the crows went flying southward before the wind—a noisy pirate fleet that filled the sky at times—and when we all put on our mittens and went down the winding cow paths to the grove of butternuts in the pasture.

The great roof of the wilderness had turned red and faded into yellow. Soon its rafters began to show through, and then, in a day or two, they were all bare but for some patches of evergreen. Great, golden drifts of foliage lay higher than a man's head in the timber land about the clearing. We had our best fun then, playing "I spy" in the grovcs.

In that fragrant deep of leaves one might lie undiseovered a long time. He could hear roaring like that of water at every move of the finder, wallowing nearer and nearer possibly, in his scarch. Old Fred came generally rooting his way to us in the deep drift with unerring aecuracy.

And shortly winter came out of the north and, of a night, after rapping at the windows and howling in the chimney and roaring in the big woods, took possession of the earth. That was a time when hard eider flowed freely and recollection found a ready tongue among the older folk, and the young enjoyed many diversions, including measles and whooping cough.

I had a lot of fun that first winter, but none that I can remember more gratefully than our trip in the sled house—a tight little house fitted and fastened to a big sled. Unele Eb had to go to a mill at Hillsborough, some

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A competent doing of the day's work may keep us so busy that we forget to appraise the long-range purpose and value of what we are doing . . . While we are learning to be effeetive, we should also be learning what is most worthwhile to be effective about.

—Arthur E. Morgan in The Cornell Plantations

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

twelve miles away, and Hope and I, after much eoaxing and many family counsels, got leave to go with him.

The sky was cloudless, and the frosty air was all aglow in the sunlight that morning we started. There was a little sheet iron stove in one corner of the sled house, walled in with zinc and anchored with wircs; a layer of hay covered the floor and over that we spread our furs and blankets. The house had an open front, and Uncle Eb sat on the doorstep, as it were, to drive, while we sat behind him on the blankets.

"I love you very much," said Hope, embracing me, after we were seated. Hcr affcetion embarrassed me, I remember. It seemed unmanly to be petted like a doll.

"I hate to be kisscd," I said, pulling away from her, at which Uncle Eb laughed heartily.

The day camc when I would have given half my life for the words I held so cheaply then.

"You'd better be good t' me," she answered, "for when mother dies I'm goin' t' take care o' you. Unele Eb and Gran'ma Bisnette an' you an' everybody I love is goin' t' come an' live with me in a big, big house. An' I'm goin' t' put you t' bed nights an' hear ye say yer prayers an' everything."

"Who'll do the spankin'?" Uncle Eb asked.

"My husban'," she answered, with a sigh at the thought of all the trouble that lay before her.

"Poor man! He won't know whether he's runnin' a poorhouse er a hospital, will he?" said Uncle Eb. "Look here, children," he added, taking out his old leather wallet, as he held the reins between his knees. "Here's tew shillin' apiece for ye, an' I want ye t' spend it jest eggsackly as ye please." The last words were spoken slowly and with emphasis.

We took the two silver pieces that he handed to us and looked them all ovcr and eompared them.

"I know what I'll do," said she, suddenly. "I'm goin' t' buy my mothcr a new dress, or mebbe a beautiful ring," she added thoughtfully.

For my own part I did not know what I should buy. I wanted a real gun most of all and my inelination oscillated between that and a red rocking horse. My mind was very busy while I sat in silence. Presently I rose and went to Uncle Eb and whispered in his ear.

"Do you think I could get a real rifle with two shillin'?" I inquired anxiously.

"No," he answered in a low tone that seemed to respect my confidence. "Bime by, when you're older, "I'll buy ye a rifle — a real rip snorter, too, with a shiny barrel 'n a silver lock. When ye get down t' the village ye'll see lots o' things y'd ruther hev, prob'ly. If I was you, children," he added, in a louder tone, "I wouldn't buy a thing but nuts 'n' raisins."

"Nuts 'n' raisins!" Hope exclaimed, scornfully.

"Nuts 'n' raisins," hc repeated. "They're cheap 'n' satisfyin'. If ye eat enough uv 'em you'll never want anything else in this world."

I failed to see the irony in Uncle Eb's remark and the suggestion seemed to have a good deal of merit, the more I thought it over.

"'T any rate," said Uncle Eb, "I'd git somethin' fer my own selves.

"Well," said Hope, "You tell us a lot o' things we could buy."

"Less see!" said Uncle Eb, looking very serious. "There's bootjacks an' there's warmin' pans 'n' mustard plasters 'n' liver pads 'n' all them kind o' things."

We both shook our heads very doubtfully.

"Then," he added, "there are jimmyjacks 'n' silver no nuthin's."

There were many other suggestions but none of them were decisive.

The snow lay deep on either side of the way and there was a glimmer on every white hillside where Jack Frost had sown his diamonds. Here and there a fox track crossed the smooth level of the valley and dwindled on the distant hills like a seam in a great white robe. It grew warmer as the sun rose, and we were a jolly company behind the merry jingle of the sleigh bells. We had had a long spell of quiet weather and the road lay in two furrows worn as smooth as ice at the bottom.

"Consarn it!" said Uncle Eb, looking up at the sky, after we had been on the road an hour or so. "There's a sun dog. Wouldn't wonder if we got a snowstorm 'fore night."

I was running behind the sled and standing on the brake hooks going down hill. He made me get in when he saw the sun dog, and let our horse—a rat-tailed bay known as Old Doctor—go at a merry pace.

We were awed to silence when we came in sight of Hillsborough, with spires looming far into the sky, as it seemed to me then, and buildings that bullied me with their big bulk, so that I had no heart for the spending of the two shillings Uncle Eb had given me.

The smart clerks, who generally came and asked, "Well, young man, what can I do for you?" I regarded with fear and suspieion. I clung the tighter to my coin always, and said nothing, although I saw many a trinket whose glitter went to my soul with a mighty faseination. We both stood staring silently at the show cases, our tongues helpless with awe and wonder.

Finally, after a whispered conference, Hope asked for a "silver no nothing," and provoked so much laughter that we both fled to the sidewalk. Uncle Eb had to do our buying for us in the end.

"Wall, what'll ye hev?" he said to me at length.

I tried to think—it was no easy thing to do after all I had seen.

"Guess I'll take a jaeknife," I whispered.

"Give this boy a knife," he demandcd. "Wants t' be good 'n' sharp. Might hev t' skin a swift with it some time."

"What ye want?" he asked, then turning to Hope.

"A doll," she whispered.

"White or black?" said he.

"White," said she, "with dark eyes and hair."

"Want a reel, splendid, firs'-class doll," he said to the clerk. "Thet one'll do, there, with the sky blue dress 'n' the pink apron."

We were worn out with excitement when we left for home under lowering skies. We children lay side by side under the robes, the doll between us, and were soon asleep.

It was growing dark when Uncle Eb woke us, and the snow was driving in at the doorway. The air was full of snow, I remembcr, and Old Doctor was wading to his knees in a drift. We were up in the hills and the wind whistled in our little chimney. Unele Eb had a serious look in his face. The snow grew deeper and Old Doctor went slower every moment.

"Six mild from home," Uncle Eb muttered, as he held up to rest a moment. "Six mild from home. 'Fraid we're in fer a night uv it."

We got to the top of Fadden's Hill about dark, and the snow lay so deep in the cut we all got out for fear the house would tip over. Old Doctor floundered along a bit further until he went down in the drift and lay between the shafts half buried. We had a shovel that always hung beside a small hatchet in the sled house — for one might need much beside thc grace of God of a winter's day in that country —and with it Uncle Eb began to uncover the horse. We children stood in the sled house door watching him and holding the lantern. Old Doctor was on his feet in a few minutes.

"'Tain't no use tryin'," said Uncle Eb, as he began to unhitch. "Can't go no further t'night."

Then he dug away the snow beside the sled house, and hitched Old Doctor to the horseshoe that was nailed to the rear end of it. That done, he clambered up the side of the cut and took some rails off the fence and shoved them over on the roof of the house, so that one end rested there and the other on the high bank beside us. Then he cut a lot of hemlock boughs with the hatchet, and thatched the roof he had made over Old Doctor, binding them with the reins. Bringing more rails, he leaned them to the others on the windward side and nailed a big blanket over them, piecing it out with hemlock thatching, so it made a fairly comfortable shelter.

We were under the wind in this deep cut on Fadden's Hill, and the snow piled in upon us rapidly. We had a warm blanket for Old Doctor and two big buffalo robes for our own use. We gave him a good feed of hay and oats, and then Uncle Eb cut up a fence rail with our hatchet and built a roaring fire in the stove. We had got a bit chilly wading in the snow, and the fire gave us a mighty sense of comfort.

"I thought somethin' might happen," said Unele Eb, as he hung his lantern to the ridge pole and took a big paper parcel out of his great coat pocket. "I thought mebbe somethin' might happen, an' so I brought along a bite o' luncheon."

He gave us dried herring and bread and butter and cheese.

"'S a little dry," he remarked, while we were eating, "but it's dryer where there's none."

We had a pail of snow on top of the little stove and plenty of good drinking water for ourselves and the Old Doctor in a few minutes.

After supper Uncle Eb went up the side of the cut and brought back a lot of hemlock boughs and spread them under Old Doctor for bedding.

Then we all sat around the stove on the warm robes and listened to the wind howling above our little roof and thc stories of Uncle Eb. The hissing of the snow as it beat upon the sled house grew fainter by and by, and Uncle Eb said he guessed we were pretty well covered up. We fell asleep soon. I remember he stopped in the middle of a wolf story, and, seeing that our eyes were shut, pulled us back from the fire a little and covered us with one of the robes.

It had been a mighty struggle between sleep and romance, and sleep had won.

I roused myself and begged him to go on with the story, but he only said "Hush, boy; it's bedtime," and turned up the lantern and went out of doors. I woke once or twice in the night and saw him putting wood on the fire. He had put out the light. The gleam of the fire shone on his face when he opened the stove door.

"Gittin' a leetle cool here, Uncle Eb," he was saying to himself.

We were up at daylight, and even then it was snowing and blowing fiercely. There were two feet of snow on the sled house roof, and we were nearly buried in the bank. Uncle Eb had to do a lot of shoveling to get out of doors and into the stable. Old Doctor was quitc out of the wind in a cave of snow and nickering for his breakfast. There was plenty for him, but we were on short rations.

Uncle Eb put on the snow shoes, aftcr we had eaten what there was left, and, cautioning us to keep in, set out for Fadden's across lots. He came back inside of an hour with a good supply of provisions in a basket on his shoulder.

The wind had gone down and the air was milder. Big flakes of snow came

(Continued on Opposite Page)

THE STORY THUS FAR

WHEN an accident took the lives of the parents and brother of a young boy, Eben Holden, the hired man, took the boy in a pack basket and with the family dog started westward on foot.

Traveling by night to avoid capture, the man and boy became lost in the dense forest that then covered northern New York.

They were guided to a kindly family by honey bees and continuing on their way, they encountered a man who lived in the woods and whose path they were to cross again. Eventually they came to the farm of Dave Brower with whom they were to stay for many years.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

fluttering slowly downward out of a dark sky. After dinner we went up on top of the sled house and saw a big scraper coming in the valley below. Six teams of oxen were drawing it, and we could see the flying furrows on either side of the scraper as it plowed in the deep drifts. Uncle Eb put on the snow shoes again, and, with Hope on his back and me clinging to his hand, he went down to meet them and to tell of our plight.

The front team had wallowed to their ears, and the men were digging them out with shovels when we got to the scraper. A score of men and boys clung to the sides of that big, hollow wedge, and put their weight on it as the oxen pulled. We got on with the others, I remember, and I was swept off as soon as the scraper started by a roaring avalanche of snow that came down upon our heads and buried me completely. I was up again and had a fresh hold in a jiffy, and clung to my place until I was nearly smothered by the flying snow. It was great fun for me, and they were all shouting and hallooing as if it were a fine holiday.

They made slow progress, however, and we left them shortly on their promise to try to reach us before night. If they failed to get through, one of them said he would drive over to Paradise Valley, if possible, and tell the Browers we were all right.

On our return, Uncle Eb began shoveling a tunnel in the cut. When we got through to the open late in the afternoon we saw the scraper party going back with their teams.

"Guess they've gi'n up fer t'-day," said he. "Snow's powerful deep down there below the bridge. Mebbe we can get 'round to where the road's clear by goin' cross lots. I've a good mind t' try it."

Then he went over in the field and picked a winding way down the hill toward the river, while we children stood watching him. He came back soon and took down a bit of the fence and harnessed Old Doctor and hitched him to the sled house.

The tunnel was just wide enough to let us through with a tight pinch here and there. The footing was rather soft, and the horse had hard pulling. We went in the field, struggling on afoot—we little people — while Uncle Eb led the horse. He had to stop frequently to tunnel through a snowdrift, and at dusk we had only got half way to the bridge from our cave in the cut. "We'll hev t' stop right where we are until mornin'," he said. "It's mos' dark now."

Our little house stood tilting forward about half way down the hill, its runners buried in the snow. A few hundred yards below was a cliff where the shore fell to the river some thirty feet. It had stopped snowing, and the air had grown warmer, but the sky was dark.

We put nearly all the hay in the sled house under Old Doctor and gave him the last of the oats and a warm cover of blankets. Then Uncle Eb went away to the fence for more wood, while we spread the supper. He was very tired, I remember, and we all turned in for the night a short time after we had eaten. The little stove was roaring like a furnace when we spread our blankets on the sloping floor and lay down, our feet to the front, and drew the warm robes over us.

Uncle Eb, who had had no sleep the night before, began to snore heavily before we children had stopped whispering. He was still snoring, and Hope sound asleep, when I woke in the night and heard the rain falling on our little roof and felt the warm breath of the south wind.

I was half asleep when I heard a new noise under the sled. Something struck the front corner of the sled house—a heavy, muffled blow—and brushed the noisy boards. Then I heard the timbers creak and felt the runners leaping over the soft snow. I remember it was like a dream of falling.

Uncle Eb was up on his elbow staring wildly. I could feel the jar and rush of the runners and the rain that seemed to roar as it dashed into my face. Then, suddenly, the sled house gave a great leap into the air and the grating of the runners ceased. The lantern went hard against the roof; there was a mighty roar in my ears; then we heard a noise like thunder and felt the shock of a blow that set my back aching, and cracked the roof above our heads.

It was all still for a second; then we children began to cry, and Uncle Eb staggered to his feet and lit the lantern that had gone out and that had no globe, I remember, as he held it down to our faces.

"Hush! Are you hurt?" he said, as he knelt before us. "Git up now, see if ye can stand."

We got to our feet, neither of us much the worse for what had happened. My knuckles were cut a bit by a splinter, and Hope had been hit on the shins by the lantern globe as it fell.

"By the Lord Harry!" said Uncle Eb, when he saw we were not hurt. "Wonder what hit us."

We followed him oustide while he was speaking.

"We've slid down hill," he said. "Went over the cliff. Went kerplunk in the deep snow, er there'd have been nuthin' left uv us. Snow's meltin' jest as if it was July."

(To be continued)

For Christmas

ED EASTMAN'S NEWEST BOOK,

"Not With Dreams"

MAKES STIRRING READING FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

ORDERS FOR THE VERY LIMITED SUPPLY LEFT WILL BE FILLED IN THE ORDER RECEIVED.

CLIP OUT AND MAIL TODAY !

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
BOX 367, ITHACA, N. Y.

PLEASE SEND ME POSTPAID

——— COPIES of

"NOT WITH DREAMS"

AT $3.50 A COPY

I ENCLOSE $———

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

Please Print

Special bonus offer!

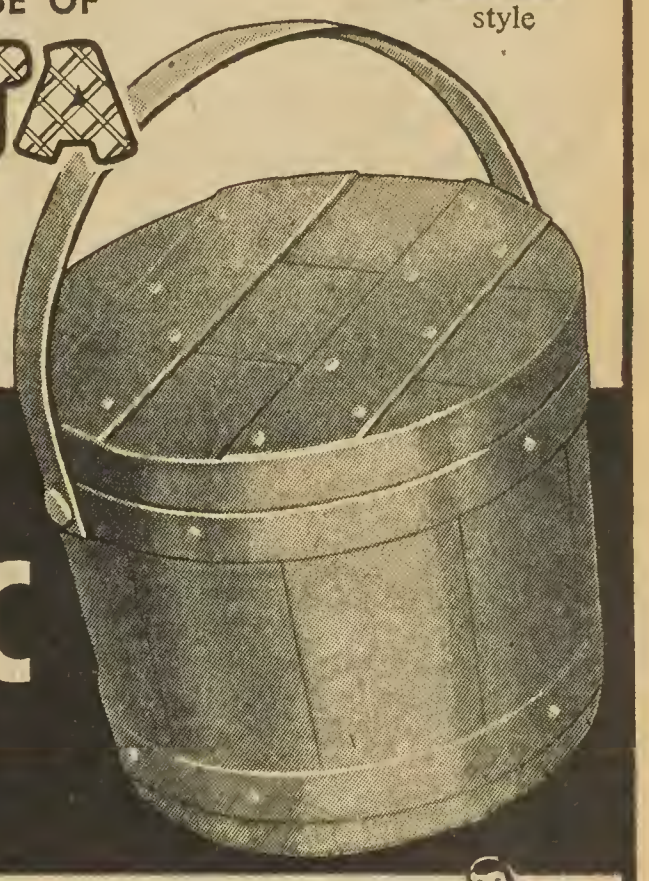
WITH YOUR PURCHASE OF

CALVITA

CALF FORMULA

WORLD'S BEST MILK REPLACER

OLD OAKEN BUCKET style



Amazing, new UNBREAKABLE PLASTIC PAIL

THE PAIL OF A THOUSAND-AND-ONE FARM AND HOME USES



Dent-proof • Rust-proof • Stain-proof

If you're a dairyman and interested in more profit, you'll naturally want to raise your calves on CALVITA instead of whole milk. Now, as an *extra bonus*, CALVITA offers this wonderful plastic pail to encourage you to try the *finest of all* milk replacers.

PAIL ALONE RETAILS FOR $4

Get yours now—filled with CALVITA

for slightly more than the price of the pail alone

YOUR DEALER HAS IT!

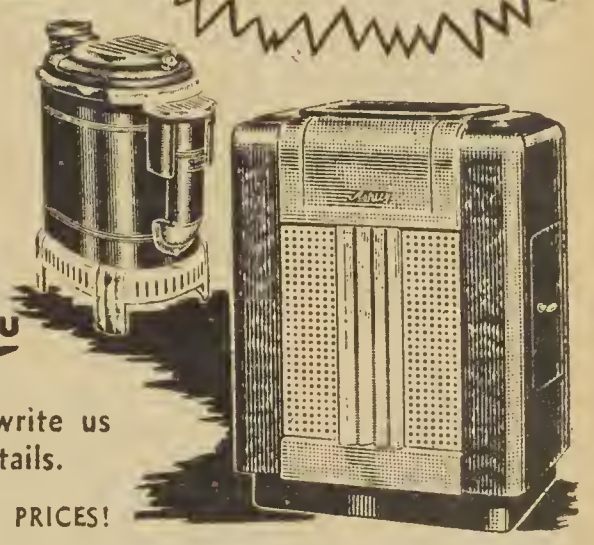
NATIONAL VITAMIN PRODUCTS CO.
3401 HIAWATHA AVENUE MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

ASHLEY GIVES PROOF OF AMAZING FUEL SAVINGS

ASHLEY®

24 HOUR THERMOSTATIC DOWNDRAFT WOOD HEATERS

MANY USERS SAY THEY *SAVE 50-75% on fuel*



Every ASHLEY dealer can show you PROOF of this amazing saving and convenience.

Ask him to show you this proof!

If no dealer is near you, write us for this proof and free details.

THERE ARE 8 MODELS, 8 PRICES!

Time-tested and proven in coldest states. You should build but one fire a season, refuel on average every 12 hours, remove ashes 3 times monthly Tremendous heating capacity, many heating entire homes, schools, stores. Wood burns clean—less soot and grime. Users say Ashley heats from floor up, gives safe 24-hour heat. Burns all types wood successfully See your Ashley dealer today. If none is near you, write us. WE will ship from nearest warehouse and PAY FREIGHT Print name and address plainly. Over 3,000 retailed from one city.

Dealerships available — Dealers write us

ASHLEY® AUTOMATIC WOOD STOVE CO., Inc.

BOX Z-10, Columbia, S. C.

GET QUICKER STARTS THIS WINTER

G.L.F. 10W-30 is a multi-grade motor oil that flows easily in cold weather to permit easier starting and quicker warm-up. Tests show that it saves up to 25% on oil consumption and stretches gas mileage as much as 15%. Talk to your G.L.F. petroleum driver for further information.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

Breeding Better Dairy Cows

By ED HARRISON

THE PROBLEMS facing the breeder of dairy cattle are many and complex. First of all he is dealing with a complex genetic inheritance and secondly, he must base his selection on a greater number of independent characters and traits than the breeders of any other class of livestock. He must be concerned about type because type is closely correlated with productive ability, longevity and lifetime performance. He must also be concerned about such important characters as milk flow, butterfat test, persistency of production, ease of milking, etc.

To make the dairyman's problem more complex all of these important characters and characteristics appear to be controlled by independent genetic factors. These characters or abilities may, therefore, appear in any combination and there is no positive measure of genetic inheritance or transmitting ability.

Environment

It is generally conceded also that the dairy cow and the dairy bull are both mixed in their inheritance. Even a cow possessing outstanding type and great proven productive ability may carry characters for and may transmit undesirable type or low production or both. Furthermore, the dairy cow is not a machine that can be expected to perform to capacity by turning on the starting switch. We measure her inheritance to produce only when she is placed in an environment that will enable her to give expression to her inheritance.

The cow possessing an inheritance for high production will, therefore, reach a high level of production only when she receives a feeding and management opportunity that is equal to or better than her inheritance. On the other hand there are no feeding and management practices known that will compensate for low inherited ability.

The male and female are believed to contribute equally to the genetic makeup of the offspring resulting from any specific mating. It will be, therefore, a new and different individual and not identical to either parent. When both parents carry a high degree of genetic purity for the same desirable characters, the resulting offspring may be superior to either or both parents. When both parents are carrying factors for a common defect or undesirable trait and both transmit these factors the defect is almost certain to become exaggerated in the offspring.

For example when a cow carrying factors for poor legs is mated to a bull that is transmitting the same undesirable characters we are almost certain to get poor legs in the offspring and the fault may be much more serious than in either parent. When both parents are transmitting characters for the same defect it may become serious enough to limit or destroy usefulness regardless of the number of other desirable characters the animal possesses.

Since both the sire and the dam contribute to the genetic makeup and physical appearance of their offspring, they will be different genetically from the parents. This explains the wide variation that occurs in dairy cattle. Because of variation, animals are continually appearing that are capable of performing a specific function more efficiently than others. This variation among individuals provides the basis for future herd and breed improvement.

If one hopes to become a successful breeder he must never tire in his search for these superior individuals. Stating it simply but factually, variation provides the only basis for improvement and selection, our only hope for achieving it.

The first prerequisite, therefore, of becoming a breeder is that one be a student and critic of his own herd. **We should train ourselves to see and to appraise our cattle with the same scrutiny as a skilled judge investing his own money, rather than with the eye of a satisfied owner.** All too frequently we become wed to a certain individual or group of individuals not because of their own merits but because of the high regard we had for their parents. The owner who is a student and critic of his herd is quick to recognize his mistakes and to see the faults as they appear in his cattle Recognizing them, he is in a position to take immediate steps to correct for them.

It is doubtful whether any herd is great enough to be sufficient in itself. This means that occasionally even a great herd can be strengthened by incorporating into it top blood from another herd. The addition of such blood should be based upon a known need and the selection made only after careful study. This means that the successful breeder must not only be a student of his herd but a student of the breed.

All of us engaged in the dairy business are conscious of the importance of productive ability. Production testing, therefore, is an important part of any breeding program.

Give Them Opportunity

Enrolling one's herd in any one of the several available testing programs is not in itself sufficient. A production record is of little value and in some cases entirely misleading unless it is made under conditions that measure inheritance. We never know which are our best cows production-wise unless we provide them with a feeding and management opportunity that is geared to measure inheritance.

There are many potentially great cows that are never recognized simply because they were never provided with the opportunity to prove their worth. We need to develop what, for the lack of a better term, I will call a competitive spirit in our testing work. The real need for this is emphasized by the fact that many cows double their previous production records with a change of home. Changing homes did not change their inheritance. In their new homes with their high production records their blood is sought after as a basis for herd improvement. Yet they were potentially just as great in their original homes.

The owner who fails to devclop his cows never realizes top efficicncy in the production of milk. He loses again because he is never able to capitalize upon his ability to breed good oncs. The breed loses because this potential breed-improving blood goes unrecognized.

In the past we have been too quick to condemn a particular individual or group of individuals because of low production records without stopping to inquire about environment. At best a production record is the product of inheritance and opportunity. In many cases opportunity completely blacks out inheritance.

THE BUYER'S PROBLEM

IS THERE any way for the buyer visiting a herd for the first time to evaluate the part that inheritance and the part that environment had in determining the herd record? I think that there is. When a study of the herd records reveals a wide range in the production records between individual members of the herd the high records indicate that the opportunity was there. In such herds selection is simple because the low record cow lacks the productive inheritance.

In a herd where the productive records for all members of the herd are closely grouped around a fixed low level the chances are great that these records are a measure of the environment and not inheritance. Cows purchased from such a herd that possess correct type and sharp angular form can be expected to greatly increase their records if placed in a good environment.

When purchasing herd additions or replacements, it is wise for the buyer to compare the environment he is providing his cows with the environment that exists in the herd from which he is about to purchase. If environmental conditions are at a much higher level than he is maintaining, he will be disappointed in the performance of cows purchased from this herd. It is sad but true—there are 300-400-500-600 pound dairymen. **It is foolish for a 300 pound dairyman to purchase 600 pound fat cows unless he is ready to become a 600 pound dairyman.**

Cows purchased on the basis of records made in a herd where environmental conditions are poorer than maintained by the buyer, can be expected to increase their record of performance in their new home. Opportunity is such an important factor in determining the productive level of a herd that it must be considered when evaluating a herd. Failure properly to consider environment when purchasing has resulted in many dissatisfied buyers. Whenever a cow with a high record is moved from a top level environment to a low level environment production drops and we have a disappointed and many times a dissatisfied buyer.

Important as high production is, a breeding program based upon production alone is seldom if ever successful. An automobile with a 175 or 200 HP motor is of little value unless the rest of the car is designed strong enough to withstand the strain that such a motor will exert. Likewise a cow with a high productive inheritance must possess a certain degree of correctness of type if she will be able to withstand the strain of high production.

In early issues I will discuss type in some detail and with illustrations.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. UDALL

WE, THE dairy farmers of the Northeast and farmers in general, lost a great friend with the death of Dr. Udall, professor emeritus of the department of medicine at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell Univcrsity; a great and able surgeon and the author of one of the most complete and finest books ever written on veterinary medicine; a book complete in every detail but written in the language that you and I as laymen can understand and appreciate.

It is difficult to pay tribute to a man who has contributed so much to American agriculture. I was privileged to know him and he was a man with broad interests. I have toured farms with him and seen him thrilled over a bale of top quality hay; thrilled while walking over a beautiful, well-managed pasture; thrilled because he realized that proper nutrition was essential to the well-being of animal life; thrilled because he knew that proper care and good nutrition enhanced the veterinary's chancc of winning in his battle against disease.

A great man had been laid to rest but his contribution to American agriculture will live on.

Less Weather Hazard for Hay

JOYCE KILMER in his beautiful poem, "Trees" expresses our feelings about hay when he wrote in his opening stanza:

"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree."

Certainly there is nothing more pleasing and nothing that carries more self confidence to a dairyman than a barnful of top quality hay. Truly, hay is the dairyman's most important crop. We at Harden Farms have long recognized that our winter dairy ration can never be any better than the quality of hay that we put into our barns. I can honestly say, therefore, that it is an occasion to rejoice when we watch our simple homemade elevator delivering top quality early cut hay to our hay mows.

I was born and raised on a modest sized farm in the state of Virginia where my father was a good farmer. Although it was more than 30 years ago he had as great an appreciation for quality hay as anyone in our modern machine era.

During my boyhood days on the farm, in addition to making hay by hand, we were completely at the mercy of the weather. We could plant thc best available seed, fertilize it according to the best known practices and finally harvest an inferior crop because of unfavorable weather conditions.

The pitchfork was replaced by the hayloader and the hayloader in turn by the field baler. All of this represented advancement but it did not remove the weather hazard. The next step in the evolution of haymaking was the hay crusher designed to crack and break the stems so that we got drying through the sides of the stem itself instead of the movement of moisture through the cut end of the stem and through the leaves. The hay crusher represented a great forward movement in haymaking because it speeded up the loss of moisture through the stem itself so that hay could safely be put into the barn before the leaves fell off. Understand that the lcaves are low in fiber, high in protein and minerals and, therefore, the most valuable part of the hay. The next step was the hay dryer, which was a further move in the direction of removing the weather hazard. By employing all of the new advances in haymaking we are now able to bale a high percentage of our hay in the late afternoon of the day that it is cut. Now I said, "late afternoon" and I mean exactly that. Quality hay is so important in our operation at Harden Farms that we do not hesitate to work until eight or nine o'clock or later to get the job done.

I especially like baled hay over any other form. It makes it possible to handle it fast. Bales make it possible to arrange it in the barn so that the various qualities of hay are available at all times. This is important because it enables us to standardize our winter feeding program. I have nothing to sell, but you, Mr. Dairyman, have much to gain by making your hay harvest a special business. The quality of the hay that you put into your barns will largely determine how successful you are in attaining and maintaining high production during the winter months.

SERVICE BUREAU

"HOLDING THE BAG"

Our Grange was interested in the proposition of a company which, in return for our help in selling advertising, would furnish books which we could sell to make money for our organization. I introduced their agent to 15 advertisers who paid for space in the book. However, a number of months have passed and we have never received the books. I certainly hope my experience will serve as a lesson to others because people shouldn't get beat out of their money.

We have written about this type of printing concern before. Although the ones we have contacted are not "gyps," their primary business is the printing of school year-books and their delivery on any kind of printing is very slow and not always satisfactory.

When you travel with an agent you are either actively or indirectly giving your endorsement of him. That is why he wants you, of course. We are referring particularly to church groups, grange groups, etc. When the work of these companies is slow or unsatisfactory the person who has sponsored them is the one who gets all of the complaints. She is the one left "holding the bag."

— A. A. —

PERSISTENCE PAID

In today's mail I received a check from the bus line for $41.14, the amount due me. I feel that it was because of your effort that I received this money. I want to thank you many times for all the trouble I've caused you. I shall always have a good word for the *American Agriculturist*. Have enjoyed reading it for many years. Thanking you again, I remain

Sincerely, Mrs. R. E., Penna.

* * *

We are glad we could help our subscriber. We mention this case particularly because of the persistence that was needed. There was no unwillingness on the part of the bus company to settle, but they proposed to settle for a smaller amount than the subscriber said she had coming. The refund was due on unused tickets and it took considerable persistence and argument to get straightened out and get the full amount involved.

— A. A. —

PLEASE JUDGE BY SUCCESSES

"If you don't get this money for me I will think your Service Bureau is not much good."—*Subscriber*

It would be nice if we could be 100% successful every time a subscriber asks for help. Unfortunately, there is no way that anyone can force a person to pay a debt except by bringing civil action in court; in other words, by suing them. Many times we are able to effect a settlement by persuasion. We will continue to hope that our subscribers will continue to judge us on the basis of our successes rather than on our failures.

— A. A. —

WANTED

One of our subscribers is interested in obtaining a copy of "Gazeteer of New York State 1836," showing maps of the counties with the then existing highways.

If you have a copy of this book which you would like to sell, write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dept. GM, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Nellie Simon whose last known address was Dallas, Texas 32 years ago. Father would like to locate her.

* * *

Joseph S. Gately, when last heard from was in White Plains, N. Y. Likes gardening and cemetery work. Might be in Poughkeepsie. Mother anxious to locate.

* * *

Frank Kellman, who lived in Buffalo in 1941. He worked for farmers in Western New York, along the lake road near Olcott.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. — SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

No 25130 — 50-262 / 213

October 19 1955

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$25.00

Edwin B. Haines
Route 206
Vincentown, N. J.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

E. C. Weatherby — PRODUCTION TREASURER

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

WANTED TO CREATE HIS OWN FIREWORKS

WHEN a $50,000 fire on a farm on Route 206, Vincentown, New Jersey provided a 4th of July attraction for hundreds of holiday travelers, Edwin B. Haines, owner of the farm, suspected arson. He asked for an investigation which led to the arrest of William Barlow, 20, a farmhand who had been employed by Mr. Haines about a month previously when he had found him walking along the highway.

Barlow, who liked to see big crowds, admitted starting the fire and said he had planned on setting another bigger one the next day. According to the story he told the State Police he had gone to the barn shortly before 6 A.M. and thrown matches into the hay; then returned to his quarters and to bed, pretending later to be awakened by the excitement. He was cut, helping the firemen to rescue 6 calves from the barn.

Until his recent indictment for arson, Barlow was held without bail in Burlington County Jail, Mount Holly, since July 11, following arraignment before Municipal Judge George Thompson.

State Police Sergeant Joseph Gribbin revealed that Barlow was a patient in the Massachusetts State Hospital six years ago and had previously spent six months in jail for setting fires in West Haven, Conn.

We congratulate Mr. Haines for his alertness in suspecting arson and for giving the information, which led to Barlow's arrest, to the State Police. We also congratulate the State Police and the Judge for their part in his arrest and indictment. We are happy to present Mr. Haines with our $25.00 check, the first such Service Bureau reward since we extended our offer to include arson.



Getting full value from hay, silage and other roughages depends on the job done by rumen bacteria—the "bugs" that help cattle break down and use all kinds of home-grown roughages.

That's why Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" feed compound is so valuable in dairy supplements. It furnishes urea nitrogen that nourishes and stimulates rumen bacteria.

As the "bugs" convert "Two-Sixty-Two" to protein, they multiply faster and work harder. More of the feed value locked up in fiber is released to produce milk.

Check with your feed man. Be sure your supplement contains "Two-Sixty-Two"—to help you get the best efficiency from the roughage you grow.

TWO-SIXTY-TWO®

FEED COMPOUND

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...*THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

Christmas Gift Bargains

DIRECT FROM IMPORTER TO YOU!

New 1956 Model

5 X 50 POWERHOUSE BINOCULARS

give 25 times area magnification!



4.98

The new 1956 model Powerhouse Binocular is more powerful than ever—lets you see farther! A perfect gift for every man, woman, child. West Germany's new, amazing Powerhouse binoculars give extra distance power, better viewing up to 25 miles away! Superb workmanship by century-old German factory. Battleship construction of quality materials and lightweight aluminum. Center focusing. Adjusts to any eye width. Clear, sharp viewing even in moonlight. Precision ground lenses with interior fluoride objective coating . . . same, as expensive binoculars. Complete with carrying case.

No. 66 ..... **4.98**

Make Your LAMPS Into Christmas Trees!

Only $1

cleverest decorating idea in years!



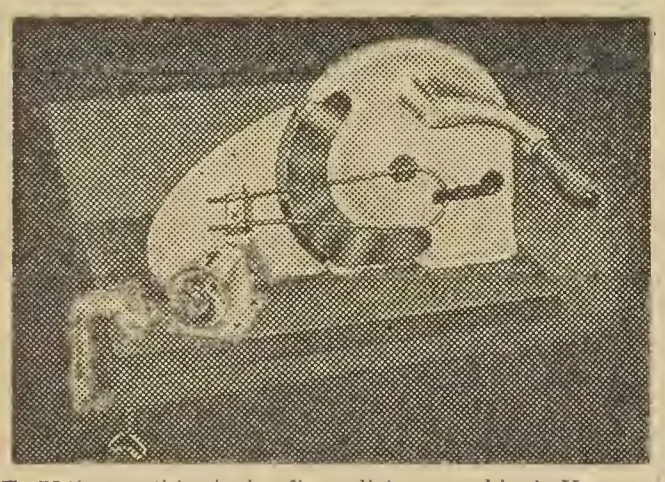
These perfect replicas fit over any lamp in place of your regular shade . . . Make all your lamps into Christmas trees and spread the Holiday Spirit throughout your house. Beautifully lithographed in forest green with white "snow" on branches that stand out for easy decorating. Complete with simple illustrated instructions. Only $1.00 postpaid. At this low price you'll want several. Order now . . . Sorry, No C.O.D.'s.

17 inches high, 17 inches diameter

No. 52 ..... **$1.00**

PRECISION MADE SLICING MACHINE

9.98 USUALLY $19.95



SAVE 50% on this truly fine slicing machine! Has genuine Solingen Steel slicing blade. Slices ham, beef, cheese, bread—smoothly, quickly and effortlessly. SPECIAL ADJUSTMENT gives you thin or thick slice as desired. Never before have seen a precision instrument like this selling for less than $19.95. NOW—get yours at our amazing low price of only

(Order by No. 555) **9.98**

THORESEN'S, Dept. 342-M SAVE MONEY
352 Fourth Ave., WITH THIS
New York 10, N. Y. COUPON!

RUSH the items checked on 5-day free home trial. If not delighted with the merchandise, I will return it in 5 days for full refund. ( ) Payment enclosed. Send tax & postage paid. ( ) Send C.O.D. I'll pay charges.

- ☐ No. 66—Powerhouse Binoculars (4.98)
- ☐ No. 47—Storm Window Kit (4.95)
- ☐ No. 52—Christmas Tree Lampshade (1.00)
- ☐ No. 56—Crystalite Christmas Tree (1.00)
- ☐ No. 50—Salad Maker & 4 cutters (4.98)
- ☐ No. 555—Slicing Machine (9.98)
- ☐ No. 90—Spectoscopes (99c)
- ☐ No. 75—3-Color Flashlight (99c)
- ☐ No. 80—Black Forest Hunting Knife (1.98)
- ☐ No. 88—Swiss Army Type Knife (3.95)

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

TOWN ..... STATE .....

(CANADIANS: Save tariff. Order direct from Thoresen Ltd., Dept. 342-M, 45 St. James St. W, Montreal 1, P.Q.)

Save Money On These Big Values!

SPECIAL IMPORT PRICES!

Here's your chance to make big savings on your Christmas gifts! Thoresen—one of the country's greatest importers — offers these outstanding values at special import prices . . . lower prices than you'd expect to pay normally. Huge import volume enables Thoresen to buy for less, sell for less—YOU GET THE SAVINGS! And you buy with complete confidence, too, on a free home trial basis. If you aren't satisfied — for any reason—just return the merchandise for full refund. Order by number, please. Use the coupon below and send it today to:

THORESEN'S

352 Fourth Ave., Dept. 342-M, New York 10, N. Y.

CRYSTALITE

The Sparkling Christmas Tree that goes 'round and 'round



The new fabulous Crystalite Christmas Tree that goes 'round and 'round! Light candles and the orbit starts revolving, delighting young and old, filling room with sparkling light. Included: 25 Christmas Tree ornaments. 4 tiny planets encrusted with thousands of shimmering mock gems fill any room with rays of soft light! Reproduced in irridescent styrene from Venetian crystal pattern. 12½ inches high. Truly the year's most beautiful Christmas Tree—a joy to behold. Spread the Christmas Spirit! Place one in every room.

$1.

No. 56 ..... **1.00**



99c

Now ½ Price!

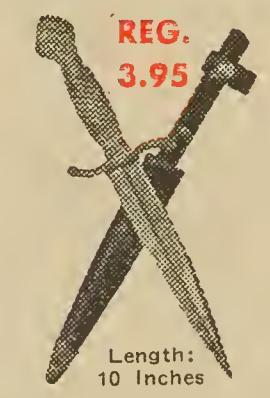
SPECTOSCOPES

The Binoculars you wear Like Eyeglasses

These internationally famous binoculars-spectacles are now being sold at a price that only we, as exclusive importers, can offer. Wear 'em just like eyeglasses—use 'em for close-up or distant viewing. Get clear, magnified images. Ideal for watching sports, TV, plays, opera, public events, etc. Made in West Germany. Precision optical lenses. In ebony finish. Light—only 1 oz. Formerly sold for $2.98. Order several for gifts.

No. 90 ..... **99c**

FAMOUS BLACK FOREST HUNTING KNIFE



NOW ½ PRICE 1.98

Made in GERMANY. Fine SOLINGEN Steel.

75,000 sportsmen gladly paid 3.95 for this famous hunting knife. We're sacrificing these superb knives at HALF-PRICE — only 1.98. This is exactly the SAME knife now selling all over the country for TWICE our low price! It's a sensational bargain that may never come your way again! The rugged beauty of this splendid knife has already won recognition for design in sports circles on the Continent. Its blade is actually sharp enough to shave with. The genuine leather scabbard is metal tipped. The Black Forest knife will stand up against the most rugged treatment. Length: 10 inches.

No. 80 ..... **1.98**

49½c STORM WINDOW



protects your family all winter!

Goes on in Minutes!

No Nails! No Hooks! No Screws! No Tools!

TRANSPARENT AS GLASS — FLEXIBLE AS RUBBER — TENSILE STRENGTH OF OVER 1 TON PER SQ. INCH—100% WATERPROOF—WON'T CRACK EVEN AT 53 DEGREES BELOW ZERO!

This amazing new storm window seals out wintry blasts and costs only 49½c per window! Comes in rolls 36" x 432" — complete with Adheso borders. Cut with scissors to your window size, then press on with scalfast Adheso border—that's all! Each roll enough for 10 medium-sized windows. Won't peel, fade, rattle or shatter! Only $4.95 for 108 sq.-foot roll. 5-Day Money Back Guarantee. Installed in minutes without tools, nails, tacks or screws. Send $4.95 in check, cash or m.o. COD's plus fees. Sold ONLY by mail.

No. 47 ..... **4.95**

Lowest Price Ever!

4.98

SALAD MAKER

complete with 4 steel cutters

SLICES • DICES • SCALLOPS
GRATES • CHOPS • CHIPS
CRUMBS • PEELS • SHREDS



will perform all food cutting operations that any other machine will perform

USUALLY SELLS FOR OVER $10.00

This amazing Salad Maker works magic with foods — prepares them in hundreds of tasty, eye-appealing ways! Fast—easy! Slices faster than some expensive electric cutting machines. Produces sparkling tossed salads, potato curlicues, potato chips, etc. Helps prepare baby formulas, dietary foods, fruit and vegetable juices. Easy to clean—dip in suds and drain. Low 4.98 price includes 4 steel cutters. Usually sells for more than 10.00.

No. 50 ..... **4.98**

3-COLOR FLASHLIGHT

throws red, white, and green beam!



99c

FORMERLY $2.98

The famous 3-Color Police Flashlight can now be yours! Police & fire departments have been ordering 'em by the carload—N.Y. City policemen alone have ordered thousands! Pushbuttons give you red, green or white beam instantly. Hi-Glo reflector increases beam intensity—visible miles away! Great for highway emergencies. Formerly sold for as much as $2.98. ALL METAL DESIGN.

No. 75 ..... **99c**

SWISS ARMY TYPE KNIFE

10-IN-1

3.95

Solingen Steel

saw	awl
scissors	icepick
jackknife	penknife
can opener	corkscrew
screwdriver	bottle opener



10 TOOLS IN ONE—the famed Swiss Army knife is recognized by sportsmen and hobbyists as the most compact multi-purpose tool ever devised. This is the lowest price it has ever sold for! Made of finest Korium steel in Solingen, West Germany. Can be worn on belt. Length 3½". Solid Vidal handle. This new Korium version is tough, rugged, durable. A wonderful gift for hunters, fishermen, hobbyists and sportsmen.

No. 88 ..... **3.95**

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

DECEMBER 3, 1955

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Woods Work	7
Brucellosis Regulations	8
Contest Winners	10
Social Security	14
Christmas Goodies	24

The Blind CAN Lead The Blind

By E. R. Eastman

BLINDFOLD yourself so no light whatever can get to your eyes, then try living for an hour as a blind person has to live all the time. While blindfolded, eat a meal or try to do any of the other common everyday tasks. That little test may give you just a faint understanding of the problems that the 205 boys and girls at the Batavia School for the Blind and thousands of other blind people have to face every day of their lives.

Last June, at the invitation of Eber L. Palmer, superintendent of the New York State School for the Blind, I went to Batavia to give the commencement address. It was one of the most interesting and inspiring experiences that I have had in many a day. This school has been serving the blind people of New York State since 1868. It is governed and operated by a local Board of Visitors, in cooperation with the New York State Board of Regents and the New York State Department of Education. Blind or partly blind children from 5 to 21 years of age are admitted from all parts of the state with the exception of the metropolitan district, which is served by another school. There is no charge for maintenance, tuition, or necessary school supplies.

During the afternoon before the commencement exercises it was my privilege to visit the classrooms and see the young people at work. Going about the building I was guided by a boy from the senior class who is nearly blind, but no one with full sight could have done a better job. Almost by instinct he knew where every classroom was and what was going on there.

All of the subjects found in the regular high school curriculum are taught at Batavia, but of course the methods used are based upon the blind students' ability to hear and to touch, both of which senses are trained to a much keener perception and sensitivity than yours or mine. Most of the reading is done by the braille method, and all students learn to use both the ink print and the braille typewriter. As you may know, the Braille alphabet and numerical system consist of a series of raised dots which blind people read with their finger tips. It was amazing to me to know that a well-trained Braille reader can read almost as fast as you or I can.

In addition to the subjects studied in elementary and secondary schools, the Batavia School has a very well developed shop for vocational training. It is truly marvelous how those blind young folks learn to do skilful and complicated handwork. For example, I once knew a blind farmer who operated much of his farm machinery personally and sawed all of his own firewood with a buzz saw. Guide strings or wires enabled him to tell exactly where he was every moment.

The curriculum at Batavia includes manual training — metal working, poultry raising, switchboard operation, piano tuning, dictaphone operation, home economics, typewriting, and factory skills. Special attention is given to music, including voice, organ, piano and the various other instruments. Physical health and social education are also stressed. At the commencement exercises the music was furnished by the blind students, and it was one of the most remarkable orchestras that I have ever heard, a demonstration of perfect cooperation and coordination.



The Batavia School for the Blind has proved that blind children can be trained not only for useful occupations but also to take a happy part in many games and sports.

In one of the classrooms a teacher stopped her work to show me what she was doing, and how she taught her students. She did such a good job that I did not realize that she herself was blind until my guide told me after I had left the classroom. I found that it is a policy of the school to include some blind teachers on the faculty for, said Superintendent Palmer, no matter how sympathetic a person without handicaps may be, he never can actually understand the point of view of a handicapped person un- *(Continued on Page 20)*



Members of the graduating class of the Batavia (N. Y.) School for the Blind, with Mrs. Florence W. Robbins, member of the Board of Visitors, and Dr. Edward R. Eastman, Vice Chancellor of the New York State Board of Regents and Editor of American Agriculturist. In spite of their handicap these young people have trained themselves, with the help of their parents, teachers, and the Batavia School, to take their places as useful and happy citizens. —Photo courtesy Batavia Daily News

SAVE $3.00 PER TON

on G.L.F. Quality Fertilizer

BY TAKING YOUR FERTILIZER EARLY YOU CAN MAKE THESE SAVINGS...

before December 17th you save . . . . . $3.00 per ton

before January 14th you save . . . . . $2.50 per ton

before February 4th you save . . . . . $2.00 per ton

BY TAKING delivery on any available grade of G.L.F. fertilizer during December and January you can stick two to three dollars baek into your pocket for every ton you buy.

What's more, G.L.F. guarantees these prices in case G.L.F. prices decline next spring.

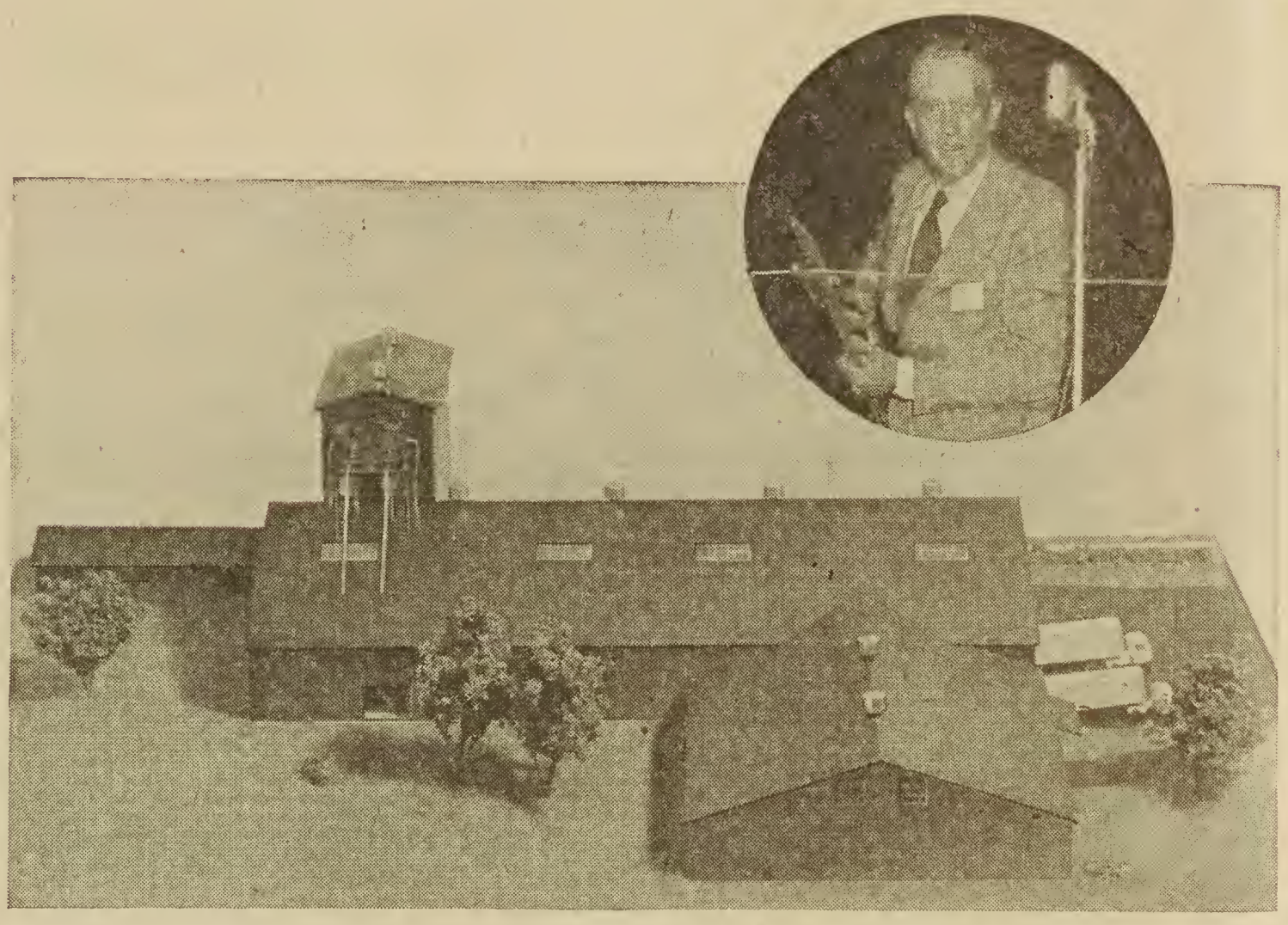
Another advantage in taking early delivery is that you avoid the spring rush. You can be sure, too, that fertilizer delivered in December and January is fully cured for good storage and drillability—G.L.F. guarantees good mechanieal eondition. Besides helping your G.L.F. do a more eeonomical job of distribution, you will have on hand what you want, when you want it.

Truck Your Own, Make Further Savings

You can save money by picking up fertilizer at one of the G.L.F. plants and taking it to your farm in your own truck. You do not have to travel long distances. Twelve G.L.F. fertilizer plants are strategically located throughout G.L.F. territory—

Albany, N. Y.	**North Collins, N. Y.**
Batavia, N. Y.	**Bridgeton, N. J.**
Big Flats, N. Y.	**Englishtown, N. J.**
Bridgehampton, N. Y.	**South Kearny, N. J.**
Canastota, N. Y.	**Yardville, N. J.**
Lyons, N. Y.	**Union City, Pa.**

If, for instanee, you travel 50 miles to the plant nearest you, you will savc approximately $2 to $3 per ton. Of course this 'haul it yourself' diseount varies with the distance of your farm from the plant.



J. Sloat Welles, former G.L.F. Director, cut a steel tape to open the new G.L.F. Fertilizer Plant at Big Flats, N. Y. on October 28. This plant has been called "the most modern in the Northeast." It completes the aim of G.L.F's Soil Building Division—to make high quality plant foods rapidly available to every G.L.F. Patron.

Discounts Also Apply to High Analysis Granular Fertilizers

High analysis fertilizers eost more per ton, but *less per unit of plant food.* Ten bags of 8-16-16 is the same in plant food value as 16 bags of 5-10-10. You will save money on the bags. (You will also save time and wear and tear on your back by not having to lift and haul those 6 extra bags). Because there is less bulk and more of the essential fertilizer elements in a bag of 8-16-16, G.L.F. does not have to eharge as much for shipping and handling. Let your G.L.F. man help you with your fertilizer program—take delivery now and save some money. Call your G.L.F. service agency today.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

GLF Quality — Quality That Pays Off on the Farm

G.L.F. FERTILIZERS

Quality That Pays Off on the Farm

From the Editor's MAILBAG

ABOUT RAIL FENCES

I WAS greatly interested in the illustration of the old rail fence which appeared in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of July 16. I am using it with the following poem which appeared, (I think in *Better Homes and Gardens*) a few years ago.

"I'd like to be an old rail fence to zig and zag at will,
Across a field with no pretense and over yonder hill.
With pheasants for familiar friends, and meadow large and quail:
And shady corners at the bends to cool a water pail.
And weathered top-rail at a height to lean an elbow on,
As often as a fellow might who rises with the dawn.
I'd go where old rail fences go, Salute a passing cloud;
And play at ghosts with drifting snow, And smell the fields, new plowed."

The following poem appeared in *The Christian Herald,* Nov. 1953, which I think portrays a wonderful picture of my father.

"My father was a farmer, a strong, good man.
Straight were the rows where his sharp plow ran.
Straight were the thoughts in his unschooled head,
And straight out of the Scripture the life he led.
Gnarled were his fingers from lifelong toil,
But mellow his heart that loved the soil.
Close after God in his soul came labor,
And an equal feeling for every neighbor.
My father was a farmer who knew the worth
Of kinship with the planted earth."

—Carroll W. Hutchinson, Manchester, Conn.

— A. A. —

SMART DOG

SIXTY-FIVE years ago I used to travel in the furrow behind a pair of young Blackhawk Morgans, "Jim" the "near" colt had learned the sound of the big whistle on the Erie shops at Hornell. When that sound came over the hills he would always whinney and if urged onward would complete the round but with many pauses and much protest.

But the animal I want to write about is "Trixie," a small curly-haired mongrel that seemed to be a mixture of several breeds and to have inherited the abilities of them all. She had all the courage and tenacity of the bulldog and the bright intelligence of the collie.

Some newly acquired pigs climbed their enclosure one night and disappeared. Son Jesse, a lad of 15 and a very good runner, found them in a field about a half mile from home, and tried to chase them in. But the small animals ran in the wrong direction and disappeared in a thirty acre tract of woods and swamps.

Trixie, who had been sent home, on the idea that she was no good as a pig chaser, now undertook to round up the fugitives. The humans who now had sense enough to let her alone waited.

Trixie took the trail, found runaways and by dancing back and forth and lively barking got their attention. Dancing before them and barking, but slowly retreating, she lured the young shoats from the woods across a wide field and into the basement of the barn. She then sat down and with a smile on her face watched the humans, who with great presence of mind had closed the doors, with many awkward grabs and passes recaptured the porkers.

—C. K. Robords, Arkport, New York

— A. A. —

INSPECTORS AND POLE BARNS

I OPERATE a pole barn with a pipeline milker and my father before me had a pole barn for ten years.

I do not believe the Board of Health regulations are unreasonable. However, I do think that the frequency of their visits is a disadvantage to the farmer with a pole barn. The number of inspections and as a result, the number of changes demanded, are greater than with a conventional barn.

As a result of less milk handling and more sanitary milking conditions, we have a very low bacteria count. We feel that because of this system we are producing more healthful milk. Then why should one be required to spend half a day each month being inspected by Board of Health inspectors when there is much other farm work to be done?

—S.K.W., Worcester, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This letter came in answer to our request to readers who have pole barns and who had experience, either good or bad, with milk inspectors.

— A. A. —

LIKES "EBEN HOLDEN"

I READ with much interest the first instalment of the story "Eben Holden" by Irving Bacheller who was also the author of "The Light in the Clearing," "Keeping Up With Lizzie" and other books.

I have in my possession "The Light in the Clearing" which is an excellent story of northern New York of the time of Silas Wright, Senator and Governor of New York a little over a century ago.

The latter book clearly depicts the poverty and hardships endured by the settlers of St. Lawrence and other counties at that time. It is a good story. Eben Holden also promises to be excellent. — *Leon Brittell, Moriah Center, New York.*

— A. A. —

GOOD!

I am enclosing $1.00. Please renew my subscription for two years.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is much enjoyed in our home. We think it a very good paper.—*Eugene T. Scott, Winthrop, N. Y.*



"Clean him up—and if he isn't ours, I'll take him back and try again."



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Give him smooth, mellow

Prince Albert

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

The perfect gift for the pipe smoker or roll-your-owner on your Christmas list. Prince Albert's natural tobacco taste is sure to make a hit!

WHY FARMERS ARE WORRIED

An Editorial

By E. R. EASTMAN

FARMERS are worried and angry over the farm price situation. I don't wonder farmers are mad. Who wouldn't be? Farm income is down materially, while nearly everyone else is making money.

Manufacturers of farm supplies claim they must increase their prices to take care of increased labor costs and taxes. Labor leaders claim this is not true, and that manufacturers are profiteering. Government claims that it must have high taxes in order to do more things for more people, including the paying of subsidies to many industries, and to farmers so that they can pay for the supplies produced by high-priced labor.

But when the farmer buys his supplies he pays the manufacturers' taxes and profits and the wages of the workers. So he is caught in the squeeze. His costs increase; his prices go down. So around and around it goes with the farmer coming out on the small end.

A Political Football

To make confusion worse confounded, politicians of both parties are kicking the farm price situation around like a football in order to make political capital for themselves. Where there is such a grave need for sound, honest thinking for agriculture, it is unfortunate that we have to listen for nearly a year preceding the presidential election to all of the bawling of the political candidates. Also, there is grave danger that unwise farm legislation will be passed which will do more harm than good.

In this tough spot, with all the babel of voices, what are farmers to think, and what can they do?

First of all, try to sort out the facts from all the fiction, and then do your own thinking. I'll trust farmers every time to make right decisions when they have the facts.

We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will try, as we always have, to give you the facts. As you know, it is not always easy to determine what is the truth.

Also, I shall express my opinion, and other members of our editorial staff will from time to time, on some of the remedies that will or will not work. I don't ask you to accept these opinions, for we may be wrong. No man, however sincere, can always be right. But whatever we say through these columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is always said in a sincere effort to help you think. Certainly you wouldn't respect an editor or publication that continually straddled the fence on matters that vitally concern you.

What Happened to Prices?

Now let us think together for a few moments about this farm price situation. Paul C. Johnson, well loved editor of the *Prairie Farmer* of Illinois states in a recent issue of his paper what has happened to farm prices. I quote:

"Farm prices took a turn for the worse during the past year. It came with the decision of union labor to make a grab for higher wages at a time when industry and business were beginning an adjustment downward like that which the farmer has experienced for the past three years. In small towns and cities all over America, retailers were cutting their profits to sell a record supply of farm machinery, automobiles, household appliances, fertilizer, and many other items. They tightened their belts and accepted, along with their farmer customers, an efficiency squeeze that could have stabilized our dollar and contributed to our prosperity in the long run.

Labor Swung the Big Stick

"Big labor chose this time to swing its big stick without regard for the sacrifices being made by farmers and other small-business men. Labor wanted more, they demanded more, and they got more. *Prairie Farmer* expressed disappointment at the time over weak resistance offered by industry against these demands.

"Perhaps resistance was impossible with the political cards stacked in favor of labor. Perhaps industry, like labor, wanted a return to inflation. Whatever the reason, inflation is what we're getting on one side of the fence. Steel went up, autos went up, farm machinery went up, and so have a number of other things that farmers buy. Most of the water had already been squeezed out of the retail business and large industries operate on very slim margins, so it was inevitable prices should go up.

"Farmers have no objection to other people living well. But they don't think one group should live well at the expense of another. In agriculture we have large surpluses. We have tremendous productive power. Our costs are high and, like the automobile manufacturer, we like to build up volume so we can lower our unit costs. But, unlike the automobile manufacturer, we cannot arbitrarily raise the price of our product.

"It should be said to the credit of industry that it absorbed a part of the increased costs and did not raise prices as much as increased material and labor costs would indicate. But the fact remains that prices have been forced upward and we have the spectacle of inflation on one side of the fence and deflation on the other.

"Most farmers would like to work out this situation with their independence and their productive strength undamaged.

"However, they do not like the way things are going. Will labor be coddled each year with wage raises over and beyond its output, while the farmer hews to the line and accepts lower prices with each increase in his own productivity?

"Or, can we look for a reversal of this trend in the foresecable future? This is the kernel of our present farm problem."

Some Good Facts

Editor Johnson goes on to say:

"Right now farmers are more worried about the future than they are about the present. Farm prices certainly are not what they ought to be now, but agriculture is strong in spite of present price levels. About 75 per cent of farmers now own their own farms. It was 61 per cent in 1940, and 57 per cent in 1930. Farm debt is increasing but is still only about 11 per cent of total farm assets. Seven out of ten farms have no mortgages. Foreclosures are at the lowest point in history. Land prices are stable, and farmers themselves are buying about 75 per cent of the land that comes on the market."

But, make no mistake about what I am trying to say in giving you these facts. Of course dairymen and other farmers are still not getting enough, and they won't get enough until farm income is on the same level as that of labor and other business. All I am saying is that the situation is looking up.

What About Subsidies?

The question all are asking is, what can be done to insure a better immediate and long distance future for farmers?

First let's take a look at subsidies, or by whatever other name you want to call the financial assistance from government.

Farmers say that much of business is subsidized in one way or another, why shouldn't farming have the same privilege? Of course farmers have just as much right to government help as has other business. However, there are at least two questions farmers could ask themselves about subsidies.

First: How much should subsidies be, and how far should they go?

Second: How much good will they do to agriculture on a long-time basis?

On the first question of how much farm subsidies should be, I think they ought to be high enough to put a floor under efficient farming so that farm prices will not go low enough to ruin farmers. I am sure you will agree that subsidies should not be so high as to protect the lazy and inefficient farmer, nor should they be so high as to cause over-production from big farm operations that produce great hoards of food and fibre for government storehouses instead of for consumers.

In this connection, don't you think that government supports should have some relationship to production? That is why a flexible or variable support price makes more sense to me than a rigid one does. The flexible policy is being bitterly criticized, but really it has never been given a chance to work. What we are getting now are the effects of policies and laws on the book and in force before the flexible policy was adopted.

Will Subsidies Help?

On the second question of how much do farm subsidies do for most northeastern farmers, look at some facts:

One of my editorial associates, Jim Hall, looked up some of the facts on this particular program, and found:

"Nine per cent of our farms produce fifty per cent of our food and fibre. Herschel Newsom, National Grange Master, pointed out in his Master's Address at the annual meeting of the National Grange in Cleveland this fall that of all of the millions and billions of dollars the government has poured into these rigid support programs based on production, half of it has gone to just nine per cent of America's farmers.

"What about the other 91%? What about you poultrymen, dairymen, fruit and vegetable growers of the Northeast? How much did those subsidies help you?

"The farmers that subsidies helped most are the big wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco growers of the West and South. Some of the Western wheat growers have come right out and said that they exceed their wheat acreage allotments deliberately because they can pay the $1.12 per bushel fine to the government for growing excessive acreage and still make a nice profit. Dairymen and poultrymen pay those extra costs in their grain bills.

"Those guaranteed prices of wheat and corn, together with other costs of unwise, uneconomic

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 23. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

government programs, are largely responsible for driving the small dairyman out of business. Let's look at what seems on the surface to be a program fair to all, payments for various conservation practices:

No Help to Small Farmers

"Too many of our small farmers have not had the cash to lay on the line for lime, fertilizer, cover crop seed, ditching, tiling, drainage ditches, etc. that would be needed if they wanted to collect the subsidies the government would pay toward these practices. Again the large commercial farms get the most benefit, for they had the capital to take full advantage of these practices, which definitely add to future income.

"When basic commodity growers like wheat, corn, cotton, and tobacco had to reduce acreage, they put the idle land into potatoes or oats or other non-controlled crops. That put them in direct competition with northeastern farmers. Did you know that before government potato programs, California had only 2,000 acres of potatoes, but when the guarantees came along California acreage jumped to 30,000? Did you know that 900 acres of potatoes in one field is not uncommon in the Dakotas? They are on land that was in wheat!

And what about dairy? On acreage taken out of tobacco, cotton, and the other basic commodities, many mid-south farmers now have lush acres with beautiful dairy and beef animals. They still collect government-guaranteed prices on their basic crops so they can afford to become real competitors in the milk business. We can't blame them for wanting guarantees, but we'll have to fight gradually to get rid of them, or get a program that is fair to our small northeastern farms.

Better Watch Out!

"Take this business of government renting 10 per cent of each farm to have the land taken out of production. Sounds fair to everybody, does it not? But it doesn't when you consider that the average acreage per farm in Kansas is 370, in Texas 440, in Iowa 168, but in New York it's only 129 acres, and in Connecticut 83. Could a Connecticut or Maine or New York farmer take 10% of his productive land and let it lie idle while still managing to rotate crops, and stay in business?"

So I say if we are going to have farm subsidies, let's be fair about it and give them to all good farmers and not just to a favored few. If you agree, tell this to your representatives in Congress and to the shouting politicians. Tell them that you farm in the Northeast and that you are sick and tired of partiality and discrimination against you and the great body of small farmers.

Still on the subject of subsidies, we must make up our minds that more subsidies mean more regulation and less freedom to operate and run our own business and lives. That's the price that must be paid. Already dairymen know what it means to be ordered around by government inspectors. So do the wheat growers, some of whom right now are being prosecuted by the government for growing wheat beyond their allotments to feed on their own farms.

We can be sure that controls never can be applied fairly unless they are applied to every farmer and to everything he grows. Otherwise farmers will turn to something else not under control and over-produce that.

We can be sure, also that acreage controls are no good. Control must be on the amount or volume of crops; otherwise farmers will farm their lesser acres more intensively and grow just as much or more than they did before.

So I say again, if we are to subsidize any part of agriculture we must in fairness go all the way and subsidize and control all of it. If we do it, I hate to think of the vast army of government employees that will be needed to club the farmers into obeying the hundreds of regulations that will be necessary.

Consider These Remedies

All right. What are some of the remedies that will give present and future farmers a better break than they are getting now? Here are two or three suggestions for your consideration. They are not spectacular, nor will they elect any politicians to office. Also, they will take time. But agriculture is a long-time business.

There is a vital need for more research and study of the marketing situation. We have made plenty of progress in production, but our marketing systems are still inefficient and costly. I have said for years that there is no use of growing two blades of grass where one grew before unless we can sell both blades at a profit.

You cannot tell me that with all of the progress that has been made, for example in selling automobiles or almost any other product, that we cannot do a better job in selling our farm products. I am sure also that if one-tenth of the billions that have been spent by the government on farm relief schemes in recent years had been used, instead, to find better marketing meth-

(Continued on Page 16)



EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

NO ONE knows better than an editor how confusing our English language can be. Time and again I have been astonished to have readers read something into what I have written that was entirely contrary to what I meant, so I have considerable sympathy for the policeman in the following story.

"The patrolman was an obtuse, one-track-minded chap. He testified that when he arrested the defendant, he, the defendant, said he was drunk. Here is the verbatim testimony.

Judge: I want his exact words. Just as the prisoner uttered them. He didn't use the pronoun . . . he? Did he?

Patrolman: Oh, yes . . . he said *he* was drunk.

Judge (impatiently): No, you don't understand. I want the very words he spoke. Did he say: "I was drunk"?

Patrolman: You may have been drunk, Judge, but the prisoner didn't mention your name.

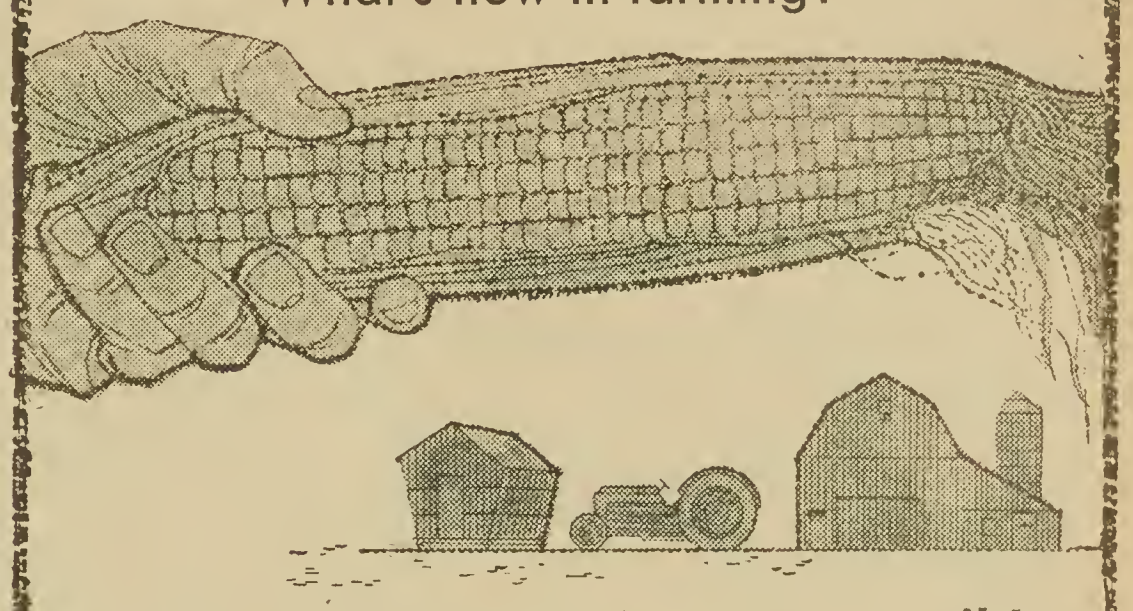
Prosecutor: Look, Officer, you still don't understand. The Judge means . . . Did the prisoner say to you: "I was drunk"?

Patrolman: He might have said you were drunk, but I didn't hear him mention your name either.

Defense Counsel: Here, let me try. Listen, Officer, in our English syntax, our English grammar, we have three persons—the first person is I; the second person is you; the third person is he, she, or it. Now, did my client, in his exact words, use the first person? Did he say: "I was drunk"?

Patrolman: No, Counsellor, he didn't say you was drunk. He said he was drunk, and if you don't stop asking me all these questions, I'm going out and get drunk, too.

What's new in farming?



There's a hidden crop in your corn crib!

Under the golden kernels, you'll find a crop that's being used for everything from feed to pharmaceuticals. It's the humble old corn cob.

Collecting stations now gather cobs for 24 major cob-grinding plants. The ground cobs are mixed in beef-feeding supplements (corn cobs have 60% of the nutritive value of corn itself) and used as blast cleaning compounds.

Corn cobs also go into the production of furfural, an essential chemical in nylons, synthetic rubber and pharmaceuticals.

All in all, the corn cob amounts to more than $10 million a year in profits for farmers and cob grinders—a real hidden fortune right in your back yard.

What's best in maintenance?



A new motor oil every farmer should know about

Carbon build-up in hard-working farm engines often results in troublesome knock, overheating, costly valve failure and subsequent loss of power . . . plus increased oil consumption.

Now, here's a new motor oil that *controls carbon*, keeps engines clean and smooth running in *every season*.

New Gulfpride H.D. Select is Super-Refined by Gulf's Alchlor Process—the extra refining step that removes up to 15% more of the carbon formers. As a result, Gulfpride H.D. Select holds intake and combustion deposits to a minimum . . . it's the *clean-working motor oil.*

And, new Gulfpride H.D. Select has "natural viscosity"—contains no artificial thickeners that break down under engine heat and pressure—provides the toughest *protective* film ever developed in a motor oil.

Available in three grades—SAE 10W, 20/20 W and SAE 30. A proper grade for every season as recommended by your equipment manufacturer.

Buy Gulfpride H.D. Select *in the handy 5-gallon utility container*

Thrifty farmers go Gulf

GULF

Let's quit kidding about Mastitis "cures"!

New 10-point program is sane, sensible, effective because it combines sound management with a new kind of product— **Pen-FZ**

PERHAPS you feel as many dairymen do . . . that mastitis treatments seem to be less effective now than when they first came into use.

More and more "stubborn" cases are encountered — often it is necessary to use several extra tubes of ointment to produce even a temporary improvement. Flare-ups are common.

There are three important reasons for these developments.

First, mastitis infections are caused by several kinds of germs . . . not a *single* kind as is the case with some diseases. Therefore it takes a drug that is effective against a broad range of bacteria to knock out a multiple infection.

Second, just as flies have developed a resistance to formerly-powerful fly sprays, some bacteria survive treatment and breed strains resistant to formerly-effective drugs.

Third, many of the commonly used mastitis treatments do their best job against "strep" type germs. As a result the number of "strep" germs has decreased in many areas, giving other types of germs a chance to increase and cause mastitis.

The results are "stubborn" hard-to-treat cases, flare-ups and cases in which no improvement is noted following treatment.

Now there is available a new type mastitis product called Pen-FZ containing nitrofurazone—the bacteria-killing drug to which mastitis germs cannot become fully adjusted.

Nitrofurazone won favorable attention in human medicine because it cleared up stubborn infections which did not yield to the effects of other commonly used drugs. Extensive use of this drug for control of human and animal diseases show there have been no significant cases of resistant germs developed in over 10 years. Pen-FZ is the *only* mastitis product offered to farmers which contains nitrofurazone.



This sign will lead you to more effective mastitis control on your farm



Medication alone cannot control mastitis

Mastitis control is more than treatment alone. That's why Dr. Hess and Clark urge you to follow the program outlined here.

Pen-FZ has a place in this program, and when used as recommended, Dr. Hess and Clark guarantee effective results.

1. *Milk cows in order* . . . healthy cows first, suspected cows last.
2. *Use a strip cup.*
3. *Wash teats and udders.*
4. *Milk rapidly.*
5. *Use milker correctly.*
6. *Keep milker clean.*
7. *Remove sources of cow injuries.*
8. *Buy only young replacement stock.*
9. *Isolate replacements at first.*
10. *Use the right treatment* . . . Pen-FZ.

If no improvement is noted consult your veterinarian at once.

Ask your Pen-FZ dealer for a booklet describing this program in detail.

Satisfaction or your money back!

2 TUBES FREE WHEN YOU BUY 10



Ask your Dr. Hess dealer about this Special Offer and this guarantee

Dr. HESS

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



A combination skidder-loader as it is used for loading logs. (See photo below)

Woods Work PAYS OFF

By E. W. FOSS

Cornell Agricultural Engineering Dept.

BY SELLING logs instead of stumpage the woodland owner realizes not only the sales value of his forest crop but, in addition, earns a tidy hourly wage. Hourly wages received have, in many cases, exceeded those from standard farm work such as dairying and poultry keeping.

Recent Cornell University Agricultural Engineering research work on equipment for woods work has placed two new logging tools within the reach of even small woodland owners.

Three Point Hitch Logging Arch

Any farm tractor of the three point hitch type can handle logs weighing up to one ton—if equipped with a simply constructed, low cost arch. One end of the log—or bundle of poles—may be lifted with the tractor's hydraulic pump so that the skidding of logs from the woods to a log deck is almost effortless. Not only is the physical work removed but the job is safer, is speeded up, and the log is kept practically free of the dirt and stones which annoy the sawyer.

Cornell Agricultural Engineering mimeo No. A-16 is available for the asking for those who would like to construct this type of arch.

Combination Skidder-Loader

A sound 1½ (or larger) truck chassis is the base on which a combination skidder-loader can be built. In the West this type of tool may be a converted motor crane or possibly a unit built on a bucket-loader chassis. This machine not only skids your logs to a deck, but with the cable and winch reaches into the woods 200 feet or more to pull logs to the truck. After the logs are on the deck, the crane can be extended enabling the operator to load these logs on to the log truck regardless of the terrain.

The business end of the "skidder-loader" is the winch. Many commercial types are available or they can be home constructed from automobile transmissions or differentials. They all use power from the truck transmission power take-off shaft. By letting gasoline do the heavy part of the woods work, you make your work easier, avoid injuries, speed up the job, and you make more money out of your woods. Another point often forgotten is that your logs will usually sell much easier than your "stumpage".

Cornell Agricultural Engineering mimeo No. A-15 is the one that shows you how to make your own "skidder-loader". If you would like a copy, write to Agricultural Engineering Department, Stocking Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.



The three point hitch logging arch. To get plans, write Agricultural Engineering Dept., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for Agricultural Engineering Mimeo number A-16.



The combination skidder-loader as it is used for skidding logs. For plans write to address above and ask for Agricultural Engineering Mimeo number A-15.



NOW IS THE TIME — before winter sets in — to see what a good ventilating system could do for *YOU*.

Here's how planned ventilation pays off:

IN THE DAIRY BARN

- **ASSURES MAXIMUM MILK PRODUCTION** by preventing the sudden temperature changes and high humidity which cause production to drop.
- **IMPROVES HEALTH OF HERD** since it's in a damp, drafty atmosphere that cows most often become sick.
- **PRESERVES THE BARN STRUCTURE** (reduces repair bills) by getting rid of moisture that collects on walls and ceilings.
- **REDUCES MILK-FLAVORING BARN ODORS.** Cows need to breathe clean fresh air to produce good wholesome milk.

IN THE POULTRY HOUSE

—here, too, good ventilation means bigger profits. Adequate air circulation will put an end to wet litter, prevent moisture forming on walls and floor, eliminate ammonia fumes, boost egg production.

For Better Production and Bigger Profits on *YOUR* farm install an electric ventilating system. See your dealer today.

If you would like more information, call your Farm Service Representative. He'll be glad to advise you free of charge.

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS

New Regulations For Controlling Brucellosis in the Empire State

A LOT OF progress has been made in controlling brucellosis in dairy cattle. Now it is to be eradicated in New York State.

You older readers will well remember early attempts to control it through blood testing and removing reactors. Every dairyman who had succeeded in developing a clean herd went through great worry every time the herd was tested fearing that his herd would be wrecked, and too often it was.

Then, in 1941, calf vaccination was recommended. Following the development of what is commonly known as "Strain 12", vaccination was accepted by many dairymen until it is estimated that 80 to 85% of the calves raised for dairy replacements in New York State are being vaccinated.

Always there has been the goal of complete eradication of the disease. Already some states, for example New Jersey and Connecticut, have set dates at which fluid milk sold in the state must come from herds free of brucellosis. Other states, or perhaps cities, will certainly require such milk at some relatively early date.

The Program

To meet this situation and to pave the way for a complete eradication of the disease, the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets is putting new regulations into effect on January 1, 1956.

The Department will help dairymen in a voluntary program which includes vaccination of calves between the ages of 4 and 8 months; tattooing them for permanent identification; making tests at intervals and issuing certificates on herds which are free of the disease.

But in addition to that, starting January 1, 1956, there will be a rigid quarantine against removing from the farm animals which react to the test for brucellosis. After that date, dairy cattle removed from one farm to another must be accompanied by a health certificate. Exceptions include young calves, steers and spayed heifers; also cattle sold for immediate slaughter which have not reacted to the brucellosis test. Animals which have reacted to such a test can be sold for slaughter under a special permit from the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

They can also be kept on the farm as long as markets do not require milk from brucellosis free herds.

The "Ring Test"

A new procedure, recently developed, will help detect herds which have animals with brucellosis. This is commonly called the "Ring Test." It is a simple test which can be made from a sample of the milk from an entire herd. If there is no reaction to the test, it indicates that the herd is entirely free of the disease. Where the test shows the disease, the individuals in that herd can be blood tested. While definite plans have not been announced, it seems probable that this Ring Test will be made area by area to assist in eradicating the disease entirely.

One of the minor difficulties in the vaccination of calves is the fact that occasionally an animal will react to the blood test even after she reaches milk producing age. This is unusual as most of the heifers vaccinated between 4 and 8 months of age will react to the blood test for a while, but will clear up before producing age. In this connection, the state regulations say that calves officially vaccinated, identified and reported, shall not be classified as reactors until they reach the age of 30 months, and even then may be "passed" if a favorable re-test is made within 30 days.

The regulations put out by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets define a herd as meaning one or more cows or bulls over 8

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When the ills of life
Had chafed my spirit—I would wander forth
And seek the woods.—Bryant

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

months of age, and goats. A brucellosis-free herd is defined as follows:

(a) A certified brucellosis-free herd is one that has passed at least two consecutive blood tests not less than 12 months apart or

A herd shown to be free of the disease as a result of at least three satisfactory milk ring tests at not less than 90 day intervals followed by a satisfactory herd blood test.

(b) A once clean herd is defined as one which has had a satisfactory blood test within 12 months.

(c) A B.R.T. negative herd is defined as a herd that has passed at least 3 consecutive official ring tests, the last one within 6 months.

The regulations which will become effective January 1 are of vital importance to every dairyman in the state. It has been recognized for some time that it will be necessary sooner or later to eradicate the disease to meet requirements of fluid milk markets.

Unquestionably the regulations are going to cause inconvenience and annoyance to some dairymen. For example, you are likely to want to sell a cow from your herd that cannot meet the requirements set forth in the regulations. You will realize that she will bring more money as a dairy cow than she will for meat, but in many cases you will find you cannot sell her legally except for immediate slaughter.

The first step for any dairyman to take is to become familiar with the regulations. You will be reading much about them in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and other farm papers. Also, county agricultural agents, veterinarians, milk dealers, milk cooperatives and the Department of Agriculture and Markets will do all they can to give information to dairymen.

Next, if your herd is not free of brucellosis, it seems that you have two possible courses of action. One is to study the regulations thoroughly and plan to rid your herd of the disease at the earliest possible moment. The other possibility is to put off cleaning up your herd just as long as you possibly can and perhaps end by losing your fluid market.

And finally, consider the new regulations carefully when you buy dairy herd replacements. According to them you are entitled to a health certificate for cows purchased, and your failure to demand it might result in introducing brucellosis into your herd.

—A. A.—

CHILL PORK FAST

Just as soon as your hog is slaughtered, it should be chilled promptly at a temperature above freezing but below 40° F. Splitting the carcass down the backbone and pulling the leaf fat loose while it is still warm will aid chilling.

The carcass should be cut and processed (cured, frozen or canned) as soon as it is cold and firm. Pork should never be allowed to hang in the cooler after it has been chilled.—*George R. Johnson*

NEW
Treatment
for
CALF
SCOURS

BOLUS
KAO-STREP®
with VITAMIN A
Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate with Kaolin, Alumina, Pectin and Vitamin A



● Bolus KAO-STREP is a medication designed for the *complete* treatment of infectious calf scours. Bolus KAO-STREP treats the whole disease—gives fast relief from this primary killer of young calves!

● Bolus KAO-STREP is a combination of 5 active ingredients—each plays a specific part in the treatment of calf scours. Bolus KAO-STREP is nontoxic—completely safe!

● Bolus KAO-STREP contains a powerful antibiotic that kills E. coli (the germ responsible for infectious scours). Bolus KAO-STREP also contains medication that coats, soothes and protects irritated intestinal lining, plus Vitamin A to help in building resistance to further infection.



● Bolus KAO-STREP is also recommended for treatment of enteritis in sheep, enteritis in swine, swine dysentery and pig scours.



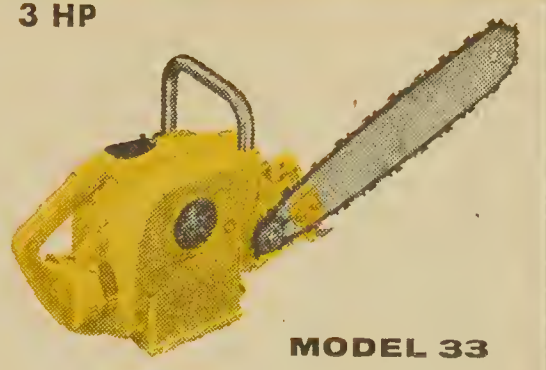
SUPPLIED: Package of 2 (single treatment)
Package of 10 (multiple dose package)

Wyeth®
Philadelphia, Pa.

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

McCULLOCH SAWS CUT FASTER

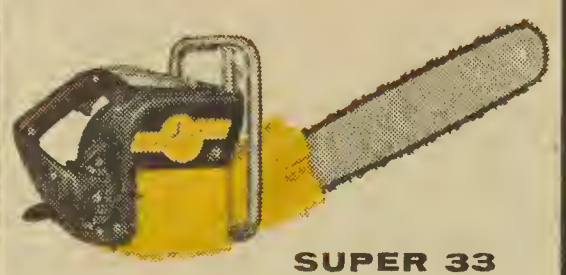
3 HP



MODEL 33

Lightest weight, 20 pounds complete; lowest price, o real buy ot $195 up.

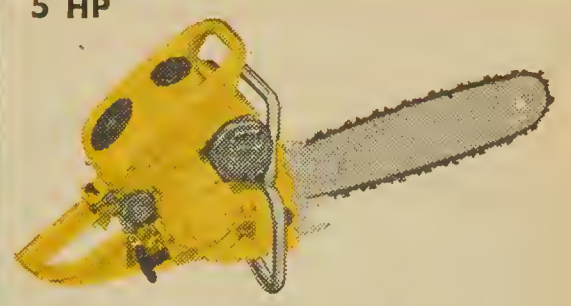
4 HP



SUPER 33

Most powerful of all saws in its weight class, only 22 pounds. $237.50 up.

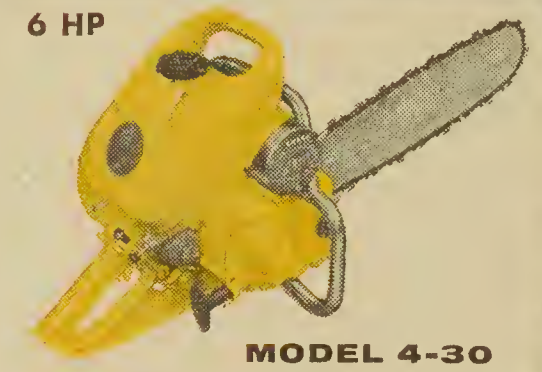
5 HP



MODEL 47

A dependable and rugged performer weighing only 30 pounds, $279.50 up.

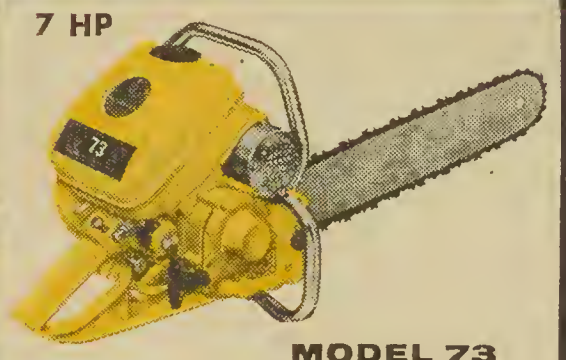
6 HP



MODEL 4-30

A powerful, well-balanced, light-weight saw, priced $315 up.

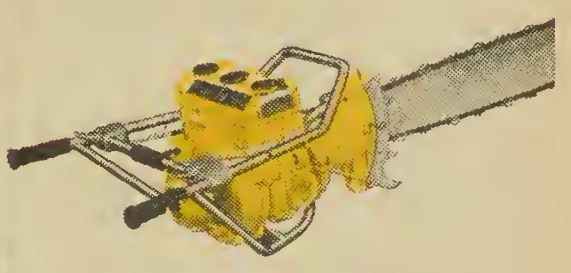
7 HP



MODEL 73

Fastest-cutting 1-man saw; top professional favorite; weighs 31 lb. $365 up.

9 HP



MODEL 99

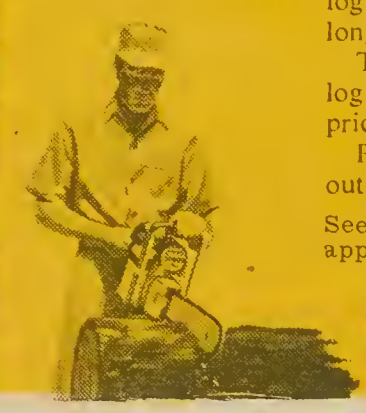
The two-mon production sow for extra-heavy duty. Blades to 60 in. $450 up.



PLUNGE BOW MODELS

Cut with the tip, save lobor in pulp logging. Bow saws are ovailoble in all models, $249 up.

McCulloch Saws Cut Fastest! You can make this cutting test yourself.



Use a McCulloch demonstrator saw to make a cut through a log of the size and type you'd normally be cutting. Check how long the cut takes.

Then make a similar cut through the same size and type of log with any other make of saw in the same range of weight or price, and check the time.

Pound for pound and dollar for dollar, McCulloch saws outperform all other saws. They are your best dollar value.

See your McCulloch Dealer whose name and address appears on this page.

McCULLOCH

World's largest chain saw builder

McCULLOCH

NEW JERSEY

BLAWENBURG
J. Percy Von Zondt
BRIELLE
Pat Tocy
CALIFON
H. G. Geist Company
DELAWARE
Beck Brothers
FREEHOLD
Blain Electric Motor Shop
GLADSTONE
Ellis Tiger Compony
GLEN GARDNER
John Rudl
HACKETTSTOWN
Don Cheske Brothers
HANOVER
Dale & Rankin
MEDFORD
Joseph Haines & Sons
NEW EGYPT
Norman Bright
NEW MARKET
Baird Farm Supply
NEWTON
Farm Tools, Inc.
PINE BROOK
Shulman Equipment Co.
PITTSTOWN
Pittstown Agricultural Co.
RAMSEY
Farmers Auto & Equip. Exchange
SICKLERVILLE
Frank Hint
SOMERVILLE
William Favier & Sons
VINELAND
Cosetto's Reliable Farm Supply
WASHINGTON
Frank Rymon & Sons
WOODBINE
So. Jersey Farmers Exchange

NEW YORK

ALBANY
Abele Farm Equipment
ALEXANDER
Alexander's Garage
ARKVILLE
Crosby Brothers
ATLANTA
Steuben Form Supply
AUBURN
Delos Hoskins
BAINBRIDGE
Bainbridge Tractor Sales
BALDWINSVILLE
Robert C. Church
BALLSTON SPA
Arthur Pettit
BASOM
Bernard Howard
BATH
M. J. Word & Son
BINGHAMTON
Riverview Motors
BOLIVAR
J & C Magneto
BOONVILLE
Boonville Supply Company
BRADFORD
Fleets on Lake Lomoka
BREWSTER
Johnny's Service Center
BRIARCLIFF MANOR
Walloce J. Scott, Jr.
BUFFALO
Fox Equipment Company
CAMDEN
C. J. Wesseldine
CAMPBELI
Allis Hardware
CANANDAIGUA
Don Howord
CANASTOTA
Canostota Garage
CANTON
R. G. Mace
CENTRAL BRIDGE
J & P Implement Co.
CLARKSVILLE
Hansen's Tractor & Implement
CROGHAN
R. B. Farney & Son
CROWN POINT
Arthur & James Towne
CUBA
Brooklea Implement & Tractor
DALTON
Shutes Generol Store
DELEVAN
Yorkshire Form Supply
DELHI
Valley Equipment Company
DEPAUVILLE
Carl C. Fry, Inc.
DEPOSIT
Hinman Mills
EAST RANDOLPH
Ed. Guminek
EAST SPRINGFIELD
Owen Fassett
ELLENBURG DEPOT
Nephew's Garage
ELMA
Mikes Bicycle Shop
FLY CREEK
Winne's Goroge & Implement
FONDA
Fonda Farm Supply
FREDONIA
Fredonia Truck & Farm Equipment
FREEHOLD
Wood's Store
GILBERTSVILLE
Musson & Faber
GLOVERSVILLE
House Beautiful Blinds
GOLDEN BRIDGE
Green Brothers
GOSHEN
Gor-Dun's, Inc.
GOUVERNEUR
Jones Farm Supply
HAMLIN
R. E. Krenzer
HAMMOND
Lowrence Marsow
HARRISON
Lauro's Lawn Mower & Gorden Supply
HASTINGS
Moosebrueger & Weever
HEUVELTON
Witherell Brothers
HIGHLAND
W. E. HAVILAND, Inc.
HONEOYE FALLS
Squire J. Kingston
HORNELL
Thatcher Brothers
HORSEHEADS
Horseheads Tractor & Equipment
HUME
Sanford and Rickett
INLET
Harwood Motors
INTERLAKEN
Donald C. Betzler
ITHACA
Allen Troc. & Equip. Co.
JAMESTOWN
Haggerty & Anderson
KINGS FERRY
Gilling & Nedrow
LAKE PLEASANT
Rudes Gorage
LAWTONS
Clifford Steff
LIBERTY
Clinton P. Tompkins
LINDLEY
George M. Stuart & Son
LYONS
Krebbeks Farm Supply
LONG ISLAND
COMMACK
Seven Gables Garage
FREEPORT
Freeport Equip. Sales & Rentals
RIVERHEAD
Modern Tractor Company
LONG LAKE
Roy Lash
LOWVILLE
Schantz Brothers
MACEDON CENTER
Gordon Comp
MALONE
Franklin Form Supply
MASSENA
Alex's Tree Service
MELROSE
Colhoun Equipment Co.
MIDDLEPORT
Clayton & Dickinson
MILLBROOK
Reardon & Briggs Compony
MILLERTON
Green Brothers
MT. KISCO
Eddy's Service Stotion
NEWBURGH
Word, King & Lowrence
NEW LEBANON
Joseph H. Mittnight
NICHOLVILLE
Roy Trussell
NORTH CREEK
Waldron's Repair Shop
NORTH HOOSICK
Delurey Farm Equipment
NORTHVILLE
Rhodes Garoge
NORTH WHITE PLAINS
Austin & Barrett
OLEAN
Chiavetto Brothers
ONEONTA
M. A. Groff
OSWEGO
Economy Goroge
OWEGO
J. H. Signs & Son
PALATINE BRIDGE
Leslie T. Woner, Inc.
PENN YAN
Penn Yon Tractor Sales
PIFFARD
Parnell Soles & Service
PINE BUSH
Ulster McDole
PLATTSBURG
W. W. Finney & Son
PORT BYRON
Burke's Hardware & Garage
PORT CHESTER
V. A. Banks
PORT JERVIS
Wm. Reinhardt & Son
POUGHKEEPSIE
J. E. Andrews Hardware Co.
PULASKI
Clement Farm Center
RED HOOK
Hubert Goge
RICHFORD
Birdsall & Johnson
ROCHESTER
The Country Gentlemen Corp.
George E. Hazard Company
SALISBURY CENTER
Darling Farm Supply
SAUGERTIES
Hudson Valley Equipment Co.
SHERBURNE
R. R. Jones
SODUS CENTER
Charles B. Krebbeks
SOUTH GLENS FALLS
Barnett Equipment Company
STAMFORD
Conrad J. Engelke
STERLING
Matson Lumber Company
SYRACUSE
Reliable Farm Supply
TICONDEROGA
Hillcrest Form Doiry
TROUPSBURG
Potters Garage
TUPPER LAKE
Art Dechene
VALATIE
Heins Equipment Company
WASHINGTONVILLE
Saturno's Hardware
WATERFORD
Harris Brothers
WATERLOO
Finger Lakes Equip. Compony
WATERTOWN
Richard Ennis
WATERVILLE
P. N. Lewis
WATKINS GLEN
Willson Outboord Marine
WELLSVILLE
Carl Kailbourne
WEST EDMESTON
Robert Form Supply
WESTFORD
Thomas Williams, Jr.
WESTPORT
Champlain Implement Company
WEST SHOKAN
West Shokan Gorage

PENNSYLVANIA

ATGLEN
J. B. Lopp
BLAKESLEE
Sincavoge Lumber Company
DALLAS
August Wolters
DOYLESTOWN
E. W. Haldman
EAST STROUDSBURG
Van D. Yetter
EDGEMONT
Joseph H. Green
GREENTOWN
Loke Harbor Boot Service
HAMLIN
Black Brothers Garoge
HEGINS
R. D. Chambers
HONEY BROOK
Martin D. Kern Hardware
KENNETT SQUARE
Tunis Brothers
KINTNERSVILLE
Wolter Jesiolowski
KUNKLETOWN
Raymond H. Anthony
LAKE COMO
Frank Rackowski
LANCASTER
Mast Saw & Knife Service
LYNNPORT
Kermit K. Kistler
MESHOPPEN
Tyler Oil Company
MONTROSE
H. D. Griffis & Son
MORRISVILLE
King Supply Compony
NAZARETH
George N. Miller
NEFFS POST OFFICE
J. M. Snyder & Son
NEW HOPE
C. A. Magill & Son
PALMYRA
Dechert's Mochine Shop
PHOENIXVILLE
Valley Forge Arborist
POTTSTOWN
Bleims Repair Shop
READING
Berkleigh Tractor & Equipment
SEELYVILLE
Paul M. Horst
SHICKSHINNY
Rural Supply Compony
SPRINGHOUSE
Alvin McClellar
UNIONDALE
T. J. Lopatofsky
WEST CHESTER
Fruit Growers of Chester County
ZIEGLERVILLE
Robert E. Little

JOHN Reiner & COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1927
DISTRIBUTOR

LONG ISLAND CITY 1, N. Y. • FLEMINGTON, N. J. • SYRACUSE, N. Y.



For BIGGER Milk Checks ...Better Calves

Why Take Chances:

Sluggish milkers, cows "off feed," are expensive boarders. Others, heavily fed, need help for over-worked organs. Condition with KOW-KARE; likely you'll be surprised when comparing results against the old theory that feed alone leads to top profits.

Low, Low Cost

For only 2c per day per cow, add KOW-KARE to the grain ration. You'll get better all-round cow health, better feed-to-milk conversion, higher milk production.

At Freshening . . .

The whole productive record for the coming year can be made or broken during the DANGER weeks before and after freshening. It pays to provide every cow with a KOW-KARE build-up before, during and after the reproductive ordeal. Your goal — stronger calves, continued profitable cows.

New MODERN Formula

Modern KOW-KARE contains 4,000 powerful Vitamin "A" units per ounce, Vitamin "D" plus valuable minerals and tonic drugs, has high digestibility and potency.

KOW-KARE, constantly improved by medical research, has been used by successful dairymen for 50 years! Why not help assure bigger Milk Checks, Better Calves? 3 thrifty sizes at all stores. Be wise — get KOW-KARE today.

KOW-KARE



Also at your dealer's get proven KALF-KARE to avoid calves' scours. *Money-back guarantee!*

Write for New FREE Cow Book

Useful, easy-to-understand, illustrated, 24 pages. "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." Written by a Dairy Authority. Send postal to:

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
Lyndonville 12, Vermont

LIGHTNING RODS



SPECIAL PRICES & TERMS NOW

Why wait until lightning strikes? PROTECT NOW—SAVE NOW — Electra Lightning Rod Systems, properly installed, definitely prevent Lightning Loss.

127 N. LAKE AVE. ALBANY, N.Y. TEL. 4-4149

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY—Dept. EAA. Other Departments: Automatic Fire Alarms and Extinguishers, Escapes, Steeple Jack Services—also vanes and markers.

Electra Protection Company, Inc.
Openings for Dealers—Salesmen Now

COWPOX*—RINGWORM

Teat Sores, Skin Abrasions



*Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection. Germicidal, Fungicidal, protective wound dressing. Quick drying . . deep penetrating. 4 oz. bottle $1.00 at drug and farm stores or write:

H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N. Y.

!! WORK CLOTHES — COVERALLS !!



Save 75% of Original Cost

Coveralls $1.50
Matching pants and shirts 1.50
Pants only $1.00 Shirts only .50
Add $.50 for postage, No COD

All sizes, Colors — Tan, Grey, Blue. Green, used professionally laundered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Save more by extra discount — Deduct 10% on orders of $5.00 or more.

PLYMOUTH SURPLUS SALES
P O. Box 385 — Gloversville, N. Y.

SELL AMAZING NEW GARRY OATS

RODNEY Oats and other new improved farm crop varieties being released this year. Terrific demand. RIGHT NOW is time to get in on ground floor. Write TODAY for Agency particulars ..... GARDNER SEED CO., INC. 51 Spencer St., Rochester, New York. Growers of Better Farm Seeds for 60 Years.

GUNSON'S VEGETABLE & FARM SEEDS

BUILT FOR THE JOB

GENUINE PFISTER HYBRIDS **CORN** CANADIAN GROWN HYBRID

Our Closed Formulas—CORNELL 29-3 & WISCONSIN
Corns. Also Outstanding Open Pollinated Varieties

BARLEY, GRASSES AND CLOVERS

Write Dept. A-2 For Prices

Representatives Wanted In Unassigned Territories

Gunson ON THE TAG MEANS Top Quality IN THE BAG!

L.P. GUNSON & CO. ROCHESTER 1, N.Y. ESTABLISHED 68 YEARS

Broad Highway Readers Discuss "If I Could Relive My Life"

GRASPING OPPORTUNITY

(First Prize Letter)

HAVING read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for some time, I should like to tell you what a faseinating story you have written. The author's philosophy of life is 98% correct. I do not say 100% because one should always leave room to add, subtract or change his views.

In my own life, if lived over, I would acquire more edueation, place more importance on health, postpone marriage for at least 4 to 5 years and grasp all outside opportunities possible.

Never in the history of the country have such unbelievable opportunities existed. Science has advanced our way of life to a degree undreamed of 25 and 50 years ago. Better schools, electronies, air conditioning, aviation, tremendous new road building programs, slum clearance, to mention a few, are enjoying unprecedented expansions.

Here are a few points I would ponder for some-time assets:

Health. A doctor once wrote, "the clean tongue, clear head and the bright eye are the birthrights of each day. What you set aside in your heart and store in your mind is wealth that God meant should forever remain in every human being."

Influences. What great difference (good or bad) this can play in one's life. Good influence never dies.

Regrets. In living my life over I would try to learn to regret nothing. Your mind is your own. Make it your master. Do not allow yesterdays to trip you up. Glory in today and its opportunities. Believe the best is yet to be. All regrets are futile.

Learn to think it out. Our pioneers, in every advance, thought things out.

Overcome fear. Nothing ventured, nothing gained. A speaker once said "Fear is man's greatest enemy." Chances are taken intelligently. It's the same in every enterprise. Somebody has to think things out and take a chance.

In closing I would do one other thing in life. Prepare to earn a living in two ways, one by mental work and one by physical work. Nothing, I think, broadens one's mind better. Many servicemen who return from war are actually forced to make adjustments in earning a livelihood. If they were prepared young in life for two-way employment, I am sure the adjustment would be a bit easier.

* * *

FOLLOWED "FOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS"

(Second Prize Letter)

I'VE read each instalment of "Walking The Broad Highway" with enjoyment.

Having a sense of humor, stressing the present, preserving health, showing appreciation, and having faith — the tenents of your philosophy — are also mine. These attitudes encourage growth, the vital faetor of happy living. I know many elderly people; some are a joy to be with; others grumble and complain, stressing only the "slings and arrows." Perspective is lacking.

I liked the way you stressed recreation and appreeiation, and I heartily second your idea that we stress material possessions above spiritual ones. In conversations, how many times the talk turns to what you've just bought, the cost, the discount, or you're envying somebody else's new car, etc. Security, the annual wage, ways to get ahead, exclude all other interests. Of course, we know the best security is peace of mind, when we really stop to reflect, but nobody patterns his life on that premise!

I really wanted to act, but I assumed beauty was essential and I thought my shortness and unlovely nose were impediments. So, I taught school. Now, I know the true actress can give an illusion of beauty.

I remained on the sidelines in college, thinking others more capable of taking part in plays and pageants, because of a terrific sense of inferiority. Now, I realize I should at least, have tried out for parts.

But my greatest mistake was in raising my boys. It was in the '30's when the tommy-rot about not coddling or cuddling babies was preached by child psychologists. So, although my heart prompted just the opposite, I was the coldly impersonal mother, feeding them scientifically, nursing them conscientiously, but not showing the loving affection I felt. So, we were all cheated, and today I sense a lack of the warm ties there should be between parents and children.

Also, I tended to neglect my husband, in preoccupation with the physical needs of the children. For years I wouldn't get a baby sitter, fearing them incompetent. So, our early life was too restricted.

* * *

WALK ON "THE SUNNY SIDE"

(Third Prize Letter)

AFTER having read each instalment of "Walking The Broad Highway" I, this week, reread some of them. I am honestly saying that I agree with Mr. Eastman's philosophy of life.

One thing particularly impresses me. Mr. Eastman believes in simplicity. Many of us are cumbered with too much in this life.

Before that time, my life might be compared to a ship at sea, drifting with the tide, sometimes riding smoothly, then being buffeted about by storms; storms of prejudice, criticism, jealousy and what seemed harsh judgments. I had an easier life than many but I did not attain the goals for which I yearned. Perhaps the fault lay within myself.

If I were to relive my life, I would seek early to gain self reliance and self control. I read recently that children of well-educated parents do not become as self reliant. What I had deemed an advantage in one sense might not have been one. I only know that at the age of seventeen, when I went out as a rural school teacher, I was well equipped with a knowledge of the three R's, but poorly fitted for life in some other ways. My sense of humor was not well developed. Some happenings which then seemed to me very serious were really ludicrous.

Turning to my youth, I would choose my career very carefully, undergoing much self examination. I am not underrating my normal school training or my experienee as a teacher. Both did much for me.

I would try to get a college education. Not to be over-educated, but with all my getting to get understanding.

Keeping healthy in body, mind and soul would be an aim. The importance of this to happiness and success should never be minimized.

As always, I would get much of outdoor life for as the poet says, *"There are books in stones, Sermons in the running brooks, And good in everything."*

Clothes and grooming would claim more of my attention. We women all know that a new dress or a new hat

(Continued from Opposite Page)

does much to make us feel like being "On Top of the World."

I would live, laugh, learn, love and serve.

"O, Master, let me walk with Thee In lowly paths of service free." In the words of a Grange leader, I would "Walk on the sunny side of the street," as I walk into the sunset of life.

* * *

A HAPPY MEDIUM

(Fourth Prize Letter)

WRITTEN by the man who made the journey, "Walking The Broad Highway, is the best true to life story I have ever read. Mr. Eastman's philosophy; expressed in the many chapters, rings true and more than once he has mentioned the necessity of fun and laughter.

I shall here comment upon one thought with which. I may disagree with the author. I do not believe that people are living in the past when they

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Heaven is such that all who have lived well, of whatever religion, have a place there.—Swedenborg

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

mention the "good, old days." That is to say, I don't believe they have in mind a return to horse and buggy or kerosene lights, etc. I believe they have in mind something like the great commandment "Love Thy Neighbor As Thyself."

Somewhere along life's journey I have read these words. "Don't live as though you expect to live forever but live a good life."

My philosophy of life is to seek a happy medium. I believe that extremes are unwise and dangerous.

Life is not a contest like a pack of hogs at the feed trough. Life is like a game with certain rules of fair play. If all played fair, history would cease to repeat itself and the world wouldn't be in trouble.

To be a good winner, one must also be a good loser. Many are those whom I have seen engaged in a game for the fun of playing and not just for the thrill of winning. Some I have seen clap their hands with great joy when winning and turn into a rage when losing.

If I were to start life anew, how would I change it? With this Proverb always in mind "Boast not thyself of tomorrow for you know not what a day may bring forth." I would set out to be an attorney. That would be my ambition.

* * *

RUBS GIVE POLISH

(Fifth Prize Letter)

I HAVE followed Mr. Eastman's story from the beginning until this last instalment. I was there while he was bathing his children and when people played practical jokes on him and themselves. Not in reality, of course, cut in spirit.

Should Mr. Eastman have the opportunity to relive his life, I don't think he should change any of the happy or sad events of his life. Had he been able to relive his life in a different way, such a wonderful story as "Walking The Broad Highway" would have been impossible.

As for me living my life over again, I would like to quote a little poem from my personal collection of "Things I Wish To Remember:"

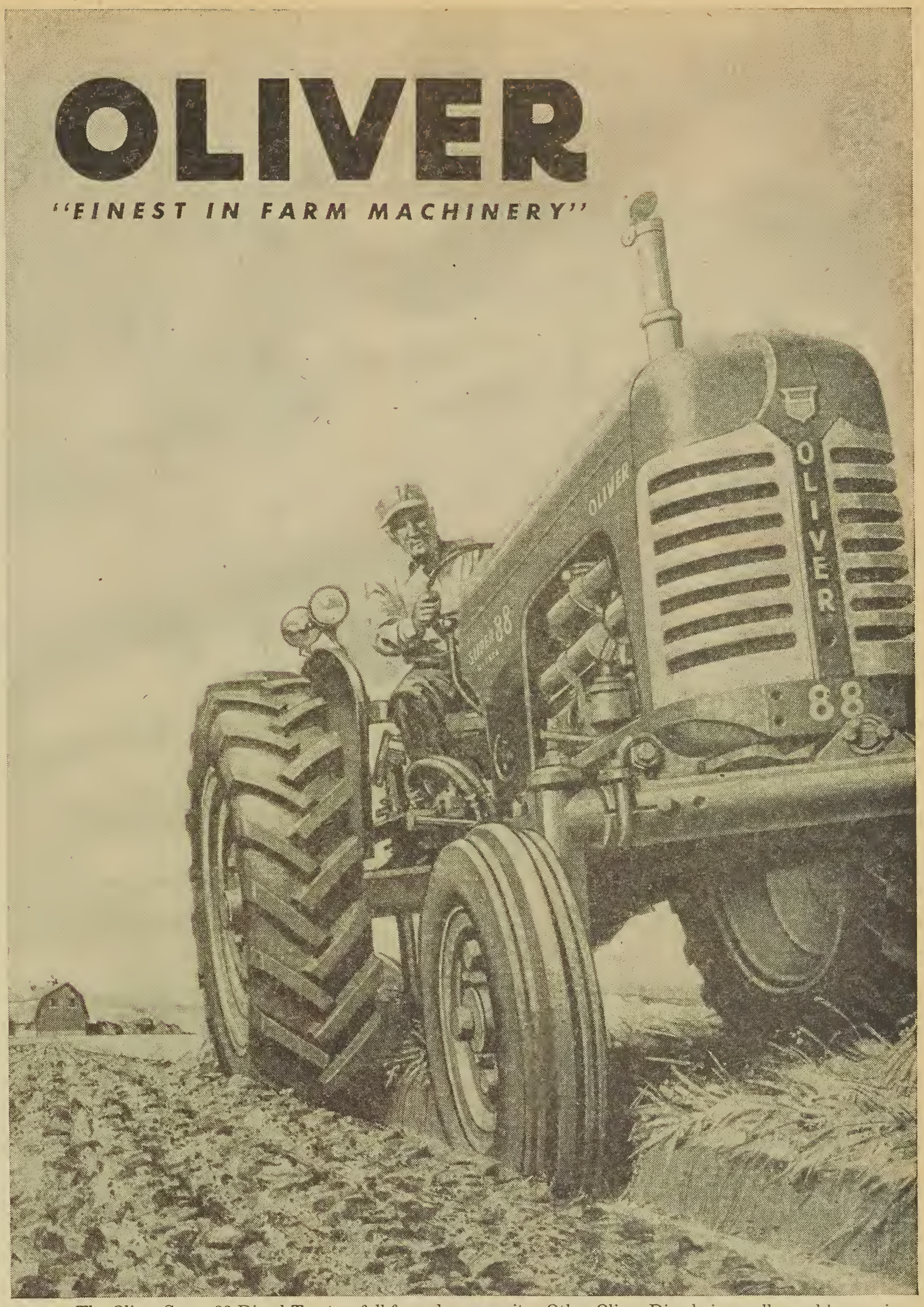
There's The Rub

"We often wish the rubs of life
"We somehow could abolish
"Forgetting that without the rubs
"We'd have but little polish."

—Richard Armour

OLIVER

"FINEST IN FARM MACHINERY"



The Oliver Super 88 Diesel Tractor, full four plow capacity. Other Oliver Diesels in smaller and larger sizes.

you save 2/3...

...yes, you can put as much as two-thirds of your present tractor fuel bills back in your pocket if you switch to an Oliver Diesel Tractor. Oliver Diesels use lower cost diesel fuel and give you more horsepower-hours per gallon. It averages out at about a two-thirds saving, depending on local fuel prices.

Only Oliver can supply you with diesel power in any farm tractor size; and Oliver Diesel Tractors use no special starting fuels, no extra starting equipment. Touch the starter button and you are ready to work.

The over-all design of Oliver Diesels will please you. Some tractors have some Oliver features—no other tractor has all of them. See your Oliver dealer or write for full information to

The Oliver Corporation,
400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

THE OLIVER CORPORATION

Let the Record Speak for DEKALB CHIX

FIRST TEXAS RANDOM SAMPLE TEST...

Variety of Bird	Days to 50% Production	Ave. No. Eggs Produced Hens—Housed Basis	Adult Mortality
DEKALB	**162**	**246**	**4%**
LEGHORN	166	240	6%
DEKALB	**157**	**233**	**6%**
LEGHORN	178	231	8%
LEGHORN	176	221	18%
LEGHORN	171	214	20%

DEKALB ALSO HAD HIGHEST HEN-DAY BASIS—averaging 253 eggs per bird (DEKALB 111). This record speaks for itself. Get your share of high poultry profits this year. Raise DeKalb—the NEW, Modern Chix—the NEW way to NEW CHIX profits.

NEW STATE PRODUCTION RECORD—290 EGGS

Poultry flock owned by the Ernest Schnetzlers of Salisbury, Mo., has set a new record of egg production in the State of Missouri with an all-time high of 290 eggs per hen for the year ending August 31. The Schnetzlers cooperated with the University of Missouri Extension Poultry Department with their record keeping program. 185 hens were housed 7 were lost during this period (3 from mouldy feed).





GRAND CHAMPION NEPPCO—Egg-to-CHICK...

DeKalb Chix entered by Metz Hatchery (a DeKalb Associate Hatchery) won top honors in the 70 entries in the recent NEPPCO Egg-To-Chick Contest. Scoring was based on egg quality, hatchability and chick quality.

CALIFORNIA RANDOM SAMPLE TESTS...

Averaging the returns over feed cost for the 5th and 6th California Random Sample Tests—

DEKALB $9.18 Average return
All others $6.94 " "

DeKalb returned $2.24 more per bird in the two tests than the average.

6th CENTRAL NEW YORK Random Sample Test

In the 6th Central New York Random Sample Test, the DeKalb entry has had no mortality during the first 195 days of the test. The average mortality of all other entries was above 4 deaths for the period.

THESE RECORDS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Order your DeKalb Chix NOW from your nearest DeKalb Dealer or DeKalb Associate Hatchery.

They'll be Hatched and Serviced by:

Blue Spruce Poultry Farm, Marcellus, N.Y.
Glor Hatchery, Holland, N.Y.
Ketay's Hatchery, Long Island, N.Y.
Lee Poultry Farm, Geneseo, N.Y.
George B. Many & Son, Hobart, N.Y.
Treadwell's Hatchery, Geneva, N.Y.
Kingsley Poultry Farm, Gillett, Pa.

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASS'N, INC. DEKALB, ILLINOIS
Commercial Producers & Distributors of DeKalb Seed Corn, DeKalb Chix and DeKalb Hybrid Grain Sorghum



POST YOUR FARM

and you will have the law clearly on your side. Our signs are printed on heavy material that withstands wind and weather and meet requirements of the Conservation Law.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address
$1.50 per doz.; $6.00 per 50; $11.00 per 100
Price WITH Name and Address
$3.50 per doz.; $8.00 per 50; $13.00 per 100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter III — Working (Continued)

YOU WILL either continue to work for an employer, or sooner or later, you will start in business for yourself. In either case you will want to feel the satisfaction that comes with progress.

When, and if, you work for some other person you are more likely to advance if you will:


Hugh Cosline

1. Earn More Than You Get.

An employer hires you primarily for one purpose — to make money. He provides the building and the job; you and the other workers make it possible for him to profit and to expand his business. He is under no obligation to pay you "a living wage" or to raise your pay unless you convince him that you are worth what he pays and that you could be worth still more.

You might conclude from this that employers are "skinflints," interested only in getting the most possible work from you. But if you earn more than he is willing to pay you, some other employer is likely to want you for an employee. And there is always the opportunity open to you of starting in the same business as your employer, and thus becoming his competitor.

You will appreciate the story of the man with a wife and four children, who asked for a raise. He marshalled all his arguments without producing any softening of the boss' attitude. Finally in desperation he said: "But I've got to live!"

After pondering the statement, the boss replied: "Not necessarily!"

2. Take An Interest in Your Employer's Business.

That doesn't mean that you should tell him everything he does is wrong during the first week you work for him.

But in addition to working hard for the full hours agreed upon, there will come a time when you will see a way to do some task faster or for less money. Tell the boss about it. That's taking an interest in his business.

3. Be Willing to Accept Responsibility.

Many people shirk responsibility because they think they will be blamed or fired if they make a mistake. That seldom happens.

Of course, if you show that you can't fill the job, the sooner you or the boss find it out the better it will be for both of you. But probably he has, or can find, a job that you can fill satisfactorily.

The story is told of an old-time grocer who wanted to hire a boy. To the first applicant he said: "There's a farmer outside with a load of potatoes. See what he wants for them."

The boy returned: "He wants $1.00 a bushel."

"Ask him if he'll take 80 cents."

The boy went out and returned.

"Says he'll take 90 cents."

"Tell him if he'll put them in the cellar, I'll take the whole load for 85 cents."

"He says he'll take it," the boy reported on his return.

"I'll let you know tomorrow about the job," said the grocer.

Then the grocer went out and said to the farmer: "Give you an extra dollar if you'll stay here until I try out another boy or two."

In a few minutes another youngster applied and was told to interview the person.

"He wanted a dollar, but I said you usually bought for 80 cents. He came down to 90 cents but I told him I thought probably you would give him 85 if he would put them in the cellar."

He got the job!

4. Continue to Learn.

Employers value workers who assume responsibility, but when you do that you need the facts on which to base your judgment. As you assume more responsibility you will need more facts. Therefore, you must continue to learn in all possible ways.

No one need ever stop learning.

5. Get to Work on Time.

Promptness is a good habit. Good habits can be cultivated.

There are many old proverbs about the advantages of early rising and early work and they contain sound sense.

If you habitually arrive on the job at the last moment, or a little late, you have been hurrying to make up lost time, you are in no mental attiude for doing your best work, and your lack of poise is likely to follow you through the entire day.

Furthermore, your boss pays you on the basis of definite hours. When you get on the job 10 minutes late, you are robbing him of an hour a week. But even more important than the effect on him is the effect on you. Be on time and you'll do better work, enjoy it more, and get ahead faster.

How Much Pay?

When most men worked to produce food, clothes, and shelter for themselves and their families, they had what they produced. But when everyone does one small task over and over and trades the results of his work for the things he wants, using money as a media of exchange, the problem of pay gets more complicated.

A few fundamentals may help to keep our thinking straight.

1. Goods must be produced before they can be consumed.

Double everyone's pay tomorrow and the average living standard would stay the same unless total production were increased.

2. Men are paid on the basis of what they produce rather than on how hard they work.

3. Freedom carries the privilege of working but not of keeping some other man from working. Workers can stop working but others should have the privilege of accepting the same job without fear.

4. It is not economic to insist on keeping two men on a job that one can do. It is not economic to make it artificially difficult or impossible to get the training required for a certain job.

5. A man can join any organization that invites him, but he should not be compelled to join any group in order to get or keep a job.

6. Every worker has the privilege of asking for more pay, of looking for a better job if an increase is denied, or of going into business for himself. In many cases the raise will come first to the worker who keeps his eye on doing a job rather than on the size of his pay check.

Your Own Business

There is something intriguing about being your own boss and running your own business. However, there are many obstacles.

In a free country anyone can hope to own his own business, but the freedom to earn a profit must always carry

with it the freedom to lose money and "go broke."

Before you take the plunge ask these questions and answer them honestly:

1 **Can I work for myself?**

When you're your own boss, no one will tell you that you can't go fishing or go to a ball game, but if you go too often, your business will suffer.

You can be your own boss, but unless you make yourself work as hard as an employer would, some other person is likely to take over your business some day

There is no question but that some people will work harder for themselves than for an employer. There is the feeling that what you earn you can keep. There is the pride of accomplishment and the fear of failure.

2. Do I have or can I get the necessary capital?

Insufficient capital is a handicap. You should have a reserve for emergencies and to take advantage of bargains for cash. You will want to pay bills promptly because failure to do so will hurt your credit and your reputation as a business man.

You can work and save and eventually have some capital.

You can handle the money you have so people will trust you and be ready to loan you the capital you need.

3. Do I have the necessary knowledge and experience?

One way to get it is to start small and grow. That way, the mistakes you will surely make will be less costly, and can be corrected before they ruin you.

One way to get experience is to work for a man running the kind of business you expect to own.

Learning to Work

Whether you draw a pay check or own a business, you can learn a lot about how to work. It helps to choose the vocation or profession you want, but even then work will not be a continual pleasure. We humans have complicated the situation by putting the label "WORK" on the activities we do not enjoy and labelling as "FUN" the things that we do enjoy.

See The Goal. If you do hope to own a business you will work to that end. If you have a sweetheart, you will work to establish a home.

Your goal can be smaller and more immediate. The hoe is now almost obsolete except in the home garden, but it was still used when I was young. Hoeing was one job that I liked least, but it helped to look ahead to the end of one row as an immediate goal. And when the end was reached it helped to look back and enjoy the results. Then the goal was set forward to the end of another row.

One of the handicaps of modern industry is that many workers produce some small part of a machine like a tractor or an electric generator, and do not feel they have an essential part in the complete finished product. It's difficult to feel much pride in making the same bolt year after year, or in attaching the same piece of metal to car after car, year after year.

However, imagination makes it possible to see the importance of a small job in producing a big essential machine. If you become that kind of a worker, see the end result. If you employ that kind of workers, help them to take pride in their work.

Will Power

I think it is good (within reason) to drive oneself to complete a disagreeable task. Something must be done. Let's do it. Make work as pleasant as you can, but the man who quits when the task is no longer pleasant, lacks something that is essential to an important achievement.

Quality Work

You have not learned to work until you produce quality results. Even so simple a job as hoeing can be good or bad. You can cover up the weeds with dirt where the first shower will give them a fresh start, or you can dig them up by the roots and expose them where they will be killed by the burning rays of the sun.

You can be careless with putting one bolt in one machine. No one will pin the poor work on you, but eventually the machine will fail before it should and, in doing so, may injure property or kill some innocent individual.

Short Cuts

There is no merit in performing the same task year after year in the same way. There may be a faster, a safer, a cheaper way.

The good workman is always looking for those better ways. There may be a touch of laziness in the man who looks for an easier way. If so, it is a good streak to have. But generally what happens when a faster way is found is that more work is accomplished. That's what has made America's high standard of living.

Ambition is a wonderful thing but like all good things it too can be overdone. In fact the most important thing in planning a life is to strive to be well-balanced. To do that is to avoid neglect of any of your sides, physical, mental, spiritual, and at the same time to avoid overemphasis on any of them.

So it is with ambition. Without it, work becomes drudgery. But too much can be as devastating as too little.

Here are some of the possible dangers of too much ambition:

1. **Dishonesty** — Wanting to get ahead, it is possible to try such short cuts as stealing, lying, bribing.

2. **Selfishness** — The rights of others can be overlooked until you have no friends in the world.

3. **Sickness** — Hard work and worry can undermine your health and make you a burden instead of a help to your family and to the world.

Ambition, like most good things, can be overdone!

In an early issue I will write about managing money.

— A. A. —

CLEANLINESS!

MRS. KELSEY FLOWER of the neighboring town of Deerfield, Mass., has carried on an ambitious project of making soap for charitable purposes for the past five years. From October 1950 to February 1955, Mrs. Flower has made 3,938 pounds of soap that has been sent overseas and made entirely by herself on her kitchen stove with ordinary household cooking pots and pans.

Made with common cooking fats discarded by many housewives, these waste fats have been donated to Mrs. Flower from people in nearly a dozen towns who have learned of her project.

This soap was first sent to Great Britain by Foster Parents Foundation in the name of the Parish Guild of the First Church of Deerfield, but after it was no longer needed there, later shipments have been sent to Italy, Greece, Holland, Belgium, France, Korea and West Germany for refugees who escaped from behind the iron curtain. One of the latest shipments was sent to the Azores who have no soap at all.

Her 1955-56 project starts at the end of the summer season and continues until nearly spring. — *Mrs. Luther C. Stafford, West Cummington, Mass.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,
Because the road's last turn will be the best.—Henry Van Dyke

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Takes punishment. NEW IDEA's newest spreader (95-bu.) with NEW IDEA-Horn hydraulic loader.

15 new features make it spread better, last longer

This new spreader really deserves to join the famous NEW IDEA line.

It's not only the largest ground driven spreader, but it's guaranteed for a full year. And it has 15 improvements that make it a leader in that line. A spreader that will live up to the NEW IDEA reputation—that farmers buy more NEW IDEA spreaders than any other make.

Spreads better 7 ways. The No. 17 still has all the design features that give you "widespread" distribution. The 100 staggered U-teeth that shred fine. The curved paddles that spread wide. But it has these new features, too:

1. Slanted rear arch prevents plugging
2. New capacity—95 bushels
3. Bigger upper cylinder improves shredding
4. Stronger distributor
5. Paddles individually replaceable
6. Wide adjustable foot folds out of way
7. Higher shielding saves spillage

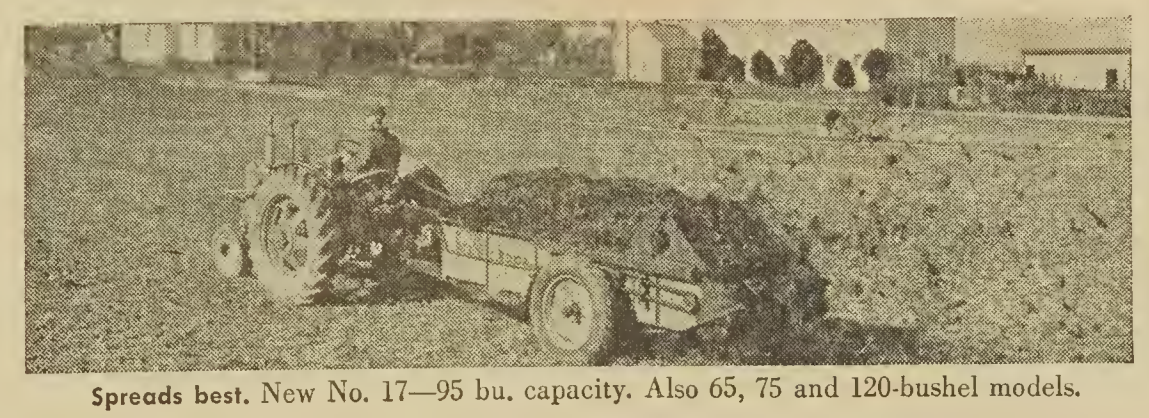
This husky new machine is truly designed to spread best.

Lasts longer 8 ways. The NEW IDEA clear yellow pine box, double riveted to a strong steel frame, is famed for long life. Now you have added assets:

1. New steel flares stand up better
2. Stronger A-hitch extends into frame
3. Bigger bearings in distributor
4. New Phenolic fibre bearings
5. New steel end-gate strengthens box
6. Gusset plate frame-to-box reinforcing
7. Box treated with water repellent Penta-preservative
8. Neoprene oil lines for rough usage

And besides all those new features, the new No. 17 is guaranteed a full year by NEW IDEA.

See the new No. 17 at your NEW IDEA dealer's. Or write for literature. It's one of four NEW IDEA spreaders that do the job best.



Spreads best. New No. 17—95 bu. capacity. Also 65, 75 and 120-bushel models.

Write for free booklet on manure handling.



Best idea yet...get a New Idea

NEW IDEA Farm Equipment Co., Division AVCO Distributing Corp., Dept. 1659, Coldwater, Ohio

What You Should Know About
Social Security

AS A farmer you will find something added to your income tax report. This something is a schedule to be attached to Form 1040 which, when filled out, will show you how much social security tax you must pay at the rate of 3% of your net income.

However, the sum on which the social security tax will be paid will not necessarily be the amount on which you pay income tax. For example:

Exemptions for children or other dependents do not affect social security tax.

Social security tax is not paid on income from renting lands, or from capital gains, for example, increase in value of real estate.

Are You Eligible?

If you are actually farming and if you become 65 years of age and retire on or after July 1, 1956, you are eligible for social security retirement payments if you meet with the qualifying requirements. Generally speaking, farmers who become 65 years old at subsequent dates, become eligible as they retire.

If you are farming and also have a job for which you get paid, you should have only one social security number. Use only the one given you as an employee to report your self-employed income. However, your income from both sources counts toward social security.

If a boy has a 4-H or FFA project which returns a net of $400.00 or more in one year, he is self-employed and must file a tax return and pay self-employment tax.

If two farmers are actually partners, either father and son or two other individuals, both are covered by social security, but a man and his wife are not considered a farm partnership unless they are legally established as such. As a farmer you are given some choices which affect the amount of social security you get when you retire at the age of 65 or over. If you are a self-employed farmer with a gross income for the year between $800 and $1,800, you may report one half of your gross income instead of figuring the actual net earnings. This will save you some figuring and probably will tend to give you a better income when you retire.

Also, if your gross income for the year from the farm is more than $1,800, but your actual net earnings are less than $900, you may report $900 rather than your actual net income. This applies only to farm income, not to income you may get as a worker for someone else.

Earning After Retirement

When you retire, you may still earn $1,200 in any year without this earning affecting your social security payments until you are 72 years of age, after that you may earn any amount without it affecting payments.

When you retire, your social security benefits will vary in accordance with the income on which you pay the tax.

For example, a worker and his wife would receive $45.00 a month on average yearly earnings of $600.00, and $162.80 a month on average yearly earnings of $4,200.00, which is the maximum.

If you do not already have a social security number, you should get one now so that you will have it when you fill out your income tax return some time after the first of January. These are available at local post offices.

Obviously it is impossible to give all the details which have a bearing on social security. You can get additional and official information from your District Social Security Office, the location of which your post master should be able to give you.

Tax on Hired Man

This is really only half the story. The other half will affect you if you had hired help during the past year to whom you paid $100.00 or more in cash wages. On January 1, 1955, the coverage of farm workers was increased. From 1951 to January 1, 1955, farm laborers were covered only when employed regularly on a full time basis and received cash wages of $50.00 or more in any three months.

If this applies to you, there are certain things you must do. First, you must keep records on any man to whom you paid $100.00 or more cash wages during the year, listing his name, social security number, the amount of wages paid and the tax that you deducted.

The total tax is 4%, half to be paid by the employer and half to be paid by the employee up to wages of $4,200 in one year.

Sometimes you may not know whether or not you will pay a man $100.00 during the year when you hire him. You can begin to deduct the tax as soon as you employ him, or you can wait to deduct the tax on the first $100.00 after that amount is reached. If you start deducting and then do not pay him $100.00, you have two choices. You can give it back to the employee if you can find him, or you can send the amount deducted with the name of the employee to the District Director of Internal Revenue after the first of the following year. Then the employee can get his refund by applying to the Internal Revenue Service.

As a farm employer, you do not deduct social security tax from your children under 21 years of age, or your father or wife, even though you may pay cash wages to them.

Incidentally, if you are a farmer who employs farm labor, you should get Form SS-4 from the District Director of Internal Revenue or the nearest office of social security administration, fill out the form and send it to the District Director. That, of course, is in case you do not already have an employer's identification number.

Important to Remember

If you will keep two things in mind, it will help clear up certain questions.

1. You are not concerned with the regulations affecting farm help if you are a farmer and do not pay any hired man as much as $100.00 in one year.

2. If you are a self-employed farmer, remember that under no condition do you get social security payments unless you actually retire. Of course, you cannot retire in any event until you are 65 years old. You are not required to retire then, but can retire at some later date.

In this connection you can also remember that you can continue to live on the farm and get rental from it or interest on your investment without affecting your social security payments. You can earn $1,200 a year until you are 72 years old and thereafter any amount without affecting your payments, but you cannot earn these amounts as a self-employed farmer because you have retired as such.

Tractor Maintenance Tips

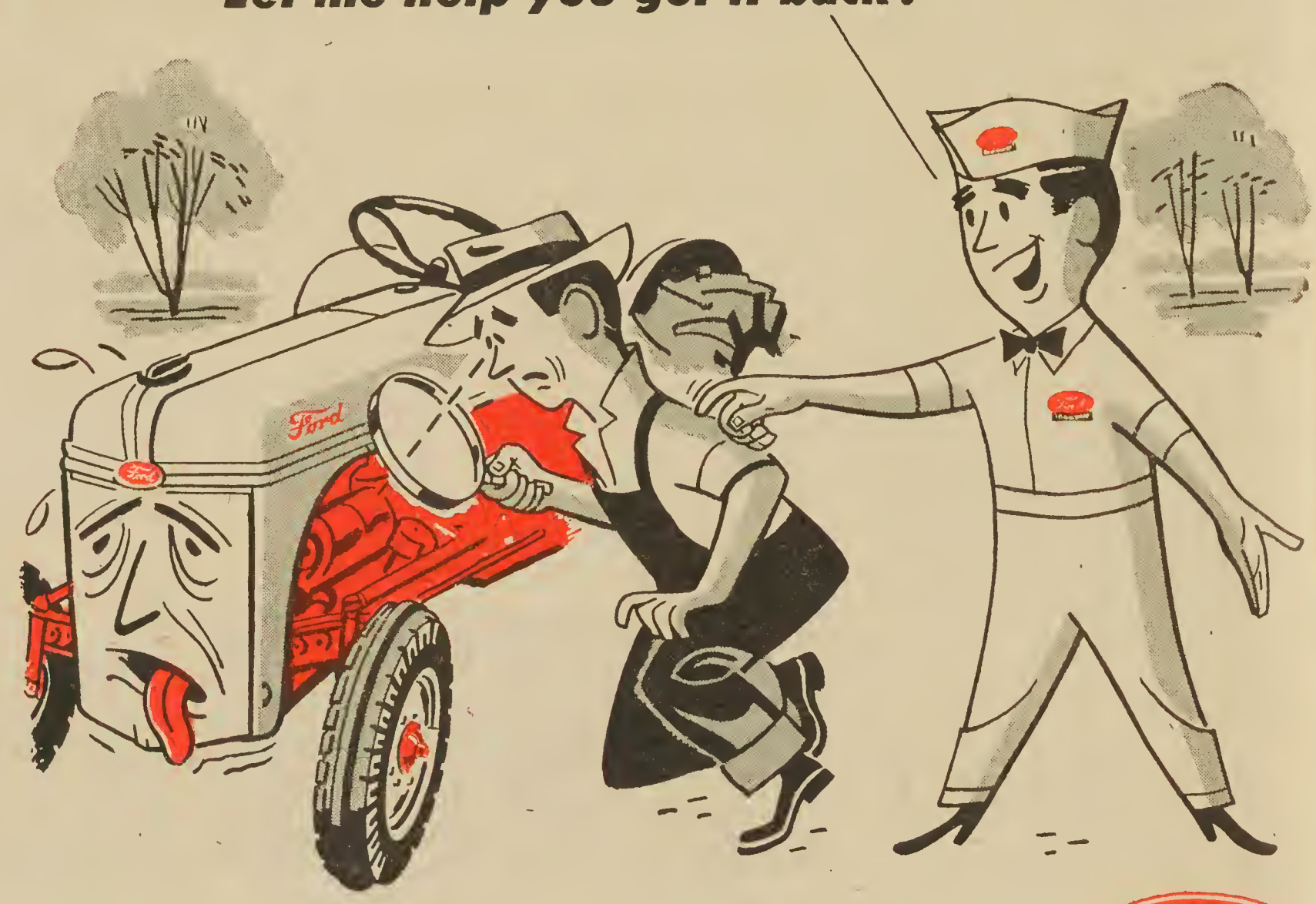
Trying to farm with a worn-out tractor is like throwing baseballs to win a kewpie doll at the county fair . . . it can be done, but it gets mighty expensive! Yet, many farmers work day in and day out with a tractor that's only hitting on about two cylinders. They keep putting off an overhaul because they think they're saving money. The truth is, *it's costing them plenty to put it off!*

Getting an overhaul *right now* at your Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer's has many important advantages. It will save you the money you're now spending for extra gas and oil. It will make your work go faster and easier, lengthen the life of your tractor. It will protect you from unexpected, expensive breakdowns that always seem to happen when you're busiest. And, with harvesting and fall planting out of the way, you'll probably find it easier to spare your tractor for a few days *now* than at any other time of the year.

Give your Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer a call now. Let his expert servicemen put the pep back in your tractor in a hurry, and at a money-saving price!

LOOKING FOR LOST POWER?

"Let me help you get it back!"



TAKE YOUR TRACTOR TO YOUR FORD TRACTOR DEALER, NOW!

Ford TRACTORS

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



The carburetor on a car mixes air and gasoline together in a proper proportion so it'll burn in the engine . . . that right?

So what about the needle valves that we fool with? Everybody knows what they're for. You adjust them so that you get JUST THE RIGHT mixture of gas and air.

If it's too "rich" the engine "lopes" and you waste gas, because there isn't enough air in there to burn it all. If it's too "lean" she stalls when you put a load on the engine.

WHAT'S CARBURETORS GOT TO DO WITH COWS? Well the way you balance a cow's feed is a lot like balancing the air-fuel mixture for an engine. Nutrients combine in specific proportions to make milk . . . if the ration is too "rich" in one ingredient, the excess is simply wasted. If it's "lean" in a certain ingredient, much of the rest of the ingredients are wasted. (And milk flow drops.)

A cow doesn't "lope" or "stall" when her carburetor's set wrong . . . but she'll sure lose your money on milk. So it's extra important to make sure the ration you're feeding has the right amounts of everything.

Watkins has a dairy ration that's BALANCED RIGHT. And more important, it's a ration that costs very little cash money. It uses a lot of roughage, a little grain and a special 30% protein supplement based on Watkins Min-Vite for Stock that you can feed "free."

I put the "free" in quotes because it ain't exactly free. (Wouldn't ya know!) What I mean is that most folks can cut out enough grain to pay for the Watkins supplement . . . and you can pocket the money you're paying for your dairy supplement right now.

Believe me that's not trick talk, but it's hard to explain without sitting down with you with a pencil and paper. But you agree that grain is cash . . . and if we can save you grain, we save you cash. Well that will pay for the protein supplement.

You get plenty of milk at a LOW cost. That's because the ration is balanced so that all the nutrients can be used . . . and the Watkins Plan of "mixing your own" lets you make big savings on your feed bill. It all totes up to making a GOOD PROFIT ON MILK!

Next time your Watkins Dealer calls, take a few minutes and let him give you the details.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

THE QUESTION BOX

How can we control grubs on our lawn?

Either chlordane or DDT is recommended. Chlordane in the form of a 5% dust is used at the rate of 5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. or as a 50% wettable powder at the rate of ½ lb. in 25 gallons of water to 1,000 sq. ft.

DDT in the form of a 10% dust is used at the rate of 6 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. or as a 50% wettable powder at the rate of 1 1/5 lbs. in 25 gallons of water to 1,000 sq. ft.

It is stated also that control of grubs helps greatly to control moles because the moles feed on the grubs.

How long is it safe to leave meat in quick freezers?

Fresh Meat: Beef, steaks, roasts 9-12 months; beef, ground, 4-6; lamb, 9-12; pork 6-9; sausage 1-3; beef or lamb liver 3-4; pork liver 1-2; heart 2-4; sweetbreads, brain ½-1; veal 4-6.

Smoked Meat: Bacon, sliced—do not freeze; bacon, slab, 1-3 months; ham, whole 1-3.

Cooked Meat—3-4 months.

Fresh Poultry: Chicken, ready to cook 6-7 months; giblets 2-3; turkey, ready to cook 6-7; turkey steaks 4-5.

Cooked Poultry: Chicken 1-3 months; turkey 1-2. Fish 1-2 months.

Please give us information about raising plants under electric lights. Would like a bed 3' x 5'. How many lights should be used?

In order to raise plants under electric light it is necessary to place fluorescent tubes practically side by side. For this reason for a thiee by five foot area I would suggest no fewer than twelve four foot fluorescent tubes. Because fluorescent tubes give off very little heat I suggest that the light surface be lowered until it is a very few inches above the tops of the growing plants. This light should then be raised as the plants grow upward.

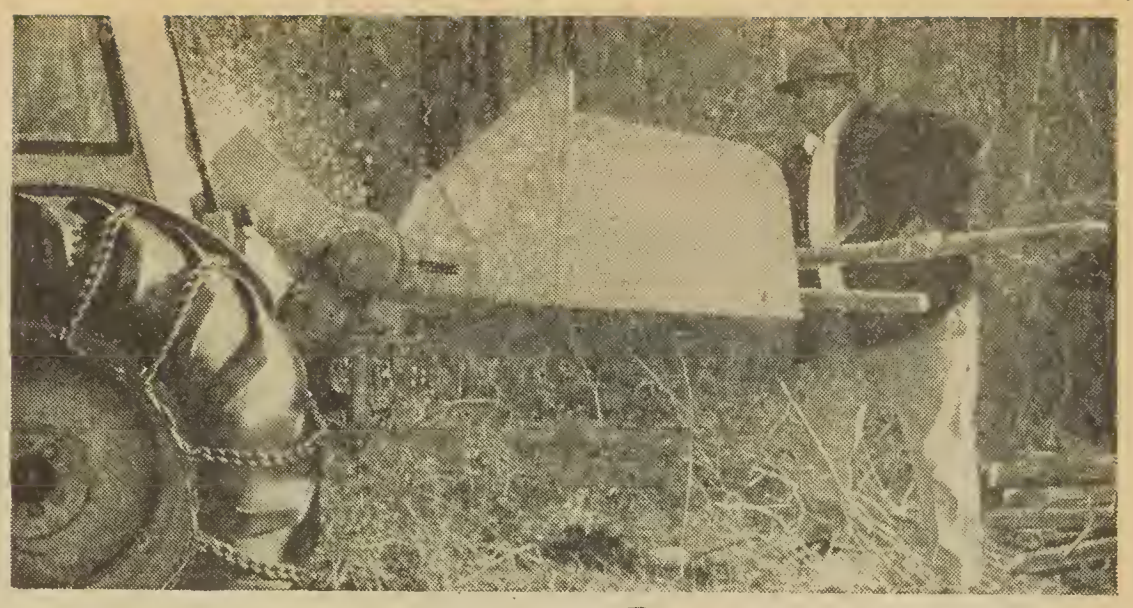
I'd like to point out, however, that even with the lights as close together as this it will not be possible to raise many plants requiring even higher light intensities. If the tubes are placed side by side you will not quite reach an intensity of 1000 foot candles. During the summer months in this area the normal night intensity is 10,000 foot candles. However with 1,000 foot candles you may start seedlings and raise many of the foliage plants, African violets and such things which would normally be grown with partial shade during the summer time. You will not have success with such plants as geranium, zinnia, marigold etc., which requires the highest light intensity. — *Richard C. Andreasen, Assistant Professor, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Dept. of Floriculture.*

Could you suggest some raspberry varieties that are especially good for freezing?

Red raspberries that are recommended by the Geneva N. Y. Experiment Station, are: **Milton, Taylor, Newburgh,** and **Willamette. Sodus** and **Marion** proved best among the purple sorts and **Bristol** among the blackcaps. **Amber,** a new yellow raspberry, also freezes well.

Is there any difference in the gestation period of different breeds of cows?

At the Ohio Experiment Station, figures kept over a considerable period indicate that the gestation period of Ayrshires and Jerseys averages 278 days, Holsteins 279, Guernseys 283 and Brown Swiss 288.



NOW FITCHBURG *Farm* CHIPPERS

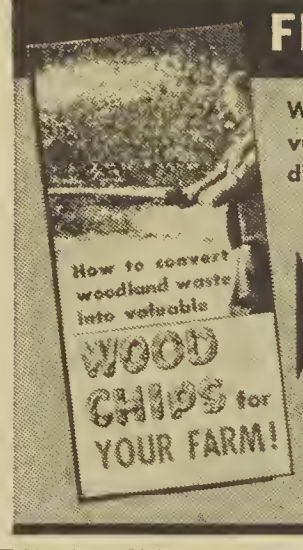
TO CONVERT WOOD WASTE INTO LOW-COST Livestock Bedding

In a matter of seconds you can convert your woodlot thinnings or saw mill slabs into valuable wood chips. These highly absorbent chips will save you considerable money on your livestock bedding, poultry litter and your mulching material for orchards and gardens.

The price of the Fitchburg Chipper for farm use* has been brought down two ways—first, by your using your tractor, truck or jeep as a power unit—second, by making smaller stationary and portable farm models available.

Fitchburg Chippers are ruggedly built. They are designed by engineers for busy, trouble-free service. Every model, regardless of capacity, has the patented *Fitchburg Safety Spring.* This is an effective built-in feature which permits chipping of larger size wood without extra power, assures smooth and efficient operation. And you can buy a Fitchburg Chipper for as little as $960.

*Fitchburg Farm Chippers are smaller models of the famous Fitchburg Chippers used for years by Power and Telephone Companies, Tree Surgeons, Highway and Park Commissions, and the Public Works Departments of many cities



FREE FOLDER—Mail Coupon Today

Write for this factual folder. Quotations from USDA, and Purdue University. Money-making suggestions, specifications, model numbers, diagrams, types of chips you get with a Fitchburg Chipper.

FITCHBURG ENGINEERING CORPORATION
Dept. A-125, Fitchburg, Mass.

● *Please send my free Fitchburg Chipper Folder.*

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....State.....

HEARING BAD?



If so, you will be happy to know how we have improved the hearing and relieved those miserable head noises, caused by catarrh of the head, for thousands of people (many past 70) who have used our simple Elmo Palliative Home Treatment in the past 16 years. This may be the answer to your prayer. NOTHING TO WEAR. Here are SOME of the symptoms that may likely be causing your catarrhal deafness and head noises: Head feels stopped up from mucus. Dropping of mucus in throat. Hawking and spitting. Mucus in nose or throat every day. Hearing worse with a cold. Hear — but don't understand words. Hear better on clear days. Worse on rainy days. Head noises like crickets, bells, whistles, clicking, escaping steam or many other sounds. If your condition is caused by catarrh of the head, you, too, may likely enjoy such wonderful relief as many others have reported. WRITE TODAY FOR PROOF AND 30 DAY TRIAL OFFER.

THE ELMO COMPANY
DEPT. 6AA9 DAVENPORT, IOWA

CRAINE'S THE NAME

THERE'S a Craine Silo that's *your* best buy for profitable feeding. Write for descriptions, prices, terms.

Craine, Inc., 1215 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.



CRAINE SILOS

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Feed more molasses to your cows



Kenneth J. Roerich, of Roerich Farms, Hackettstown, N. J. sprays molasses on hay with new THERM-O-LASS livestock feeder.

with Therm-O-Lass*

The U.S.D.A., leading State Experimental Agricultural Stations, and large eastern Co-ops advocate the increased feeding of molasses. The easiest way by far to feed molasses, the cheapest source of TDN you can buy, is with Therm-O-Lass. This convenient, time-saving, portable machine sprays molasses where you want it . . . when you want it and with far less waste.

Therm-O-Lass sprayed molasses also helps make your roughage go farther. Because Therm-O-Lass sprays under pressure, nutritious, appetizing molasses penetrates way down deep and coats every bit of roughage. Your cows will waste less of the stems and other coarse parts and extend your supply of roughage because they truly enjoy the flavor of molasses.

Over 100 leading, Eastern dairy farmers use Therm-O-Lass. Discover, as they did, how easily and efficiently Therm-O-Lass saves you both time and money. Investigate Therm-O-Lass's . . .

New, easy "Trial Purchase" plan

**Patents pending*

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

INDUSTRIAL MOLASSES CORPORATION
Leonia, N. J.

Yes, I'd like to learn more about Therm-O-Lass and your new, easy "trial purchase" plan. Also please send me your illustrated folder.

NAME_____

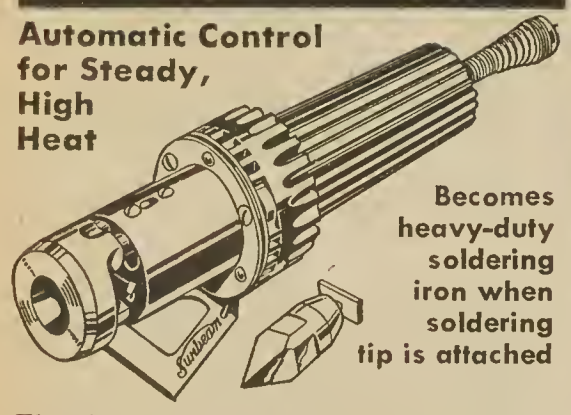
ADDRESS_____

SIZE OF MILKING HERD_____

NOW! Fast, Safe, SURE Way To Dehorn Your Calves

Sunbeam Automatic Heat Control STEWART CALF DEHORNER

Automatic Control for Steady, High Heat



Becomes heavy-duty soldering iron when soldering tip is attached

Electric dehorning with the new Sunbeam Stewart Calf Dehorner is *fast, safe* and *certain.* Dehorning can be done any time of year. No loss of blood—no open flesh wound—no bad after effects. Automatic heat control provides correct high heat for continuous operation. Handle remains cool. Dehorner is easy to manipulate. $14.95 complete. (Without soldering tip, $13.50.)

Write for information about Sunbeam Stewart Dehorner and animal clipping equipment.

Sunbeam CORPORATION
Dept. 2, 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 50, Ill.



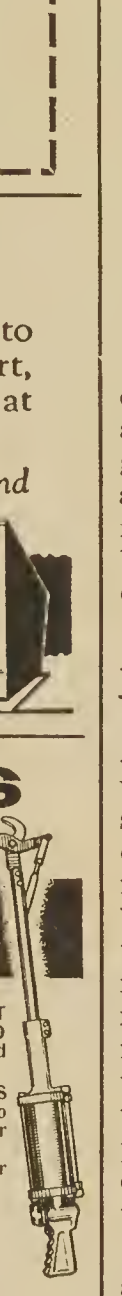
Anytime . . .

It is always worth a trip to Syracuse to enjoy the comfort, good food and refreshment at Hotel Syracuse.

Take time off for a week-end when you can.

hotel SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CUT COSTS
To make a Profit on Fruit Growing
PRUNE with
Orchardkraft Air-Power PRUNER

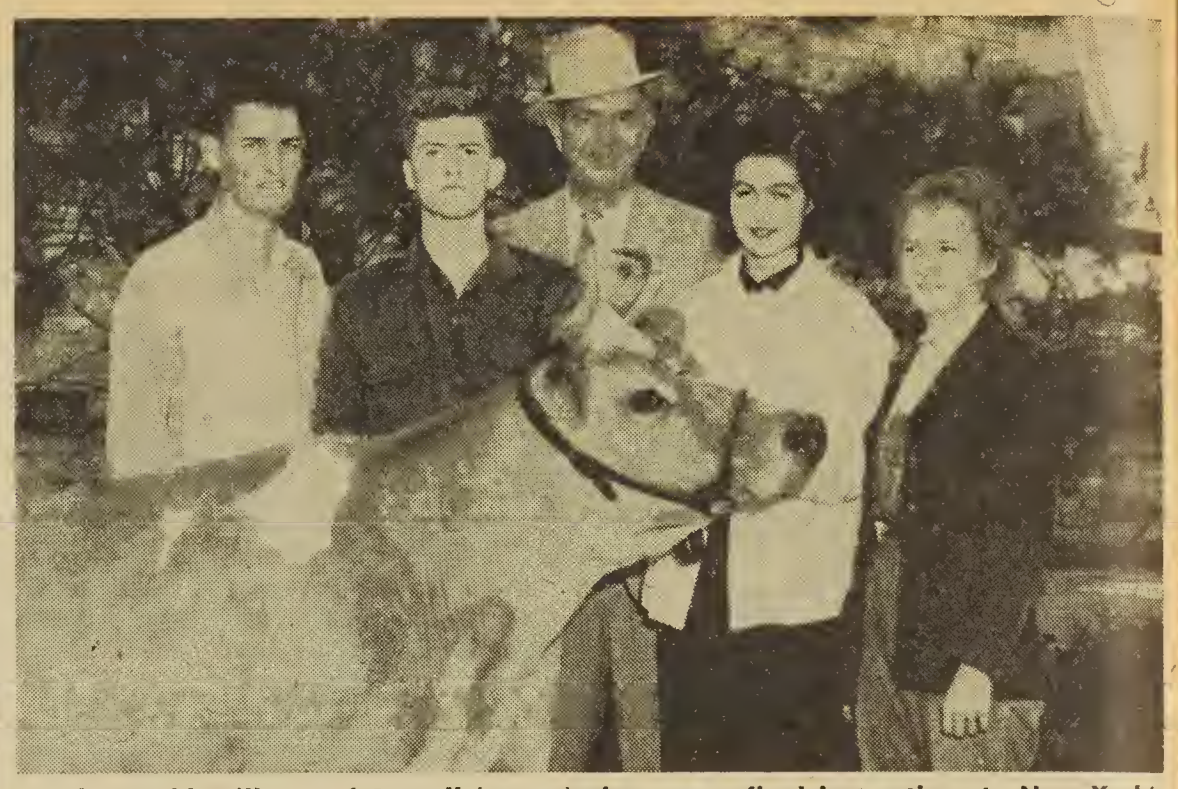


Sizes for all your work from the SMALLEST CUTS that you would make with a HAND SHEAR to the largest cuts that you would make with ANY SHEAR.
Our ORCHARDKRAFT Air Powered PRUNERS are designed for Fruit Growers, by people who have supplied Fruit Growers' needs for over 50 years.
Write for circular, sending us name of your nearest Fruit Growers' Supplies dealer.

JOHN A. BACON CORP.
Gasport, New York

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*



Coach Harold Willman of Cornell (center) gives some final instructions to New York's 4-H Club dairy team, which placed second at the International Dairy Show in Chicago recently. From left, team members are: Duncan Bellinger, Schoharie; Roy Simpson, Savona; Prof. Willman; Sylvia Patchen, Locke; and Nancy Nesbit, Hobart. The team was first in judging Brown Swiss and Milking Shorthorns. New York's 4-H Guernsey herd placed first in the international event. The Chicago team was made up of different members than the Dairy Congress team at Waterloo which also won second place.



New York State FFA members who were awarded the American Farmer Degree, the highest honor a member may earn through study of vocational agriculture. They are pictured at the National FFA Convention in Kansas City, Missouri where the degree was conferred. From left to right: Robert Sanders of Union Springs, George Mills of Port Byron, William Schuldt of Afton, Harold Miller of Pine Plains, Duane Dedrick of Delevan-Machias, Jeremy Thomas of East Bloomfield and Edmund Holmes of Cazenovia. The annual award is limited to one among 1000 members in each state.

WHY FARMERS ARE WORRIED

(Continued from Page 5)

ods and enforcing them, there would be a different story to tell today. If Congress really wants to help, let it pass a sizeable appropriation to get the facts on how to reduce the wide gap between what the farmer gets and the consumer pays.

Our farm products need more advertising and publicity.

Any other sizeable business in America would go broke without advertising. Look at the millions that are spent for advertising every commodity except farm products in newspapers, magazines, on television and radio. When I think of the salt pork and potato diet on which I grew up and what most Americans have to eat today, I realize that some progress has been made in the per capita consumption of the good foods like we raise here in the Northeast. The public is eating 28 per cent more meat, 46 per cent more eggs, 18 per cent more dairy products than 20 years ago.

But those figures could be doubled again with proper advertising and publicity.

Why are farmers so slow to realize the great economic need and value of advertising their products? Why are they unwilling to contribute to such campaigns? We have made a little progress in recent years and it is already beginning to show results. The New York-New England Apple Institute has been very successful in campaigns to move large quantities of apples at the proper times. The milk campaigns are beginning to take hold and show results.

Now, hold your breath! Why does everybody shy away from government advertising of food products? If government wants to subsidize agriculture, why not spend some of the millions it is now wasting on schemes to go all out in a great national campaign to advertise our great basic foods like milk, eggs, meat, fruit and vegetables?

In conclusion, may I say again that because farm prices are down, and because the national political campaign is underway, there is grave need to beware of false prophets with their false promises. Remember that agriculture is a long-time business. Don't sacrifice permanent gain for what may be only false gold.

And again, do your own thinking, as you and your independent, liberty-loving fathers before you have done. Put your thinking into action by letting your organization leaders and political representatives know what you think. And then see that they carry out your wishes.

The Advantages of Buying Fertilizer Now

THERE are at least two good reasons for ordering fertilizer now and taking delivery. The first reason is that you are sure to have it when you get ready to plant. The second is that by shopping around you may be able to get an appreciable discount in price.

As a matter of fact, it is just impossible for fertilizer companies to make all the fertilizer needed by farmers and get it out to farms in a few months. The problem is to keep the labor force employed on an even basis the year 'round.

There is a slight problem in storing fertilizer on the farm but it is not serious. The important points to consider in storing were presented in cartoon form on page 8 of the November 5th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Much has been said about meeting the farm cost-price squeeze by reducing expenses, but that does not mean that costs should be cut by reducing the amount of fertilizer used. As a matter of fact, fertilizer is an excellent buy at present prices because prices have not advanced as much as most other farm supplies.

Even so, there are a number of ways by which costs can be reduced. We have already mentioned the possibility of getting a discount of several dollars a ton by taking delivery now.

Another possibility is to truck your fertilizer from some nearby plant in your own truck. This can be done either in bulk or in bags. And of course, once it is on the farm you won't be spending valuable time hauling fertilizer in the spring when you could be in the field.

This brings out the third possibility of saving money, namely buying fertilizer in bulk so that the expense of the bags and the labor of putting the fertilizer in bags can be saved.

In addition to cutting costs, one of the most effective ways of meeting the cost-price squeeze is to increase production per acre, per animal, or per man-hour worked. It works out this way. The cost of producing an acre of crop, wheat for example, is relatively constant. By careful figuring you may be able to cut the cost per acre slightly (don't do it by skimping on fertilizer), but the production cost **per bushel** of wheat does vary greatly according to production per acre. Increasing the yield per acre by 10 to 20 bushels is going to cut the per bushel production cost considerably.

FERTILIZER FOR 100 BUSHELS

Delaware crop specialists in discussing corn fertilization write that experience has shown that we must supply about 1 pound of nitrogen (N), .8 pound phosphoric acid (P_2O_5), and .6 pound potash (K_2O) to grow 1 bushel of corn. According to these specialists, when we depart from this proportion, we waste fertilizer and may get into other troubles because the plant-food balance is upset.

The soil will supply some plant food depending on its basic fertility and whether manure has been applied. The rest must be obtained from commercial fertilizer. A soil test will help enormously in evaluating the fertility level in your field and enable you to select from the officially recommended analyses for corn the one best suited to your condition.

If we dairymen in this country are to maintain our rightful place in an economy where fierce group-competitions exist . . . if we are to escape being trampled down . . . we must lay aside trivial and sometimes perhaps shortsighted differences to the end that our efforts may be united and devoted to protecting and promoting our welfare . . . not divided and wasted in bickering among ourselves.

STANLEY H. BENHAM, President,
Dairymen's League Co-operative Ass'n, Inc.

Dairymen's League President

Urges Farm Unity in Hearing Testimony on Northern New Jersey-New York Order

Dairymen who serve the New York-Northern New Jersey metropolitan market are a minority group . . . outnumbered and outmaneuvered by many larger and better-organized-smaller groups of selfish interest. That was the statement of Stanley H. Benham, President of the Dairymen's League in testimony supporting a single order to regulate milk supplies for the Northern New Jersey-New York metropolitan market. He urged affected dairymen to override their differences and unite for the successful solution of their problem.

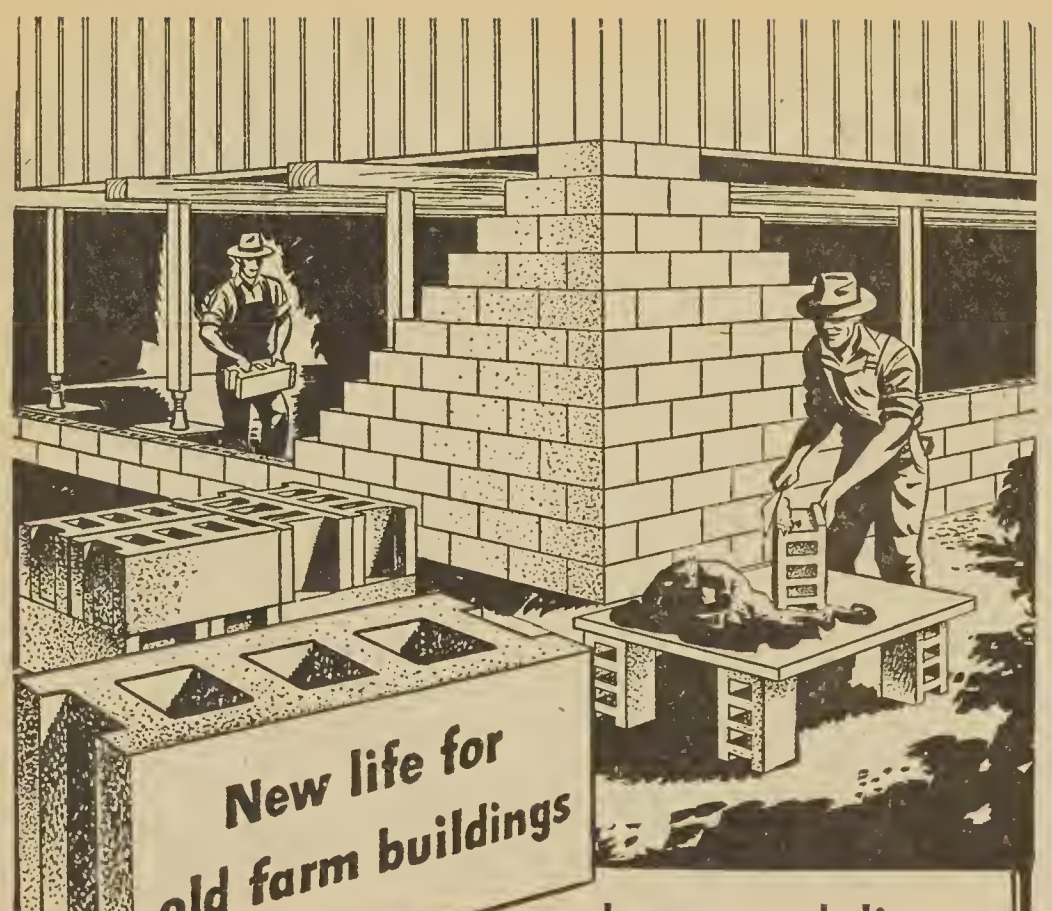


President Benham

Following are capsule quotes from Mr. Benham's testimony:

- "We should aim toward a solution that will provide the greatest benefit to dairymen and consumers, not only in the immediate future but for long years ahead."
- "Evidence has been presented at previous hearings on this subject and will again be introduced at this meeting, that shows beyond question that the dairymen who serve this great metropolitan market are one group, both from the viewpoint of geography and economics . . . and so are the consumers of our product."
- "The only things that are held by some people to be a division between us, are imaginary lines that can be found only on maps . . . state lines arbitrarily established long ago for the purpose of defining subdivisions of our country so that the administration of government, in regard to matters of purely local nature, might be kept nearer the citizens."
- "One of the principles upon which our ancestors wisely established our central government was the rule that no subdivision of the United States would be allowed to enforce any law that would interfere with the free flow of interstate commerce."
- "This principle has in a large way been responsible for the growth of the United States until today this country is the strongest country in the world."
- "We will, in the outcome of these present proceedings, determine whether we take a step forward toward greater common interest and more effective action by bringing the nearly sixty thousand dairymen who serve our market, under one marketing regulation, or whether we move backward by setting up further barriers that will keep us divided for years ahead."
- "If we make a wise choice, the details can be worked out."
- "I hope in our presentation of viewpoints, we will not forget the quotation many of us found at school in our first history book . . . "United we stand, divided we fall."

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.



New life for old farm buildings

...by remodeling with *CONCRETE*

You can add years of useful life to old barns, poultry houses, hog houses and other buildings by remodeling with concrete. Replacing inadequate foundations, rotted sills, floors and sidewalls with concrete strengthens and extends the service of the original structure.

Remodeling with concrete is economical too. By utilizing much of the old construction you save material and labor. And concrete is moderate in first cost, requires less upkeep and repair, lasts much longer. Result: ***low annual cost***. Mail coupon for free booklet, *"Restoring Old Farm Buildings with Concrete."*

------PASTE COUPON ON BACK OF POSTCARD AND MAIL TODAY------

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y. 20 Providence St., Boston 16, Mass.
1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work

Please send booklet on farm remodeling and (list subject): .....

Name.....

St. or R. No.....

Post Office.....*State*.....

2 3/4 % PER YEAR CURRENT DIVIDEND



BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, *by Mail*

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with $1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

Serving the Thrifty Since 1850

ASSETS OVER $70,000,000

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank

MAIN OFFICE
100 State St.
Albany 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is $_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____ 26

Good Years or Bad--

PRODUCED UNDER THE H&N NICKABILITY PROCESS — H&N NICK CHICK

PICK A WINNER

H & N, with the right combination of good Livability, Egg Production and Feed Efficiency, this year AGAIN OUT-EARNED EVERY OTHER LAYER, and WON the Fifth Central New York Random Sample Test, and — more important to you — again WON the THREE YEAR AWARD.

Also WON the THREE and FIVE YEAR AWARD in the California Random Sample Test.

H & N have WON every THREE YEAR AWARD ever offered in New York and California. A total of SEVEN. And the only two FIVE YEAR AWARDS ever offered.

THREE and FIVE YEAR AWARDS are your best proof of Dependability and Profitability.

Send for Catalog and transcripts of H & N Records in the Random Sample Tests.

FOR BROILERS — WHITE VANTRESS X ARBOR ACRES CROSS.

WEIDNER CHICKS
R-1 HAMBURG, NEW YORK

Save money! Get better calves! Feed

THE MARK OF QUALITY PRODUCTS — SF

GROW-'EM MILK REPLACER with RUMEN CULTURE

International Stock Food Corp., Delhi, N. Y.

Howard C. Fry, R. 4, Frederick, Md.

SAY that you saw the product advertised in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when calling on your local dealer.

COUNTRY STORIES

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

By Ralph R. Chambers

OUR old neighbor, Armenus Tyler, came to the time in his life when he thought he would like to retire and move to town.

"Gol-blame it," he said one day, "I go down to the burg an' see them fellers a-settin' front the postoffice, a lot o' 'em younger'n me, a-smokin', an' a-whittlin', an' a jawin'. Of late I been sorta wishin' I could set an' smoke an' jay an' whittle with 'em, but I ain't got time, becuz I allus got to hurry on home to fix the barn roof, or shag them pesky heifers outta the new seedin' or cut Ma some wood. Some fool thing like that."

"Now if we jest sold out ta some young ridgerunner 'th more getup then good sense 'twouldn't make no difference ta me if a jimmy-cane took the whole roof off that cussed ol' barn; an' them tormented heifers could eat new-seedin' 'til they busted. An' besides, with them big comp'nies drillin' gas-wells every day, Ma oughta have all the stove fuel she wanted piped right in, an' quit yellin' at me for the fust time in fifty year."

"Yep! Think I'll put a ad. in the paper, an' jist sell that ol' rookery up there."

Sure enough, a week later, the local real estate agency had Armenus' farm listed for sale, lock, stock and barrel.

Still another week later our curiosity got the better of us and we made an errand at Armenus' place.

"Howdy, 'Menus," Dad said when we had located that worthy crosscutting a log in two, back of his house. "Saw your ad. in th' paper, so thought you'd probably be moving long 'bout now. Hadn't oughta take a week to sell a farm described as flowery as that was."

"Thar, lay thar, an' quiver," Armenus growled at the log as it dropped in two, then to Dad:

"Yep. That were the trouble! I got to readin' over that ad. "'Tractive east slopin' black loam," an' "Cosy C'lonial farm home, set mid stately elms." The fu'ther I read, the intresteder I got, an' finally I says ta myself:

"Gosh-blame it, Tyler, fer fifty years you been lookin' fer just such a place as that yerself. Better snap that 'un up! So I tuk the ad. outen th' paper fore somebody beat me to it."

* * *

BOYS WILL BE BOYS

By LILLIAN STICKNEY

LIVING ALONE as I have for twenty years since the death of my husband has been an education, especially in human character. A rural community has its characters as well as city dwellers, and some are quite surprising.

Many felt because I lived alone I might be timid, and a certain few young fry thought it a good chance for what they thought would be fun. It was not more than a month after my husband's death that the kitchen range smoked so badly I could not use it. I cleaned the range and pipe and still it smoked. I knew then that it was chimney trouble and as we had always kept our chimneys clean, I felt sure it came from the operation of a small gang of teen age boys looking for their idea of fun.

I played the game as shrewdly as I knew and waited. Soon two of the lads came to the door and asked if we had any fire arms to sell. I told them I had fire arms, but preferred to keep them as I might need them and was a good shot. I noted a peculiar expression pass between the youngsters. Then I quickly added, "Boys, you are friends of mine and I am having a little difficulty with my range smoking, would you kindly go up on the roof and see if there is anything the matter with the chimney?"

They said they would, and soon came down saying there was no trouble up there. I did not watch them as I knew they would not remove the plug if I did. After that the range worked all right. And, the gang had a healthy regard for my fire arms which I never have had to use, for the story went around quickly that I had a revolver and a rifle, and could use them. A little tact saved the day.

NEW "TAKE HOME" APPLE PACKAGE



A new apple retail package has been developed by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Here we see from left to right Horton Almond, Director of the Bureau of Markets; Governor Averell Harriman; Walter S. Mason, Market information Analyst and Commissioner Daniel J. Carey.

The new container was developed by the Bureau of Markets in cooperation with William Wais, an apple grower of Slingerlands, New York. Mr. Wais first conceived the idea of converting a soft drink carton of the carry-home type into a carry-home apple carton.

Mr. Mason and his assistant Burton C. Buell worked on the idea with Mr. Wais. The containers shown in the picture were made by the Fort Orange Paper Company. When the picture was taken, the cartons were about ready to be tried out in an Albany Super Market.

The November Poultry Situation

By L. M. HURD

THIS IS the time of year when smart poultrymen are planning next year's business. What is the outlook?

One of the big factors effecting the price of eggs during the coming months is the number of laying birds on farms throughout the country. In spite of the 20 per cent drop last spring in the number of chicks hatched for replacement, the number of hens and pullets on farms at present is not as much less than last year's as we expected earlier.

Apparently when the price of eggs improved last spring, poultrymen did not increase chick orders, but they did slow up in culling and disposing of their hens during the late summer with the result that a larger number of hens are being kept over the winter than usual. This, it is anticipated, will offset to a certain degree the lesser number of pullets added to flocks and result in a carry-over into 1956 of almost as

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A peace above all earthly dignities,
A still and quiet conscience.
—Shakespeare

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

many laying birds as were on farms this year.

Government reports show that on the first of November, the number of hens and pullets of laying age and pullets not of laying age on farms totaled 458 million birds. This is 2 per cent less than a year earlier and 4 per cent below average.

The number of pullets not of laying age on farms on November 1, was about 75 million birds. This was 2 per cent less than a year ago and 33 per cent below the 1944-53 average. There was a decrease in pullet numbers of 7 to 10% in the western part of the country, but there was no change in the North Atlantic states.

Egg Production

Even though a large percentage of the layers on farms this year were hens, still the number of eggs (57,702 million) produced during the first ten months was 4 per cent above the same period last year and is a new high record. The October production was a new record high for the month, 2 per cent more than last year, and 8 per cent more than September. Production in North Atlantic states and the West was 1 per cent below last year, but in other parts of the country it continued at high levels.

Since the decline in numbers of layers during October is so small and the rate of lay is estimated to be slightly higher, indications are that the monthly egg production will be about the same as a year earlier until the middle of 1956.

Storage

Total eggs in storage, case equivalent, which include shell eggs, frozen and dried eggs, amounts to 4,610,000 cases November 1, 1955, as compared with 3,957,000 cases on the same date in 1954. This is a normal number of storage eggs for this season of the year and does not have any marked effect on the market. .

Poultry Meat in Storage—Storage holdings of broilers, roasters, fowl, turkeys and ducks are about the same as usual. **Red Meats.** The supply of red meats is the highest in 47 years and this situation is likely to continue into 1956.

Broilers

The number of broilers raised this year is a record, yet prices until September have been higher than expected in view of the large supplies available from the major producing areas. Broiler replacements in recent weeks have been running about 20 per cent more than last year at this time. Consumption is running below production and has caused a decided drop in prices. Present low prices are likely to continue until there is a better balance between consumption and replacements. The supply of broilers is likely to continue heavy into January and perhaps longer.

Turkeys

The number of turkeys raised this year is 4 per cent less than last year. The big reduction was in the light breeds. 1955 should end up a good year for turkey growers. Preliminary government reports indicate that the 1956 crop may be much larger. The Breeder Intention Report shows an intended increase of 13 per cent for the heavy breeds and 7 per cent for the light breeds.

Business Conditions

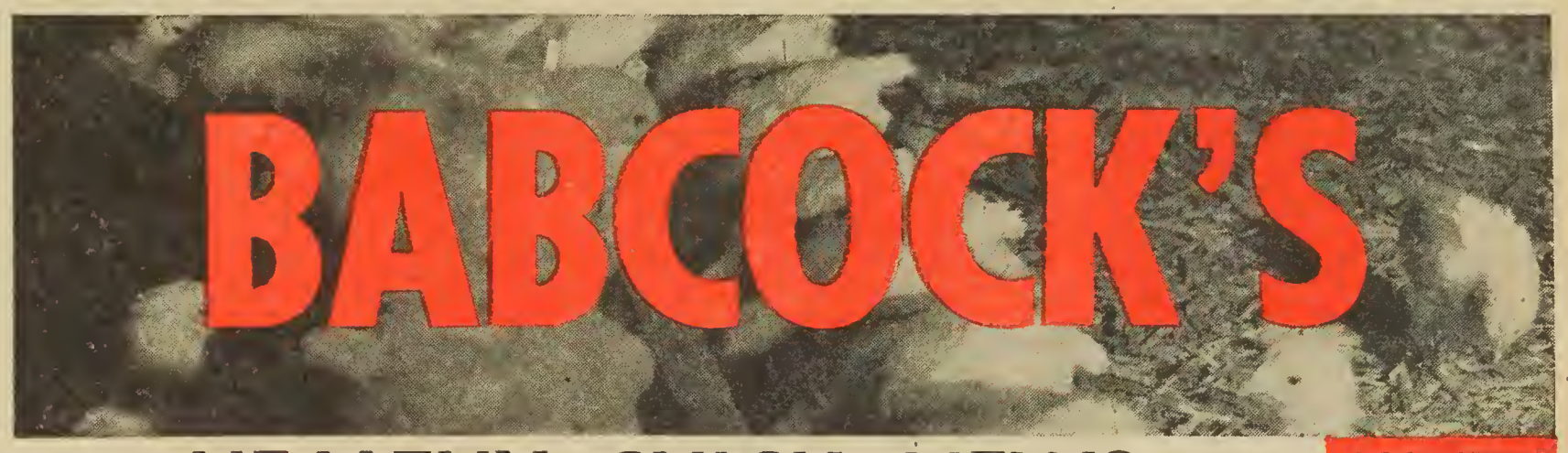
In general, business conditions and employment have been better than last year. The total value of goods and services produced during the third quarter of the year according to government reports was at record levels. Buying continued at record rates due to rising consumer incomes and increased use of credit. Non-agricultural employment was 4 per cent better than last year.

Feed

Feed prices (mash and grain combined) are down as much as $10.00 per ton as compared with last year at this time. The carry-overs are large, especially wheat, and this year's grain crops have been good. The corn and barley crops are the second largest on record. The wheat crop has been big and there was a record crop of oats. There was a 25 per cent increase in the soybean crop.

The overall outlook at present indicates that egg prices and feed prices should remain relatively favorable for the next six or seven months.

However, if we should have a very cold winter with unusual amounts of snow over large areas of the country, production may be reduced and the price of eggs may be increased temporarily. Such a situation calls for unusually good management and an ample supply of feed on hand.



HEALTHY CHICK NEWS

DECEMBER 1955

Have Your Pullets Hit 90% Production This Year?

If Not, Here's the Reason.

1. Poor rearing: You can't overcrowd chicks, load them down with disease and, by magic, make good layers out of them. A pullet has to be strong and healthy to produce continuously. She must have clean "insides."

2. Crowded in laying house: Each of your pullets needs 3 sq. ft. of floor space to lay well. If you crowd them, the more timid birds are forced oway from the feed or woter and can't loy. Usually, with today's well bred White Leghorn pullets, each good pullet will lay obout 90% to 95% at her peok. Therefore, when you get only 70% production, it's because a lot of birds are simply out of production. If well reared, they are not culls. You aren't giving them a chonce to loy.

3. Not enough water to drink: Recently, I saw debeaked pullets trying to drink water out of little water cups with scarcely half an inch of water in them. If a pullet's lower beak grows out too far, how can she drink? She can smell the water, she can see it, she can hear it. But she can't drink it. I believe one eight-foot water trough for each 300 pullets is about right. Use a trough 6" to 10" wide and 4" to 6" deep. Keep 3" of water in the trough. Be sure it's easy for pullets to drink. To get high lay, your pullets should be able to get their wattles in the water and flip it around the pen. Scrub every water trough every day with a scrub brush and refill with clean water. If you attempt to clean troughs every other day, you never can remember for sure when you did clean them last. Your pullets don't like dirty water. They won't drink it until forced to. The more good clean water you can get into a flock of pullets, the more eggs you'll gather. Water's almost free!

4. Cheap Feed: Cheop feeds don't usuolly produce 90% production. Your own groins ground and mixed with a supplement won't usually produce 90% production. Just the same, it's probably profitable to feed them this way and to get a few less eggs. We feed our own grain as scrotch and buy the best mashes we can get. By the woy, I prefer mosh over "crumbles." Crumbles encouroge cannibalism.

5. Not enough feeder space: You should have at least 3 six-foot hoppers for each 100 pullets.

6. Not enough lights: To get 90% at this time of year, you usually need 14 to 16 hours of light per day.

7. Colds, chicken pox, bronchitis, etc., will ruin your production. Please write me for recommendations.

8. Not enough nests: I figure one nest for each four pullets is about right for the layers we have today. Also, more nests help prevent "floor eggs" and cracks.

9. You—A Stranger in the Hen House? Take care of pullets regularly. Talk to them. Fuss over them. Be observing.

Not All Strains Will Hit 90% Production.

Many strains won't lay up to 90% no matter what you do. When everything is perfect, Babcock Leghorns, both our **Barbaras** and our **Bessies**, will lay 90%, sometimes even better. We figure 90% for one month, 85% for next two months, then 75% for next nine or ten months. I believe our **Babcock Barbaras** will lay continuously for more months than most any strain. They are a strong, rugged bird, very resistant to disease, can be moved from one pen to another and keep right on laying for months on end.

The **Babcock Bessies** will lay about the same as the **Babcock Barbaras** and will start in with a larger egg than the **Barbaras.**

If you can't get your pullets "to peak" at 90% production, why not try Babcock's. Follow my instructions and get 90% production. You might as well — others can — so can you.

Babcock Catalog: I know this is immodest, but I think we have the most interesting catolog in the poultry industry. Please send the coupon below for your copy.

Sincerely,

Monroe C. Babcock



High Pen at Oklahoma This Year

This yeor we had high pen of the Oklohoma Egg Loying Test. Our record: 3899 Eggs and 3985.75 Points or 299.96 eggs and 306.60 paints per bird. Also, this yeor we won the Poultry Tribune Trophy — for high egg loying test averoge in U. S. By the woy, we had 100% livability for the whole 12 months on oll pens entered in Egg Loying Tests in 1954-55.

Egg Loying Tests where only 13 highly selected grown pullets ore entered eoch yeor ore not a good meosure of any strain. Therefore, we are going to enter only Rondom Somple Tests from now on.

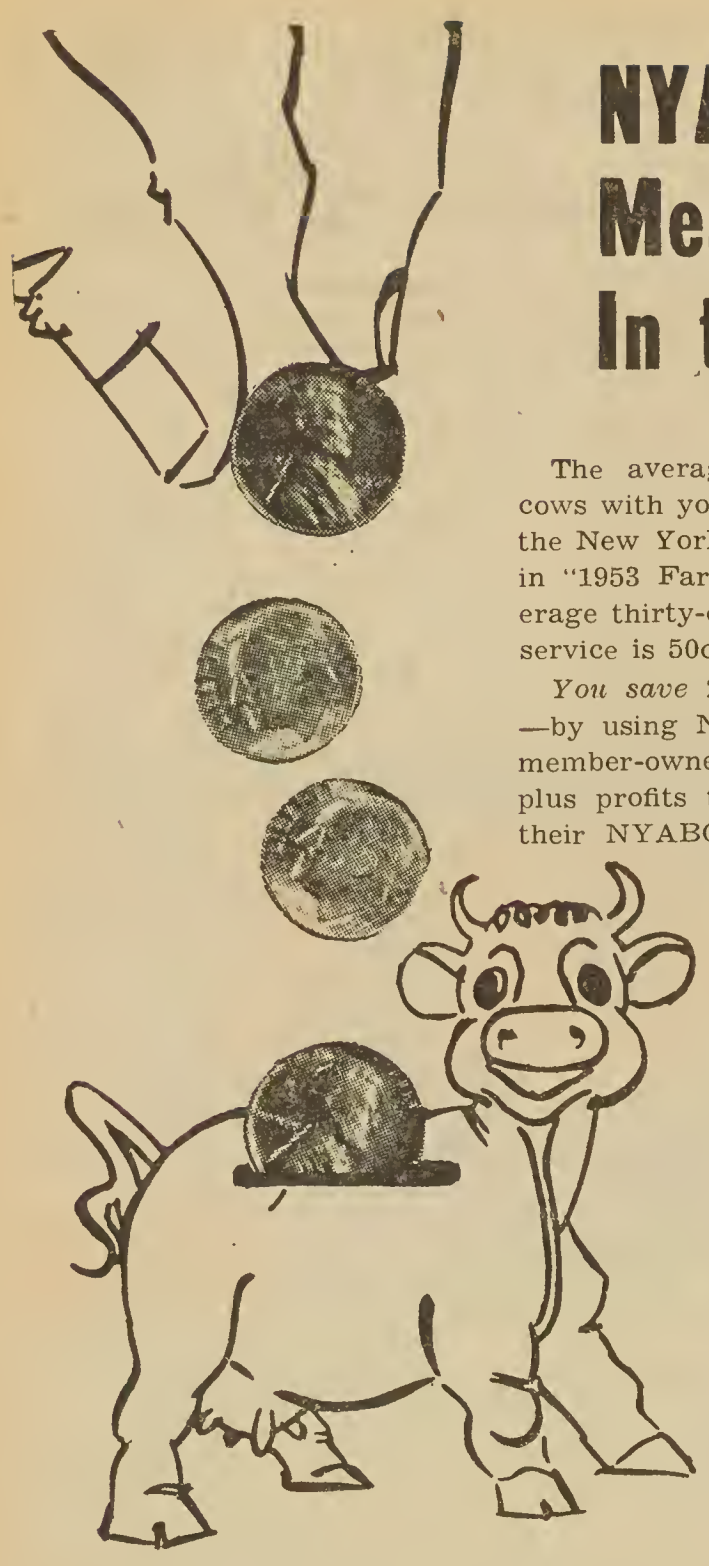
Dear Babcock: Date .....

☐ Pleose send me your catalog.
☐ Pleose send me letters on how to take better core of my layers.
☐ Pleose send me your ideos on watering cage layers.

Nome.....

Address.....

Mail to **Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.,** Route 3G, Ithoca, N. Y.



NYABC Service Means Money In the Bank

The average cost of service to thirty cows with your own bull is 72c a day, says the New York State College of Agriculture in "1953 Farm Cost Accounts." In an average thirty-cow herd, the cost of NYABC service is 50c a day.

You save 22¢ every day—$80.30 a year —by using NYABC service. Thousands of member-owners are making these savings plus profits through higher production of their NYABC animals every day! If you live in New York or Western Vermont, your local NYABC technician can give you more information.

Box 528-A

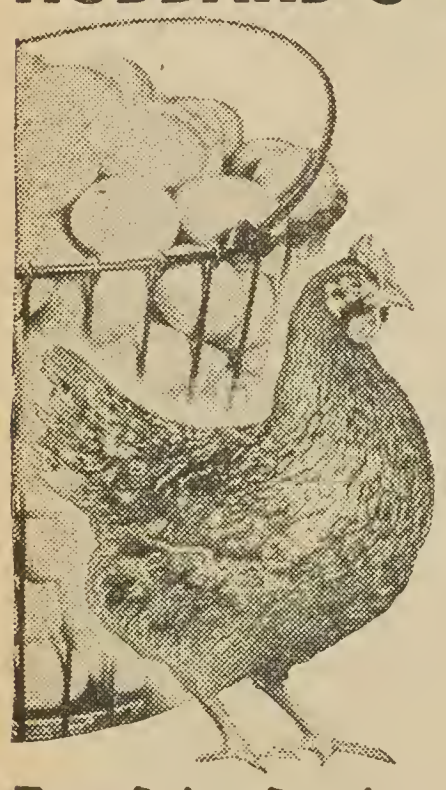
NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc.

Ithaca, N. Y.

TOP Brown Egg PRICES

can be yours with

HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES!



Cash in on today's premium brown egg prices—by growing the bird bred to produce more top-quality brown eggs!

Hubbard's New Hampshires are your best bet for taking advantage of today's high market prices for brown eggs. They're the ideal farm flock bird—grow fast and mature early without pampering.

Trap-nesting and pedigree-breeding for more than 25 years give them sustained high egg production, vigor and stamina, the excellent laying-house livability you need for dependable profits year after year. Write!

1955 HIGH CONTEST PEN FOR THE BREED

Hubbard's New Hampshires again proved their good laying ability by leading all New Hampshire pens at the laying tests. In addition they still hold the *all-time high contest pen* for New Hampshires in all egg laying contests.

Free Color Catalog

New illustrated catalog tells you how Hubbard's 25 years of pedigree-breeding gives you top production of large, brown eggs. Write for your copy today!

HUBBARD FARMS

HUBBARD FARMS

Box 20, Walpole, N. H. • Phone: Walpole 78

Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Blind Can Lead The Blind

(Continued from Page 1)

less he has a similar experience." The Bible says: "If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch." Students at Batavia and at the other good schools for the blind do not fall into the ditch; they help each other.

Speaking of sympathy, no one could be in this school for even half an hour without realizing the splendid spirit of every teacher and especially of the superintendent. I was present in the assembly hall in the late afternoon when Superintendent Palmer was directing the rehearsal for the evening commencement. The young people sat or stood around him informally while he told them how the meeting would be run. It was indeed heartening and impressive to note the very evident spirit of love and respect which very one of the boys and girls have for their superintendent and for the teachers. However, Mr. Palmer was careful to tell me that in order to give students the confidence they must have to meet life's hard problems without sight, care must be taken not to show or express too much sympathy. "It is axiomatic," said Superintendent Palmer, "that the more bumps a boy or girl has here the better able he will be to meet life's problems." By their bruises ye shall know them!

I saw how this principle of developing independence and self-reliance worked out while I was seated on the stage at the commencement exercises. A boy or a girl from the graduating class would get up to go to the front of the stage to make a short address. In order to get there, some of them went first to a table on the side and, using that as a guide, veered off to come up to the head of the platform. It was a real problem for them to get back to their chairs. One of the boys started to go out of the wings of the stage but another senior reached up, grabbed him, and pulled him back into his chair. When the processional was marching down the aisle each student had a light grip on the gown of another student. The one who walked beside me held lightly to my coat but in such a way that the audience would not notice.

In talking with several of these boys and girls and with their teachers I found no hint of bitterness. On the contrary, it was apparent that the school and the homes from which the young people had come had done a good job in helping them to live normal, useful, wholesome lives.

Three of the five members of the graduating class have gone on to institutions of higher learning, and two are employed in industry. Many educated blind persons take teaching positions, others make their living from music, piano tuning, typewriting, and many other trades and professions. At least 80% of the graduates of the school become fully self-supporting. To say nothing of the personal welfare and happiness of the blind individuals, how much cheaper it is from the taxpayers' standpoint to train these young handicapped folks for useful, self-supporting lives than it is to carry them on the relief rolls.

One of the wise policies at Batavia is to send the children home for holidays and vacations so that they never in any way become "institutionalized." In every way they are taught to be normal, happy human beings.

As mentioned above, in addition to the Batavia School there is a school for the blind in New York City and day school classes in some of the other large cities. The Batavia School is filled to capacity right now, but new legislation permits the enlargement of facilities so that the institution can soon take more students. There is help available, too, for the adult blind. If interested, write to the Rehabilitation Service for the Blind, Department of Social Welfare, Albany, N. Y. Or if you have a blind boy or girl, write to the Batavia School for the Blind for more information. Those living in other states should write to their own state welfare department or department of education.

— A. A. —

HENS NEED WATER

A lot of harm will result if hens are without water for only a few hours, and the effect is worst in high producing flocks. Freezing water in the drinking fountains is a problem that will face many poultrymen next winter.

George Quigley of the University of Maryland poultry department has a suggestion.

If there is danger of water pipes becoming frozen use electric resistance tape to protect the pipes. If the problem is one of simply keeping the float valve and the water in the fountain from freezing, he recommends hanging a 250 watt infrared bulb about 24 inches above the water. He stresses the importance of having a porcelain socket for the bulb rather than a metal one, and points out that the bulb should be protected from birds flying against it.

— A. A. —

Long life and efficient firing may be expected of spark plugs if they are of the proper heat range for the particular operation, and if the plugs are cleaned and regapped at frequent intervals.

HENHOUSE CHORES EASIER

POULTRYMAN Ted Day of Pepperell in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, finds picking up the eggs in the henhouse easier with a wire-basket-equipped carrier. The baskets are hung on overhead hooks and off the platform to allow carry equipment and to keep birds off the eggs. A cross wire keeps baskets from swinging.

Day hooks an empty tobacco can on his carrier in which to toss broken eggs. He dumps the can and washes it on his return to the grain-room.

Instead of going around a pen when picking up eggs, Day arranged them on one side of the track in the shape of a "U". When the basket is loaded, he's right back to the carrier again.—*C.L.S.*



New York Farm Bureau Holds 40th Annual Meeting

AT THE 40th annual mecting of the New York State Farm Bureau at Syracusc twenty-seven resolutions were presented by the Resolutions Committee headed by vice-president Don Green of Chazy and made up of William E. Bensley Springville, Erie Co.; Lavern Beeton, Medina, Orlans Co.; Henry Flynn, Penn Yan, Yates Co.; Harold Hawley, Weedsport, Cayuga Co.; Franeis J. Townsend, Cazenovia, Madison Co.; Robert Greig, Red Hook, Dutchess Co.; Alton H. Dillenbeek, Fonda, Montgomery Co.; Seth Parsons, Sharon Springs, Schoharie Co.; Leonard P Gunsch, Orange Co.; Amherst W. Davis, Mt. Sinai, Suffolk Co.

On federal farm programs, the meeting recommended by resolution flexible price supports to encouragc adjustment of production; more promotion and advertising of farm products by farmers; a greater attcmpt to expand foreign markets; expanded research in new uses of farm produets.

Also, the use by all schools of a good school luneh program; the inclusion of at least 6% of dried milk in bread; confining conservation praetiee payments to those having a long-time value to the public; that soil conservation payments be not inereased above present levels; and halting government land reclamation until needed.

Support Brucellosis Eradication

By resolution, the delegation put themselves squarely back of the recently announced program to speed up the eradication of bruecllosis in New York State. (See page 8.)

On milk, a resolution recommended the following: a Milk Marketing Order covering New York and northern New Jersey; that produeers support milk promotion programs; that expansion of vending machine use be encouraged; that milk priee information be given the public in terms of blend-price, and approving the Federal appropriation for school lunch programs.

Other resolutions:

Emphasized the importance of retaining a school aid formula with the principle of equalizing educational opportunity in cities and country.

Recommended that farmers be required to file reports and pay soeial security taxes on hired men only onee a year and then only on workers earning at least $400.00 or working 60 days in any one year. Present requirement is $100.00 a year to one employee.

Opposed the application of unemployment insurance to farm help.

Rccommended continuation of the payment of indemnities for cattle dying of rabies and the program to eradi catc foxes and to include raccoons.

Recommending that the AFBF work vigorously to get refunds on Federal taxes paid by farmers on gasoline and diesel fuel not used on highways.

Favored the strengthening of the State Trespassing Law and relieving farmers of the requirement to post their land.

Requested the AFBF to continue to work for a Federal law eliminating the penalty for wheat in excess of quotas when fed on a farm where grown.

Strongly requesting the AFBF to work for the passage of "right to work" legislation in every state so that workers would not be required to join a union in order to keep their jobs.

Charles Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, speaking at the 40th annual meeting of the New York Farm Bureau, said: There are several lessons, to be learned from our experience with government farm plans.

1. Prices of farm products are not made in Washington.

Price dcclines have mostly come when 90% supports were in effect on basic commodities.

2. In general, prices are better on the products which have had no support.

Farmers do not increase production when prices are down, the government is buying less butter, stocks are being

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

An open mind affords the opportunity of dropping a worthwhile thought into it.

—Anonymous

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

reduced, and there is a slight reduction nationally in the number of dairy cows. The outlook for dairymen is much better than for wheat and cotton growers.

3. It is not feasible to control production by controlling crop acreage.

4. Farm income and prices cannot be held by price supports.

If farm income could have been held up it would have been done, because Congress sincerely wanted that to happen.

5. Political law can never repeal economic law.

Economic law has been with us since Adam and Eve. It has not changed and it won't change. Politicians can try to change it and in doing so may destroy our economy and our form of government.

Officers Elected

Officers of the New York Farm Bureau were re-elected as follows: Don Wickham of Hector, president; Don Green of Chazy, vice-prcsident; Marion Johnson of Williamson, treasurer; Ed Foster of Ithaca, executivc secretary; Ken Bullock of Ithaca, head of the Commodity Program; Fay Meade, organization director.

Directors werc elected or re-eleeted as follows: Walter Henry of Eden, Erie Co.; Marion Johnson of Williamson, Wayne Co.; Ralph Ward of Alpine, Schuyler Co.; Bernard Potter, Truxton, Cortland Co.; Earl Frisbie, Westport, Essex Co.; Seth Parsons, Sharon Springs, Schoharie Co.; Amherst Davis, Mt. Sinai, Suffolk Co.

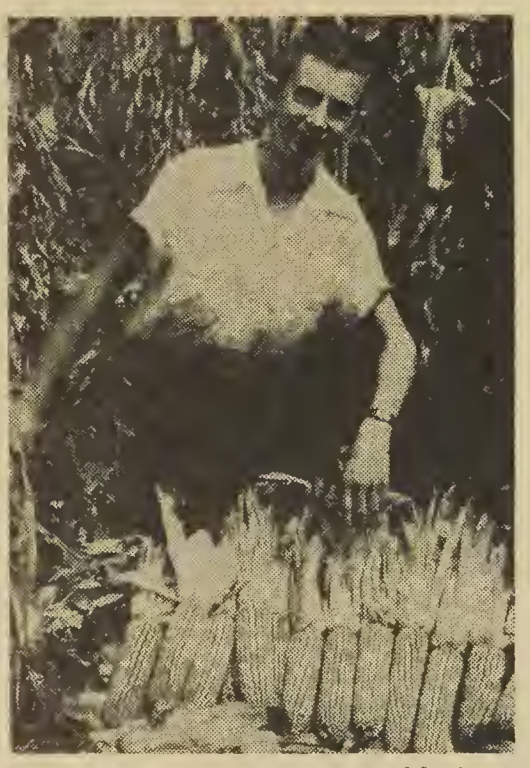
The New York State 4-H Club Council which met in Syracuse at the same time, elected the following officers: David Taylor, Erie Co., president; Paul Andorn, Albany Co., vice-president; Jeanette Kolbow, Niagara Co., recording secretary; Gretchen Schroder, Montgomery Co., corresponding seeretary; John Palm, Onondaga Co., treasurer; Rowena Smith, Herkimer Co., editor-in-chief; Richard Robinson, Niagara Co., associatc cditor; Robert Adler, Rensselaer Co., past president; Wilbur F. Pease, advisor.



"Cheer up, Sargc we still have the atom bomb."

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



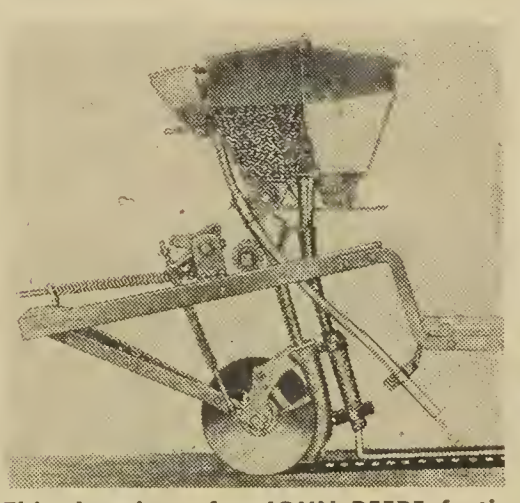


LAMAR RATLIFF, 16-year old farm boy, who made hybrid corn history this fall on an acre of his father's farm near Baldwyn, Mississippi. The variety was Funk's G-711. A measured acre produced 19,776 lbs. of ear corn and shelled out 304.38 bushels of No. 2 corn.

Everyone realizes the importance of humus in the soil, but some do not understand the importance of fertilizer in building humus. You will be interested in a pamphlet "Building Soil Humus" which you can get from AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 30 Rockerfeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. In G.L.F. territory, Cyanamid is available at your G.L.F. Service Agency.

THE A. H. HOFFMAN SEED COMPANY of Landisville, Pa., make a handy little gadget called Hoffman Farm Seeds "Slide-Guide." With it you can tell quickly the amount of all varieties of commonly-used farm seeds per acre, the time to sow, the weight per bushel, the approximate thousands of seeds per acre, and the amount of fertilizer per acre. It's a handy and interesting little tool, and well worth the low price of only 25c.

Transportation is essential to farmers for marketing products and buying supplies. If you like to read the report of a committee appointed by President Eisenhower, write to EASTERN RAILROADS, 143 Liberty Street, New York 6, N. Y. The report tells about changes the committee believes should be made in transportation policy.



This drawing of a JOHN DEERE fertilizer-grain drill with band-seeding equipment illustrates the best placement of fertilizer and seed for highest production. In the drawing the grass seed is in a box at the front of a drill, but the seed is delivered behind the hoes. As you can see, the seed is at one depth, the fertilizer is in a thin band over the seeded grain and the grass seed is over the fertilizer band.

The PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO. is building a new plant for the production of granular type commercial fertilizer. It will be located on the Delaware River in Paulsboro, N. J.

Dairymen in New York and western Vermont can easily get a copy of the New Sire Pedigree Book of the NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Box 528-A Ithaca, N. Y. You can ask your NYABC technician for it or write directly to the Cooperative at Ithaca.

THE NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY, New Holland, Pa., has a new corn silage book containing some interesting information. If you would like to have a copy, drop a post card to the above address, tell them you saw the note in *American Agriculturist* and ask for a copy of "Make More Money With Corn Silage."

To customers who buy 10 full-size tubes of PEN-F-Z from their Dr. Hess dealer will get two extra full-size tubes. The offer is made to attract new users. PEN-F-Z is a mastitis treatment.

Several valuable bulletins on feeding and managing the dairy herd are available from WIRTHMORE FEEDS, 505 Washington St., Malden 48, Mass. A good way is to use the coupon on page 18 of the November 19th issue.

Thomas K. Swearingen, formerly with Campbell, Ewald Co., a Detroit advertising agency, but employed by the MASONITE CORPORATION for the past three years, has been promoted. He succeeds Harley M. Ward who, after 25 years, will retire in 1956 from the position of manager of Masonite Corporation's agricultural department.

With the increase in home grown feeds in the Northeast, the matter of grinding takes on new importance. GEHL BROS. MFG. Co., Dept. HL-211, West Bend, Wis., U.S.A., makes Hammer Mills. They will be glad to send you a booklet entitled, "Up Go Your Profits—DOWN Go Feed Costs," if you will ask them for it.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY of 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., has an exceedingly interesting booklet which they call "A Program For Interpreting General Electric to The Farm Neighbors." It is well illustrated and; while ordinarily a charge is made for it, one copy will be sent to any AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reader on request without charge. Merely use a post card and make the request to the address given above and tell them that you saw the offer in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



This Super Six "2-Way Loader" permits loading either from the front or the back of the tractor. It was designed for Ford-Ferguson and Oliver "Super 55" tractors. It is made by the SUPER SIX MANUFACTURING, INC. of 4026 Washington Ave. North, Minneapolis 12, Minnesota. The maker states that it will lift half a ton 9 feet.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones. 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Numbe. $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Dec. 17 Issue ..... Closes Dec. 2
Jan. 7 Issue .....Closes Dec. 23
Jan. 21 Issue ..... Closes Jan. 6
Feb. 4 Issue.....Closes Jan. 20

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot Leonardsville, New York.

HOLSTEINS

BULL CALF 5 months old. His Maternal brother is very desirably proven. His 2 young Maternal sisters have 523 and 572 fat, 305 days 2x. His proven dam has over 600 fat. This same cow family is building our own herd. C. Crowe. Dryden, New York.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES: foundation cattle, 4-H calves: direct contact with New York Federation Ayrshire Breeders. Marshall Hawes Secretary. Barneveld, New York

MILKING SHORTHORNS

CALVES to Service age, top breeding, polled bulls. Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FAST GROWING Registered young bulls from Ton weight sire. Large fifteen month registered bull. Rai-Mo Angus Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

ANGUS STEERS and registered heifers, this year's calves, for sale. Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, New York.

FOR SALE—Eighteen yearling grade Angus heifers. Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, New York. Telephone 229.

HEREFORDS

40 BRED Hereford heifers for sale—reasonable. Phone Fort Ann, New York 4910 or write to Mr. Fayette Evans, Fort Ann New York.

REGISTERED Horned Hereford Bull, calved February 6, 1954. Larry Domino breeding. Excellent type and color. Adams Farms, Hector, New York Telephone Hector 3445.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE Registered Ram: 3 years old. Sired better than 5% twins Cornell breeding. Douglas Couser, Montgomery, New York. R.F.D. 2.

OXFORD Ewes—Selected registered ewes, all ages: top quality, best breeding, also two good yearling rams. Come see 'em. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, New York.

SWINE

REG. YORKSHIRES. Early Spring Boars and Gilts Bred or Open-Canadian Breeding. [illegible] A. Slater, R.D. 4, Newburgh, New York.

PONIES

WELCH Pony Colts. Ideal Christmas gift. Outstanding stock. Butlers' Brookside Farm, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-0442.

GIVE YOUR Youngster one of my youngsters for Christmas Registered Welch ponies; Arab-Welch hunting ponies; Registered Arabians and grades of both breeds for sale at all times. Southlands Farm, Rhinebeck, New York.

DOGS

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York 40849.

A.K.C. German Shepherd 1½ year old female black and silver, served by reg. sir. litter due December. E. A Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, New York.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

REGISTERED Samoyed Puppies either sex, $25.00. Thomas Blair, Staatsburg. New York. Telephone Hyde Park 7416.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups, from real heel driving parents, born low heel strikers. Males $15.00 females $12.00. $1.00 extra for registration papers. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

A.K.C. Scotch Collie Pups. Gorgeous, Golden Honeys. Grandsire on Dam's side, Champion ToKakon Storm Cloud. Grandsire on Sire's side, Champion The Duke of Silver Ho. Worth $50.00. $25.00 each. Special for Christmas. Stamped Self Addressed envelope please. Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden, New York.

PUREBRED English Shepherds. Males, females. Kayser's Wapanaki Kennel, Afton, Route 2, New York.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son. Hobart. New York

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

VANCREST New Hampshires — top heavies at Central Random Sample Test last year and 5 year average. For livability, egg size and production get Vancrest Hamp or Sex Link chicks this year. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

McGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 12,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clear and U.S. approved They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y

DON'T Sacrifice Yearling hens! "Keep layers 5 years." Produce more large eggs economically. 240 healthy birds earn $1,000.00 yearly. Free bulletin Sinc, AA7, Quakertown, Pennsylvania.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS $5.75-100 C.O.D Live delivery guaranteed. Price at Hatchery Bellefonte Poultry Farm, Bellefonte 14. Penna

WHITE Leghorn new cross strain and sex linked chicks make better layers. Established 1916. Circular free. Davio Hammond, Cortland, N. Y.

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produces a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54 You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

MARSHALLS Chicks Save 12c to 15c per dozen. Feed dollars go down, your profits go up. Proven by 1955 Official Laying Tests. High production, plus this added efficiency means more money in your pocket. New free catalog shows how. Marshalls also offers new free Egg production and Profit Chart Gives you clear view of your own profit and comparison results. See how Marshalls proven strains of White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, and Red Rock Crosses can bring you more profit. Send for Free Catalog and Production Chart oday. Write Marshall Brothers, Rd 5G, Ithaca N. Y. Phone 4-6336. Act now!

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son. Hobart. N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

CAPONS

NOW IS The time to buy those famous Sunnybrook started capons for that great money making Easter Season, when capons bring their highest premium prices We have some dandies 4 and 6 weeks of age, in the heavy breeds. We like White Rocks because they make an exceptionally fine appearance when dressed for market. Write, wire or phone us today for our low prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms Box 106, Phone 8-1611 Hudson, New York.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. A. Howard Fingal Box 106. Hudson. N. Y. Ph 8-1611

DUCKS

MALKIN (Wild Mallard Cross) Ducklings. Beautiful, Delicious Circular Free. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm. Richfield 2, Penna.

CHINCHILLA

5 PAIR Breeding Age excellent quality, $60.00 pair. 5 pairs $275.00 2 pair proven breeders, bred $100.00 pair. Cages extra. W. D. Kenney, Amherst Mass.

FURS AND GINSENG

RAW FURS: for top market prices ship to Walter A. Carr, 664 Sharp Lot Road, Swansea, Mass. Will call for large lots in Mass.

WANTED: Mink, coon, rats, weasel, etc. Highest prices. Ginseng price list. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, New Hampshire.

PECANS

PECANS In Shell. Nice mixed, five pounds. $2.50; selected Stuarts. five pounds, $3.00. Peanuts in shell. raw five pounds $2.00. Postpaid. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

HAY

TOP QUALITY Canadian Hay Clover — Clover Mix (light or heavy) — Timothy. Delivered by ton or carload lots Ton-Leigh, Inc., R.F.D #1. South Sudbury Mass Tel. Concord, Mass EMerson 9-2937.

FOR QUOTATIONS as to quality and priee on straw and all grades of hay delivered to your place subject to inspection call person to person anytime after 6:00 P.M. Telephone 4-8282 or write J. W Christman, Fort Plain R.D. #4 New York.

TIMOTHY. Timothy and Alfalfa mixed. Second cutting Alfalfa Wheat Straw. Ear Corn James Kelly. 137 East Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse. New York. Phone 92885.

CHOICE Hay—All grades of New York and Canadian-Trailer load deliveries. Snyder Petroleum Company. Fort Plain, New York. Phone 45111.

ALFALFA, first and second cutting. Clover, timothy, straw. Trailerload delivery. C. Willis Knapp Box 26, Fayetteville, N. Y.

DAIRY—Alfalfa—Clover—Other grades hay. Inspection. Quality guaranteed. Art Callari Hay Company Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

TOP QUALITY Second Cutting alfalfa. mixed timothy and alfalfa or clover, straw. H. F. Grover Afton. New York, Phone Harpursville 5-1684

EAR CORN

FOR SALE: Ear Corn and fine quality hay and straw; carload or truckload. Glenn Banker and Sons, Arkville, New York Phone: Margaretville 1971.

PLANTS

ONION PLANTS—Choice Select White and Yellow Bermuda, White and Yellow Sweet Spanish, 500—$2.10; 1,000—$3.50; 2,000—$5.45; 3,000 — $6.90; 6,000 (crate) —$10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS Bulbs. Low digging time prices. mixed, large $3.65 hundred, $18.65 thousand, medium $12.65 thousand, blooming size $7.65 thousand postpaid. H. E Gordon, Southold, New York.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Catalog—Mailed free! Farms, Homes, Businesses, 36 states, Coast-to-Coast. 2,914 bargains described World's Largest; 55 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Avenue, New York 10 New York.

SAVE BUY Direct from Government, surplus farms, land, homes, etc. List $1 00. Box 169AMH East Hartford 8, Conn.

SOUTHERN New Jersey; Country homes, farms, acreage for agriculture or industry. Free list sent. LeGore, Realtor. Vineland, New Jersey.

WANTED: Profitable dairy farm on shares—near Rochester. Best references. Box 514-BC, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

PRODUCTIVE Dairy Farm, near Burlington Vermont. Modernized 8-room brick Colonial residence, 4-ca garage, barn, milk room, 2 silos, poultry house, brooder house. Approximately 167 acres, 80 tillable, 65 pasture, balance woodland. 9 ponds, including swimming pond. Gardens. orchard. For further details contact W. R. Miner, Realtor. Smith Bell & Co., Inc. 217 College Street, Burlington, Vermont. Phone 4-6825.

125 ACRE. Productive Valley Farm, stocked, equipped. aged owner, take $24,000.00. Farms Homes, Businesses. Wants? Hendrickson Brothers, Cobleskill, New York.

SHAVINGS

BALED Shavings: Dry pine, large solid bales. Single bales to truckload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc. R.F.D. #1, So Sudbury, Mass Tel. Concord. Mass., Emerson 9-2937

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts. 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop. storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. With lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on-Hudson. N. Y. 1-4357.

LOOK TO Casellini-Venable Corp. "Your Caterpillar Dealer" for your "Best Used Equipment Values!" Caterpillar D6-60' gauge Tractor with Bros. Hydraulic angledozer, good condition, needs some work on engine. A real buy at $5,800.00. Caterpillar D4-60" tractor with Caterpillar 4S Hydraulic Straight Dozer, new 1952, $5,200.00. Oliver Model 88 Industrial Wheel Tractor with Ware Hydraulic loader, very good running condition, $1,850.00. International UD14 Diesel Power Unit, very good running condition. $1,750.00. International T6 Tractor with Hydraulic angledozer, in very good condition. Buy and try, $3,500.00. Walter model FCS Snow Fighter Truck, 120 HP with Frink one-way plow and Snow King rotary plow, full hydraulic controls, dump body. Very good condition. Price reduced to $3,500.00. Much other equipment. Graders, engines, tractors, shovels. Contact us for your needs Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vermont, Telephone GR64164. Caterpillar and Cat are the registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

TRACTOR PARTS — Large growing stock new and used parts for all type tractors. Also new rollers sprockets, rails pins & bushings, etc. for crawlers. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N. D.

SILOS—Fair prices, Prompt service. Write Don Mac Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos low cost steel buildings. grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment Easy terms Free literature no obligation Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

BUY SURPLUS Direct from Government at tremendous savings, farm tools, machinery, feed, truck, jeep, tractor, hundreds others. List $1.00 Box 169AAH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

BALERS, Cornpickers, Combines, Tractors, Farm and Construction Machinery. Baler twine, automobiles, trucks —Order now at pre-season discounts—Save hundreds on new or used. Taking orders for any make or model you desire. What would you consign to machinery and auto sale to be held in near future? Visit, write or phone (not collect) Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Gridley 8-6291. We buy, swap, finance, deliver.

IMPORTED Dutch Rubber Cow Mats — Saves Bedding—Saves Cows—Guaranteed for 10 years—Will last a lifetime. Shipped prepaid. Bri Products, Inc., Shelton, Conn.

CUGLEY 10,000 egg electric incubator and hatchery Sacrifice. Joseph Davis, LeRaysville, Penna.

QUALITY BARGAINS In Used Equipment from Houghton-Arnold, "Your Caterpillar Dealer." You buy with confidence . . . Each machine backed in writing. Terratrac GT28 with straight dozer. Smooth running engine, and a good little unit at a new low Buy and Try price of $1,800.00. BG Cletrac with ware loader. All repaired, and price has been reduced. A Buy & Try Special. A-C 1954 Model HD9 with Baker Angledozer and Carco winch. In good operating condition. Buy and Try Caterpillar D2-50" Tractor without attachments. Make us an offer. Caterpillar D4-44" with 4A Dozer and 44 Hydraulic Control. Needs work, but can be bought as is for just $1,500 00 Price or this 412H Adams Grader with snow wing recently cut $500.00. Ready to go! Buy and try for only $3,495.00. Model K Allis Chalmers Buy and Try unit, a good low priced tractor, just $400.00. Many other great buys. Send postcard for complete list. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, 26 Warren Avenue, Portland, Maine. Telephone Spruce 3-8165. Caterpillar and Cat are the registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

OVER 200 Top Offerings, bronze pumps $14.75. well pumps $69.50. hydraulic pumps $10.00. Send 25c for surplus catalog "Refundable" to: Surplus, 6221 Edgewood Drive, Niagara Falls, New York.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

JAY BEE portable hammer mill, new Buda, 50 horsepower motor, mounted on Chevrolet 1937 truck good condition. $950.00. Rudolph Peischler, R. #1, Slatington, Penna.

EXCELLENT Opportunity to start your own retail milk business. Complete pasteurizing equipment. 15 can pasteurizer, 6 foot cooling board. 5 horsepower compressor, electric bottle capper. soaker type bottle washer 15 horsepower boiler. cooling room refrigeration, doors and frames cases. bottles, etc. Phone Factoryville 5-4584 A. G. Ross, Star Route, Waverly, Pennsylvania

HONEY

NEW BEST Clover honey liquid: 5 lbs. $1.95 carton 6-5's $8.00 prepaid; 60 lbs. $9.60 not prepaid Fall Flower and Clover mixed: 60 lbs $8.40 not prepaid. Guaranteed satisfaction G. W Hand, Cazenovia, New York.

HELP WANTED

DAIRY Farm Family to operate 45 cow Holstein breeding farm in Central New York. Write full details concerning experience, ability health age, family, salary, location, references. Must be outstanding and have dependable references on character and performance. Box 514-ME, c/o American Agriculturist Ithaca, New York.

MAKE $135 and Up every week. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer since 1946 Written guarantee. No investment. Excellent opportunity for expansion. Write 'Na-Churs" Plant Food Co 640 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

POULTRYMAN, farmer, start raising poultry, general farm work. Home, board, room; state starting wages, experience. Marques, Box 278. Acushnet, Massachusetts.

OPPORTUNITIES for Profitable Dealerships — Growing demand for rubber cow mats opens new field for progressive agents. Rare chance to handle the world's finest mats, made in Holland Guaranteed for 10 years. Bristol Products, Inc., Shelton, Conn.

WOMAN: Permanent place for mature person who wants home and job. Housemother in small school for retarded Work is like practical nursing but no experience needed. Give full details about self and telephone number. Soundview School. Yorktown Heights, New York.

AGENTS: Make money selling doublewear nylons, rag rugs, dolls, nylon handbags. Simmms Warwick New York.

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750. Walker-Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

FOR DOCTOR'S House, two children school age, housekeeper. dependable person (not above 45) needed. Pay monthly $140.00. Write Mrs. D. Walnapel, Ellenville, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

SUCKLING PIGS—$5.00 up each, kid goats, lambs, and good veal calves. Current market prices or better. Write or phone Casale Brothers, Slaughterers, 1660 Taylor Avenue, Utica, New York. Phones 2-1091, 2-7609.

$3,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay $5.00 to $1,500.00 Certain dates — Lincoln Cents, $60.00. Indian heads, $60.00. Large Cents, $500.00. Eagle Cents. $200.00. 2c Pieces, $45.00 3c Pieces, $60.00. Halfdimes, $500.00. Shield Nickels, $100.00. Old Dimes, $300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter, $50.00 Hundreds of others worth $5.00-$500.00. Wanted —Half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money, etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guarantee buying-selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—Send $1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, Leader Numismatic Quotations (K-132-C) Boston 8. Massachusetts

WANTED: Oats and/or Barley. Mixed or separate. Please quote per 100 weight. High Ridge Farm. (William O. Thomson) Williamsburg. Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix. Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School Mason City 11, Iowa.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97. New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

CHRISTMAS GIFT-boxed beautiful perfumed necklace-earrings. Choose red, white, black, green. blue, yellow. Set $2.00. Order several. They're guaranteed! Jir Specialties, RD 3, Kingston, New York.

WHITE IRISH linen handkerchiefs. Variegated crochet butterfly corner with edging. 65c each. Nellie Smith, Box 186. Landing, New Jersey.

CHESS-BRIDGE Hardwood Bookends to match your furniture, with cast ornaments knights, rooks, chessboards, and Accs Ask for folder. E & M Mfg. Co., Tillson New York.

MULTIFLEX Pie Crust Lifter for lifting the most delicate rolled out pie crust without fuss or breaking. Has other uses. Aluminum. $1.00 postpaid. Makes an ideal gift. H. M. Kellogg. Box 155 Stratford Conn.

NEW PLASTIC Mending Tape. Just press on! Repairs clothing instantly. Lightning seller. Samples sent on trial. Kristee 115, Akron, Ohio.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

It Pays to Plan Your Marketing

Orderly marketing pays off. There's a right time when livestock is ready for market. Waiting won't gain you a thing. Feeding an animal that's reached peak slaughter value will cost you money. It takes a substantial increase in market prices to pay the difference. The time to market is when the animal is ready to be marketed.

And it's so easy to market through Empire. A call to your local Empire Stockyards manager is all that's necessary to arrange transportation. Fair prices assure you highest value for your slaughter livestock at Empire. There's little point in gambling on the ups and downs. It pays to market through Empire.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Regular weekly auction sales at

Bath • Greene • Oneonta
Bullville • Gouverneur
Caledonia • West Winfield

Hear Empire market prices reported over Rural Radio Network FM stations at 12:20 p.m., Monday through Friday.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

WOMEN'S INTEREST

BEAUTIFUL Woolen Remnants for suits, coats, dresses. Rug Materials. Samples 10c. Florence Moody, Farmington, Maine.

HOOKED Rug Patterns—Floral, Scenic, Animals, Geometries, others. Catalog 10c Refundable. Hookart, Cumberland Mills 4, Maine.

QUALITY Aprons: Bib, Coverall, Half styles, $1.00. Cobblers, $1.50. Border pillow cases $1.25 pair. Pauline Nash. LaFargeville, New York.

CHRISTMAS Ribbon Remnants or pastels. 100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS

STEWART Clipper Blade & Clipper Repair Service. Sharpened on factory machine. Mail $1.00 with blades. 24 hour service. Work guaranteed New blades in stock. Lawrence B. DuMond. Walton New York.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular Berlew Mfg. Co., Dpt. 64, Freeport, New York.

HEAT Your Home or business for almost nothing. Thousands satisfied. Valuable information free or send $1.00 for full details. A. Enault R.F.D. #1-B, White River Jct., Vermont.

CHRISTMAS CARDS — 50 beautiful assorted cards imprinted with your name, $2.00 postpaid. Chic Press, 199 Broadway, Monticello, N. Y.

SHAVE and Save: 100 Double Edge Blades only $1.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A & D Sales. RFD Box #138Z, Canterbury, Connecticut.

CHAIN SAW Bars: All makes. Regrooved, rail squared, straightened, welded, ends hardfaced. Mail your bar troubles to us. McCulloch Chain Sales and Service, Bill Costie's Garage, Canastota, New York. Phone 7934, nights 7798.

100 ENVELOPES, 100 Letterheads, 50 Cards printed, postpaid $2.00 400-$3.00. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Penna.

WRITE for free literature on Hog Cholera, Erysipelas, Hemorrhagic Septicemia and other livestock diseases. All vaccines produced under U. S. Veterinary license. Colorado Serum Co., 4950 York St., Denver 16, Colo.

New York Class 1 Price Increase Means More Cash to Dairymen

THE Class I price of milk in the Metropolitan New York market will be $5.66 for December and $5.32 for January and February. New prices mean an increase of 38 cents for December, 8 cents (estimated) for January and 11 cents (estimated) for February. The action which permitted this increase was a suspension of parts of the Order affecting the Class I price and the pegging of December Class I price at $5.66 which is the base price in the Order.

These increases came as the result of a meeting of representatives of New York State Farm Organizations held in Syracuse on August 30th at the invitation of Ernest Strobeck who was then president of the Dairymen's League.

You will remember that a Class I floor of $4.75 until October 1 had earlier been set by Secretary Benson at the request of Northeastern Milk Marketing Cooperatives with the idea that by October 1st a hearing would have been held to discuss amendments to the Order. These amendments, it was believed, would have increased the Class I price.

However, it became evident in August that amendments could not become effective by October 1st and this situation resulted in the August 30th meeting. At this meeting, a committee was appointed, made up of Stanley Benham, Dairymen's League; James A. Young, Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency; Kenneth A. Shaul, Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives; Donald Wickham, New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Clarence Johncox, New York State Grange; Frank Waldo, New York Council of Farmer Cooperatives; Donald Smith, Vermont Cooperative Council; and Collins McSparran, Pennsylvania State Grange.

This committee went to Washington to lay the situation before Secretary Benson with the result that prices have been set as indicated for December, January and February.

Obviously, the blend price which dairymen actually get will be increased less than the Class I increase. Careful estimates indicate that the increase in the Class I price will increase the December blend price by 19 cents, the January blend price by 4 cents and the February blend price by 5 cents. Nevertheless, it is expected that for the three months dairymen shipping to the Metropolitan New York market and others whose price will be affected by the New York price, will get about one and three-fourth million dollars more than otherwise would be the case.

This will be welcome news to dairymen and will help a little to lessen the cost-price squeeze which has been so much in the news.

— A. A. —

ANTIBIOTICS FOR CALVES

CAREFUL experiments have shown quite definitely that certain antibiotics fed to calves in small amounts will speed up growth. The exact reason for the increase, however, is not well understood.

Scientists do know that the increased growth is greatest in the first three or four months and while it is important where animals are sold for meat it is not particularly important where calves are kept for dairy replacements. As the calves get older, the response to the antibiotic slows up and by the time they are of freshening age, they may weigh no more than similar calves fed without the antibiotic. However, in addition to the increased growth, the antibiotic does seem to control certain diseases of calves, especially those involved diarrhea and respiratory infections.

The scientists seem to agree fairly well that the antibiotic does not increase digestability of the food. The effect on growth might be exerted in one of four different ways:

1. By slowing up the growth of intestinal organisms that compete with the calf for nutrients.

2. By killing organisms that cause diseases.

3. By eliminating bacteria that produce poisons which interfere with growth.

4. By encouraging organisms that produce nutrients that otherwise would not be available.

Much of the research on which the above conclusions were based took place at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, samples, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, New York.

MITTENS — All kinds—Work gloves—Hunting mittens. Write what you want. Hartin's Mittens, Gloversville, New York.

BEAUTIFUL Imported Grandfather clocks. Wholesale price $275.00 each. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Agents Wanted Importer, 16 Post Street, Haledon, New Jersey.

A WEEKLY Letter for children from our family. Fun and surprises. Perfect Christmas gift. 13—$2.00, 26—$3.50, 52—$6.00. Wendell Smith, East Greenville, Penna.

PRINTING: 500 6-¾ Envelopes $5.00; 500 6x9 Letterheads $5.00 postpaid. Chic Press, 199 Broadway, Monticello, New York.

PRINTING — Billbooks, envelopes, letterheads. Press, Box 502, Great Neck, N. Y. Free Catalog.

SHEEP SALE

The following is information from the consignment sale held at the Syracuse New York Fair grounds on November 5th, 1955, by the Eastern Columbia Sheep Breeders Association.

Number of head sold—83.
Total amount of sale—$5,387.50.
Sale average—$65.00.

All ewes were graded into classes AAA, AA, A.

AAA Average—$81.00.
AA Average—$58.00.
A Average—$37.50.
Ewe Lamb Average—$55.00.
Ram Lamb Average—$43.00.

The top selling ewe was lot No. 71 at $200.00, consigned by Mr. Leonard G. Sipperley of Tuscarora, New York. The purchaser was James Court of Albion, Michigan.

The largest buyer of 21 head was Harry C. Lewis of Medusa, New York.

Harry Clauss of Canandaigua, New York, was also a large purchaser (20 head) with many of the top selling ewes.

— A. A. —

THE MILK HEARING AT NEWARK, N. J.

DURING the week of November 14th, the third milk meeting on a Federal Milk Marketing Order for New Jersey was held in Newark. The purpose was to hear testimony as to what area should be included under an order. The chief interest was centered in two propositions. One, to set up a separate Federal Order for certain counties in Northern New Jersey, the other to include Northern New Jersey in the present Order governing the Metropolitan area.

Those opposed to a comprehensive order testified to their belief that including Northern New Jersey in the present New York Order would cut their returns. On the other hand, those favoring a comprehensive order have maintained that Metropolitan New York and the adjoining heavily populated area in New Jersey are all one market and that all producers shipping to that market would be benefitted by a comprehensive order.



Will You Have ENOUGH MONEY When You Retire?

Add it up — the guaranteed income you will get from social security, pension plan and your present insurance.

Will it be enough? Will it permit you to live the way you do now? Will it let you do the things you want to do?

Find out how easily you can build it up to the necessary amount with a Farmers and Traders Retirement Income Plan.

Your Grange-Sponsored Life Insurance Company

Send Coupon Today

FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Syracuse 1, N. Y.

Please send me complete details of your Retirement Income Plan.

Name.....Age.....

St. or RD.....

City.....State.....

A-24



● Great for Chaps, Cuts, Wire Snags, Windburn, Sunburn and beneficial massage of Caked Bag. Soothing, antiseptic-on-contact. Spreads right, STAYS ON. Get BAG BALM at your dealer's.

FREE Cow Book: "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle". Illustr. Easy to understand. Write TODAY.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
Lyndonville 50, Vermont

INSIST ON BAG BALM

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* RENEWED

CHRISTMAS GOODIES

by ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

DECORATED cookies, fancy breads, fruit cakes, plum puddings, candies, and popcorn balls from the kitchen at Christmas time are a never-ending joy for this gay and festive season. No matter how simple or elaborate, they have an appeal unequaled at any other holiday period. So plan for your Christmas baking now and when that "cookie baking" day comes just ahead of Christmas you can turn out goodies to your heart's content. Let the kiddies help with the decorating too, so they, too, may catch that Christmas spirit and collect happy memories they will cherish years hence.

DECORATING HINTS

Keep food decorations simple—don't overdecorate. Have food colors handy to color doughs, colored sugars, chopped and halved nuts, silver dragees, chocolate shot, tiny decorettes, bits of green and red candied cherries or gum drops, cinnamon candies, dates, and coconut.

Almost any cookie may be decorated after baking by using a thin confectioners' sugar frosting to hold different decorations. The frosting may be piped on with a small decorator set, in the desired design, or brushed on with a small, new paint brush. Use tweezers to handle small decorations.

To decorate **before baking,** brush the cookies on the pan with a thin coating of egg white beaten slightly with a little cold water and then add decorations. Both the Christmas Sugar Cookies and the Oatmeal Thinsies may be rolled thin and decorated either before or after baking.

CHRISTMAS SUGAR COOKIES

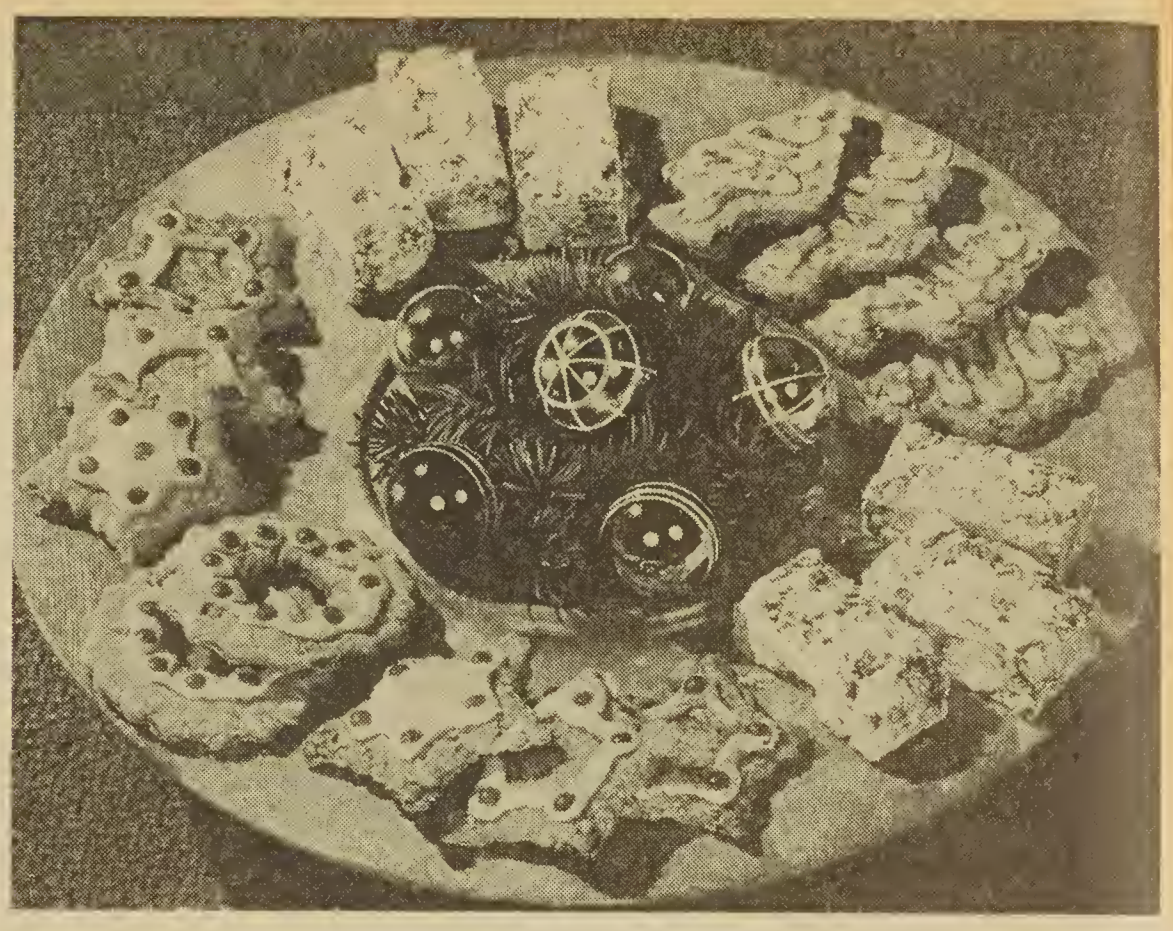
- ½ cup shortening (some butter for flavor)
- ⅞ cup sugar
- 2 egg yolks
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 2¼ cups sifted flour
- ½ teaspoon baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon baking soda
- ½ cup thick sour cream

Cream shortening, sugar, egg yolks and vanilla thoroughly. Sift dry ingredients and stir into creamed mixture alternately with the sour cream. Mix well. Chill dough thoroughly. Roll small portions of dough very thin on a lightly floured board. Cut into fancy shapes with floured cutters. Place on lightly greased baking sheets and bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) 6 to 8 minutes. Remove cookies immediately from baking sheet. See "Decorating Hints." Makes about 8 dozen very thin, small cookies.

OATMEAL THINSIES

- ¼ cup shortening
- ¼ cup sugar
- 1 egg
- ⅔ cup uncooked rolled oats
- ¾ cup sifted flour
- ⅛ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon baking soda
- ¼ teaspoon cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 tablespoon milk
- ¼ cup finely chopped raisins
- ¼ cup finely chopped nuts

Cream shortening and sugar and beat in egg. Add rolled oats and mix until well blended. Sift dry ingredients and add with milk. Stir in raisins and nuts. Chill dough well. Roll dough as thin as possible on lightly floured board and cut into fancy shapes. Bake on a greased cookie sheet in a moderate oven (350° to 375°) about 12 to 15 minutes, See "Decorating Hints" above. Makes about 2 to 3 dozen cookies.



—Photo: Cereal Institute

Bar cookies and Oatmeal Thinsies cut in fancy shapes and gaily decorated make wonderful additions to the Christmas cookie jar.

APRICOT CRUMB CUTS (BARS)

(From Mrs. Francis Dewey, Spencer, New York, who always makes these bars for Christmas.)

- ½ cup butter
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1 cup sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1¾ cups quick cooking rolled oats
- 1 teaspoon almond extract
- ½ pound dried apricots
- ¾ cup honey or sugar

Cut butter into the brown sugar with a knife or lightly mix with fingers. Sift flour, salt, baking powder, combine with uncooked rolled oats and mix lightly with the sugar and fat mixture. Place 2½ cups of this crumb mixture in a greased 8-inch square pan, cover with apricot filling (recipe below), and place remaining crumbs over top. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°) about 20 to 25 minutes. Cool slightly and cut into small squares or bars. Makes about 16 squares.

Apricot Filling

Soak apricots in water about 1 hour. Drain and cut up. Combine with honey or sugar and cook until thick. Stir to prevent scorching.

CHRISTMAS TREE BUNS

- ½ cup milk
- ½ cup sugar
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- ¼ cup shortening
- ½ cup warm water
- 2 packages dry yeast
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 4 to 5 cups sifted flour

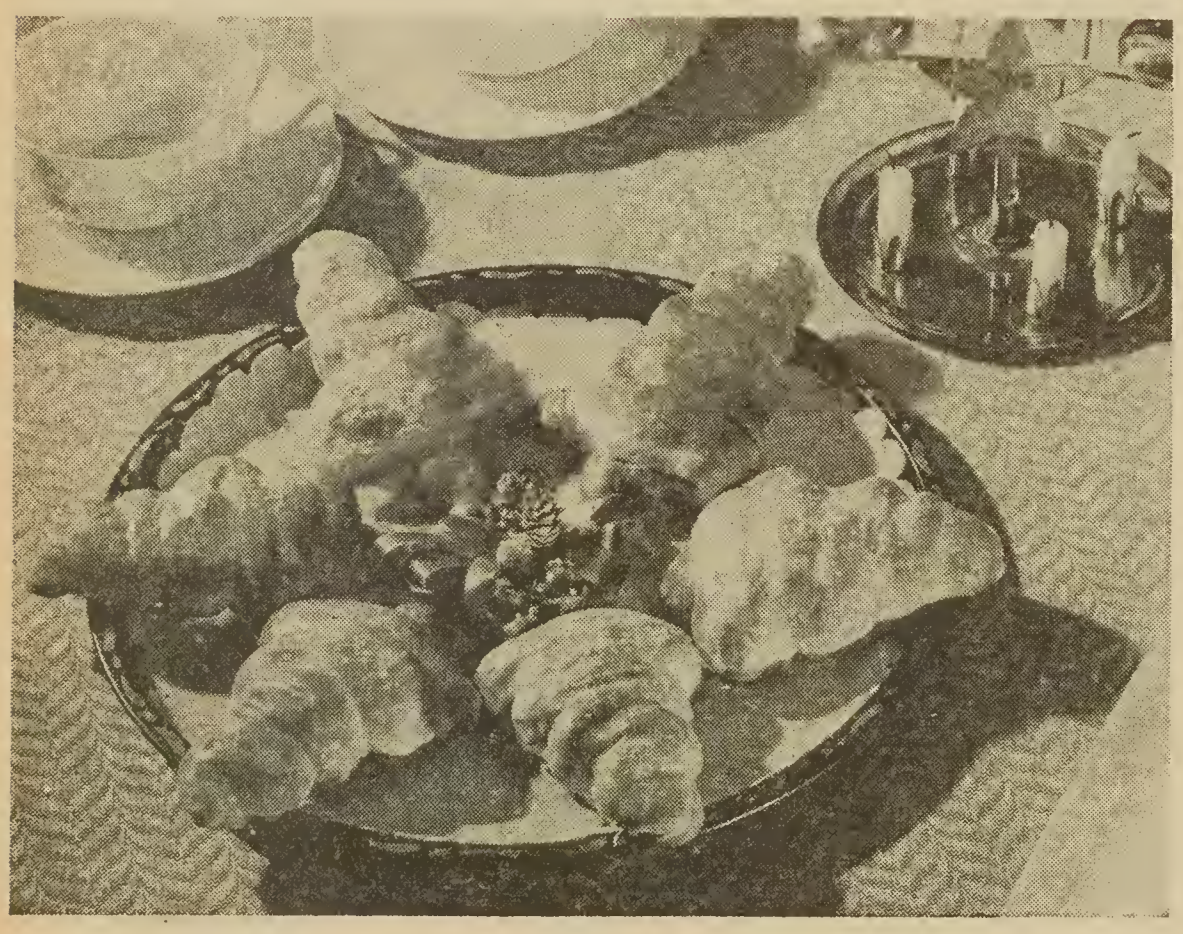
Scald milk and pour over sugar, shortening, and salt in bowl. Cool to lukewarm. Add yeast to warm water and stir until dissolved. Combine milk and yeast mixtures. Add eggs and half of the flour and mix. Add enough of the remainder of the flour to make a soft dough (keep as soft as can be handled).

Turn out on a lightly floured board and knead until smooth and elastic. Place dough in a greased bowl, brush top lightly with melted shortening, cover, and let rise until double in bulk.

Punch dough down, let rise again until almost double. Turn out on board. Divide dough into half. Let rest 10 minutes.

Shape one portion of dough into even ropes ⅓-inch thick and about 12 inches long. Makes 12 to 15 ropes.

Shape each rope into the form of a tree on a greased cookie sheet. Start with a 2½-inch base and turn or wind rope back and forth, getting smaller and smaller until the rope is used up and the tree is formed. (You will have a flat, solid triangle of dough with scalloped sides.) Then attach a small piece of dough to base of tree to form the trunk. Cover with a cloth and let rise in warm place until double in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 20 minutes or until lightly browned. Brush each tree while warm with confectioners' frosting and sprinkle with colored sugar or decorate with bits of candied cherries or candied fruits. Makes 12 to 15 buns.





—Photo: Fleischman's Yeast

From the same dough, you can make Noel Breakfast Bread and these Christmas Tree Buns.

NOEL BREAKFAST BREAD

Use second half of dough from Christmas Tree Buns. Knead in lightly either about 1 cup candied fruit (medium cut) or ¾ cup seedless raisins. Roll into a rectangle about 5 x 15 inches and ½-inch thick, and cut lengthwise into 3 even strips. Braid these strips into loaf form on a greased baking sheet, sealing ends by pressing dough together. Cover and let rise until double. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 25 to 30 minutes. While bread is still warm, glaze with confectioners' frosting and decorate with candied fruit or nuts.

CANDIED FRUIT NUT LOAF

- 2 cups flour
- ½ cup sugar
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- 3 tablespoons shortening
- 1 tablespoon grated orange peel
- 1 cup candied fruit, coarsely chopped
- ½ cup coarsely chopped nuts
- 1 egg
- ¾ cup milk
- ¼ cup orange juice

Sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt and cut in shortening as for pie crust. Combine with peel, fruit, and nuts and mix well with fingers. Beat

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

egg, add milk and orange juice, add to dry ingredients and mix just until moistened. Bake in a greased bread tin about 8 x 4 x 2½ inches in a moderate oven (350°) about 1 hour. Remove from pan to cool.

PLUM PUDDING WITH FOAMY SAUCE

½ pound currants or seedless raisins
½ pound seeded raisins (cut in half)
½ pound ground suet
½ pound soft, dry bread crumbs
¼ cup cider or grape juice
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon allspice
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
½ pound sugar
½ cup flour
½ pound mixed candied fruit cut fine
½ to 1 cup chopped nuts if desired
3 eggs, beaten

Mix all ingredients thoroughly and place in greased pudding molds or tin cans, filling ⅔ full. Cover cans tightly and steam 4 hours. Chill and store. When ready to serve, reheat and top with Foamy Sauce. To make sauce, beat 1 egg white until stiff. Beat in ½ cup powdered sugar and beat well. Add egg yolk and beat. Fold in ½ cup whipped cream. Makes 3 to 4 coffee cans of pudding.

CHRISTMAS FUDGE

3 cups granulated sugar
1½ cups light cream
1 cup white corn sirup
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons vanilla
1 cup diced candied pineapple
1 cup halved candied cherries
3 cups broken nuts

Mix sugar, sirup, cream, and salt in 3-quart saucepan and stir until sugar is dissolved. Cover and bring to boil

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MYSTERY SOLVED

By Enola Vastine Feldman

I thought it strange
My son should feel
An urge to be so clean,
Till I caught a glimpse
Of the girl next door
Just turned a sweet sixteen.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

and boil one minute. Uncover and cook, stirring occasionally, to 234° on candy thermometer or until a little of the mixture forms a soft ball in cold water. Remove from heat and add vanilla. Beat until mixture is creamy and begins to hold shape. Add fruits and nuts and press into pan about 9 x 9 x 2 inches. Chill until firm enough to cut. Makes about 4 pounds and keeps well for several days.

DIVINITY

2 cups sugar
½ cup light corn sirup
½ cup water
¼ teaspoon salt
2 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla
Coarsely chopped nuts (about ½ cup)
Coarsely cut candied cherries (about ⅓ cup)
Dipping chocolate

Combine sugar, sirup, water, and salt in saucepan over low heat. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Then cook without stirring to temperature of 252° on candy thermometer or until a little sirup makes a hard ball in cold water. Just before sirup reaches 252°, beat egg whites until stiff. Gradually pour sirup over beaten whites, beating after each addition. Beat until mixture holds shape well. Add vanilla. To part of mixture add nuts, and to other part add cherries. Drop quickly from tip of spoon on waxed paper in individual peaks, or turn into a shallow greased pan and cut into squares when firm.

If desired, cover some of the nut candies with melted dipping chocolate. Makes about 1¼ pounds.



FILLED OATMEAL GIFT COOKIES

Makes 3 dozen cookies

FILLING:
1 cup dates
1 cup water
1 cup sugar
Juice of 1 lemon

DOUGH:
1½ cups sifted enriched flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup milk
1 egg
1 cup sugar
¾ cup shortening, soft
1 teaspoon vanilla
1½ cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)

For the filling, combine dates, water, sugar and lemon juice in saucepan; cook until thick, stirring frequently.

For the dough, sift together flour, soda and salt; add milk, egg, sugar, shortening and vanilla. Beat until smooth, about 2 minutes. Lightly stir in rolled oats. Turn out half the dough on lightly floured board. Knead gently 2 or 3 times. Roll very thin. Repeat with other half of dough.

Cut dough into Christmas cookie shapes. Place a small spoonful of date filling in center of half the cookies; cover with remaining cookies, pressing edges together. Place on greased cookie sheets. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) 8 to 10 minutes. Remove immediately from cookie sheets. Cool.

Frost with confectioners' sugar icing and decorate.

3 holiday food treats

all from your package of Mother's Oats

You will enjoy lots of good eating in these holiday foods because they're made with delicious high-protein Mother's Oats.

Clip out and try the holiday recipes shown here. Mother's Oats adds an especially good taste to dozens of foods. It gives cookies and desserts a rich nutty flavor. Holds the juices in meat dishes. And what other breakfast cereal—hot or cold—tastes as downright delicious as Mother's Oats? Or gives you so much nourishment?



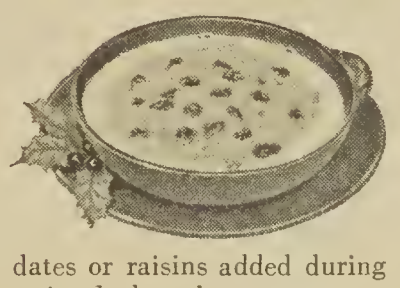
America's Most Popular Cereal

MOTHER'S OATS



Look for China, Carnival Ware, Cup and Saucer, or Aluminum Ware inside Mother's Premium Oats

FESTIVE OATMEAL BREAKFAST



Chopped dates or raisins added during the cooking give a tempting look and taste to your oatmeal. And for breakfast variety try such toppings as: maple syrup, fruit, brown sugar, jelly, chocolate chips.

NOTE: New Quick Mother's Oats cooks in only 1 minute. Gives you a creamier, smoother oatmeal. If you prefer the taste of old-style oatmeal, try Old Fashioned Mother's Oats cooked in a mere 5 minutes.

PARTY HAM BALLS



HAM BALLS:
½ pound ground lean ham
¾ pound ground pork
⅔ cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
1 egg, beaten
½ cup milk

SAUCE:
⅓ cup brown sugar
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon dry mustard
⅔ cup fruit juice (pineapple, apricot or peach) or water
2 tablespoons vinegar
6 whole cloves
⅓ cup dark corn syrup

Combine ham, pork, rolled oats, egg and milk. Mix until thoroughly blended. Chill. Shape into small balls and place in shallow baking pan. Bake in a slow oven (325°F.) for 1 hour. Drain.

Combine remaining ingredients in saucepan and cook on top of the stove until slightly thickened. Pour over ham balls and continue baking for 15 minutes. Serve in noodle ring. Makes 6 servings.



Finds time for homemaking, career and cooking contests

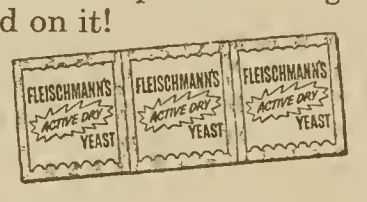
Young Mother Wins Top Honors In State Fair Cooking Competition

Young David holds tight to that ribbon—he knows it's one of the top awards his mother won in cooking competition. In fact Mrs. Gordon Thomas of Cortland, N.Y., won 3 blue ribbons and 3 Best of Class awards at this fall's State Fair.

Naturally time is important to a busy mother like Mrs. Thomas and that's one reason she likes to use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so easy to keep handy," she says. "Stays fresh for months. And it always rises fast."

During the holidays your family will appreciate yeast-raised specialties more than ever! And they're more convenient to serve if you have Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast handy. This grand dry yeast keeps for months, always rises fast. If you bake at home get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—prize-winning cooks depend on it!

Get the New "Thrifty Three"



CAN YOU LEAVE FOR HAWAII on April 11th?

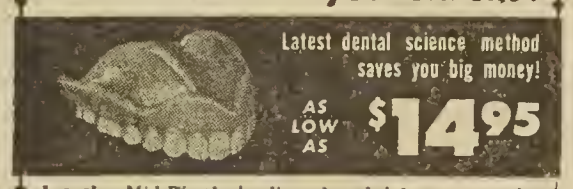
You can enjoy the vacation trip of a lifetime—at modest prices! You'll join a group of congenial companions, escorted by reliable, experienced travelers. All tickets and reservations are arranged in advance.

April is an ideal time to visit Hawaii. Temperatures range in the 70s. Delicate orchids and brilliant hibiscus bloom abundantly in lush tropical gardens. Exotic Oriental celebrations are in full swing.

As a group you'll enjoy special tours and parties that few individuals could arrange. You'll stay at the best hotels, travel the finest, most luxurious transportation—including the Vista-Dome North Coast Limited, one of the world's *Extra Fine* trains.

The trip requires three weeks and is under the trustworthy auspices of the Northern Pacific Railway. While the party is being organized by a Presbyterian group, others are cordially invited. For an illustrated free folder of full details, write M. M. Goodsill, 866 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul 1, Minn.

In just 8 hours . . . a new FALSE PLATE made from your old one!



Let the Mid-West's leading dental laboratory make your old loose, cracked or chipped plate into a new lightweight, perfect-fitting plastic plate.

EXPERT, SCIENTIFIC WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEES SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK! THINK OF IT! A beautiful, lightweight plastic plate for half what you'd ordinarily pay! You'll look and feel your best in a lustrous, comfortable Dupont plastic beauty made from your old plate. All missing or broken teeth matched and replaced at slight extra cost. No impression needed. 8 hour service. You never dreamed false teeth could look or feel so wonderful! SEND NO MONEY. Just send your name and address for FREE details. See how you, too, can get the best false plate for less! Remember: your satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. You can't lose so write TODAY!

RESEARCH DENTAL LABORATORY • Dept. J12
5713 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Now She Shops "Cash And Carry"

Without Painful Backache

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable... with restless, sleepless nights... don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

FALL WOOLENS

FREE SWATCHES, of Fall's smartest all wool, and part wool materials. Newest novelty weaves. Beautiful plaids. Rich solid colors. Amazingly low prices. Buy direct from MILL. Make suits, coats, skirts, sport shirts, children's wear etc. at home. SAVE DOLLARS.

Homestead Woolen Mills, Inc.
Dept. A-12 West Swanzey, N. H.

MOVING? Send new and old address to: American Agriculturist, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Workshop

by

FLORENCE E. WRIGHT
and ELSA A. McMULLEN

Black Paint for Boston Rockers

I am hoping for a suggestion from you as to the kind of black paint to use on Boston rockers so they will look as they did when they came from the original makers. My son acquired wrecks of five chairs out of which he has reconstructed three whole and good ones. When he applied gloss paint we saw something was amiss. Please tell me what would give good appearance and wearing qualities.
—Mrs. M.B., New York

Usually old Bostons and many decorated chairs were painted with a coat of red and then a coat of thin flat black, which was grained to show the red through the streaks. Another way is to have the black have streaks of red painted on this coat of black. It is a good idea to use Flat Black for all undercoats and finish with a clear varnish or penetrating sealer for several top coats after the designs have been applied. The last coat may be a satin finish or else may be rubbed with pumice powder and oil to a satin-effect.

The combination of red and black gives a richer and more interesting effect than black alone. The old-timers used this combination to imitate rosewood and mahogany.

Suitable Dining Table for Hitchcock Chairs

What kind of dining room table would be appropriate to use with Hitchcock stencilled chairs? I have inherited a set and would like to get a table to use with them. —Mrs. R.P.M., New York

The stencilled Hitchcock type chairs seem to fit into almost any furnishing scheme. They go well with modern as well as antique furniture. For example, the black chairs with gold decoration would give an effective contrast to a modern limed oak table; or if you want to get an old table to use with them, cherry or maple would be especially good. Mahogany could be used also, especially if the chairs are elaborately decorated in gold. The late, simply designed chairs would suggest a simply designed table. The choice of wood is not so important in this case as the design of the piece.

Limed Oak Finish

I saw a bed finished like limed oak, only it was pinkish. I would like to know what kind of stain to use to get this color.
—Mrs. H.N., New York

A limed oak effect is usually made by painting on a white paint and wiping it off again. The paint can be tinted any color by using a tube of strong color found in a paint store, or any other kind of paint you may have on hand. The coloring matter may be a tube of oil paint or a tube of strong color put out by manufacturers to mix with white paint for walls. These come in such a great variety of colors that it is possible to find almost any color you want. A finish is used over the first coloring coat.

Rocking Settee for Twins

A rare piece of furniture of the 1820-1830 period is the rocking settee for twins. The rocking settee, a most useful example of American inventiveness, gave a mother a chance to sit at one end and do her mending while rocking the baby in the cradle at the other end of the settee. Several rockers equipped for twins have been found. They leave a space for the mother in the center with a baby on each side of her.

Memo to Dairy Farmers

Next time you walk down Main Street, notice how your eye is drawn to the attractive merchandise in the colorful store windows. Your hometown merchants plan it that way. They know they must arouse your interest before you become a customer.

* * *

The American Dairy Association puts the same "store window" sales strategy to work when selling milk. Take TV, for instance. In any given week, as many as 80 million people are drawn to the show windows for dairy foods provided by the Disneyland and The Lone Ranger programs. That's a lot of people to talk to about milk. It's important to make every word used arouse interest in and make sales for dairy products.

* * *

What **do** we say? Consumer and market research point out six major appeals which, when used in selling messages, cause people to buy more milk:

- **MILK is high in protein**
- **MILK . . . your best food source of calcium.**
- **MILK helps you get rid of that tired, restless, worried feeling.**
- **MILK helps you sleep better.**
- **MILK . . . especially important for the diets of persons over 35.**
- **MILK . . . naturally refreshing.**

* * *

This is the bedrock upon which American Dairy Association television, radio, and print milk sales messages are built. Each message also carries the slogan, **"You never outgrow your need for milk," followed by a direct action reminder to "Drink 3 glasses of milk every day."**

* * *

Nature's most nearly perfect food is necessary to the good health of people in all age brackets, from infancy on. Research shows that of all the consumers of milk, youngsters drink about as much as they need. But as people get older, milk consumption tends to go down. More than half the adults over 15 years of age drink one glass or less daily. **It is at this market that the American Dairy Association directs its big selling attack with significant sales results.**

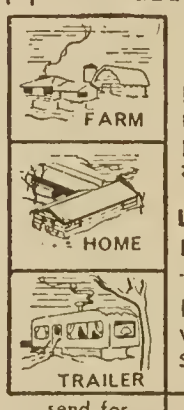
Your Road to Sales

American Dairy Association
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

STOP FROZEN PIPES!



ELECTRIC HEATING TAPE



Self Adhesive! Just Wrap It On and Plug It In—It Sticks!

Easily, quickly applied. Protects water pipes, oil lines, pumps. Use thermostat for automatic operation.

Low Cost . . . Do-It-Yourself Prevent Costly Repair Bills

Trouble free, lasts for years. Protect to 50° below zero with WRAP-ON fiberglass insulation. No tools needed.

send for **FREE** instructions

At hardware, electric, farm, poultry and trailer dealers.

WRAP-ON Co., 340 W. Huron St. Dept. 129, Chicago 10, Ill.

Four Good Designs

2375. Softly styled casual with slenderizing ways. You'll find it easy sewing, figure-enhancing. Buttoned tab detailing lends neckline interest. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 18: 3⅝ yds. 39-in.

2760. Pretty aprons to wear or to give. One size. Top Apron, 1 yd. 35- or 39-in. Bottom Apron, 1 yd. 35-in.





2783. Practical coverall that looks very smart in the kitchen. Note its handy pockets, princess styling. Sizes Small, Medium, Large. Medium size: Apron and Mitt, 2⅝ yds. 35-in.



3051. Neat classic for the shorter, fuller figure. See its easy shoulder detailing, graceful walking skirt. Sizes 14½ to 26½. Size 16½: 3½ yds. 39-in.



TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25 cents for our FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK, which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Family Memory Treasures

By DR. MARGARET WYLIE

N. Y. State College of Home Economics

THIS TIME of year has so many busy days filled with joyous family activities. Traditions and customs of gift giving and for observing and celebrating holy days and holidays recall a wealth of cherished memories. Have you ever thought of it as a time for rich investments in family experiences which give joy to little folks now and become memory treasures later?

Invest in experiences which give a real feeling of belonging to the family; sharing as a part of the family in love, in work, in play and in worship. Doing things together gives the feeling of belonging; celebrating birthdays, welcoming father home from a trip, surprising Mother with a gift, working together to finish household tasks so that Mother can join in the trip to town or in a visit with neighbors or in reading aloud from an interesting book; taking turns helping the convalescent child next door pass the long hours.

Experiencing in giving is a second investment. Let's make gifts to express our appreciation and delight in sharing. Let's have secrets planning and scheming together for others.

Let's take time for many small pleasures, shared confidences, joyous laughter and fun, cheery talk, story telling. Who but the family can tell tales of what daddy did as a little boy, and where grandmother came from, and how mother learned to bake a cake? All the homey information so dear to each member serves to recall family jokes, favorite foods and real companionship.

Invest in music—song, instrumental, rhythmic—and in conversation. Each day offers many occasions to express good will, hope, courage, faith and cheer as family members live and learn together.



Elected leaders of the new independent New York State Federation of Home Bureaus: (from left) 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Bruce Scott, R. 1, Malone, N. Y.; President, Mrs. Elliott Dickerson, Shelter Island; Treasurer, Mrs. Clinton Janes, Elmira Heights; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Wakely Mason, Glens Falls. —Photo: William H. Allen

Home Bureau Goes Forward

By MABEL HEBEL

WITH January 1 fast approaching—the date when the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus and the New York State Extension Service will be separated by law—delegates to the Federation's annual meeting on November 14 voted unanimously to continue the Federation as an independent organization of homemakers. It will keep its name, and will have county Home Bureau chapters which will be entirely separate from the Home Demonstration units.

The delegates adopted a new constitution and by-laws, approved a program for the coming year, and elected the following slate of officers: President, Mrs. Elliott Dickerson, Shelter Island, N. Y.; first vice-president, Mrs. Bruce Scott, R. D. 1, Malone; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Wakely Mason, Glens Falls; and treasurer, Mrs. Clinton Janes, Elmira Heights.

The new Board of Directors will also include five district chairmen: Western District, Mrs. Gerald Lynch, Albion, N. Y.; Southern District, Mrs. Lloyd Peavey, Warwick; Eastern District, Mrs. George Huson, Valatie; Central District, Mrs. Elmer Randall, Cuyler; Northern District, Mrs. Floyd Swift, Mohawk.

The 1956 program, as approved by the assembled delegates, will continue to stress important Home Bureau Federation projects, including leadership training, community service, crafts, citizenship and legislation, health and safety, library facilities, international friendship, and scholarships to assist students of home economics at the college level.

It was frequently pointed out at the meeting that the Federation program in no way competes with the Home Demonstration program, but instead continues Federation projects which have grown out of homemakers' desire for wider spheres of influence and service.

To date, nineteen scholarship funds of $5000 each have been raised by the Home Bureau Federation through annual contributions of a dime from each Home Bureau member. At the annual meeting, it was voted to allocate the 1955 Cecile D. Perkins scholarship, named in honor of Mrs. Lynn Perkins of Luzerne, N. Y., to Plattsburg State Teachers College; and. also, to give the 1956 scholarship, to be named in honor of past president Mrs. Ralph Reid of Salem, N. Y., to the Syracuse University College of Home Economics.

The new Home Bureau Federation will continue its membership in the Country Women's Council and Associated Country Women of the World. Pennies For Friendship, letter friends, gifts of clothing and parcels to children abroad, and other projects promoting international understanding and friendship will continue to be carried on.

The dues of the new Federation have been set at $1.00, and the work of organizing the county Home Bureau chapters and enrolling members will be directed by these key women in the various counties:

Key Women

Eastern District
Albany—Mrs. Fred Prins, 1325 Broadway, Watervliet.
Columbia—Mrs. E. R. Goodrich, 52 Kinderhook St., Chatham.
Essex—Mrs. Charles H. Phelps, Upper Jay.
Fulton—Mrs. Charles Putnam, c/o Caroga Lake Grocery, Caroga Lake.
Greene—Miss Eva Hunt, Box 226, Rt. 1, Catskill.
Montgomery—Mrs. Wm. Wert, 70 Florida Ave., Amsterdam.
Rensselaer—Mrs. Bertha Goold, Castleton.
Schenectady—Mrs. Gertrude McLaughlin, 112-13th St., Schenectady 6.
Warren—Miss Margaret Foley, 27 Grove Ave., Glens Falls.
Washington—Mrs. M. LaVance, 12 Walnut St., Hudson Falls.

Central District
Broome—Mrs. Floyd Freeman, 4 Hotchkiss Ave., Hillcrest, Binghamton.
Chemung—Mrs. William Becker, R. D., Wellsburg.
Chenango—Mrs. John Alden, Sherburne.
Delaware—Mrs. Esther Cook, Deposit.
Otsego—Mrs. Laurence Hansen, South Valley.
Schuyler—Mrs. William Sebring, R.D., Rock Stream.
Tioga—Mrs. L. M. Hart, Newark Valley.
Tompkins—Mrs. Nellie Myers, R. 5, Ithaca.

Northern District
Cayuga—Mrs. G. Wittwer, 34 S. Marvine Ave., Auburn.
Clinton—Mrs. Harry Neverett, Chazy.
Franklin—Mrs. Donald Jones, Chateaugay.
Herkimer—Mrs. Harry Shaver, R. D., Herkimer.
Jefferson—Mrs. Ross Lewis, 12 Liberty St., Carthage.
Lewis—Mrs. John Clark, Glenfield.
Madison—Mrs. Walter Fox, Hamilton.
Oneida—Mrs. George Palmer, Washington Mills.
Onondaga—Mrs. LeRoy King, Tully.
Oswego—Mrs. Arthur Flachsland, Oswego.
St. Lawrence—Mrs. Earl Blanchard, R. 1, Potsdam.

Southern District
Orange—Mrs. Raymond Ackerly, R. 2, Middletown.
Suffolk—Mrs. Henry Clark, Greenport.
Ulster—Mrs. DeWitt Crowell, Wallkill.
Westchester—Mrs. Nelson Voorhees, Mt. Kisco.

Western District
Allegany—Mrs. Lester Rees, Fillmore.
Buffalo-Erie—Mrs. H. Fleischmann, Buffalo Rd., E. Aurora.
Chautauqua—Mrs. Leonard Trump, Westfield.
Niagara—Mrs. Curtis Whitehead, Sanborn.
Ontario—Mrs. Leo Wiley, Victor.
Orleans—Mrs. Clifford Craddock, Holley.
Steuben—Mrs. Erwin Hall, 211 Park Pl., Painted Post.
Wyoming—Mrs. Howard Sattler, Bliss.

All New York State homemakers, "wherever they live, in city, town, village, or farm homes," are invited to join the new Home Bureau Federation and to take part in its program.

EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great North Country and the kind of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER V

UNCLE EB helped us into our heavy coats, and then with a blanket over his arm led us into the wet snow. We came out upon clear ice in a moment and picked our way along the lowering shore. At length Uncle Eb clambered up, pulling us up after him, one by one. Then he whistled to Old Doctor, who whinnied a quick reply. He left us standing together, the blanket over our heads, and went away in the dark, whistling as he had done before. We could hear Old Doctor answer as he came near, and presently Uncle Eb returned leading the horse by the halter.

Then he put us both on old Doctor's back, threw the blanket over our heads, and started slowly for the road. We clung to each other as the horse staggered in the soft snow, and kept our places with some aid from Uncle Eb. We crossed the fence presently, and then for a way it was hard going. We found fair footing after we had passed the big scraper, and, coming to a house a mile or so down the road called them out of bed.

It was growing light and they made us comfortable around a big stove, and gave us breakfast. The good man of the house took us home in a big sleigh after the chores were done. We met David Brower coming after us, and if we'd been gone a year we couldn't have received a warmer welcome.

Of all that long season of snow, I remember most pleasantly the days that were sweetened with the sugar-making. When the sun was lifting his course in the clearing sky, and March had got the temper of the lamb, and the frozen pulses of the forest had begun to stir, the great kettle was mounted in the yard and all gave a hand to the washing of spouts and buckets.

Then came tapping time, in which I helped carry the buckets and tasted the sweet flow that followed the auger's wound. The woods were merry with our shouts, and, shortly, one could hear the heart-beat of the maples in the sounding bucket. It was the reveille of spring. Towering trees shook down the gathered storms of snow and felt for the sunlight. The arch and shanty were

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

But, look, the morn in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill.—Shakespeare

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

repaired, the great iron kettle was scoured and lifted to its place, and then came the boiling.

It was a great, an inestimable privilege to sit on the robes of faded fur, in the shanty, and hear the fire roaring under the kettle and smell the sweet odor of the boiling sap. Uncle Eb minded the shanty and the fire and the woods rang with his merry songs.

When I think of that phase of the sugaring, I am face to face with one of the greatest perils of my life. My foster father had consented to let me spend a night with Uncle Eb in the shanty, and I was to sleep on the robes, where he would be beside me when he was not tending the fire. It had been a mild, bright day, and David came up with our supper at sunset. He sat talking with Uncle Eb for an hour or so, and the woods were darkling when he went away.

When he started on the dark trail that led to the clearing, I wondered at his courage—it was so black beyond the firelight. While we sat alone I plead for a story, but the thoughts of Uncle Eb had gone to roost early in a sort of gloomy meditation.

"Be still, my boy," said he, "an' go t' sleep. I aint agoin' t' tell no yarns an' git ye all stirred up. Ye go t' sleep. Come mornin' we'll go down t' the brook an' see if we can't find a mink or tew 'n the traps."

I remember hearing a great crackling of twigs in the dark wood before I slept. As I lifted my head, Uncle Eb whispered, "Hark! and we both listened. A bent and aged figure came stalking into the firelight. His long white hair mingled with his beard and covered his coat collar behind.

"Don't be scairt," said Uncle Eb. "'Tain' no bear. It's nuthin' but a poet."

I knew him for a man who wandered much and had a rhyme for every one —a kindly man with a reputation for laziness and without any home.

"Bilin', eh?" said the poet.

"Bilin'," said Uncle Eb.

"I'm bilin' over 'n the next bush," said the poet, sitting down.

"How's everything in Jingleville?" Uncle Eb inquired.

Then the newcomer answered:

"Well, neighbor dear, in Jingleville
We live by faith but we eat our fill;
An' what w'u'd we do if it wa'n't fer prayer?
Fer we can't raise a thing but whiskers an' hair."

"Cur'us how you can talk po'try," said Uncle Eb. "The only thing I've got agin you is them whiskers an' thet hair. 'Taint Christian."

"O, you all think I'm a fool an' a humbug, 'cos I look it. Why, Eben Holden, if you was what ye looked, ye'd be in the presidential chair. Folks here 'n the valley think o' nuthin' but hard work—most uv 'em, an' I tell ye now this boy ain't a goin' t' be wuth putty on a farm. Look a' them slender hands.

"I know Dave Brower's folks hev got brains an' decency, but when thet boy is old enough t' take care uv himself, let him git out o' this country. I tell ye he'll never make a farmer, an' if he marries an' settles down here he'll git t' be a poet, mebbe, er some such shif'less cuss, an' die in the poorhouse. Guess I better git back t' my bilin' now. Good-night," he added, rising and buttoning his old coat as he walked away.

"Sing'lar man!" Uncle Eb exclaimed, thoughtfully, "but anyone thet picks him up fer a fool'll find him a counterfeit."

Young as I was, the rugged, elemental power of the old poet had somehow got to my heart and stirred my imagination.

It all came not fully to my understanding until later. Little by little it grew upon me, and what an effect it had upon my thought and life ever after I should not dare to estimate. And soon I sought out the "poet of the hills," as they called him, and got to know and even to respect him in spite of his unlovely aspect.

Uncle Eb skimmed the boiling sap, put more wood on the fire and came and pulled off his boots and lay down beside me under the robe. And, hearing the boil of the sap and the crackle of the burning logs in the arch, I soon went asleep.

I remember feeling Uncle Eb's hand upon my cheek, and how I rose and stared about me in the fading shadows of a dream as he shook me gently.

"Wake up, my boy," said he. "Come, we mus' put fer home."

The fire was out. The old man held a lantern as he stood before me, the blaze flickering. There was a fearsome darkness all around.

"Come, Willy, make haste," he whispered, as I rubbed my eyes. "Put on yer boots, an' here's yer little coat 'n' muffler."

There was a mighty roar in the forest and icy puffs of snow came whistling in upon us. We stored the robes and pails and buckets and covered the big kettle.

The lofty tree tops reeled and creaked above us, and a deep, sonorous moan was sweeping through the woods, as if the fingers of the wind had touched a mighty harp string in the timber. We could hear the crash and thunder of falling trees.

"Make haste! Make haste! It's resky here," said Uncle Eb, and he held my hand and ran. We started through the brush and steered as straight as we could for the clearing. The little box of light he carried was soon sheathed in snow, and I remember how he stopped, half out of breath, often, and brushed it with his mittens to let out the light. We had made the scattering growth of little timber at the edge of the woods when the globe of the lantern snapped and fell. A moment later we stood in utter darkness. I knew, for the first time, then that we were in a bad fix.

"I guess God'll take care of us, Willy," said Uncle Eb. "If he don't, we'll never get there in this world — never!"

It was a black and icy wall of night and storm on every side of us. I never saw a time when the light of God's heaven was so utterly extinguished; the cold never went to my bone as on that bitter night. My hands and feet were numb with aching, as the roar of the trees grew fainter in the open.

I remember how I lagged, and how the old man urged me on, and how we toiled in the wind and darkness, straining our eyes for some familiar thing. Of a sudden we stumbled upon a wall that we had passed an hour or so before.

"Oh!" he groaned, and made that funny, deprecating cluck with his tongue, that I have heard so much from Yankee lips.

"God o' mercy!" said he, "we've gone 'round in a half circle. Now we'll take the wall an' mebbe it'll bring us home.

I thought I couldn't keep my feet any longer, for an irresistible drowsiness had come over me. The voice of Uncle Eb seemed far away, and when I sank in the snow and shut my eyes to sleep he shook me as a terrier shakes a rat.

"Wake up, my boy," said he, "ye mustn't sleep."

Then he boxed my ears until I cried, and picked me up and ran with me along the side of the wall. I was but dimly conscious when he dropped me under a tree whose bare twigs lashed the air and stung my cheeks. I heard him tearing the branches savagely and muttering. "Thanks to God, it's the blue beech." I shall never forget how he turned and held to my hand and put the whip on me as I lay in the snow, and how the sting of it started my blood.

Up I sprang in a jiffy and howled and danced. The stout rod bent and circled on me like a hoop of fire. Then I turned and tried to run while he clung to my coat tails, and every step I felt the stinging grab of the beech. There is a little seam across my cheek to-day that marks a footfall of one of those whips. In a moment I was as wide awake as Uncle Eb and needed no more stimulation.

The wall led us to the pasture lane, and there it was easy enough to make our way to the barnyard and up to the door of the house, which had a candle in every window, I remember. David was up and dressed to come after us, and I reeall how he took Uncle Eb in his arms, when he fell fainting on the doorstep, and carried him to the lounge.

I saw the blood on my face as I passed the mirror, and Elizabeth Brower came running and gave me one glance and rushed out of doors with the dipper. It was full of snow when she ran in and tore the wrappings off my neck and began to rub my ears and cheeks with the cold snow, calling loudly for Grandma Bisnette. She came in a moment and helped at the stripping of our feet and legs. I remember that she slit my trousers with the shears as I lay on the floor, while the others rubbed my feet with the snow. Our hands and ears were badly frosted, but in an hour the whiteness had gone out of them and the returning blood burnt like a fire.

"How queer he stares!" I heard them say when Uncle Eb first came to, and in a moment a roar of laughter broke from him.

"I'll never fergit," said he presently, "if I live a thousan' years, the liekin' I gin thet boy; but it hurt me worse'n it hurt him."

Then he told the story of the blue beech.

The next day was that "cold Friday" long remembered by those who felt its deadly chill—a day when water thrown in the magic air came down in clinking crystals, and sheaths of frost lay thick upon the windows. But that and the one before it were among the few days in that early period that lie, like a rock under my character.

Grandma Bisnette came from Canada to work for the Browers. She was a big, cheerful woman, with a dialect, an amiable disposition and a swarthy, wrinkled face. She had a loose front tooth that occupied all the leisure of her tongue. When she sat at her knitting this big tooth clicked incessantly. On every stitch her tongue went in and out across it, and I, standing often by her knees, regarded the process with great curiosity.

The reader may gather much from these frank and informing words of Grandma Bisnette. "When I los' my man, Mon Dieu! I have two son. An' when I come across I bring him with me. Abe he rough; but den he no bad man."

Abe was the butcher of the neighborhood—that red handed, stony hearted, necessary man who wore ragged, dirty clothes and had a voice like a steam whistle. His rough, black hair fell low and mingled with his scanty beard.

I always crept under the bed in Mrs. Brower's room when Abe came — he was such a terror to me with his bloody work and noisy oaths.

Abe came always with an old bay horse and a rickety buckboard. His one foot on the dash, as he rode, gave the picture a dare-devil finish. The lash of his bull-whip sang around him, and his great voice sent its blasts of noise ahead. When we heard a fearful yell and rumble in the distance, we knew Abe was coming.

"Abe he come," said Grandma Bisnette. "Mon Dieu! he make de leetle rock fly."

It was like the coming of a locomo-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

THE STORY THUS FAR

WHEN an accident took the lives of the parents and brother of a young boy, Eben Holden, the hired man, took the boy in a pack basket and with the family dog started westward on foot.

Eventually they came to the farm of Dave Brower with whom they were to stay for many years.

The following winter, Eb took Bill, the young boy, and Hope Brower to Hillsborough. On the return trip they encountered a blizzard and spent the night on the road.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

tive with roar of wheel and whistle. In my childhood, as soon as I saw the cloud of dust, I put for the bed and from its friendly cover would peek out, often, but never venture far until the man of blood had gone.

To us children he was a marvel of wickedness. There were those who told how he had stood in the storm one night and dared the Almighty to send the lightning upon him.

The dog Fred had grown so old and infirm that one day they sent for Abe to come and put an end to his misery. Every man on the farm loved the old dog and not one of them would raise a hand to kill him.

Hope and I heard what Abe was coming to do, and when the men had gone to the fields, that summer morning, we lifted Fred into the little wagon in which he had once drawn me and starting back of the barn stole away with him through the deep grass of the meadow until we came out upon the high-road far below. We had planned to take him to school and make him a nest in the woodshed where he could share our luncheon and be out of the way of peril. After a good deal of difficulty and heavy pulling we got to the road at last.

The old dog, now blind and helpless, sat contentedly in the wagon while its wheels creaked and groaned beneath him. We had gone but a short way in the road when we heard the red bridge roar under the rushing wheels and the familiar yell of Abe.

"We'd better run," said Hope, "'er we'll git swore at."

I looked about me in a panic for some place to hide the party, but Abe was coming fast and there was only time to pick up clubs and stand our ground.

"Here!" the man shouted as he pulled up alongside of us, "where ye goin' with that dog?"

"Go 'way," I answered, between anger and tears, lifting my club in a threatening manner. He laughed then—a loud guffaw that rang in the near woods.

"What'll ye give me," he asked leaning forward, his elbows on his knees, "What'll ye give me if I don't kill him?"

I thought a moment. Then I put my hand in my pocket and presently took out my jackknife—that treasure Uncle Eb had bought for me—and looked at it fondly.

Then I offered it to him.

Again he laughed loudly.

"Anything else?" he demanded while Hope sat hugging the old dog that was licking her hands.

"Got forty cents that I saved for the fair," said I promptly.

Abe backed his horse and turned in the road.

"Wall boy," he said, "Tell 'em I've gone home."

Then his great voice shouted "g'lang" the lash of his whip sang in the air and off he went.

We were first to arrive at the schoolhouse, that morning, and when the other children came we had Fred on a comfortable bed of grass in a corner of the woodshed. What with all the worry of that day I said my lessons poorly and went home with a load on my heart. Tomorrow would be Saturday; how were we to get food and water to the dog?

They asked at home if we had seen old Fred and we both declared we had not—the first lie that ever laid its burden on my conscience. We both saved all our bread and butter and doughnuts next day, but we had so many chores to do it was impossible to go to the schoolhouse with them. So we agreed to steal away that night when all were asleep and take the food from its hiding place.

In the excitement of the day neither of us had eaten much. They thought we were ill and sent us to bed early. When Hope came into my room above stairs late in the evening we were both desperately hungry. We looked at our store of doughnuts and bread and butter under my bed. We counted it over.

"Won't you try one o' the doughnuts?" I whispered, hoping that she would say yes so that I could try one also; for they did smell mighty good.

"'Twouldn't be right," said she regretfully. "There aint any more 'n he'll want now."

"'Twouldn't be right," I repeated with a sigh as I looked longingly at one of the big doughnuts. "Couldn't bear t' do it could you?"

"Don't seem as if I could," she whispered, thoughtfully, her chin upon her hand.

Then she rose and went to the window.

"Oh my! how dark it is!" she whispered, looking out into the night.

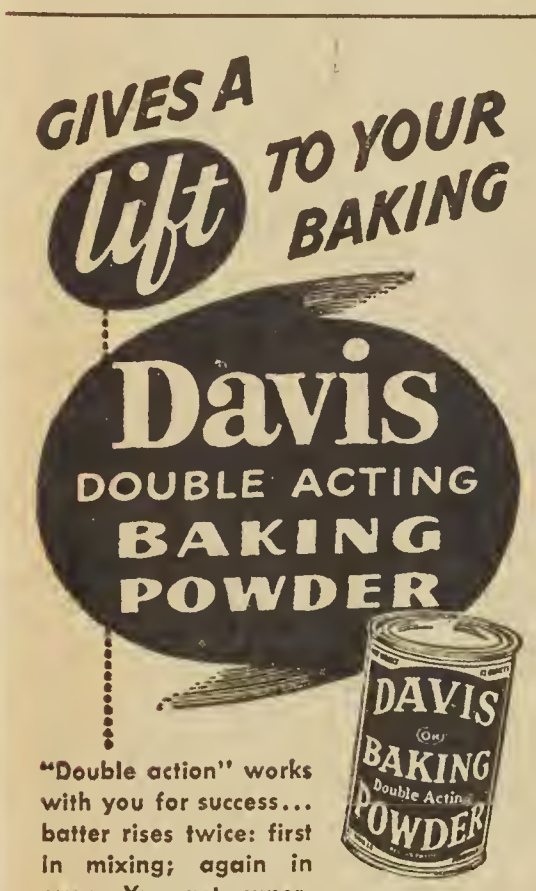
"Purty dark!" I said, "but you needn't be 'fraid. I'll take care o' you. If we should meet a bear I'll growl right back at him—that's what Uncle Eb tol' me t'do. I'm awful stout—most a man now! Can't nuthin' seare me."

We could hear them talking below stairs and we went back to bed, intending to go forth later when the house was still. But, unfortunately for our adventure, I fell asleep.

It was morning when I opened my eyes again. We children looked accusingly at each other while eating breakfast. Then we had to go be washed and dressed in our best clothes to go to meeting. When the wagon was at the door and we were ready to start I had doughnuts and bread and butter in every pocket of my coat and trousers. I got in quickly and pulled the blanket over me so as to conceal the fullness of my pockets.

We arrived so late I had no chance to go to the dog before we went into meeting. I was wearing boots that were too small for me, and when I entered with the others and sat down upon one of those straight backed seats of plain, unpainted pine my feet felt as if I had been caught in a bear trap.

(To be continued)



"Double action" works with you for success... batter rises twice: first in mixing; again in oven. You get super-lightness, super-texture to make you prouder than ever. Send for easy baking, Quick-Mix Charts. Dept. AA
R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, N. J.

N-E-W FALSE PLATE
From Your Old One in 24 hrs.
AS LOW AS $15.95



Your Old, Loose, Cracked or Broken plate beautifully remade by competent dental specialists. You get a new, highest quality, light-weight, guaranteed-to-fit plate at a big saving. What's more—you get a 30-DAY TRIAL on a money-back guarantee! No impressions. Send name at once for full details. GUARANTEE DENTAL LABORATORY, INC., 803 South Blvd., Oak Park, Ill., Dept. 212.



SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER

IDEAL GIFT— Here's an ideal way to do part of your Christmas shopping. Send an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gift subscription to a relative, neighbor or friend. Folks in town should read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, too.

EXTRA GIFT — A package of Christmas cards, stickers and seals go with each subscription. Two dozen cards with envelopes, no two alike, all in color, with appropriate sentiments.

We'll send a card with your name on it announcing your gift subscription to a friend. Fill in special coupons and mail with payment now.



A GIFT SUBSCRIPTION TO A FRIEND

48 Issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST $1.00
100 Piece Christmas Assortment
Including 24 Beautiful Cards — No charge
TOTAL — $1.00

Friend's Name _____
RFD or Street _____
P.O. _____ State _____
Your Name for Gift Card _____



EXTEND MY SUBSCRIPTION 2 YEARS

48 Issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST $1.00
100 Piece Christmas Assortment
Including 24 Beautiful Cards — No charge
TOTAL — $1.00

Name As Now on Paper _____
RFD or Street _____
P.O. _____ State _____

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

OPPORTUNITY NO. 4

A College Education

HOW VALUABLE to a farmer is a four year course in an agricultural college? In spite of a few painfully conspicuous examples to the contrary (which are widely gossiped about) a college education pays a farmer in dollars and cents. A mass of statistics by states, by regions of states, and nationally, proves the point. No doubt of it. A college education pays in farming. Boys who are up to it mentally and wish to farm, might well be encouraged to go to agricultural or engineering college. Do not entirely overlook the latter—engineering college, which might be rated second choice for the mechanically or mathematically inclined.

Some farm boys who go to agricultural college become enamored of college work itself, and instead of returning to the farm or entering business, join the faculty as researchers, teachers or extension workers. This is also to the good. The more farm-reared men on agricultural college faculties the better, provided their natural abilities and energies are on a par with city men. It would be wrong to choose an agricultural faculty from farm-reared men exclusively. But on the average the farm-reared boy has a slight edge, especially in teaching and extension work, not necessarily in research.

More Professors Needed

An agricultural college is only as effective as the quality and volume of men and equipment. While more and better facilities and equipment and larger appropriations have been provided at nearly all agricultural colleges over the years, especially since World War II, the supply of young and promising talent for faculties has been falling behind. The demand for well-trained, competent teachers, extension men and researchers is now greater than the supply.

My long time friend, A. W. Gibson, Director of Resident Instruction in Agriculture at Cornell, sums it up in a way which seems to apply generally among the colleges of agriculture.

"The colleges of agriculture need top men to fill their teaching and research professorships. Some of them may come from cities, but the great majority in many of our departments must, and will come from farms.

"Those with the best brains and abilities will always find good opportunities on the faculties of agricultural colleges. Positions are frequently vacant because qualified candidates are not available. The opportunities will be better in the future because more students in college will require more professors and the salaries will have to be higher.

"As an illustration of the competition, three fine young professors from our Animal Husbandry Department have left us this year for better positions. They are difficult to replace. A real struggle is going on among the colleges to get good men, and there are not enough to go around.

"In the colleges of agriculture throughout the country there is an acute realization that we need to acquaint the public, and particularly the farm people, with the great opportunities for able and well trained young men in agriculture. Agriculture must get its fair share of the best brains and ability in the country if it is to compete successfully and do the job that is needed."

THE BELEAGUERED POTATO

THE POTATO crop is without price supports, acreage controls or any Federal interference. Other than a little distress buying, so are eggs, poultry, beef, hogs, fruits and all market vegetables. Each of these is considerably more important to national farm income than are potatoes. Many other crops are without support, in fact, 60% of all farm production is outside government aid.

Some years ago, the potato growers voted for the free market, and have it. But the influence of the outlandishly high support prices of the Truman and Roosevelt Administrations, during which production was so enormous that potatoes were burned, stained or plowed under, continues to this day, and too many "gravy train" growers are still hanging on.

The net result in 1955, when combined with modern means of production, is a surplus of potatoes. Losses vary, but in general are heavy, and on Long Island are supposed to run to $200 an acre for the 1955 crop. Certain growers are in trouble with creditors.

Some are now seeking restoration of price supports on a less offensively odoriferous basis than prevailed under Truman, Brannan and Anderson. Several plans have been floated. Meetings are being held, to which certain potato dealers lend their support in the effort to get Uncle Sam back in the picture. When Uncle is behind it all, bills for fertilizer, seed, spray material and equipment are paid more promptly by farmers.

No longer a potato grower (Hayfields soils are too alkaline), I've remained keenly aware of potatoes. It seemed that the best judgment on the matter could be had from a big potato grower, a lifetime professional with volume, and this year with big losses. Does a man of that calibre believe he will be better off financially in a wholly free market? So I sent one of the plans to such a man, who has an unbroken record of 39 years large scale potato production. A friend of many years standing, he won't let me use his name (readers would know it right off) but here's what he said:-

Big Grower Writes

"Dear Tom:

"I have studied the Potato Control Program of the ———— Assn., Inc. As control programs go it is better than the average in many respects. The only thing better that I can suggest is the old law of supply and demand, aided by marketing agreements to assure sending only the better grades to market, and backed by an expanded research program. We need to find new and better ways of pre-processing and packaging potatoes to make them competitive with macaroni, etc. in ease of preparation. "Admittedly this law of supply and demand is bitter medicine and I doubt if political forces will allow it to work to the limit.

"I hold the opinion that any plan which limits acreage only, will fail in its objective to control supply. It is surprising how much can be produced on fewer acres with irrigation, and use of more seed, fertilizer and better spraying.

"In substituting certain cash payments when potatoes sell too low in the market, the proposed program gets away from the objectionable feature of the earlier program in which the government bought potatoes for which it had no market. Even so, payments to make up the difference smacks of the Brannan plan, which was severely criticised. I am inclined to believe we could raise enough potatoes on fewer acres to depress the market and cost Uncle Sam a tidy sum to keep our returns at a high per cent of parity.

The proposal for deductions from growers to support promotion and research is all to the good. I would be for that if we have to submit to a program.

"I would rather see the industry stay away from a control program, even though the one proposed has some good features to start with. I believe we would end up with a strict quota of amount to be marketed from each farm.

Sincerely, ————."

The Basic Trouble

Let us contrast unsupported beef and unsupported onions with unsupported potatoes. No screams of anguish from beef men are heard in the land. Beef men include all dairymen to the extent of the meat value of the 25% of their animals slaughtered each year.

Good consumption of meat, even dairy beef when processed, is the order of the day. Prices to farmers are off, not dangerously, and beef moves to market in great volume. People like the meat they are getting, in the way they are getting it, and at the prices they pay.

With potatoes at any price, high or low, consumption continues its 40 year decline. The request, "Please pass the potatoes" is seldom heard any more and today each person eats about 55% of the potatoes his parents or grandparents put away. Even the 12% to 15% of the potato crop which now goes into potato chips and frozen french fries hasn't stemmed the tide of decline. Why? With the continuous improvement in flavor, quality and attractiveness of competing foods, potatoes have not kept pace in appetite appeal.

But onions have. In 1955 each person is eating as much onions as was true 40 years ago when the onion, like the potato, had fewer competitors. Why? Today's onion is mild, juicy, appetite provoking, and it looks nice in its red mesh bag, or singly, as giant slicing onions. The scallions (green onions) are eaten more and more, and are nicely packaged. They taste good—they're mild.

The result is that to feed the increasing population, we are growing a lot more onions all around the country, including the northeast. Wonderful is the word for it, even when onions are sky high in price or too cheap to market. The onion men aren't yelling, for they've had the benefit of some first class plant breeding to improve taste and other factors. The plant breeder, in the final analysis, is the best creator of markets for food in the raw.

What has he done for the potato grower? He evolved the Katahdin potato, and that went on to become 75% of the potatoes grown in the northeast. Extraordinary uniformity, whiteness, smooth skin, shallow eyes, long keeping quality and high yield are favorable factors in the Katahdin. So is its attractive appearance.

However, it is like another good looker, the Ben Davis apple, in that it is barely edible. No flavor. Just starch to fill the belly. Consumers will not reach for a second helping.

Producers prove this point, by growing Katahdins to sell and a patch of Green Mountains or the like for their own tables. This is true of many growers in Maine, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and only two weeks ago at Bath, N. Y., I was told it is true right now of Steuben County, better known as Little Maine.

In the Milliman household for example, Southern potatoes in their season and then northeastern Irish Cobblers in summer and early fall, just about does it. We can't afford Idaho bakers. When late potatoes start to come, it's Katahdins, and our consumption drops way down in favor of bread.

But here I go on record as staunchly supporting the right of growers to produce a potato which suits their fields and storages and for which the consumer seldom asks, "Please pass the potatoes". This is still a free country where any group can stand in its own economic light as long as it likes or can afford it.

GREEDY CHINA PIG



DIMEFOOLISHNESS

ON THIS page is the picture of a china pig, and beneath the picture are his measurements. He is chockful of money—500 pennies and the balance in dimes. How much money does he hold? For the closest estimate I'll pay $5 and for the next two $1 each.

When I received the pig he had 500 pennies in his belly. The idea of filling him with dimes seemed smart, but it was really dumb. It took me 3 full years to do it and I've long since wearied of him. Should have put the money in the bank from time to time.

At 3 P. M. on December 16, the pig will be broken open in the Ithaca Savings Bank by Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, in the presence of Henry Gredel, bank president, who will supervise and certify to the machine counting of the money. Prize checks will be mailed out that day by Mrs. Hebel and report of prize winners will be made in early January issue.

Send a post card to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., saying something like:

China pig holds $ .00

Name ————————

Address ————————

In event of ties, prizes will be awarded on basis of earliest postmarks. Contestants should feel at liberty to express themselves on such a crazy idea for a man of my age.

For $5 first prize and $1 each for second and third prizes, how much money in this pig? See article headed "Dime-foolishness".

Except for 500 pennies the money is all dimes. It took from right after election in 1952 to November 14, 1955 to fill him chockablock. Length from tail to snout 8 inches, girth around middle 16 inches, girth from end to end 19½ inches, circumference of legs 5 inches, length of legs ⅝ inch, width across back 4 inches. Thickness of china, as estimated from coin slot and tiny openings in feet, ⅛ inch.

Contest closes 3 p.m. December 16. Use a postcard.

Service Bureau

URANIUM

What can you tell us about leasing Government land in the western states? I understand that some uranium has been found, especially in California and Nevada.

The National Better Business Bureau states that some advertisements by private land locating agencies, who for a fee offer to locate available Government land and assist in filing applications for leases, have been misleading.

For many years the Service Bureau has advised against buying or leasing any land anywhere which you have not seen.

The National Better Business Bureau, Chrysler Building, New York 17, New York, has published a leaflet entitled, "Facts About Filing On Government Land In The Las Vegas Valley, Clark County, Nevada." They tell us that filing on Government land in the Las Vegas Valley has been temporarily stopped but if, and when, it is continued, the information in the bulletin will still apply.

— A. A. —

HIS GUARD WAS DOWN

Many a time I've read your column and taken heed to your warnings about salesmen and contracts. About a month ago, since it was such a well-known concern and a well-known product, my guard was down much to my regret. As you say, a contract is a contract so I doubt if there's anything you can do for us. However, through our error maybe someone else will take heed.

Our subscriber is referring to a set of books, which, the agent promised her, would be free with certain charges and stipulations. Our reader discovered later that she was really paying full price for the books.

We have quoted a portion of the above letter to call your attention to one of the conditions of this sale. The subscriber was to allow the agent to use her name as reference, in return for the books. We do not approve of this method of selling.

We have also written warnings before about agents who sell you a product or service by promising you a commission on sales made, using your name or your home as a reference. It is a rare occasion when someone gets something for nothing.

The important question to ask yourself when buying from an agent is: Do you want it at the price?

ARE THEY ANY GOOD?

We receive numerous letters requesting information regarding the reliability of certain companies and their products, particularly mail order houses.

There is really no way we can get any very accurate information on companies such as this unless we have had complaints against them.

Recently we have had a number of complaints against the Colonial Club Plan of Maynard, Massachusetts. This was a merchandise club which, up until a few months ago, had apparently been all right. Many of our subscribers wrote us that they had not been receiving their orders and, upon writing the company, we have discovered they are out of business. This, of course, can happen to any company and, naturally, is something we cannot predict. We are always glad to receive your inquiries; but please don't be disappointed if we sometimes fail to send you complete information.

— A. A. —

ADDRESS WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Mary Jane Robertson who lived with Catherine Shiel on Morris Street, Albany, New York; or James Eugene Robertson whose last known residence was 43 Mulberry Street, Albany, New York.

* * *

Nina Cole who when a young girl, about 1908, moved with her mother, Kate Cole, and grandmother Talhurst to somewhere near Syracuse. Her married name is unknown.

* * *

Ada Tarbox, born in Bozrah, Conn. and Sadie Tarbox, born in Norwich, Conn. They would be in their 70's.

Mrs. Nalia Guthrie, who formerly lived in Boston and Nahant, Mass., as matron of a children's home in 1917; believed to have gone to Virginia later.

* * *

Any descendants of Sgt. Albert Jefferson Farnsworth of Peterboro, N. H. whose parents were Fannie Tilton and Timothy Farnsworth.

* * *

Any heirs of Mr. William Thomas Brown, Jr. of Warwick, Mass.; was born in Worcester, Mass. Jan. 9, 1871, son of W. T. and Delia Brown.

— A. A. —

CHANGE IN ADDRESS

When you move and request a change of address, be sure to give both your old and new addresses and send your request to Subscription Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mrs. Gladys Robora, Elmira $62.42
(refund on merchandise)
Mr. Frederick Fox, No. Cohocton 20.00
(refund on dog)
Mrs. Standish Peck, Hensonville 10.00
(refund on medicine)
Mr. Gilbert Lehman Lowville 5.96
(refund on washers)
Mr. Perry Champlin, Downsville 98.00
(payment for trees)
Mr. Frank Eierstock, Hyndsville 29.95
(refund on spray kit)
Miss Beatrice Hubbard, Sherman 2.00
(refund on homework)
Mr. Wilmot Denniston, Walden 9.00
(refund on reservation)
Mrs. LeRoy Hawthorne Jr., Campbell Hall ... 8.00
(refund on books
Mr. Dominic Tantello, W. Henrietta 175.00
(settlement of claim)
Mr. Lincoln Chapman Winthrop 75.00
(settlement of claim)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Fred Kelly, Farmington 5.98
(refund on evergreens)

MAINE

Mrs. Hugh Wight, Madison 24.70
(refund on order

CONNECTICUT

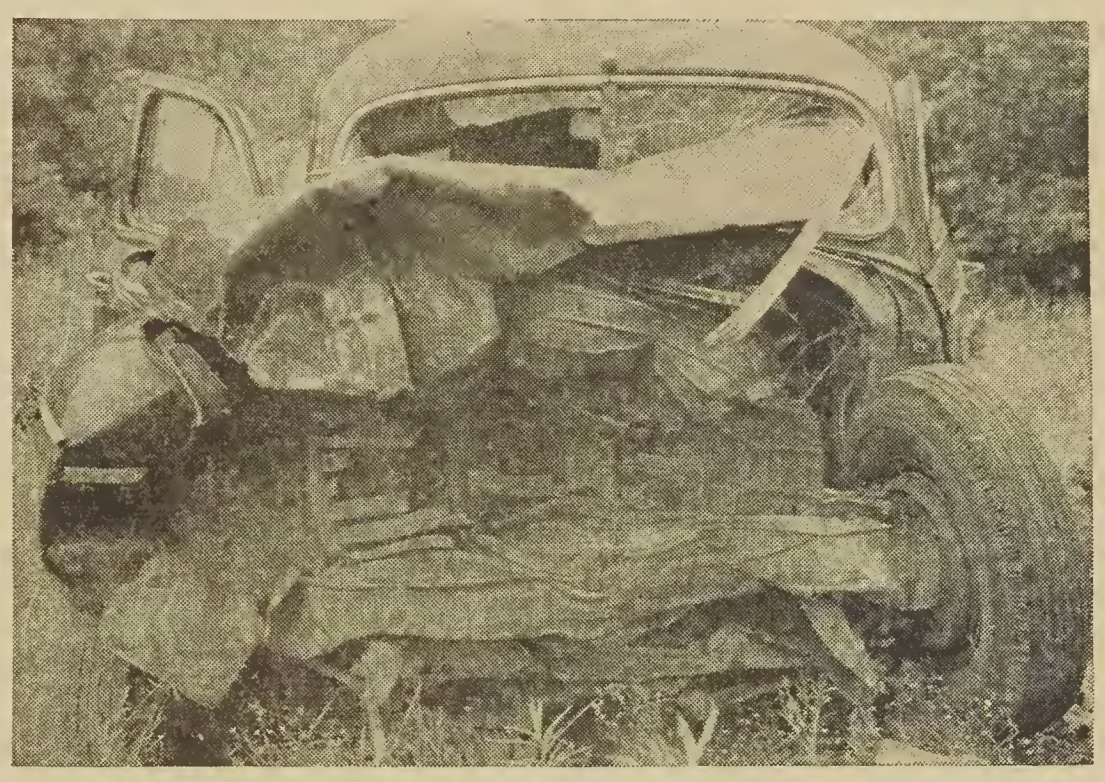
Mrs. Mary E. Bellavance, Moosup 68.42
(insurance settlement)

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Richard Erickson, Ulysses 41.14
(refund on tickets)
Mr. Leon Rex, Jr., Slatington 98.00
(insurance settlement)

VERMONT

Mr. Burns A. Grow, Norwich 1.98
(refund on order)



HEAD-ON COLLISION FATAL

to Cecil Jackson of Mainesburg, Pa., his wrecked car pictured. Since taking out North American Accident Protection eight years ago he had but one small cut thumb accident. Keeping his policy renewed has been a blessing to his family.



Agent G. L. Taylor hands check to Mrs. Jackson, she writes:

I wish to thank the North American for the fourteen hundred ($1400.00) dollars.

I had forgotten we carried a policy and was seriously thinking how I could work and keep things going and take care of all the extra expenses.

I am so thankful I kept the policy renewed, it was the only insurance my husband carried.

Myrtle Jackson

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

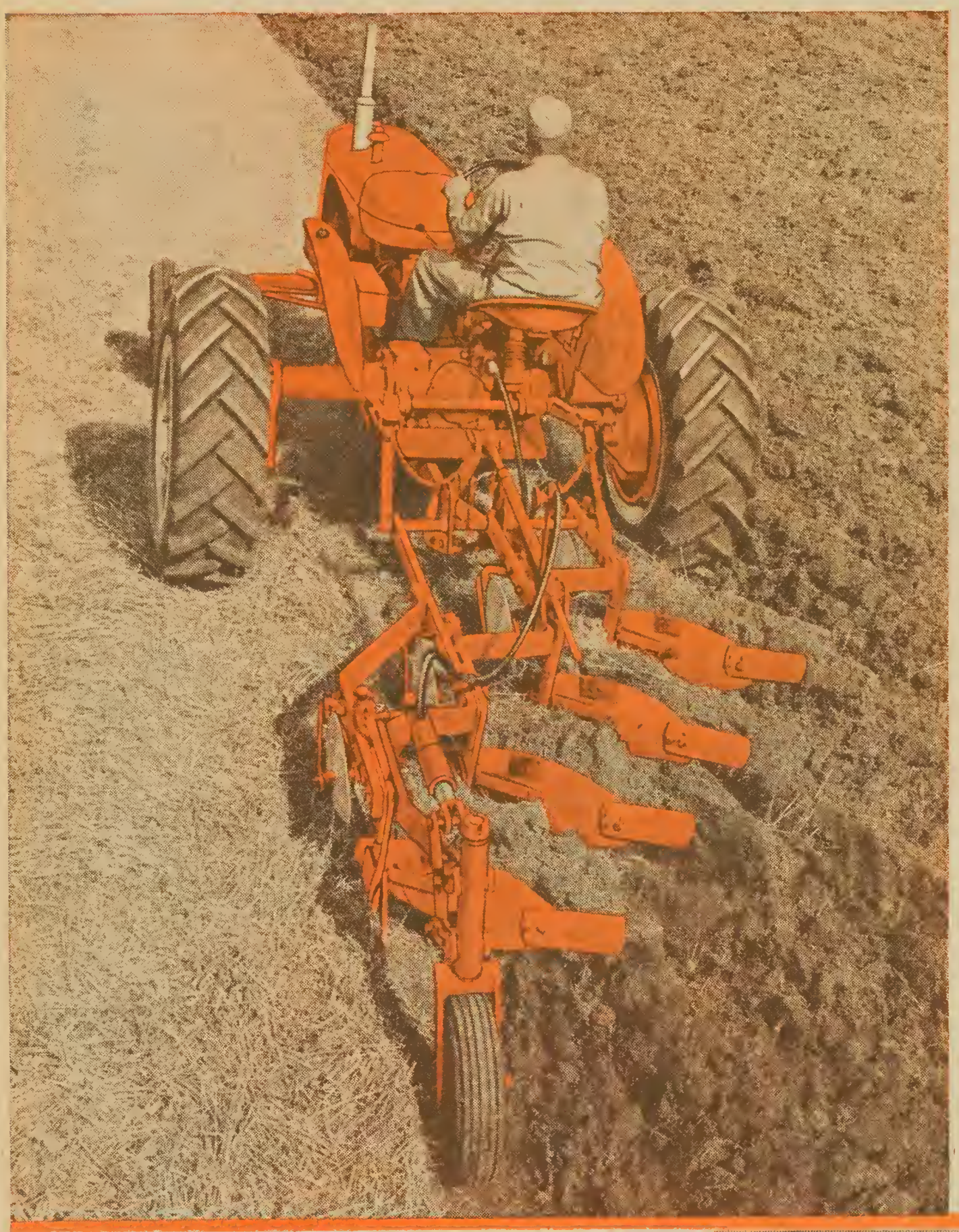
Frances Beebe Deposit, N. Y. 60.00
Auto accident—multiple bruises
George Rose, Gowanda, N. Y. 130.00
Auto accident—fractured vertebrae, ribs
Percy Hitt, Auburn, N. Y. 31.43
Auto accident—injured neck, knee
Barbara Lee, Delhi, N. Y. 321.43
Hit by taxi—injured ankle
John Briggs, Prattsville, N. Y. 154.28
Auto accident—injured rib, lip, knee
Laurence Brill Dolgeville, N. Y. 257.14
Auto accident—cut scalp, bruises
Edith E. Farley, Dec., Frankfort, N. Y. 1000.00
Struck by car—death benefits
Ethel Crevcling Mt. Morris, N. Y. 440.00
Auto accident—fractured ankle, leg
Alvin Post, Caledonia, N. Y. 80.00
Car hit by train—fractured skull
Delilah Owens, Eaton, N. Y. 407.14
Auto accident—injured back
Marshall Todd, Cazenovia, N. Y. 440.00
Auto accident—fractured pelvis, bruises
Alice Canute, Honeove Falls, N. Y. 117.14
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Charles Miller, Clifton, N. Y. 175.00
Auto accident—multiple body bruises
Marion Mudge, Wilson, N. Y. 87.84
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
Alfred Beebe, Vernon, N. Y. 1000.00
Struck by car—death benefits
Winifred Tiffany, Marcy, N. Y. 113.57
Auto accident—injured arm, fractured rib
Joseph Campbell, Lafayette, N. Y. 37.14
Truck accident—injured shoulder, chest
Fred Fuller, Jr., Jamesville, N. Y. 137.14
Auto accident—fractured arm, rib
Paul Fritz, Geneva, N.Y. 62.86
Auto accident—fractured rib, cuts & bruises
Lester Mastin, Livonia N. Y. 60.00
Auto accident—multiple bruises
Alta Montfort, Holley, N. Y. 328.57
Auto accident—fractured leg, injured neck
Dorothy Petrie, Holmes, N. Y. 103.57
Auto accident—fractured jaw, cuts, bruises
Donald Deno, No. Lawrence, N. Y. 60.00
Auto accident—multiple bruises
Wilma Dinehart, Hammondsport, N. Y. 100.00
Auto accident—injured chest, spine, knee

A FRIEND'S NAME MAY BE IN THIS LIST

Anne Tuthill Mattituck, N. Y. 61.42
Auto accident—multiple body bruises
Leon Simkin, Waverly, N. Y. 260.00
Truck accident—fractured leg
Yme Engels, Milton, N. Y. 110.00
Truck accident—bruised chest, knee
Irving Farrand, Savannah N. Y. 60.00
Auto accident—bruised chest
Alice Parsons Macedon, N. Y. 40.00
Auto accident—bruised elbow, knees, hips
Ronald Grover, North Java, N. Y. 14.28
Auto accident—cut scalp
Lester VanNess, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa. 17.86
Auto accident—cut elbow
Jacob Brotzman, Laceyville Pa. 170.00
Auto accident—fractured jawbone
George R. Posten, Dec. Tunkhannock, Pa. 1350.00
Auto accident—death benefits
Leonard Dombkowski, Tariffville, Conn. 40.00
Auto accident—injured neck
William Millovitsch, Jewett City Conn. 260.00
Auto accident—cerebral hemorrhage
Arthur J. Gsell, Rockville, Conn. 50.00
Auto accident—cut eye, elbow, bruises
Paul LaMontagne, Auburn, Maine 114.28
Auto accident—fractured collarbone, knee
Benjamin Fuller, Ft. Fairfield, Maine 44.28
Auto accident—fractured ribs injured ankle
Elizabeth Smith Presque Isle, Maine 16.42
Hit by auto—injured scalp
Robert Carll No. Vassalboro Maine 94.28
Hit by truck—fractured leg
Doris Redmond, Augusta, Maine 85.00
Auto accident—injured back
Myrtle Maloon Bangor Maine 71.43
Auto accident—injured breastbone
George Baird Westfield Mass. 130.00
Auto accident—brain injury
Helen Kownacki So. Deerfield Mass. 82.14
Auto accident—injured shoulder
Robert Cunningham, Colebrook N. H. 37.14
Auto accident—injured shoulder
R. Wilbur Potter, Milan, N. H. 131.42
Truck accident—injured chest
Avis Gillens W. Canaan, N. H. 100.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Hazel Willey, Plaistow, N. H. 80.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
Ruth Newton, St. Albans, Vermont 340.00
Auto accident—fractured pelvis, nose
Blanche Patnode Isle LaMotte, Vermont 125.00
Auto accident—injured leg
Dorrel Carter, Corinth, Vermont 22.86
Auto accident—cut forearm
Henry Cross, Holmdel, N. J. 314.28
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Esther Featherer, Penns Grove, N. J. 180.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruises
George Wyker, Hackettstown, N J. 47.14
Auto accident—multiple bruises

Allis-Chalmers Engineering in Action brings you

TRACTION BOOSTER FARMING with NEW BIG-CAPACITY IMPLEMENTS



The work capacity of the dynamic Allis-Chalmers WD-45 Tractor . . . great as it was . . . has now been vastly increased by the introduction of a fundamental new principle of power application, which enables it to handle much larger and heavier implements . . . a development made possible by the exclusive Allis-Chalmers Traction Booster system . . . *as fully automatic as the tractor's governor.*

To farmers, the significance of this new engineering achievement is tremendous. Reduced to simple terms, it means—*more* work . . . done *better* . . . in *less* time . . . at *lower* cost.

So that WD-45 owners may capitalize on this added work capacity to the fullest, Allis-Chalmers has introduced a line of new big-capacity, wheel-transported *Traction Booster* implements of outstanding design and performance.

These include two double-action disc harrows (10-ft. and 12½-ft.); a 4-bottom moldboard plow; and a heavy-duty, 4-blade disc plow—all big, husky implements, with quick SNAP-COUPLER Hitch, and pulled from a single free-swing hitchpoint.

Get the news from your Allis-Chalmers dealer today—learn about this great new development in power farming!

FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

SNAP-COUPLER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.

CHANGES A DRAGGING LOAD TO A ROLLING LOAD

Hydraulic TRACTION BOOSTER *automatically* shifts implement weight to tractor's drive wheels, as needed, for ground-gripping traction. Instead of a dragging weight, you have *rolling* weight . . . an easier load to pull, requiring less fuel per acre.

The WD-45 Tractor easily handles the big 12½-ft. double-action disc harrow in third gear . . . up to 60 acres a day!



Power farming at its best

ALLIS-CHALMERS

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

DECEMBER 17, 1955

IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Safe Water Supply	6
Income Tax Reports	8
Career for Girls	18
Entertainment	20
Cattle Breeding	22

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

The Spirit of Christmas

AND NUMEROUS indeed are the hearts to which Christmas brings a brief season of happiness and enjoyment. How many families whose members have been dispersed and scattered far and wide. in the restless struggles of life, are then reunited. and meet once again in the happy state of companionship and mutual good-will. which is a source of such pure and unalloyed delight, and one so incompatible with the cares and sorrows of the world, that the religious belief of the most civilized nations, and the rude traditions of the roughest savages, alike number it among the first joys of a future state of existence, provided for the blest and happy! How many old recollections, and how many dormant sympathies, does Christmas time awaken!

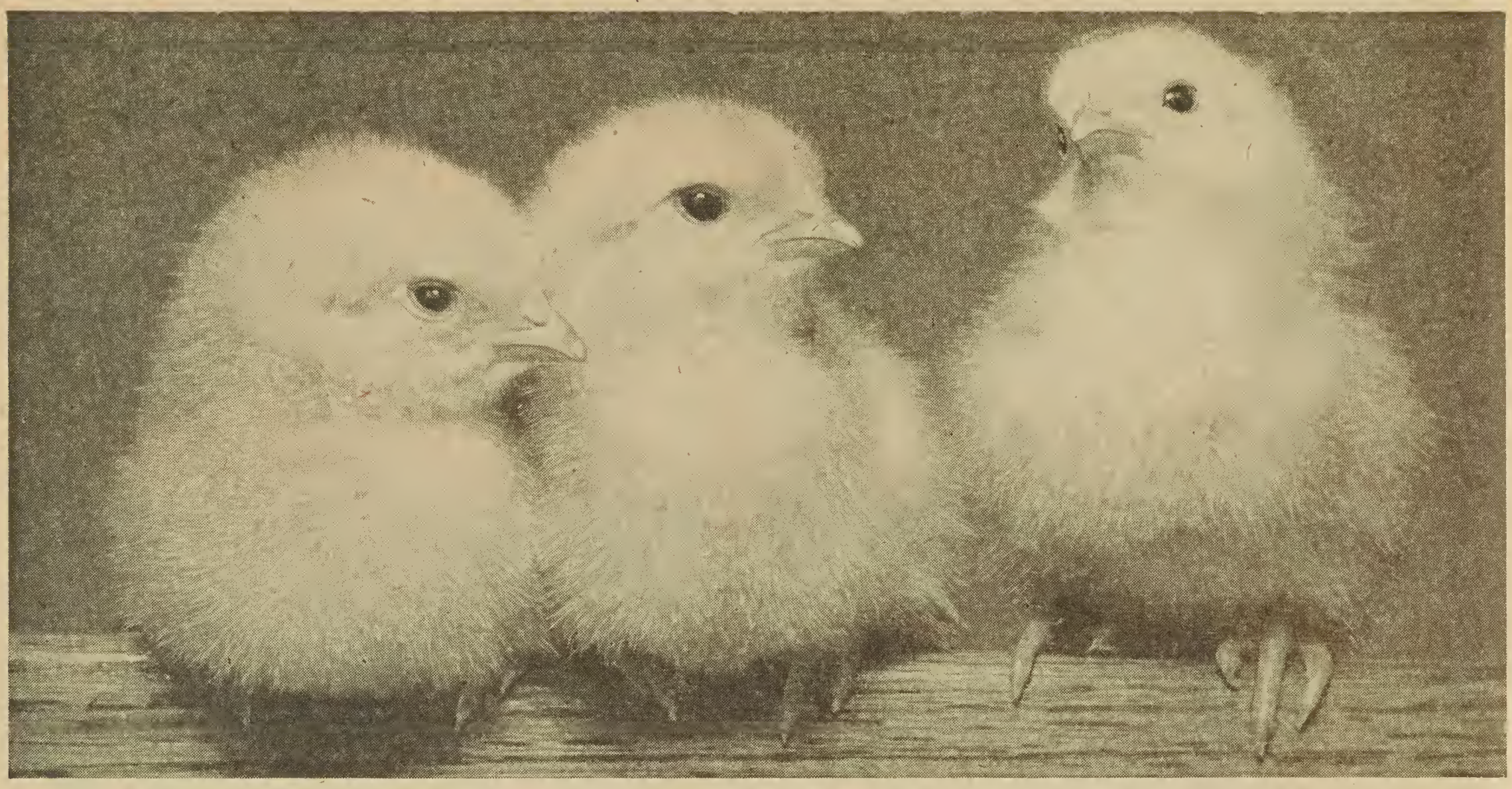
We write these words now, many miles distant from the spot at which, year after year, we met on that day, a merry and joyous circle. Many of the hearts that throbbed so gaily then. have ceased to beat; many of the looks that shone so brightly then, have ceased to glow; the hands we grasped, have grown cold; the eyes we sought. have hid their lustre in the grave; and yet the old house. the room, the merry voices and smiling faces. the jest. the laugh. the most minute and trivial circumstance connected with those happy meetings, crowd upon our mind at each recurrence of the season, as if the last assemblage had been but yesterday. Happy. happy Christmas, that can win us back to the delusions of our childish days, that can recall to the old man the pleasures of his youth, and transport the sailor and the traveler, thousands of miles away, back to his own fireside and his quiet home!

From "PICKWICK PAPERS"

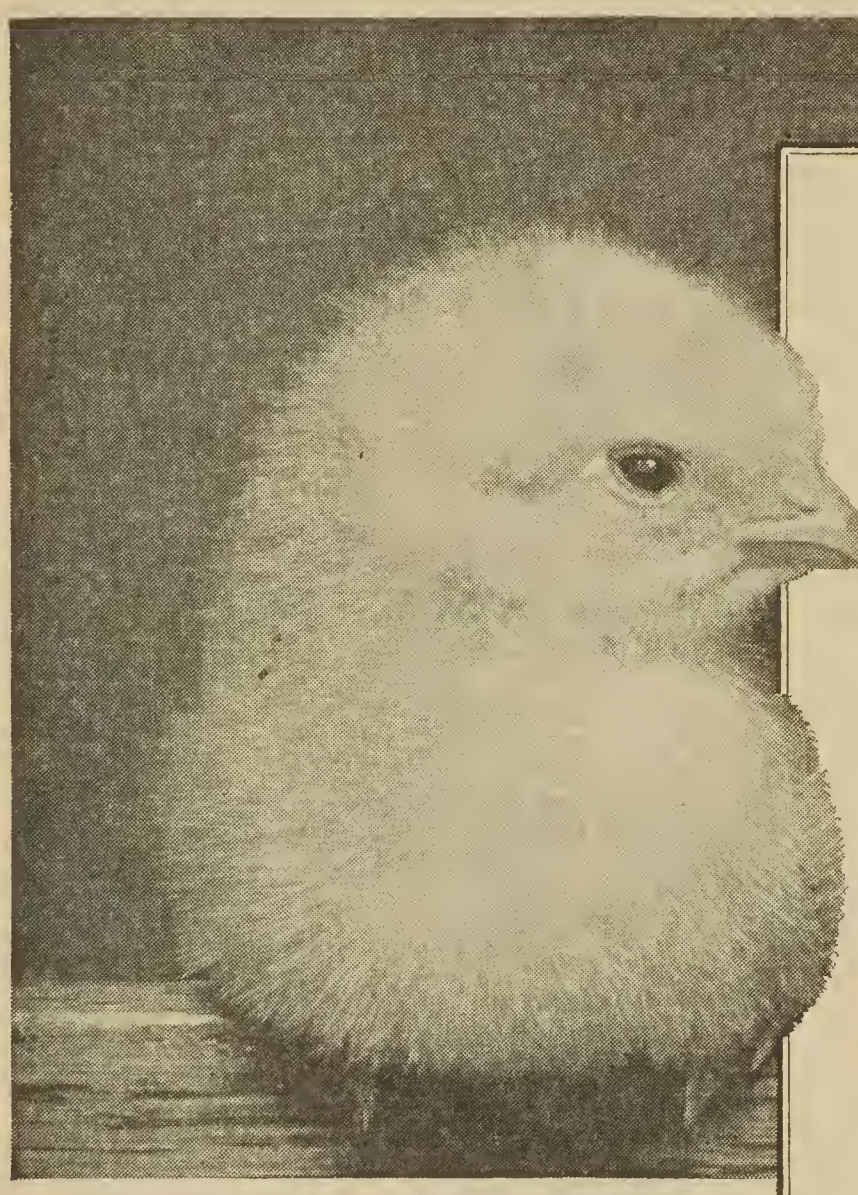
By Charles Dickens

DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS

Some of the Best Chicks in the World



Come from Northeastern Hatcheries



The excellent results of practical poultrymen—both egg and broiler men—prove that some of the best poultry breeding stock in the world is grown right here in the Northeast. So do such tests as the 3 year Standard Egg Laying Contest of the United States in which 8 of the 12 top pens of White Leghorns —all producing over 250 eggs per hen yearly—were from G.L.F. territory. Three of the top six pens of Rhode Island Reds were from the Northeast—as were 4 of the top 7 pens of New Hampshire Reds.

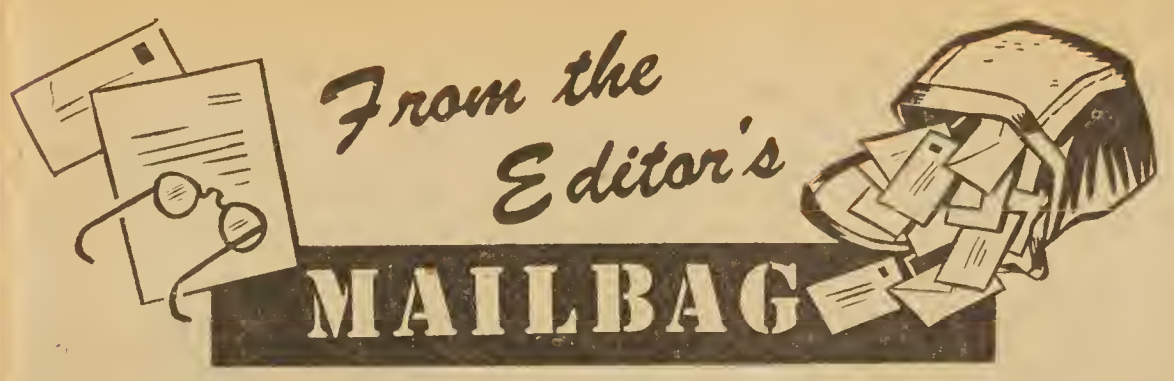
Chicks from nearby hatcheries are not only among the best in the world, but run less chance of being chilled and weakened than those shipped long distances. And because they are nearby, you can know the hatcheryman personally and visit with him about your chicks.

This year—buy your chicks from a good Northeastern hatchery.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



. . . Buy Your Chicks Close to Home



INSURANCE THE ANSWER

AS A SPORTSMAN it seems to me that the letter "Liability for Hunting Accidents" on page 3 of the November 5 issue was unfair. It would be my feeling that a landowner's responsibility to hunters would be to avoid doing deliberate harm to them. I doubt that a landowner could be sued by a hunter who was injured on his property.—*A.S., New York*

* * *

Editor's Note: We have checked the situation with a number of people whom we consider authorities and they agree that there is nothing to prevent a hunter who is injured on farm property from suing the owner if he, the hunter, was injured. The hunter, of course, would need to prove negligence on the part of the farm owner, but juries are notoriously liberal with other people's money.

Suppose, for example, that a farmer had inadvertently left a piece of wire on the ground and that a hunter caught his foot in it, was thrown and broke his leg or was otherwise injured. It is not beyond possibility that in such case a hunter could win a suit for damages.

However, it would be our feeling that the correct procedure is to buy an insurance policy which, we understand, costs about $10.00 a year and which would protect the farm owner not only from such a possibility but from any successful suits for similar injury by any other person.

We have long believed that good farmers and good hunters should be good friends and that the responsible sportsman who asks for permission to hunt on farm property should be granted that privilege.

— A. A. —

HE KNEW IRVING BACHELLER

HAVE JUST finished "Walking the Broad Highway." I'm sorry you stopped. It was good—so much better than a lot of the rot which is foisted on us today under the pretense of "good reading."

"Eben Holden" is going to be renewing acquaintance with an old friend. Too many years ago, Irving Bacheller spoke at a college body smoker in Wesleyan where I was then a callow undergraduate. After the meeting, we had an opportunity of meeting him personally. He told us of his boyhood when every youngster was brought up to believe he was a potential candidate for the U. S. Presidency. Bacheller and his buddy skipped school one day—and were caught. The teacher whaled them, his mother whaled him, and when his father came in he led the young man toward the woodshed and a birch switch. At about that moment, Bacheller heard sounds from his chum's woodshed indicating what was transpiring there, and he said that then and there he resigned his candidacy for the presidency.

Years later, in Walter Hard's "Johnny Appleseed Book Shop" in Manchester, Vermont, Walter introduced me to Bacheller, who was summering there. I told the author that I had the advantage of him. We had met before, I remembered him but he did not remember me.

"Did you ever regret withdrawing from your presidential candidacy, Mr. Bacheller?" I asked.

Quick as a flash he said, "What do you know about that?"

Then I told him how I knew and he was much pleased that the incident was remembered. Just a day past his 85th birthday, he autographed several of his works for Walter in a hand much clearer than either of ours. Some 17 years before, as I remember, he had, after lengthy research, written another novel. The manuscript was in the publisher's hands when a fire occurred and it was lost. Before he could forward his own copy, a fire in his home destroyed that. The summer I met him last, some 17 years after the original writing and at practically 85 years of age, he had found his old notes, re-written the novel, and the publishers were going to print it then. A pretty good example of your idea of keeping young.—*Horace M. Abrams, Schoharie, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

STOP FLOOD DAMAGE

HAVING suffered the increasing damages, dangers of creeks flooding through Millerton, Penna., and seeing the increasing damages through the valleys leading into New York State and down through Pennsylvania, I am writing you to please give this your attention and interest.

Flood control, deepening, cleaning of channels hereabouts will prevent much high water damages here and from Corning, N. Y. through Sayre, Penna. and on down. The second time in two weeks the creeks have flooded and damaged property here and elsewhere.

It is time flood control began at the sources of troubles.

It is time soil conservation programs included the fields, gardens and pastures of taxpayers. Take care of the creeks, tributaries, little places and the larger ones and then home owners, towns and cities will not suffer.

—*Edith E. Dewey, Millerton, Tioga Co., Penna.*

— A. A. —

BUSY HANDS AVOID TROUBLE

AS I remember back to the days of my youth in Delaware County on the farm I as always happiest when I had something to do and particularly when I had a project of my own that I could work at and know that I was going to get something out of it. For instance, I wanted some hens of my own and after much persuasion I was allowed to have the hens if I would build my own hen house and promise to take care of my hens. My dozen or so hens were my pride and joy and I got a lot of satisfaction out of taking care of them.

One observation I have made is that youngsters who are active in Scouts, 4-H or sincerely active in their Sunday School and church work are seldom involved in serious juvenile escapades. Therefore, wouldn't it be a great help if each parent or each adult made it a point of getting some neighborhood youngster interested in one of these activities?—*C.E.T., New York*

— A. A. —

HISTORY AND GENEOLOGY

I am interested in contacting relatives of Col. Levi Phelps who was born Nov. 21, 1720 in Hebron, Connecticut.

He purchased land in Susquehanna County in 1808. In 1826 he sold this land and that is the last record that is known of him in this county.

—*Billings Phelps, Springville, Pa.*

* * *

Did any AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers ever hear of Ephriam and Mehetable Thomas? They had 11 children; Daniel was one son. They came to Pennsylvania about 1832.

I would like to borrow a History of Schoharie County, New York. Can give references.—*Helen M. Fink, Centerville, Penna.*



By Floyd W. Morris

Children of the Parsonage

BABIES can sing! So say the psychologists who have experimented. We know it, for our baby, now two, has been singing a song without words since the time he could crawl. He is singing now, lustily, with an occasional break, more mechanical — the starting of his toy car. The other day he followed several notes of the piano, and that in tune.

We talk about this two-year-old, also his brother, four, and sometimes in their hearing. We watch them play with adoration in our eyes. Their world is bright with the sunshine of parental love. In consequence there is a happy confidence in their approach to life which is fine if it does not terminate in a too-confident self-assurance or self-assertiveness.

Bringing up children in the parsonage is a nerve-wracking task if one stops to think about it. It would not be so bad if the parents alone were responsible. But everybody is. The preacher's children are ever the brunt of kindly coddling if not cudgelling. They live in glass houses which create of them, artificially, saint or sinner. What they say or do is more frequently the topic of conservation than are the doings of other children. They become shy or bombast as the disposition allows. Children should develop more normally out of the public glare. There is one price paid for being a public servant—the children's teeth are set on edge.

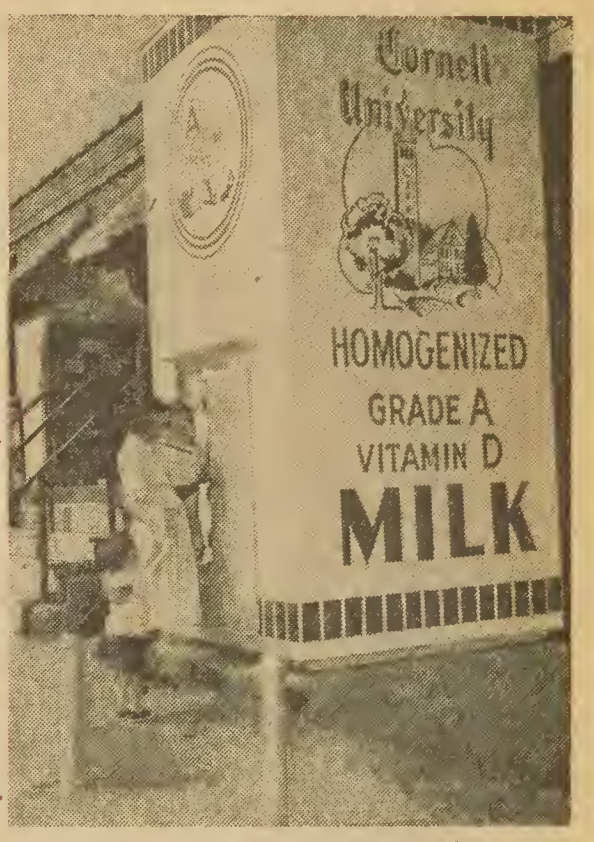
There are compensations, as any son or daughter of the parsonage knows. A heritage of high culture, since it originates in the source of religion, is theirs. They grow up in the atmosphere of books. Social life flows around them as a stream of pleasant association. The high and the low are common knowledge and treated with like concern.

The week comes to its fruitage in the Sabbath which is for them a holy day and not a holiday. The manner of religious observance is learned as a matter of course which acquires a grace, if sincerely carried out, that one never loses. It is good to live within the custom of religion.



The recently elected officers of the New York Farm Bureau. From left to right, seated: Vice-President, Donald Green of Chazy; President, Don Wickham of Hector; Treasurer, Marion Johnson of Williamson. Standing: Organization Director, Fay Meade of Ithaca; Executive Secretary, Ed Foster of Ithaca; Head of the Commodity Program, Ken Bullock of Ithaca.

PUBLICIZES AND SELLS MILK



THIS giant milk carton standing outside the dairy industry building at Cornell is a milk vending machine which holds 318 quart-size cartons of milk and dispenses them two at a time. In the picture, Mrs. Linda Gibson of Ithaca and her twin sons Paul and David are trying out the machine.

Customers can get milk from this machine any time of the week day or night. Mothers with small children can drive their cars right to it and get their milk in a hurry without bothering to go into a sales room. The dispenser saves customers a cent on every two quarts of milk because she does not have to help pay the salary of a salesman.

Previously there was a plain vending machine dispensing a quart of milk at a time, but still a great many customers did not seem to realize that it was there. The present machine which resembles a milk carton, is difficult to overlook. Figures indicate that it has increased milk sales and there is hope that milk vending machines at many spots which are handy to customers, will help to increase fluid milk consumption, thus benefitting both producers and customers.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT ALL THE YEAR

AS CHARLES DICKENS so well expressed it in the story on the front page of this issue, Christmas, more than any other time of the year, is a family holiday, a time for the gathering of the clans, if not in actual physical presence, certainly in spirit. It is also a time of gratitude for and remembrance of those who are gone and those who are still with us.

In keeping with the basic truth which Christ taught and lived, Christmas is a time of love. How different the old world would be if we could feel and act all the time the way most of us do at Christmas.

New Year's is a time of looking ahead, a time for planning to do a better job and to try to be a better person.

So, in wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year we of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff hope that you can feel and act all the time the same way you do at Christmas. We wish for you also that in the year to come your plans and hopes will come to pass, and that the New Year will bring you and yours the best of everything.

A NEW USE FOR MILK

AFTER long experimentation, Drs. William E. Petersen and Berry Campbell, research scientists at the University of Minnesota, have found that when cows are vaccinated with antigens of polio, measles, hay fever and other diseases the milk may make the consumer immune. There is no change in the taste or quality of the milk when so treated.

The possibilities of this discovery are almost beyond imagination. Added to all the other health and nutritional values of milk, this "protective milk," if it works out as expected, will make milk more than ever the wonder food.

4-H CONGRESS

THE 4-H Congress, more than 1,200 boys and girls, representing 2 million more back home, attended the International Livestock Exposition and the National 4-H Club Congress last of November in Chicago. These grand young 4-H'ers are learning to do by doing, and are trying valiantly to live up to their pledge:

> **"I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my health to better living—for my club, my community, and my country."**

If you add to this army of 4-H'ers those other large groups of young Americans in the Future Farmers, the Young Cooperators, the Juvenile Grangers, and the Boy and Girl Scouts, all of whom are learning to make a living, and especially how to live, you must agree that the future of this America is in good hands.

WHY I READ AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

YOUR editors are constantly trying to make AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of the greatest possible value to you. Won't you tell us how AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST helps you to make a living and to live, what articles, departments or other features, what advertisements, are the most interesting and helpful? What changes would you make?

By E. R. Eastman

For the best letters on the subject, "Why I Read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" answering some or all of the above questions, we will pay $5 for the best letter and $1 for all other letters that we can find room to publish. Address letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department RA, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, and have them in our offices not later than January 1, 1956.

HOME BUREAU FEDERATION GOES FORWARD

BEGINNING with January 1. the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus will be entirely separate from the State Extension Service. Working under a new constitution and by-laws, the Federation will include some new projects and most of its original ones, such as leadership training, community service, citizenship, legislation, health and safety, library services, international friendship, and scholarships for home economics students. The work of the reorganized Federation will supplement but in no way conflict with the home demonstration extension work.

The New York State Federation of Home Bureaus has a grand history of fine contributions to the progress and welfare of rural people and it is good indeed that the work is going forward with more enthusiasm than ever. Federation dues for membership are only $1 per year. It is to be hoped that every rural woman will join.

ARTHRITIS, THE CRIPPLER

WHEN some of the tombs of the ancient Pharaohs were unearthed, it was found that their joints showed signs of arthritis. Since the dawn of history this painful joint disease has crippled thousands in every generation.

For some reason, possibly because they are exposed to heavy lifting work in all kinds of weather, farmers suffer more from arthritis than any other group. The Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation says that 23% of all farmers and farm workers in this country, close to a million men and women, know the aches and pains of this destructive disease.

Unfortunately, with all the gains that have been made in conquering many chronic diseases too little progress has been made in the prevention and cure of arthritis. Here are some of the rules recommended by the Arthritis Foundation:

1. Avoid worry, over-fatigue, excessive exposure to cold and dampness, excessive joint or body strain.
2. Get plenty of rest and sleep, keep well nourished, and, especially, keep your weight down.

A BETTER OAT VARIETY

ON A STRICTLY dollars and cents basis oats don't pay. At least they haven't in the past. But on many farms oat straw is almost indispensable, and oats are a good feed and a good nurse crop to seed with. So farmers continue to raise oats.

It is therefore good news to know that a new oat variety called "Garry" has been found. One of the main reasons why a good crop of oats is hard to get in the Northeast is the damage due to rust. It can cut production right in two. The Garry oat seems to be relatively free of rust, it is a big yielder, outranking all other varieties under test. Unfortunately the supply of seed is limited. Better get yours right away.

THE FARMER AND THE LABOR UNION

THE Teamsters Union is making a determined attempt to organize Ohio farmers. Similar attempts have been and will continue to be made in the Northeast and in other sections.

In Ohio organizers are telling farmers: "Join up and we will get you better prices." When asked how they will proceed to get better prices their answers are vague and unsatisfactory.

But in times of low prices like these, some farmers have reached a point where they feel like trying anything once, and there is danger of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, and of doing something for which they will be forever sorry. City labor unions, organized and controlled by city men, can never do anything for farmers because the interests of their city members are directly opposed to those of farmers. They can call and carry on successful strikes of factory workers, but how long do you think the city members of unions or their leaders would stand for a farmers' strike which would cut off their food supply?

Consumers are always interested in low food prices, but too low retail food prices always mean starvation prices for farmers. Glib promises are made by labor organizers that farmers would control their own branch of the gigantic AF of L, now joined with the CIO. What nonsense! Outvoted by city members hundreds to one, what chance at control could farmers possibly have? How would you like to have the big city union bosses tell you what crops and how many acres to plant, what cows to keep? Union leaders have frankly said that small farms should be closed out. What a calamity that would be to America. The small family farm more than any other one thing has made this country great.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IN A LITTLE circular called, "The Calling Card", published by Charles E. Truscott, he tells a story of the great financier, J. P. Morgan.

It seems that Mr. Morgan was expected to tea in the home of Mrs. Dwight Morrow. Mrs. Morrow had two beautiful little daughters, but they were in the habit of saying exactly what they thought. Mr. Morgan had a large and brilliant nose, so Mrs. Morrow was afraid that her girls would say something about that conspicuous nose. Time and again they were warned not to mention his nose and to be on their good behavior.

Finally Mr. Morgan came to tea. The girls were the souls of politeness and didn't say a word that they shouldn't. After they left the room, Mrs. Morrow breathed a great sigh of relief. "Now, Mr. Morgan," she said, "will you have one or two lumps of sugar in your nose?"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Volume 152, No. 24. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $.50 a year, $1.00 for 2 years, $2.00 for 4 years, $3.00 for 6 years, payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES at SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y. Advertising representatives, The Katz Agency. Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879. Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, President and Editor; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary and Circulation Manager; I. W. Ingalls, Vice-President and Advertising Manager; Donald D. Eastman, assistant advertising manager; John R. Weatherby, production manager; Hugh Cosline, associate editor; A. James Hall, field editor; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, home consultant; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.; subscription mail to 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: Acting Administrator Pollard has announced that milk producers shipping to the New York market will get their checks totaling about $25 million before December 25th. The November uniform price is estimated at $4.31 compared to last year's November price of $4.63.

There has been a slight change in the Class I increases, as announced on page 23 of the December 3 issue. The Class I December price has been changed to $5.52 rather than the $5.66 announced in the December 3 issue. The Class I price for January and February has been estimated as approximately $5.46 rather than the $5.32 originally announced.

Total U. S. milk production has been running ahead of last year (3% more for October), but U. S. dairy cow numbers at the middle of the year were down 1.5% below the same time last year. This indicates that farmers are tending to keep fewer but better cows, **which is a move in the right direction.**

Consumption of dairy products **per person** increased 1% from 1953 to 1955, but consumption in certain markets with good advertising and promotion programs has **increased far more than average. Some progress is being made toward balancing supply and demand.**

CROPS: During October, the government estimate of **potato** production for 29 late states dropped about 1%. However, the estimate is still 5% above last year's crop and in 9 eastern late states, it is 12% above last year. Yield per acre in Maine is lower than was expected and some unofficial guessers believe that unfavorable weather conditions have shrunk the New York State harvest considerably.

The November upstate New York estimate of 11,130,000 bu. was the same as the October 1 estimate, but 10% below last year. The Long Island estimate of 18,630,000 bu. was the same as previous month and 3% below last year.

Dry Beans: Heavy rains seriously damaged New York's dry bean crop during October. The November 1 New York estimate of 1,153,000 bags was 12% below the October estimate and is only 83% of last year's crop. However, nationally the dry bean crop is estimated at 19.1 million bags, an increase over the previous month and 195,000 bags above the 1954 crop.

Cabbage: The November estimate of New York Danish cabbage is 12% below last year and the New York domestic crop 20% below last year. Nationally, the late fall crop is forecast at 16% below last year's light crop.

Total supplies including those owned by government are startling for some crops. We have 26 million bales of cotton, almost enough to supply the free world for a year; 80 million cwt. of rice will almost supply the U. S. market for three years; we have enough wheat to supply us for over two years; enough tobacco to keep us smoking for three and a half years, enough corn to supply feed needs for one and a half years. The chief job in improving prices is to dispose of these accumulations.

PROGRAMS: **One Washington news analyst guesses that Congress will pass a new Farm Program which will cost between $1 and $2 billion more than the present program!**

From now until the 1956 election we will be bombarded with charges and counter charges by both political parties. In fact, the barrage has already started with the big guns trained on the farm situation.

You will hear many conflicting statements. Which will you believe? Asking yourselves the following questions may help to get the right answers:

1. Is the proposal reasonable and will it work?
2. What will be the effect on farming, particularly on the long-time basis?
3. What will it cost and who will pay for it?
4. Who will benefit most and are they the ones who are promoting it?

BRIEFS: Farmers are getting **about 40c of each dollar spent by consumers** for food compared to 43c in 1954, 45c in 1953 and an average of 49c for 1947-1949. Chief reason is that labor costs in processing and handling food between the farmer and the consumer have tended upward rather than holding even or declining in line with prices of farm products.

For the three months of July, August and September, U. S. **exports of agricultural products** were 20% above the same period a year ago. Increasing exports is not simple, but when done, it aids greatly in reducing surplus.—*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE ALMANAC says we'll be stuck this winter with bad-weather luck; it says when spring rolls 'round again, we'll know that we have surely been the victims of a weather clout like grandpa used to brag about. We're told we can expect the snow to av'rage four feet deep or so; three days in four are bound to bring a blizzard from the north, by jing, and even when the sky is blue the temperature will chill us through. To tide us o'er when things are tough, we'd best be sure we have enough of fuses, vittles, fuel and get a checkup on our TV set.

Mirandy thinks it's foolishness to bet on anybody's guess about what weather's apt to do for longer than a week or two. But signs have shown throughout the fall that almanac is on the ball; the birds all left much earlier, the rabbits have some extra fur, and squirrels put in overtime preparing for a frigid clime. So I'm suggesting it would pay if we'd be just as smart as they; we ought to sell our pigs and sows and all but one of our milk cows, and cut our hens to maybe four so we can stay inside much more.



For less than 1¢ per week per cow you can insure a healthier herd and healthier profits!

(Based on the national average salt requirement per cow)

Just that much more is all it costs to feed a cow Morton Trace Mineralized Salt instead of ordinary salt

A healthy cow produces more milk . . . is better able to drop a healthy calf . . . and makes more money for you.

To *insure* good health, you should be feeding your cows Morton Trace Mineralized Salt.

Morton T-M Salt provides the sodium and chlorine your livestock must have, plus adequate amounts of vital trace minerals: iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, and manganese.

Most farm land lacks one or more of these essential trace minerals. Lack of any one can cause poor health . . . unsatisfactory reproduction . . . greatly reduced milk production.

Feeding trace minerals with salt is the surest, most economical way to guarantee an adequate supply. Morton Trace Mineralized Salt is inexpensive. All animals like it, will eat it readily every day. When they do, they get the salt they crave, plus the trace minerals they need.

To assure proper mineral balance, build your mineral feeding program around Morton T-M Salt. It's essential to a sound, economical mineral program—whether or not you feed a major mineral supplement. Its cost is so slight—the protection it offers so valuable—it is the only kind you should use.



Just be sure to feed it to your animals free choice. You know they need it. They know how much.

MORTON T-M SALT
Trace Mineralized Salt

AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S IN BAGS AND BLOCKS



A Safe Water Supply and Sewage Disposal System

A NUMBER of questions immediately come up whenever a farm or rural family is considering a more adequate water supply, and better sewage disposal.

As concerns the water supply, the first question is how much will be needed. In the old days when the water was carried into the house by a pail, or even later when it was pumped by hand, the amount used was small compared to modern requirements not only in the house but in the barn and milk house as well.

In general terms we can say that enough will be needed by any family so that an old fashioned dug or driven well will almost certainly be unsatisfactory. In other words, the decision is likely to be in favor of a modern drilled well, which may be from 50 to several hundred feet deep, but which will not only supply the needs of the average farm family but is also much less subject to contamination.

There is always a possibility of contamination of water, and any farm family will feel more secure if the water is known to be pure. The need for such assurance becomes a matter of dollars and cents if milk is sold from the farm, because the board of health regulations specify that an adequate source of water free of contamination must be provided, and if the water is found to be contaminated, the milk can be shut out of the milk plant on a day's notice.

Choosing a location for a well should be determined mostly by convenience. Generally speaking, a drilled well goes deep enough so that surface contamination is avoided, but of course, it should be on the uphill side of any sewage disposal facilities and as far as possible from any sewage disposal facilities from neighbors.

We have often been asked about locating a well by the process commonly known as "water witching." Scientists generally claim that there is no foundation for the belief that water can be located by using a peach sprout, but many people maintain that certain people have that ability. It does seem, however, that it would be more useful for locating water close to the surface and in most cases water is available at considerable depth at any location.

Generally speaking, your local health department has the information on the correct procedure to test to see whether or not your water is safe to use. All that's necessary is to get in touch with them, and follow the directions.

More and more septic tanks are being installed in country areas. So far as the individual farm is concerned, a septic tank is far less likely to contaminate the water supply than is the old type of cesspool, but the moving of more and more village or city people to the country to live raises some additional problems. For example, the greater number of septic tanks, particularly in an area where the subsoil is heavy or where rocks come close to the surface, does increase the possibility of contamination.

Anyone who is installing a septic tank should make a careful study of several things. First there is the question on the size of the tank. Some years ago many tanks of 300 gallons capacity were installed, but now most engineers recommend nothing smaller than 500 gallons.

A number of types of tanks are available. You can build a concrete septic tank, and for this you can get excellent plans from the Portland Cement Association.

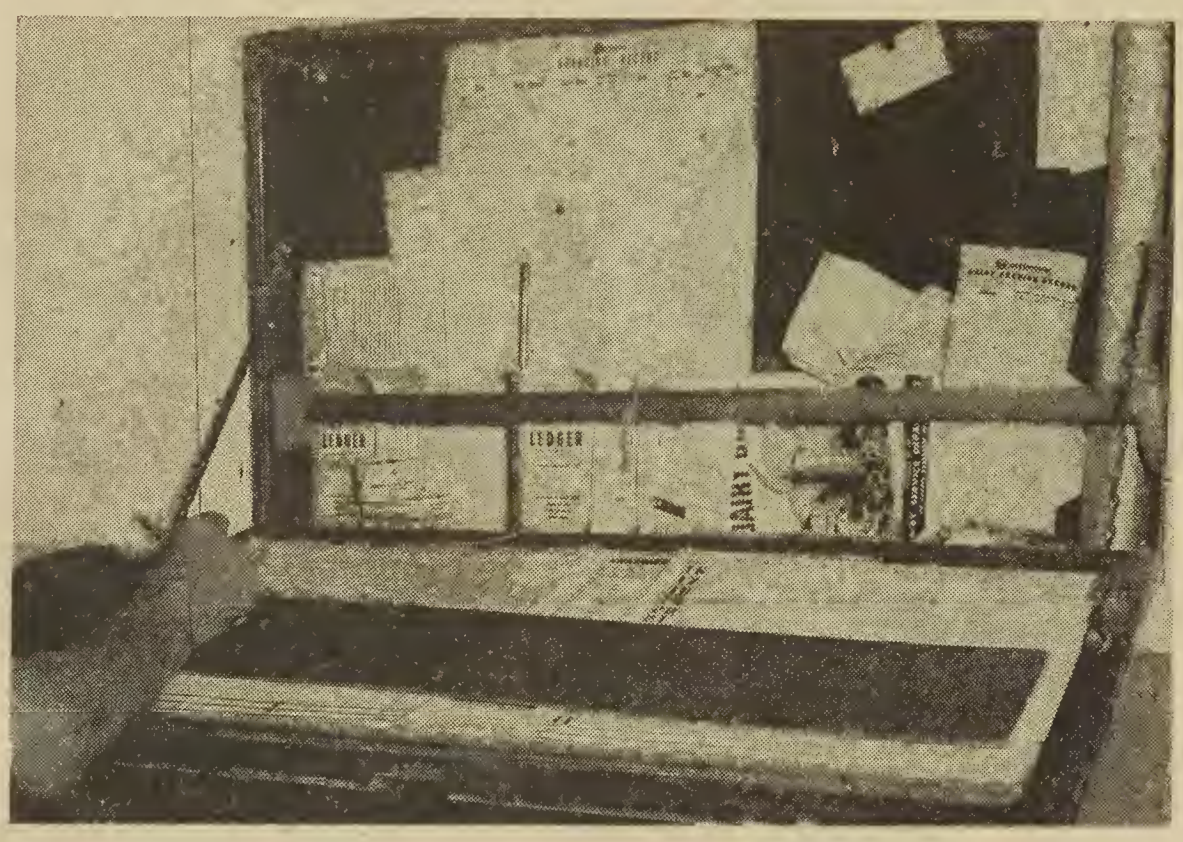
Another type is the all metal tank, which you can buy and which can be installed merely by digging a hole in the proper place, or it's also possible to buy a concrete tank in sections and which can be trucked to your home and installed quickly.

Every septic tank, as you know, needs a considerable area for the installation of tiles so that sewage can seep into the soil. Obviously, this field should be as far as possible from your water supply or the water supply of any other person. However, it is impossible to give definite distances. In a limestone area, for example, there are sometimes drainage tunnels which have been dissolved out of the rock and which carry any contamination for a considerable distance.

Frequently the question is asked concerning the use of a mechanical garbage "disposall" with a septic tank. The best information we can get indicates that a "disposall" can be used but that the tank should be larger, possibly twice as large as where a "disposall" is not used.

Another question frequently asked concerns the use of a material in the septic tank to hasten decomposition. Some rather careful experiments, notably at the New Jersey Experiment Station, have failed to find that such products do the job that they are supposed to do. One thing that a septic tank does need is to be cleaned frequently, the frequency depending upon the size of the tank and the size of the family, but it would seem a good insurance to check the situation every three to four years.

To sum up, an adequate water supply and sewage disposal in the country is a "must," but careful study will solve the problem.



HANDY BARN RECORD DESK

Herdsman Phil Corey, Appleton Farm, Essex County, Ipswich, Mass., uses a handy homemade desk built directly into the wall of the dairy barn. An opening was cut into one side of the partition, and a plywood cover was added. Cover drops down on a chain as shown for a desk, then is closed after use with a snap fastener. Records are held behind rod in opening.

A strip of Masonite acts as a hand rest and keeps records from smudging.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.—Shakespeare

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

COUNTRY STORIES

"Poo-or Elroy"

By RALPH R. CHAMBERS

SID ROONEY and Arabella, his wife, married late in life. They never had any children but almost from the first Arabella's brother Elroy, lived with them.

Elroy never had amounted to much. Wouldn't work—didn't know how—but most times was quite a likeable fellow. Sid had a good farm and I don't think he resented Elroy much, as long as Arabella was pleased to have him there.

I said 'most times' because once in a fortnight or so Elroy could be counted on to 'fall off the wagon'. Then the worm turned. Quiet, unobtrusive Elroy was apt to be obstreperous. And he was certain to be noisy.

Sid never broke him of that, but he did finally teach him to do his "commoting" elsewhere.

This particular evening Sid came in to supper, noticed only two places set at the table, and said, "Where's Elroy?"

Arabella sniffed, but "Poo-or Elroy," was all she said, so Sid knew that Elroy was on a bat. He dropped it right there. He was never one to press a thing like that.

Bedtime came. Arabella said, "Poo-or Elroy" again, and they retired; but not for long. Suddenly from the peaceful darkness of the dooryard Elroy's voice rose in song.

Arabella said, "Sid."

"Yes, Arabella," Sid said, reaching for his pants.

"Po-or Elroy," Arabella said, "Be gentle with him, Sid."

"Yes, Arabella."

Sid went downstairs. The night became serene and Arabella slept.

Next morning, breakfast over, Sid slid his chair back from the table, and Arabella said,

"I wonder why Elroy hasn't come to breakfast." Sid's chair hit the floor.

"Good thing you brung that up Arabella," he said. "Last night when I went out there where he was bellerin' round he put me so much in mind of a Jersey bull, that I run him into the heifer barn. And then I got to thinkin' how he might git tearin' round and hurt himself an' I jest stanchelled him. He's there yet."

That's when Elroy started going elsewhere when he had an urge for a commotion.

* * *

A GRUFF FRIEND

By M. E. Martin

A WHILE back a city bred friend of mine got married. She and her young husband set up housekeeping in a small apartment within a rambling old farmhouse far out in the country.

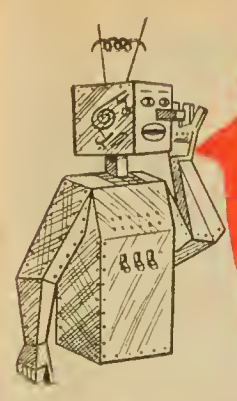
As the newlyweds faced their first Spring together they thought they might try a garden. One evening they were standing each with a shovel in hand eyeing a potential garden plot. Suddenly a gruff voice behind them said, "What are you kids aimin' to do?" Before they could answer, their ancient Yank landlord motioned them into the house saying, "Better get a good night's sleep." They obeyed.

The next morning they were awakened by activity outside the window. Looking out they saw a tiny garden square all plowed. And the lifetime farmer was just finishing the harrowing. By the time they were dressed and ready to go out, he was gone. Later on they tried to thank him. He said, "Who told you I did it?" Then, "Better get your seed out and start planting."

As the summer passed their garden flourished. Their encounters with the sour neighbor were not too easy going. Their contacts were marked by snappy comments, good advice given sparingly but direct, and sometimes help given secretly. Though they liked him they were afraid of him. He was benevolent but sure made them toe the mark.

By the time Autumn rolled around this couple had eaten their fill of fresh vegetables, canned the surplus, and had a bountiful harvest of root vegetables stored away for winter.

They were thankful for a good friend. The gruff old man had certainly befriended them but in his unique unfriendly manner. They were taught lessons they'll never forget by a man they'll always remember.



Here's Something New!

By JIM HALL

THIS business of adding urea to the feed of sheep, dairy and beef animals had me confused for a while. I knew it contained 42% nitrogen and that synthetic urea was made from coal, air and water, but I couldn't get away from associating nitrogen with fertilizer! My curiosity finally got the upper hand so I wrote the DuPont Company and asked them what happened when animals were fed nitrogen compounds such as the urea in their "Two-Sixty-Two." Doggoned if they didn't explain it quite simply!

Meat, Milk From Coal, Air, Water

It seems that in the rumen of cattle and sheep are billions of bacteria, yeast and other tiny organisms you can't even see. These go to work on the complex feed proteins the animal eats, changing them into a form useful to themselves and to the animal whose rumen they are in. In other words, your cow produces much of its own protein in its paunch. A lot of the energy your animal needs is in the fiber part of your home grown roughage. For example, 100 lbs. of corn cobs has potential energy feed value of about 86 lbs., much tied up in the fiber. This "Two-Sixty-Two" with its 42% nitrogen, stimulates digestion of this fiber so animals get most of the energy from the cobs . . . in other words it stretches the feeding value of all qualities of roughage.

Dear Scientists:
With your research, we're sympathetic;
Just don't invent milk that's synthetic.

* * *

IN the Navy they had some stand-by lights scattered around the ship to flip on in case the power supply was disrupted. I've often thought I'd like to have one as good around my small farm but they were wet batteries that had to be recharged every once in a while so's they'd be ready to go. They were heavy things, too, so I've tried long, 3 or 4-cell flashlights which are pretty good; and a lantern type light which was better, but which soon lost its oomph.

A Light That Is A Light

Now they've come out with the "Radar-Lite" that is light-weight but will toss a 40,000 candle-power beacon a good half mile. Charles Balz of Burgess Battery Co., out in Freeport, Ill., tells me it required designing and building a new battery to get the power with light weight. More weight was eliminated by making the battery its own case. Remember the handle grandma had to hook onto the flatirons? Well, this new light reminds me of that with a 5-inch sealed-beam headlight on one end! You merely place this 'handle' over the battery, tighten two screw caps and you're set. Another model has a flashing red light on the other end of the handle which, when swung to an upright position, can be seen for more than a mile in any direction.

It's not 'til I'm stuck
On a highway at night
That I cuss my luck
For not having good light.

nearly
TWICE AS TOUGH
wet or dry!

REVOLUTIONARY
NEW KENDALL®
Milk Filters
WITHOUT GAUZE

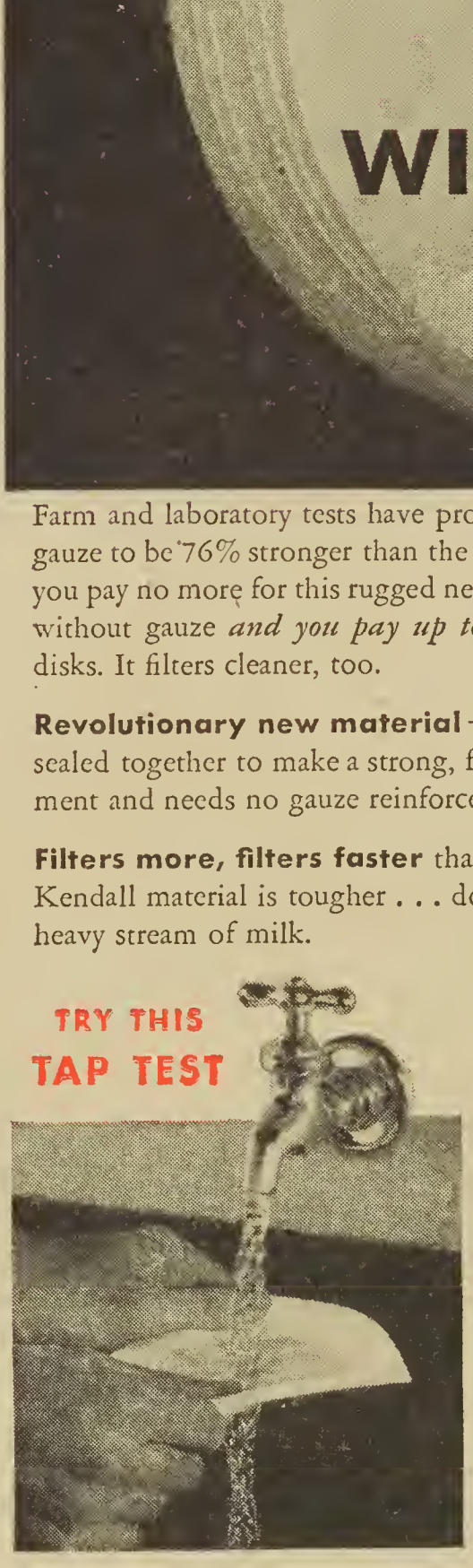


Farm and laboratory tests have proved Kendall's new filter without gauze to be 76% stronger than the next strongest non-gauze filter. Yet you pay no more for this rugged new disk than you do for ordinary filters without gauze *and you pay up to 30% less* than for premium-priced disks. It filters cleaner, too.

After using new Kendall filters without gauze, William Jensen and his two sons, Donald and Jerry, agree, "Strongest and fastest disks we ever used—and they cost less, too. A great combination for any dairy farmer." The Jensens operate a 500 acre dairy farm with 100 pure-bred Jersey cows in River Falls, Wisconsin.

Revolutionary new material — Uniform, man-made fibers are heat-sealed together to make a strong, full-weight filter that removes all sediment and needs no gauze reinforcement.

Filters more, filters faster than any other non-gauze filter . . . new Kendall material is tougher . . . does not rupture or wash even under a heavy stream of milk.



Stronger, easier to handle — New Kendall filter takes rough handling without tearing or weakening . . . stays securely anchored while filtering . . . no need for special support in strainer, no baffles or domes required.

Get them now from your local merchant

* * *

PROVE ITS TOUGHNESS YOURSELF

Turn on water faucet full force . . . as hot or cold as you like. Hold new Kendall non-gauze filter under stream. Note how water flows readily *through* disk without damaging it. Compare ordinary disks and see how fibers soon start to separate and wash out.



If you prefer gauze-faced disks, buy KENDALL Filters with gauze. Available from your regular supplier.

KENDALL MILLS, *Division of The Kendall Company,* Walpole, Massachusetts



FIRE can't get far on a Concrete farm

Far out from the nearest fire department . . . what will happen if fire breaks out in your house or barn?

Protect your family and the livestock and equipment on which your livelihood depends. Make your farm firesafe by building or remodeling with concrete. *Concrete can't burn! It keeps fire from spreading.*

Concrete farm homes and buildings are moderate in first cost, need little maintenance and last a lifetime. If you need help with your building or remodeling plans see your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer soon.

PASTE COUPON ON BACK OF POSTCARD AND MAIL TODAY

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

250 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York
20 Providence St., Boston 16, Mass.
1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work

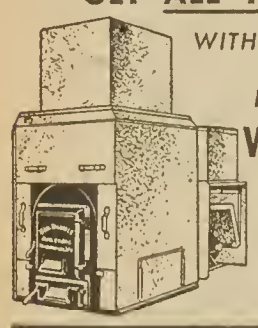
Send booklet on concrete improvements (list subject): .....

Name.....

St. or R. No.....

City.....*State*.....

Save Money!
GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!
WITH A **DANIELS**
FORCED WARM AIR
WOOD BURNING FURNACE
Write To-day for Descriptive Folder!



SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARDWICK, VERMONT







This Teat DILATOR CANNOT Absorb Infection!

Holds milk duct in normal shape for correct healing. *No other* device does this like scientifically-shaped, smooth, *flexible* BAG BALM Teat DILATORS. Will not dissolve, come apart or snag tissues. Packed 25 in medicated BAG BALM ointment. Fluted Dilator carries ointment in. At your dealer's, where you get KOW-KARE, KALF-KARE, BAG BALM. Write for NEW FREE 24-page Cow Book, "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle":

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
Lyndonville 60, Vermont

BAG BALM Teat DILATORS

Some Important Points on Farm Income Tax Reports

By V. B. HART
Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics

EACH TIME the end of the year comes around everyone wonders how much of a job it is going to be this time to make out that Federal income tax return. If you are a farmer, the chances are that you will find it an easier job than last year.

Last year Congress and the Internal Revenue Service gave our tax laws and rules and regulations a real overhauling. The result was that not only farmers but all of us had quite a few things to learn about the Federal income tax picture. But aside from getting some of the squeaks out of the interpretations of the laws, there have been no important changes during 1955. However, there is a new Federal tax, aside from the income tax, in the picture for farmers this year.

The Self-Employment Social Security Tax

Practically every full-time farm operator, and many part-time farmers, are now covered by Social Security as self-employed operators. This self-employment tax will be based on the farmer's net farm profit as shown on his Federal farm income tax form Schedule F. In general, the larger a farmer's net farm profit, the higher will be both his Federal income tax and his self-employment tax, and the more self-employment tax he pays, the higher will be his Social Security benefits when he retires.

Both good citizenship and good farm management call for the taxpayer paying his government what he owes it—and no more and no less. But the law allows a farmer certain choices in calculating his net farm profit that may have considerable effect on the amount he reports in any one year. For example, there are several methods for calculating depreciation. Also, a farmer has the option of considering certain conservation practice costs as current operating expenses or as capital investments.

It may be good judgment for a young man with a heavy debt load to use one of the methods of taking depreciation that will allow him to recover a large per cent of the cost of an asset during the early years of its life. Also, he may wish to elect to treat soil and water conservation costs as current operating expenses in order to keep down his net farm profit. On the other hand, the man who is past 60 years of age may find it to his advantage to do just the opposite in order to report a higher net farm profit and thus raise his Social Security retirement benefits.

The Federal Income Tax

Last year some farmers failed to catch up with some of the new changes made in our tax laws. So it may be well to take a look at a few of those items.

Farmers now have until February 15 instead of January 31 for filing a final return in lieu of filing an estimate by January 15 and a final return by April 15. This extra fifteen days should be a help, provided it does not tempt a person to wait too long after the end of the year before starting to make out his return.

One of the tough problems for both farmers and tax consultants for the last dozen years or so has been the question of when may sales of livestock be treated as sales of capital assets. This is an important question for livestock farmers because usually only half of the gain from the sales of livestock that qualify as sales of capital assets are taxable.

In spite of rumors to the contrary, the requirements for treating the sales of livestock as sales of capital assets are exactly the same as they were last year; and the requirements are just these two:

1. The animal must have been owned for 12 months or more, and
2. The animal must have been held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes, and not primarily for sale.

These requirements are certainly clear and concise.

A Change Many Missed

Formerly our Federal income tax law penalized thrift and ambition among our young people because a child who earned $600 could not be claimed as a dependent. Beginning with last year, the limitation of a gross income of $600 has not applied to a dependent who is **a child of the taxpayer,** if the child is under the age of 19 or a student in a recognized school or college.

Taking the $600 income limit out of the requirements for dependency means quite a benefit to parents of industrious boys and girls who have projects. And it continues to be a benefit when these young people get into college.

The Hired Man's Income Tax

Most full-time hired men are liable for filing a Federal income tax return. Many persons have confused withholding from wages for income tax purposes with withholding for Social Security taxes. The law does not require a farmer to withhold the Federal income tax from the wages paid farm help. But it does require him to make withholdings from wages to pay the hired man's Social Security tax.

For Federal income tax purposes, a hired man may exclude from his gross income the value of any meals or lodging furnished to him by his employer for the convenience of the employer, if—

1. In the case of meals, the meals are furnished on the business premises of the employer, or
2. In the case of lodging, the employee is required to accept such lodging on the business premises of his employer as a condition of his employment.

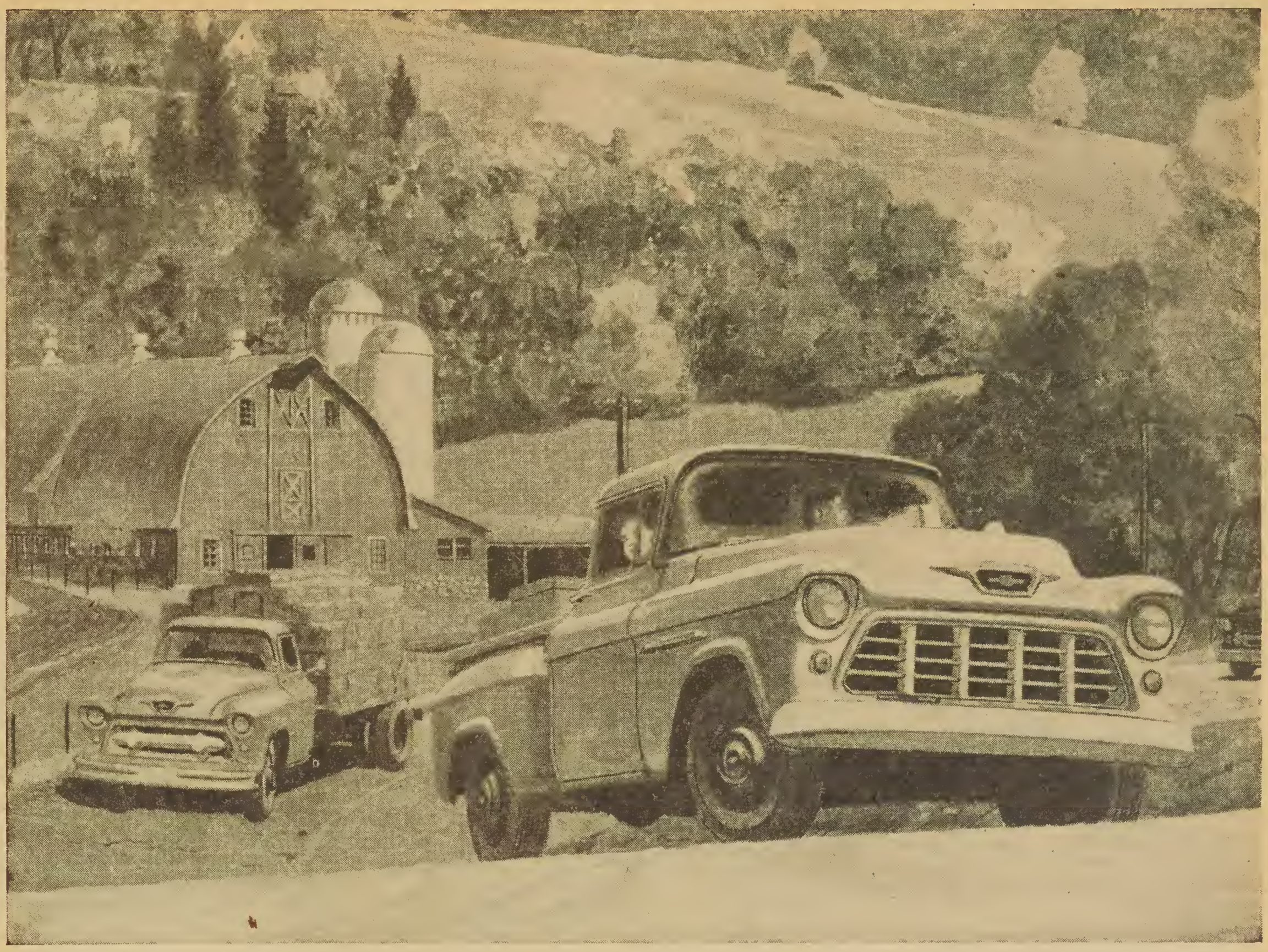
It should be remembered, however, that in calculating his income, a farmer may deduct the cash cost of board and lodging furnished to a hired man even though the hired man does not have to report the value of the board and lodging as a part of his (the hired man's) taxable income.

New Federal Farmers Tax Guide

This year, for the first time, the Internal Revenue Service is publishing a "1955 Farmers Tax Guide." This publication contains the answers to many important questions about a farmer's Federal income tax return and the calculation of his self-employment Social Security tax.

The Farmers Tax Guide also contains a list of deductible expenses for income tax purposes and a set of income tax forms with a farmer's figures and the calculation of his income and Social Security taxes entered on them.

Any farmer can get a copy of the 1955 Farmers Tax Guide from the office of his County Agricultural Agent, or from a local Internal Revenue office, or from the Mailing Room of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York.



Cut farm hauling costs to the bone with today's most modern trucks!

MOST MODERN in appearance, most modern in feature after top-quality feature! That's why you maintain peak efficiency with new Chevrolet Task-Force trucks—and keep hauling costs at a rock-bottom low. When efficiency's **up** . . . upkeep's down!

Most modern in power, with the shortest stroke V8's in any leading truck and the greatest engine choice in Chevrolet truck history! Whether you go V8 or 6—count on high-compression valve-in-head economy . . . and faster starting with Chevrolet's big 12-volt electrical system.

Most modern all the way through, with Powermatic design! Frames are more rigid and rugged. Cabs are more comfortable, more durably constructed. As for extras—tubeless tires are standard on ½-ton models; Power Brakes on 2-ton jobs. Your Chevrolet dealer will be glad to supply details about Hydra-Matic, Overdrive, Power Steering and other cost-cutting, labor-saving features. He'll show you, too, why you'll be way ahead at trade-in time tomorrow with today's most modern truck. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

NEW CHEVROLET *Task-Force* TRUCKS

CHEVROLET

HOMELITE 5-20 CHAIN SAW

Most Power Per Pound

5 Full HP* for Faster Cutting
20 Light Pounds for Easier Handling



Slices through 20 inch trees in 20 seconds — Brings down big hardwood trees up to 5 feet in diameter

Whether you're a professional logger, or a successful farmer, or an estate owner, the new Homelite 5-20 is the saw for you! It's *alive* with power . . . starts quickly . . . cuts faster . . . stands up day after day with minimum down time, with lowest possible maintenance cost. Only 20 pounds; perfectly balanced; easy to handle on every type of cut or while cutting in any position . . . the new Homelite 5-20 delivers a full 5 horsepower — the MOST POWER PER POUND of *any* chain saw!

Ask your dealer for a free demonstration . . . see for yourself how much faster . . . how much easier . . . how much more profitable wood-cutting can be with the new Homelite 5-20!

With attachments, the new 5-20 quickly converts to a safe, easy-to-use clearing tool or brush cutter . . . cuts everything from big trees to brush. *Actual Dynamometer Rated Horsepower

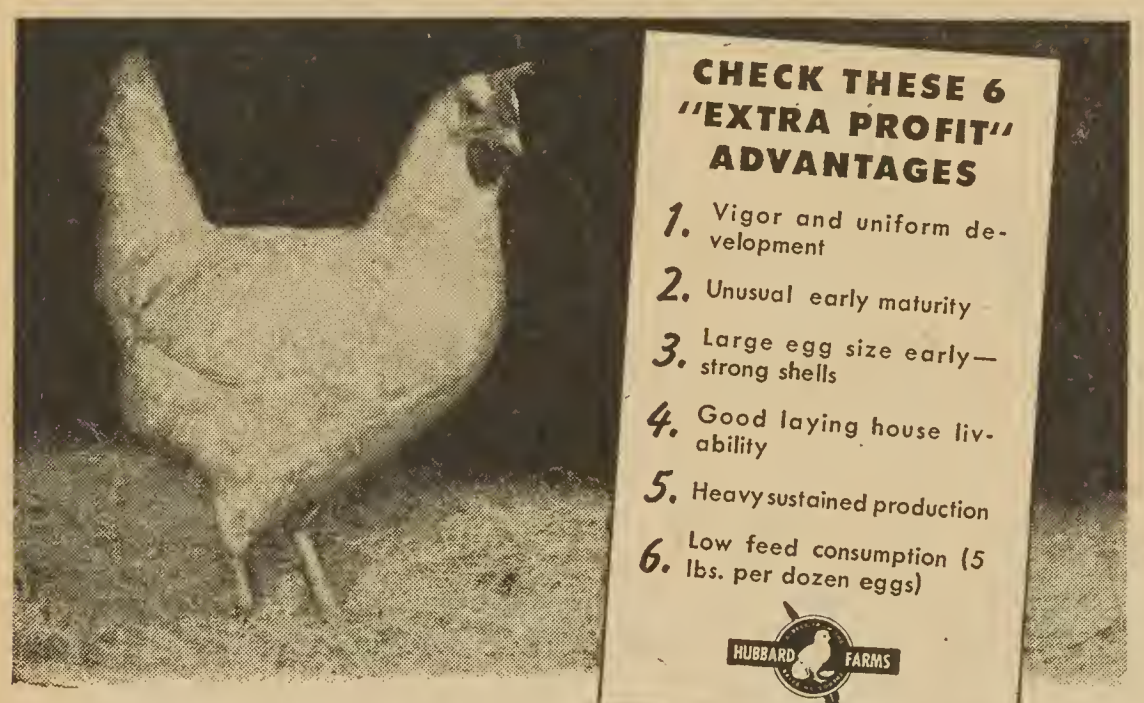
There's a hardtrack blade for every requirement. Straight blades available from 14" to 60", bow saws 14" and 18".

See your dealer for details on the Homelite TIME PAYMENT PLAN

HOMELITE
4012 RIVERDALE AVE. • PORT CHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.
A DIVISION OF TEXTRON AMERICAN, INC.

Manufacturers of Carryable
PUMPS • GENERATORS
BLOWERS • CHAIN SAWS

Canadian Distributors: Terry Machinery Co., Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa



A new Hubbard Bird for high egg production

Take a good look at this bird! It's the new Hubbard Farms *Leghorn-New Hampshire Cross,* a specialized high egg producer yielding 240-250 top quality eggs per year*! Eggs are "creams" and "tints" with some whites.

This new development of the Hubbard Farms breeding program combines hybrid vigor — the ability to "take it" — with heavy, steady egg production, low feed consumption, and high laying house livability. They grow fast and mature early. Try these superior money-makers on *your* farm! You'll like them!

FREE COLOR CATALOG

Get *all* the facts about *all* of Hubbard's "special purpose" birds for eggs and meat — including the record-breaking WHITE MOUNTAIN** broiler. Send for your copy today! Address:

HUBBARD FARMS
Box 20, Walpole, N. H. Tel. Walpole 78
Branch Hatchery: Lancaster, Pa.

*on hen monthly basis **White Mountain is a trade name

BE SURE TO KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION RENEWED TO *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*

The QUESTION BOX

How does the amount of fibre in first cutting hay compare with that in second cutting?

On the average, the fibre content of first cutting hay is likely to range from 25 to 30% and for second cutting it will average somewhere around 25%.

Regardless of when it is cut, the amount of fibre is affected greatly by the amount of leaves lost. Leaves contain relatively little fibre and if a large percentage of them are lost by shattering, the percentage of fibre in the rest of the hay is increased.

Will you please tell me what kind of bugs look like cockroaches and invade the house? Will cockroaches drown in water? I have tried sulphur candles; also DDT, and nothing seems to drive them out.

There are little black ones with white spots on them, and as they get bigger they turn brown. Some have cone shaped tails. Can you give me a remedy to get rid of them? We live on a farm and I am afraid they will get in my butter I sell.

The insects which are troubling you would appear to be either a small species of cockroach or one of the earwigs common in New York. However, to be absolutely sure we are dealing with the right kind of insect, I would suggest that you catch a few of them, place them in a small bottle and send them to us.—*H. H. Schwardt, Cornell Entomology Dept.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Our subscriber did as Professor Schwardt suggested, which brought the following letter:

The insect specimens from your home have been received and proved to be the German cockroach. This is the smallest roach commonly occurring in homes in the United States and is also the most difficult to control. The best material for eradicating these roaches would be chlordane. This should be used at a 2 per cent concentration which would mean that if you are using a 50 per cent wettable powder, then 5 ounces should be mixed with a gallon of water.

This should be sprayed around places where the roaches have been seen and particularly around damp areas; under sinks, in the bathroom, around baseboards or in the basement.

It is not advisable to spray large areas in a house with chlordane since the material has some odor which might be objectionable. Usually spot treatment around the areas mentioned will give immediate relief from the roaches. One spray should last for about a month.

Does it increase the digestibility of roughage to chop it or grind it?

Scientists state that grinding or chopping does not increase digestibility but that cows usually will eat more of the coarse parts of roughage that is ground. However, they are not able to consume as much total digestible nutrients as they would if they ate only the leafier part of the hay.

What is the value of apple pomace as a feed for dairy cattle?

This product has about 21% of dry matter compared to 27% in corn silage. However, feeding tests indicate that a ton of apple pomace is about equal in value to corn silage when fed to dairy cows. It is usually fed after milking as there is some odor.

Is there any advantage in planting small whole seed potatoes? Does it not result in too many sprouts per hill?

One advantage of small whole seed potatoes is that they do not need to be cut. There is such a thing as apical dominance in potatoes. In other words, the eyes nearest the seed end start growing first and the others start later, if at all. However, when the tubers are cut into pieces, the eyes on each piece will grow at approximately the same rate.

How much commercial fertilizer is used by U. S. farmers?

The figures indicate about 20 million tons a year, and the figure seems to be growing rather rapidly.

When I use sawdust for mulch, how much fertilizer should be used with it?

If you use nitrate of soda or cyanamide, about one half pound to a bushel of sawdust. If you use a 5-10-5 fertilizer, you will need about 1½ pounds per bushel.

Is there any way to control weeds in new fields of legumes?

It helps to harrow the field lightly several times before seeding. This kills weeds that have sprouted and shallow harrowing does not bring a lot of other weed seeds to the surface where they will germinate.

The next practice which helps greatly is to put legumes in the silo because it permits cutting before the weeds go to seed.

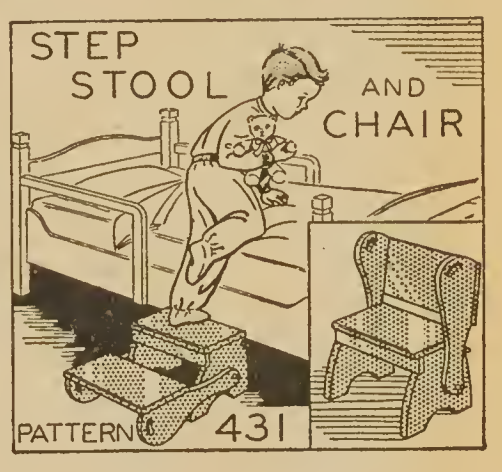
Is it necessary in New York State to register with the State Labor Department if I hire migrant workers?

One of the requirements of the State Labor Law is that any farmer who employs ten or more migrant workers must register with the State Labor Department.

When using muriate of potash for blue comb, what is the correct amount to use?

One recommendation is to use it in the drinking water at the rate of one tablespoonful per gallon for ten days.

Easy to Make



WHAT could be handier than this combination chair and step-stool for watching television, climbing into bed and using the grown-ups' lavatory. It is light for junior to carry about and well balanced for safety.

By using a pattern for tracing the saw lines for the curves directly to the wood this useful project is quick and easy to make. The assembling directions are shown on the pattern with large 3-dimensional sketches. It is made entirely of wood except for a few small nails. Price of this pattern is 25c.

There is also available for $1 the Children's Furniture packet of five standard size patterns for bunk beds, wardrobe, lamps and small chairs.

Write to: **Make It Yourself Patterns,** AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Jim Young Re-elected to Head Metropolitan Bargaining Agency

SPEAKING at the 19th Annual Meeting of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency at Syracuse, Secretary Benson outlined the six points farm program agreed upon a few weeks ago in Denver with President Eisenhower.

Following are the six points:

1. A stepped-up program of surplus disposal and expansion of exports.
2. A vigorous purchase program to remove market gluts, wherever they occur, and to assist farmers in adjusting to market demands.
3. An enlarged program of soil conservation and incentive payments to divert cropland into grass, trees, and forage, particularly in drought areas.
4. Expansion of the Rural Development Program for low-income farm families.
5. A stepped-up program of research, emphasizing lower costs of production, new uses for farm products, new crops, and expansion of markets.
6. A speed-up of the Great Plains Program for better land use in cooperation with the ten states involved.

The Secretary stated that specific proposals will be given to Congress next month and said, "What we propose will not be a nostrum. It will be constructive. We will not be stampeded into any ill-conceived action that is politically inspired. Farming and our farm people deserve better than to be shabbily used as political pawns."

The Effect of High Supports

Referring to 90% supports, Secretary Benson had this to say:

"Rigid high-level price supports are a carryover from the war years. They never were intended by their wartime originators as a feasible policy for peacetime. To continue them would be merely to attempt price fixing at the support level. But with what further hope of success? They **did not** prevent price declines and a drop in farm income between 1947 and 1955. They **have** prevented a normal flow of produce into consumption. They **have** forced controls upon farmer—controls that have not and cannot work. They **have** attracted additional imports of items already in surplus. They **have** caused an accumulation of stocks that are a milestone upon every farmer. And they **have** destroyed markets both at home and abroad. We cannot return to such a false crutch—that fails when most needed."

Naturally, speaking to a New York audience of dairy farmers, the Secretary discussed milk. He pointed out that the preliminaries necessary in moving toward adjustments in Marketing Order No. 27, which applies to the Metropolitan area, have been time consuming. He assured his listeners that the Department had not delayed these preliminaries beyond what was necessary and he stated that a decision resulting from the meeting at Newark, N. J., which ended November 23rd, will be issued in about two weeks, which is approximately the time this issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will reach you.

Higher Class I Price

Then the Secretary commented on the suspension of certain provisions in the order which was announced in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the last issue and which, he stated, will result in an increase in the Class I price of approximately 20c per cwt. for December through February.

However, Secretary Benson pointed out that the most pressing need for producers is an increase in sales of fluid milk and he complimented the Northeast on the support they have given to milk advertising and promotion. He drove his point home by reminding his listeners that as a result of a smaller percentage of total milk going into fluid, the Class I price is now 23c per cwt. lower than it was in 1948.

In closing, the Secretary declared:

"I pledge to you that I shall never knowingly advocate any program or policy which I believe is not in the best interests of farmers—regardless of any political pressure. And I shall perform

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When you go on your vacation, travel light—leave behind all your envies, jealousies, selfish thoughts and fears.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

the duties that are my responsibility in full faith to the American people, as God gives me the wisdom and the strength to do."

Resolutions

The Resolutions Committee with Howard Burdick of Allegany County as chairman met early. Among the resolutions proposed and passed by the delegates were:

Favoring a single Federal milk order covering the Northern New Jersey-New York Metropolitan area.

Recommending still further increase in the use of dairy products by our armed forces.

Urging further promotion of the school lunch and special school milk programs, especially where schools have not used all available funds.

Favoring the programs by states to eliminate brucellosis.

Commending the Greater New York Program of the National Dairy Council and urging efforts to persuade New York City milk dealers to participate in the program.

Proposing more consideration to general business conditions and consumer income in determining fluid milk prices.

Urging legislation by states in the New York milkshed to require cooling off periods before strikes, particularly where perishable foods are involved or where carriers or public utilities are affected.

Proposing that research in marketing and merchandising be expanded.

Reminding Government that by its laws and actions of its official agencies it frequently brings increases in non-agricultural wages and other items in farmers' costs, and reminding government that by its policies it should protect the national dairy enterprises sufficiently so that it can maintain itself in a sound, solvent position.

Officers

With one exception officers were reelected including James Young of Angelica, N. Y., president; William Storie, of Bovina Center, N. Y., treasurer; William J. Strammer of Gouverneur, N. Y., Secretary, and A. J. Ellsworth of South Montrose, Pa., member of executive committee.

Because of his retirement as director and president of the Dairymen's League, Ernest Strobeck of Macedon, N. Y., resigned as vice president, and Stanley Benham of Millbrook, N. Y. was elected to that office.

Three new directors were elected, Cyrus Hubbard of Henderson, N. Y.; Wellington Wright of Preble, N. Y.; and Glenn Talbott of Fillmore, N. Y., who was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Strobeck.



The Leader
in Features
That Save
Water . . . Walking . . . Work
lowers crop production costs
—INCLUDING FAMOUS

WADE RAIN
Self-Draining
LOKS-IN GASKET
No Lifting Pipes full of Water!

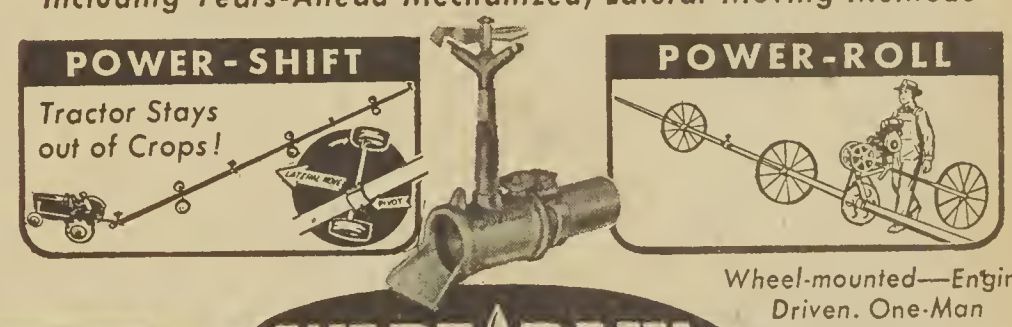
To be Crop-Sure and Profit-Sure

BE SURE IT'S WADE RAIN!

Put WADE RAIN in your 1956 Profit-Planning. When you buy WADE RAIN Sprinkler Irrigation you can count on *all that's proven* in boosting yields . . . improving quality . . . plus scores of *exclusive* work-and-time saving features.

Ask WADE RAIN Dealers for Details on the 5 YEAR FHA Payment Plan

There's a WADE RAIN System that's
RIGHT for Your Farm and Crops
Including Years-Ahead Mechanized, Lateral-Moving Methods



Wheel-mounted—Engine-Driven. One-Man Operation.

WADE RAIN
Sprinkler Irrigation

FREE



PLANNING FORM
"FARM FACTS" helps you plan right... Send for your Free Copy.

W-69-12

R. M. WADE & CO. SINCE 1865 · PORTLAND 9, ORE. 1919 N. W. Thurman St | 343 North Front St. Columbus 15, Ohio

☐ Send free "FARM-FACTS" Form and WADE RAIN Literature.
☐ Name of nearest WADE RAIN Dealer.

NAME .....
RTE. & BOX NO. .....
CITY ..... STATE .....



HARRIS' MORETON HYBRID

HARRIS SEEDS

WE DON'T LIKE TO BRAG! *but* —
Our customers say such nice things about Moreton Hybrid.
● "The only variety to make the grade this bad year" ● "Best tasting, sweetest and juiciest but not insipid" ● "My plants had clusters of 7 to 8 tomatoes" ● "Some weigh over 2 pounds and with very few seeds" ● "Your Moreton Hybrid sold readily on its fine appearance" ● "Fruit very resistant to cracking" ● "Fine early crop and picked right through the summer."
Moreton Hybrid is just one of the many new and better vegetables you'll find in our 1956 catalog.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG TODAY
If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.
67 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, New York
1956 CATALOG *now ready*

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ACT NOW FOR GRANGE EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT



Step up to the buy of a lifetime! The best Grange Silas made still better . . . now at a BIG BONUS in extra savings for you, if you act NOW!

COSTS YOU NOTHING TO GET THE FACTS

Get your name in fast. You'll get early spring erection, better service and greatest savings ever offered. Early Order Discounts put heavy money right back in your pocket! Get the facts TODAY!

LIMITED OFFER
WRITE TODAY

GRANGE SILO CO., INC.
RED CREEK, N. Y.

With no obligation, rush me new free folder and schedule of EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS.

Name.....

Address.....

Easy Finance Plan Available

Roy Schnebly, R. I, Clear Spring, Md.



Uses include: Building soil humus by plowing down with cover crops or crop residues . . . fertilization . . . weed control.

Free Booklet: "AERO® Cyanamid, what it is and how to use it." Write to American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., or see your dealer.

LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter IV. — Managing Money

IN THE chapter on Work we talked about earning. Now let's talk about handling money.

If you do not learn how to manage money, you are likely to find that it will manage you in a way you will not like. In itself, money makes few, if any, people happy. It does make many people unhappy.



Hugh Cosline

First there is the consuming desire for the things money will buy, the envy of those who have what we cannot have. If your finances improve and you get what you desire, it often loses its appeal and you want something else. Buy what you cannot afford and your pleasure is lessened by "unreasonable" (?) debtors who insist that you pay them.

The money problem involves two things—earning it and spending it. Yes; and saving some, investing some, and giving some.

Did you ever wonder why some people seem to be continually broke? Ask them and they'll tell you it's "bad luck." Yet others, who earn no more, pay their bills on time and have more conveniences and luxuries. The difference isn't luck, it's management.

What is money? Of course, it's a medium of exchange, but it's also "stored work." We get paid and we have the choice of spending it now for something useful, useless, or harmful, or we can keep some of it until some future time and spend it then. We can even mortgage our future, and spend it before we get it!

SPENDING MONEY

A Budget

It is possible to spend money well without a budget, but it is easier if you have one.

There are different kinds of budgets, some rather general, some very detailed. The one that's best for you will be detailed enough to guide your spending, but simple enough to be followed.

Avoid the experience of the housewife who had a box with little compartments, into which she put her week's allowance. When one compartment was empty she borrowed from another, never forgetting to put an "I. O. U." in the right compartment as a reminder.

Reasons for a Budget

1. To avoid buying what you cannot afford.
2. To have money available when unusual expenses such as life insurance premiums become due.
3. To make it easier to save and to give.
4. To give you peace of mind because you know where you stand financially.
5. To get full value from what you spend.

Quite often, a person looks at a budget as something which will say "no" when he wants to buy something. A budget may do that, but it can also help you to have more. It does that by helping you avoid foolish purchases, getting full value for what you spend, and saving interest charges on unnecessary purchases made on credit. We all have a tendency to feel "flush" when we have cash in our pockets and "poor" when we do not. Cash on hand is not a reliable measure of our finances.

Spend what is in your pocket unwisely and next week you may be faced with a large insurance premium or doctor's bill. Follow a budget and you will be more likely to have money when a bill comes due, and more likely to have a reserve to meet unseen emergencies.

How to Budget

The first budget is the most difficult because you have no experience to guide you. List the general headings of expense such as rent, heat, food, clothing, doctors, insurance, savings, and giving. From USDA or State College bulletins you can find the average per cent of an income like yours that is spent in each group.

Then you will need to keep some record of expenses. However, unless you like figures, don't keep a record of every nickel spent or given. Set aside a reasonable sum each week for incidentals and see whether or not it is gone before Saturday. If so, remember why. Perhaps the family went to the movies twice instead of once.

Paying bills by check helps to keep a record, and next year you can look over the successes and failures of your budget and change the next one so it will serve you better.

Quality

You may know that it pays to buy quality. You may also find that the budget just won't stretch. Nevertheless, it is poor economy to buy something like furniture which you expect to use for a long time if it is of inferior quality.

As to furniture, if you can't afford the dressing table you want, you can temporarily use orange crates well camouflaged with drapes. You can buy clothes for wear rather than style, and whatever you buy, you can care for it and make it last.

In some cases it may be wise to borrow in order to buy quality. The real cost of something that's used for several years is the annual cost, including the cost of credit, if credit is used. Paying $100 for something that lasts two years is more economical than paying $75 for a substitute that is gone at the end of the first year. Learn to like old things of quality rather than new (but cheap) ones.

Careful shopping will bring you bargains, not often at half price, but 10% or 5% is worth saving. Used furniture can be repainted. A good used car lessens your investment and your cost per mile of driving.

BORROWING MONEY

Fundamentally you borrow money to buy something you couldn't otherwise buy. That something can be classified about as follows:

(a) It's useful. You can or cannot afford it. You can or can't do without it.

(b) It is useless. You want it, but don't need it.

(c) It is harmful. You shouldn't have it.

There is another reason for borrowing. To invest with the expectation of making a profit. We can talk about that later.

KINDS OF CREDIT

Store Bills

Running a bill at a store and paying it weekly or monthly is a kind of credit. It makes it easier for you to buy and therefore has dangers to be watched and avoided. However, it helps you keep records; it helps you to establish a

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Would You Spend 2¢ per cow per day

for BIGGER Milk Checks ...Better Calves?

Modern KOW-KARE contains 4,000 units powerful Vitamin "A" per ounce, Vitamin "D," minerals, tonic drugs. Definitely promotes better feed-to-milk conversion. Offsets sluggish cows. Builds against freshening strains. Aids growth, helps assure stronger calves. Costs only 2c per day per cow. Used by successful dairymen for 50 years. Three sizes at all stores. AND to avoid calves' scours get proven KALF-KARE.

KOW-KARE



Get New FREE Cow Book

Write for NEW 24-page helpful booklet: "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
Lyndonville 12, Vt.

SAVE 1/3 ... Buy 50 lb. Drum



Keep teat OPEN
Keep it HEALING..Keep it MILKING

Dr. Naylor Dilators act both MEDICALLY and MECHANICALLY to provide antiseptic protection, reduce inflammation and maintain free milk flow through the canal of hard milking teats. Provide gentle, non-irritating support—keep end of teat open in its natural shape to promote normal healing — natural milking. EASY TO USE — keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. At drug and farm stores or mailed postpaid.



H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 6, N.Y.
Large pkg. $1.00
(45 Dilators)
Trial pkg. 50¢
(16 Dilators)

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges, Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65E, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn, TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

good credit rating, and it simplifies the return of unsatisfactory merchandise, or its adjustment or repair.

There's no harm in borrowing a dollar from a friend when you forget your pocketbook **IF** you repay it promptly. However, habitual borrowing and slow repayment is an excellent way to lose friends. The same applies to relatives.

Installment Buying

It is almost necessary for a young couple to buy household equipment on the installment plan; yet there are many dangers.

Dangers Are:

1. **Buying more or higher quality than you can reasonably afford.**
2. **Buying what you can do without, either temporarily or permanently.**

Here I speak from experience. In our early married life, when inflation from World War I and sickness had put us into debt, I fell for the good salesmanship of a book agent, and signed a contract to pay for a beautiful set of books on the installment plan.

They were excellent books but we didn't need them. They are still on the shelves and many times have reminded me to go slow. Perhaps from that point of view they were a good investment. Perhaps good books are always a good investment, but I could have bought one at a time and read it before I bought another.

3. **Making it more difficult to save.**

When one contract is paid, there are two other desirable gadgets in the window and saving is postponed.

4. **Spending too much for interest.**

The usual conditional sales contract calls for 6% interest; often with a fee or two added. But you are actually borrowing the full amount for half the time of the contract, so you are really paying 12% or more. Besides that, you can often buy the same or better quality for less money if you pay cash.

5. **Getting in so deep you can never get on a sound financial basis.**

Banks

Lending money is a bank's business. The money they lend belongs to depositors, so they must be sure it will be repaid.

Often when you buy on the installment plan, you make your payments at the bank. The bank doesn't ask you for security because they are really lending to the merchant who sold you the goods. If you fail to pay, he promises to do so, in the meantime protecting himself by a clause in the contract which permits him to repossess what you bought if you fail to pay.

If you own something, real estate, common stocks, or a life insurance policy, you can usually go to a bank and borrow money by signing a note. The advantage is that you pay interest only on the amount of the note. Repay half of it and your interest payments are cut in half.

Usually, a bank is the right place to borrow money.

Personal Finance Companies

In many towns you can borrow from a Personal Loan Company. Their advertisements are alluring, but careful figuring will show that you cannot afford to borrow there except in a dire emergency and for a short time. Such borrowing is costly because loans are usually made to those who cannot get bank loans. The risk is greater and small payments increase bookkeeping costs.

Sometimes government lends money, but except in war time as a means of hastening the production of munitions, it is a procedure of doubtful wisdom. Money has been lent by government to farmers to buy land, to veterans to buy homes, and for other reasons. Many voters believe that the business of government is to govern, and that it should not engage in lending money, or in any business in competition with private enterprise.

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

WHAT IS THE SOIL BANK?

THE LATEST scheme for helping farmers out of the present price squeeze is called the "Soil Bank Building Plan." The idea would be to store surplus in the soil instead of in government storehouses. Farmers would be paid for planting more acres to soil saving and soil building crops, thereby reducing production of grain, food and fibre.

There are two different schemes for carrying out this plan. One is to have the government pay you for planting more than your usual acreage of soil bank crops. If you harvest the crop you will get partial payment; if you use it only for soil building you will get full payment.

The other plan would have the government rent this land from you for one, five, or up to twenty-five years. The land would be posted as a "conservation reserve," and you would not be allowed to pasture it.

This plan would build better soils for use when more food and fibre are needed. It would take diverted acres **entirely** out of production. It would take off all other production controls and regulations. It would cost a billion dollars a year, but that is less than the government is paying now and cheaper than many of the other plans suggested.

The plan seems to be better than many of the other schemes proposed, but like all such plans, it seems to me that again the small family-sized farm and the northeastern farmer would be hurt. Most northeastern farms are small. Suppose you have only fifty to a hundred crop acres. You need **every one** of those acres to maintain a balanced production. How could you spare five to twenty per cent of your acreage and stay in business? Maybe some adjustment could be made so as not to work hardship on the small farmer, but I have my doubts.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

From contemplation one may become wise, but knowledge comes only from study.

—A. Edward Newton

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SAVE 3 WEEKS A YEAR

on manure handling alone!



Ford Tractor and Industrial Loader

Just as you use tractor power to save time and money on field work, so, too, you can use a Ford Tractor and Industrial Loader to do the lifting and loading jobs around your place easily and economically.

For example, with a Ford Tractor and Industrial Loader you can load your manure spreader in less than one-sixth the time you'd take with a hand fork. During a year this could amount to more than three weeks' savings in time!

This low-cost team will save you time and labor on a great many other jobs, too. You can lift oil drums, fence posts and baled hay . . . scoop and load lime, dirt or gravel. You can quickly adapt the loader for the job at hand with one of these attachments: bucket, fork, crane, snow bucket, blade snow plow or angle dozer.

For all its capacity and ruggedness, this loader is exceptionally easy to operate. Just touch a lever and the loader's own hydraulic system takes over instantly—lifting, dumping and lowering with positive action.

Ask your Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer to demonstrate a Ford Tractor and Industrial Loader. The time it will save can be your own!

Ford See your nearby FORD TRACTOR and IMPLEMENT DEALER

EBEN HOLDEN

o tole of our own great North Country and the kind of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER VI

PRESENTLY I observed that a couple of young women were looking at me and whispering. Then suddenly I became aware that there were sundry protuberances on my person caused by bread and butter and doughnuts, and I felt very miserable indeed. Now and then as the elder spoke, the loud accusing neigh of some horse, tethered to the fence in the schoolyard, mingled with his thunder.

When he had finished the choir sang. Their singing was a thing that appealed to the eye as well as the ear. Uncle Eb used to say it was a great comfort to see Elkenah Samson sing bass. His great mouth opened widely in this form of praise and his eyes had a wild stare in them when he aimed at thc low notes.

Ransom Walker, a man of great dignity, with a bristling mustache, who had once been a schoolmaster, led the choir and carried the tenor part. It was no small privilege after the elder had announced the hymn, to see him rise and tap the desk with his tuning fork and hold it to his ear solemnly. Then he would seem to press his chin full hard upon his throat while he warbled a scale. Immediately, soprano, alto, bass and tenor launched forth upon the sea of song. The parts were like the treacherous and conflicting currents of a tide that tossed them roughly and sometimes overturned their craft.

And Ransom Walker showed always a proper sense of danger and responsibility. Generally they got to port safely on these brief excursions, though exhausted. He had a way of beating time with his head while singing and I have no doubt it was a great help to him.

The elder came over to me after meeting, having taken my tears for a sign of conviction.

"May the Lord bless and comfort you, my boy!" said he.

I got away shortly and made for the door. Uncle Eb stopped mc.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Life is eternal; and love is immortal; and death is only a horizon; and a horizon is nothing save the limit of our sight.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"My stars, Willie!" said he putting his hand on my upper coat pocket, "what ye got in there?"

"Doughnuts," I answered.

"An' what's this?" he asked, touching one of my side pockets.

"Doughnuts," I repeated.

"An' this," touching another.

"That's doughnuts too," I said.

"An' this," he continued, going down to my trousers pocket.

"Bread an' butter," I answered, shamefacedly, and on the verge of tcars.

"Jerusalem!" he exclaimed, "must a 'spected a purty long sermon."

"Brought 'em fer ol' Fred," I replied.

"Ol' Fred!" he whispered, "where's he?"

I told my secret then and we both went out with Hope to where we had left him. He lay with his head between his paws on the bed of grass just as I had seen him lie many a time when his legs were weary with travel on Paradise road, and when his days were yet full of pleasure. We called to him and Uncle Eb knelt and touched his head. Then he lifted the dog's nose, looked a moment into the sightless eyes and let it fall again.

"Fred's gone," said he in a low tone as he turned away. "Got there ahead uv us, Willy."

Hope and I sat down by the old dog and wept bitterly.

The fifth summer was passing since we came down Paradise road—the dog, Uncle Eb and I. Uncle Eb's hair was white now and the voices of the swift and the panther had grown mild and tremulous and unsatisfactory and even absurd. Time had tamed the monsters of that imaginary wilderness and I had begun to lose my respect for them.

But one fear had remained with me as I grew older—the fear of the night man. Every boy and girl in the valley trembled at the mention of him. Many a time I had held awake in the late evening to hear the men talk of him before they went asleep—Uncle Eb and Tip Taylor. I remember a night when Tip said, in a low awesomc tone, that he was a ghost. The word carried into my soul the first thought of its great and fearful mystcry.

"Years and years ago," said he, there was a boy by the name of Nehemiah Brower. An' he killed another boy, once, by accident an' run away an' was drownded."

"Drownded!" said Uncle Eb. "How?"

"In the ocean," the first answered gaping. "Went away off 'round the world an' they got a letter that said he was drownded on his way to Van Dieman's Land."

"To Van Dieman's Land!"

"Yes, an some say the night man is the ghost o' the one he killed."

I remember waking that night and hearing excited whispers at the window near my bed. It was very dark in the room and at first I could not tell who was there.

"Don't you see him?" Tip whispered.

"Where?" I heard Uncle Eb ask.

"Under the pine trees — see him move."

At that I was up at the window myself and could plainly see the dark figure of a man standing under the little pine below us.

"The night man, I guess," said Uncle Eb, "but he won't do no harm. Let him alone; he's goin' away now."

We saw him disappear behind the trees and then we got back into our beds again. I covered my head with the bed clothes and said a small prayer for the poor night man.

And in this atmosphere of mystery and adventure, among the plain folk of Faraway, whose care of me whcn I was in great need, and whose love of me always, I count among the priceless treasures of God's providence, my childhood passed. And the day came near when I was to begin to play my poor part in the world.

It was a time of new things — that winter when I saw the end of my fifteenth year. Then I began to enjoy the finer humors of life in Faraway — to see with understanding; and by God's grace,—to feel.

The land of play and fear and fable was now far behind me and I had begun to feel the infinite in the ancient forest, in the everlasting hills, in the deep of heaven, in all the ways of men. Hope Brower was now near woman grown. She had a beauty of facc and form that was the talk of the countryside.

Latc years something had come between us. Long ago we had fallen out of each other's confidence, and ever since she had seemed to shun me. It was the trip in the sled house that, years after, came up between us and broke our childish intimacy. Uncle Eb had told, before company, how she had kissed me that day and bespoke me for a husband, and while the others laughed loudly she had gone out of the room crying. She would have little to say to me then. I began to play with boys and she with girls. And it made me miserable to hear the boys a bit older than I gossip of her beauty and accuse each other of the sweet disgrace of love.

But I must hasten to those events in Faraway that shaped our destinies. And first comes that memorable night when I had the privilege of escorting Hope to the school lyceum where the argument of Jed Feary—poet of the hills—fired my soul with an ambition that has remained with me always.

Uncle Eb suggested that I ask Hope to go with me.

"Prance right up to her," he said, "an' say you'd be glad of the pleasure of her company."

It seemed to me a very dubious thing to do. I looked thoughtful and turned red in the face.

"Young man," he continued, "the boy thet 's 'fraid o' women 'll never hev whiskers."

"How's that?" I inquired.

"Be scairt t' death," he answered," 'fore they've hed time t' start. Ye want t' step right up t' the rack jes' if ye'd bought an' paid fer yerself an' was proud o' yer bargain."

I took his advice and when I found Hope alone in the parlor I came and asked her, very awkwardly as I now remember, to go with me.

She looked at me, blushing, and said she would ask her mother.

And she did, and we walked to the schoolhouse together that evening, her hand holding my arm, timidly, the most serious pair that ever struggled with the problem of deportment on such an occasion. I was oppressed with a heavy sense of responsibility in every word I uttered.

Ann Jane Foster, known as "Scooter Jane," for her rapid walk and stiff carriage, met us at the corners on her way to the schoolhouse.

"Big turn out I guess," said she. "Jed Feary 'n' Squire Town is comin' over from Jingleville an' all the big guns 'll be there. I love t' hear Jed Feary speak, he's so techin'."

The schoolhouse was nearly full of people when we came in. The big boys were wrestling in the yard; men were lounging on the rude seats, inside, idly discussing crops and cattle and lapsing into silence, frequently, that bore the signs both of cxpectancy and reflection. Young men and young women sat together on one side of the house whispering and giggling. Alone among them was the big and eccentric granddaughter of Mrs. Bisnette, who was always slapping some youngster for impertinence.

Jcd Feary and Squire Town sat together behind a pile of books, both looking very serious. The long hair and bcard of the old poet were now white and his form bent with age. He came over and spoke to us and took a curl of Hope's hair in his stiffened fingers and held it to the lamplight.

"What silky gold!" he whispered. "'S a skein o' fate, my dear girl!"

Suddenly the school teacher rapped on the desk and made us come to order and Ransom Walker was called to the chair.

"Thet there is talent in Faraway township," he said, having reluctantly come to the platform, "and talent of the very highest order, no one can deny who has ever attended a lyceum at the Howard schoolhouse. I see evidence of talent in every face before me. And I wish to ask what are the two great talents of the Yankee — talents that made our forefathers famous the world over? I pause for an answer."

He had once been a schoolmaster and that accounted for his didactic style.

"What are the two great talents of the Yankee?" he repeated, his hands clasped before him.

"Doughnuts an' pie," said Uncle Eb who sat in a far corner.

"No sir," Mr. Walker answered, "there's some hev a talent fer sawin' wood, but we don't count that. It's war an' speakin', they are the two great talents of the Yankee. But his greatest talent is the gift o' gab. Give him a chance t' talk it over with his enemy an' he'll lick 'im without a fight. An' when his enemy is another Yankee—why, they both git licked, jest as it was in the case of the man thet sold me lightnin' rods. He was sorry he done it before I got through with him. If we did not encourage this talent in our sons they would be talked to death by our daughters. Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me pleasure t' say that the best speakers in Faraway township have come here t' discuss the important question:

"Resolved, that intemperance has caused more misery than war?

"I call upon Moses Tupper to open for the affirmative."

Moses, as I have remarked, had a most unlovely face with a thin and bristling growth of whiskers. In giving him features Nature had been generous to a fault. He had a large red nose, and a mouth vastly too big for any proper use. It was a mouth fashioned for odd sayings. He was well to do and boasted often that he was a self made man. Uncle Eb used to say that if Mose Tupper had had the "makin' uv himself he'd oughter done it more careful."

I remember not much of the speech he made, but the picture of him, as he rose on tiptoe and swung his arms like a man fighting bees, and his drawling tones are as familiar as the things of yesterday.

Jed Feary was greeted with applause and then by respectful silence when he rose to speak. The fame of his verse and his learning had gone far beyond the narrow boundaries of the township in which he lived. It was the biggest thing in the country. Many a poor sinner who had gone out of Faraway to his long home got his first praise in the obituary poem by Jed Feary. These tributes were generally published in the county paper and paid for by the relatives of the deceased at the rate of a dollar a day for the time spent on them, or by a few days of board and lodging—glory and consolation that was, alas! too cheap, as one might see by a glance at his forlorn figure.

I shall never forget the courtly manner, so strangely in contrast with the rude deportment of other men in that place, with which he addressed the chairman and the people. The drawling dialect of the vicinity that flavored his conversation fell from him like a mantle as he spoke and the light in his soul shone upon that little company—a great light, as I now remember, that filled me with burning thoughts of the

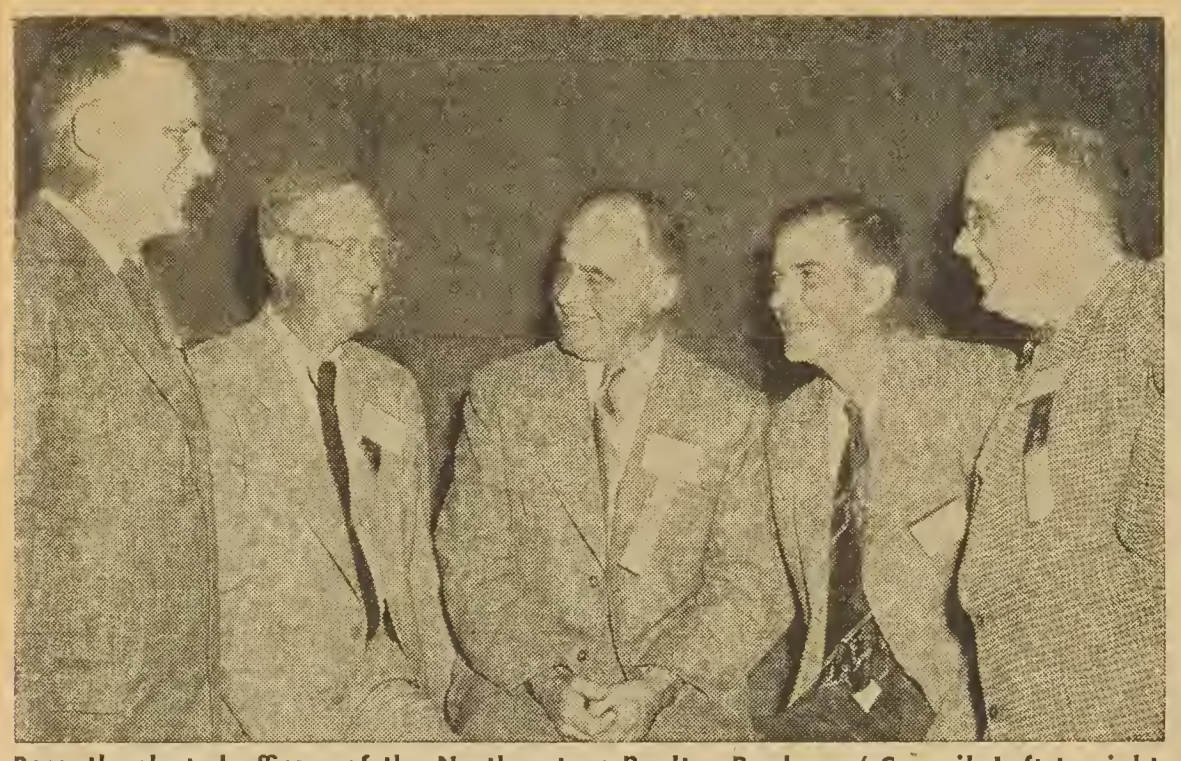
(Continued on Opposite Page)

THE STORY THUS FAR

WHEN an accident took the lives of the porents and brother of o young boy, Eben Holden, the hired man, took the boy in o pock bosket ond with the family dog started westword on foot.

Eventually they came to the form of Dave Brower with whom they were to stay for many years.

Bill ond Hope Brower loved old Fred, the farm dog. When they heard he was to be put away becouse of age, they hid him in the school wood shed and saved food to toke to him.



Recently-elected officers of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council. Left to right: Ernest F. Smith, Jr., 2nd vice president, Kenton, Del.; J. C. Weisel, Rosemont, N. J., Treasurer; Andrew E. Danish, R. D. 3, Troy, N. Y., president; Harold Klahold, Preston, Md., 1st vice pres.; and Ralph Hunt, Lincolnville, Me., 3rd vice president. Mr. Frank Ellis III, Glen Moore, Pa., secretary, absent.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

world and its mighty theatre of action.

After the debate a young lady read a literary paper full of clumsy wit, rude chronicles of the country side, essays on "Spring," and like topics — the work of the best talent of Faraway. Then came the decision, after which the meeting adjourned.

At the door some other boys tried "to cut me out." I came through the noisy crowd, however, with Hope on my arm and my heart full of a great happiness.

"Did you like it?" she asked.

"Very much," I answered.

"What did you enjoy most?"

"Your company," I said, with a fine air of gallantry.

"Honestly?"

"Honestly. I want to take you to Rickard's some time?"

That was indeed a long cherished hope.

"Maybe I won't let you," she said.

"Wouldn't you?"

"You'd better ask me some time and see."

"I shall. I wouldn't ask any other girl."

"Well," she added, with a sigh, "if a boy likes one girl I don't think he ought to have anything to do with other girls. I hate a flirt."

I happened to hear a footfall in the snow behind us, and looking back saw Ann Jane Foster going slow in easy hearing. She knew all, as we soon found out.

"I dew jes love t' see young folks enjoy themselves," said she, "it's entrancin'!"

Coming in at our gate I saw a man going over the wall back of the big stables. The house was dark.

"Did you see the night man?" Elizabeth Brower whispered as I lit the lamp . "Went through the garden just now. I've been watching him here at the window."

The love of labor was counted a great virtue in Faraway. As for myself, I could never put my heart in a hoe handle or in any like tool of toil. They made a blister upon my spirit as well as upon my hands. I tried to find in the sweat of my brow that exalted pleasure of which Mr. Greeley had visions in his comfortable retreat on Printing House Square. But unfortunately I had not his point of view.

Hanging in my library, where I may see it as I write, is the old sickle of Uncle Eb. The hard hickory of its handle is worn thin by the grip of his hand. It becomes a melancholy symbol when I remember how also the hickory had worn him thin and bent him low, and how infinitely better than all the harvesting of the sickle was the strength of that man, diminishing as it wore the wood. I cannot help smiling when I look at the sickle and think of the soft hands and tender amplitude of Mr. Greeley.

The great editor had been a playmate of David Brower when they were boys, and his paper was read with much reverence in our home.

"How quick ye can plow a ten acre lot with a pen," Uncle Eb used to say when we had gone up to bed after father had been reading aloud from his *Tribune*.

Such was the power of the press in that country one had but to say of any doubtful thing, "Seen it in print," to stop all argument. If there were any further doubt he had only to say that he had read it either in the *Tribune* or the Bible, and couldn't remember which. Then it was a mere question of veracity in the speaker.

I have seen David Brower stop and look at me while I have been digging potatoes, with a sober grin such as came to him always after he had swapped "hosses" and got the worst of it. Then he would show me again, with a little impatience in his manner, how to hold the handle and straddle the row. He would watch me for a moment, turn to Uncle Eb, laugh hopelessly and say:

"Thet boy'll hev to be a minister. He can't work." (To be continued)

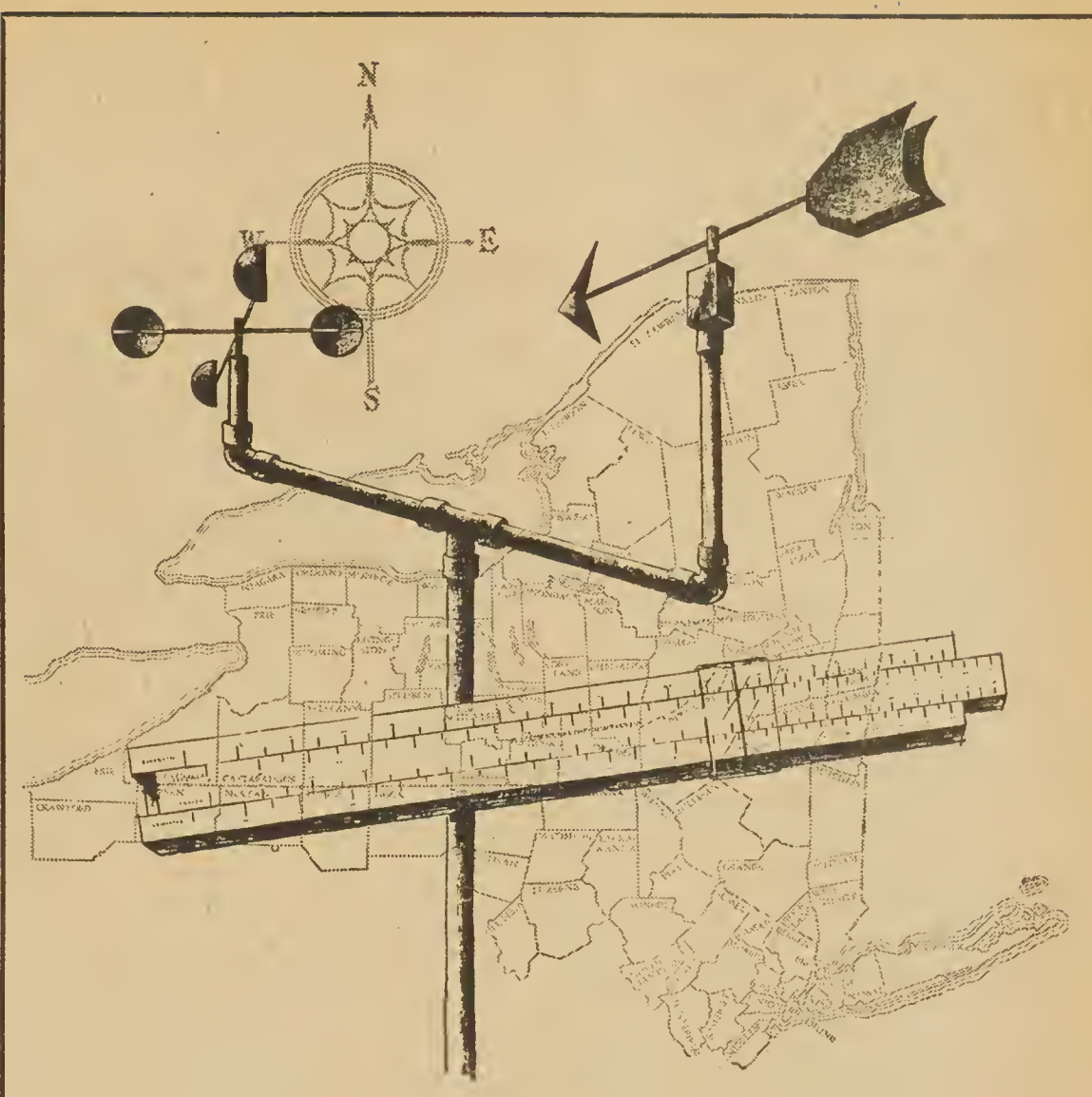
REWARD



WANTED

American Agriculturist is looking for two field men of the character of Jerry Taylor, Horseheads, N. Y. (pictured above.) During the last 12 years Mr. Taylor has been very successful in our field organization. His income has been better than average.

If you are between the ages of 22 and 50—have a dependable car—like to meet farmers—want a year-round job with a guaranteed income to start with, write Mr. D. C. Weatherby, American Agriculturist, 420 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., and claim your reward.



85.7% accuracy!

THAT'S the average score racked up by U. S. Weather Bureau meteorologists on a mighty elusive subject—weather forecasts—analyzed four times every day over the RURAL RADIO NETWORK "WEATHER ROUNDUP". The Weather Bureau's meteorologists voice their forecasts on the network direct from their operations rooms. Reports on existing weather conditions are made from points across the state from west to east as the weather generally moves. This service is heard on both the AM and FM broadcasts.

The special 5 day extended forecasts, and the regional forecasts by zones, are heard on the RRN FM stations following the summary. If you are listening on an FM radio, you won't miss these additional weather features.

6:25 AM 7:15 AM 12:15 PM 6:15 PM

Brought to You as a Service by

ATLANTIC GLF Quality THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES OF NEW YORK STATE

SUBSCSIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word. Initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Jan. 7 Issue.....Closes Dec. 23
Jan. 21 Issue.....Closes Jan. 6
Feb. 4 Issue.....Closes Jan. 20
Feb. 18 Issue.....Closes Feb. 3

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES: foundation cattle, 4-H calves; direct contact with New York Federation Ayrshire Breeders. Marshall Hawes. Secretary, Barneveld, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ANGUS STEERS and registered heifers, this year's calves, for sale. Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, New York.

FOR SALE — Eighteen yearling grade Angus heifers. Iroquois Farm. Cooperstown, New York. Telephone 229.

HOLSTEINS

REGISTERED Holsteins—one of best long established herds in C.N.Y. offers your choice of 125 females, all ages. Excellent for foundation stock. E. P. Smith, Sherburne, New York.

SWINE

YORKSHIRE Mature Boars. Bred Sows: Young Boars and Gilts. State Fair winners. Blue Ribbon Farms, C. J. Shelmidine, Lorraine, N. Y.

SPOTTED Poland China Service Boars, all ages, bred gilts, pigs. Large herd, best of breeding. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: 30 Ewes, 10 Lambs. Corriedale breeding. Col. C. W. Skeele, DeRuyter, N. Y.

PONIES

GIVE YOUR Youngster one of my youngsters for Christmas. Registered Welch ponies; Arab-Welch hunting ponies; Registered Arabians and grades of both breeds for sale at all times. Southlands Farm, Rhinebeck, New York.

COLTS

FOR SALE pair half breed Arabian Stud Colts, 2½ years old and 6 months old. Harry Howard, Hammond, New York.

DOGS

CHRISTMAS GIFTS—that last the year round. Select a beautiful Scotch and English-Collie puppy crossed, males, 2 months—$15.00. Female $10.00. 3 months Males $20.00. Female $15.00. Border Collies, parents from imported stock, males 2 months $20.00, 3 months $25.00. Females $20.00. Old shepherd strain stock dogs that bring cows home like a man—3 months male $20.00, females $15.00. Belgian Police crossed with Collie make great watch dogs. Males 2 months $25.00, females $15.00. St. Bernard and Collie crossed make great companions for children and great sleigh dogs. Males 2 months $20.00, females $15.00 Male spaniel year old house broken $25.00. Beautiful female police dog, great guardian for home or gas station, $40.00. I have shipped for over 25 years to U. S. A. I pay all duties. government. Vets certificate of health goes with every shipment. Delivery guaranteed. Welfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

REGISTERED Samoyed Puppies either sex, $25.00. Thomas Blair, Staatsburg, New York. Telephone Hyde Park 7416.

REGISTERED Newfoundland pups born May 23, 1955, Champion bred male 4 years, fond of children. Alvin Wimett, Salisbury, Vermont.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups from real heel driving stock born low heel strikers. Males $15.00, females $12.00. $1.00 extra for registration papers. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, N. Y.

FOX TERRIERS. Registered. Champion Sired. Housebroken. Taydor Terriers, 108 Comstock, Ithaca, New York. 40388.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks. Barred Roeks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

VANCREST New Hampshires — top heavies at Central Random Sample Test last year and 5 year average. For livability, egg size and production get Vancrest Hamp or Sex Link chicks this year. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

MeGREGORS' Farms Leghorn Chicks produced from breeders selected from our 18,000 layers. Our Leghorns are of the top strains in New York State. Our business is 9/10 repeat orders from satisfied customers. Write for priees. McGregor Farm, Maine, New York.

ZIMMER'S Farm Proven Leghorns. All chieks hatehed from our own breeders. 100% pure Mt. Hope also our new farm proven strain cross. Good livability and persistent layers of large eggs. Write for details and prices. Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville. New York.

DON'T Sacrifice Yearling hens! "Keep layers 5 years." Produce more large eggs economieally. 240 healthy birds earn $1,000.00 yearly. Free bulletin. Sine, AA7, Quakertown, Pennsylvania.

BABY CHICKS $5.75-100. C.O.D. Live delivery guaranteed. Price at Hatchery Bellefonte Poultry Farm, Bellefonte 14, Penna.

POULTRY

BABCOCK Leghorns won the 1953-54 New York State Random Sample Test. This was a random selection of our stock and is exactly the same as the chicks you buy from us. We have a bird that lives very well on the average farm, lays at a high rate of speed for a long period of months and produees a dozen eggs on a minimum amount of feed. Our birds have produced a dozen eggs on less feed than any other entry in the New York State Random Sample Test over a period of the last three years and also for the year 1953-54. You will enjoy our catalogue concerning our White Leghorns and also our Babcock's Healthy Chick News. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

MARSHALLS Chicks Save 12c to 15c per dozen. Feed dollars go down, your profits go up. Proven by 1955 Official Laying Tests. High production, plus this added efficiency means more money in your pocket. New free catalog shows how. Marshalls also offers new free Egg production and Profit Chart. Gives you elear view of your own profit and comparison results. See how Marshalls proven strains of White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, and Red Rock Crosses can bring you more profit. Send for Free Catalog and Production Chart Today. Write Marshall Brothers, Rd 5G, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-6336. Act now!

YOU'LL LIKE the rapid uniform growth of Ebenwood White Crosses, the production and exceptional nickability of Ebenwood Sex Links, and the meat and egg qualities of Ebenwood Hamps, famous for eross matings and big brown eggs—whichever is your preference. Free catalog. Ebenwood Farm, Box 10, West Bridgewater, Mass.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

ONLY 2c Per Month for America's leading poultry magazine. Half-price offer for 48 months $1.00. Trial order 9 months 25c. Every issue packed with raising helps. Problems answered. Subscribe Now! Poultry Tribune, Dept. 14, Mount Morris, Illinois.

CAPONS

NOW IS The time to buy those famous Sunnybrook started capons for that great money making Easter Season, when capons bring their highest premium prices. We have some dandies 4 and 6 weeks of age in the heavy breeds. We like White Rocks because they make an exceptionally fine appearance when dressed for market. Write, wire or phone us today for our low prieces. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106. Phone 8-1611, Hudson, New York.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

DUCKS

MALKIN (Wild Mallard Cross) Ducklings. Beautiful, Delicious. Circular Free. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm. Richfield 2, Penna.

FURS AND GINSENG

WANTED: Mink, coon, rats, weasel, etc. Highest prices. Ginseng price list. Metcalf & Son. Alstead, New Hampshire.

RAW FURS: for top market prices ship to Walter A. Carr, 664 Sharp Lot Road, Swansea, Mass. Will call for large lots in Mass.

HAY

FOR QUOTATIONS as to quality and price on straw and all grades of hay delivered to your place subject to inspection call person to person anytime after 6:00 P.M. Telephone 4-8282 or write J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R.D. #4, New York.

TIMOTHY, Timothy and Alfalfa mixed. Second cutting Alfalfa. Wheat Straw. Ear Corn. James Kelly, 137 East Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse, New York. Phone 92885.

CHOICE Hay — All grades of New York and Canadian-Trailer load deliveries. Snyder Petroleum Company, Fort Plain, New York. Phone 45111.

ALFALFA, first and second cutting. Clover, timothy, straw. Trailerload delivery. C. Willis Knapp, Box 26, Fayetteville, N. Y.

DAIRY—Alfalfa—Clover—Other grades hay. Inspection. Quallty guaranteed. Art Callari, Hay Company, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

TOP QUALITY Second Cutting alfalfa, mixed timothy and alfalfa or elover, straw. H. F. Grover, Afton, New York. Phone Harpursville 5-1684.

HAY—best dairy grades, delivered by truek. Also straw. E. P. Smith, Sherburne, New York. Telephone 7-4461.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, best quality, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. Tel. 4-2.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Catalog—Mailed free! Farms, Homes, Businesses, 36 states, Coast-to-Coast, 2,914 bargains described. World's Largest; 55 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Avenue, New York 10, New York.

SAVE, BUY Direct from Government, surplus farms, land, homes, ete. Llst $1.00. Box 169AMH. East Hartford 8, Conn.

UNADILLA Valley—200 acres, mostly rieh river bottom flat; high production dairy; modern barn; 3 silos; latest equipment; large roomy house; 2½ baths; on macadam road. Siekness forces sale. $90,000.00. Terms. Mang & Bowne Agency, Inc., Sidney, New York.

FOR SALE: 180 aere dairy farm. 65 yokes, running water, 7 room house, all eonvenicnces. Machinery and livestock. The way it is $36,000.00. Write Elsa Weeden, Box 77, Slate Hill, N. Y.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

MUSHROOMS

GROW the "Food of Kings" for homc or market. Mushroom spawn (Seed) plus complete instructions various growing methods $1.00. Circular free. Luxor-AA 641 South 19th, Newark 3, New Jersey.

SHAVINGS

BALED Shavings: Dry pine large solid bales. Single bales to truckload lots. Ton-Leigh, Inc. R.F.D. #1, So. Sudbury, Mass. Tel. Concord, Mass., Emerson 9-2937.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

USED EQUIPMENT Headquarters is Caselllni-Venable Corporation. "Your Caterpillar Dealer": Cat D4-60" tractor with LaPlant-Choate Hyd. bulldozer. Completely reconditioned. Rebuilt tract rollers, idlers, tracks, engine overhauled. Bonded buy, $5,500.00. Caterpillar D4-44" tractor, 6U series with angledozer and Hyster winch. We will go through running gear and recondition as necessary, clean and paint. Certified Buy, $5,-900.00. Caterpillar D4-44 tractor, bare machine, 4G series. As is, $1,200.00. Caterpillar D2 Tractor, wide gauge, late series, with Cat 4A angledozer and Hyster winch, repairs in our shop almost completed. A top "Bonded Buy" machine! International TD6 tractor, crankcase, roller and radiator guards, good running condition. Excellent machine for farmer or logger. Buy and Try, $2,500.00. Allis-Chalmers HD5 with Hydraulic angledozer, tuned, cleaned and painted, real nice machine. Buy and Try. $4,950.00. Caterpillar Dicsel D337 power unit with extended shaft, steel base. Mfgd. 1952. Bonded Buy $5,500.00. Call, write, or come in and let's deal! Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vermont. Phone Gr. 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are Registered Trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 20'x48' with ends and windows. Excellent chicken coop, barn, shop, storage, garage or dormitory. Condition guaranteed. $595.00. Witn lining and insulation $680.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. Nelson. Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. 1-4357.

TRACTOR PARTS — Large growing stock new and used parts for all type tractors. Also new rollers, sprockets, rails, pins & bushings, ete. for crawlers. Write for lowest prices. American Tractor Parts Co., Fargo, N. D.

SILOS—Fair priccs. Prompt service. Write Don Mac Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders. Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos. low cost steel buildings grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

BUY SURPLUS Direct from Government at tremendous savings, farm tools, machinery, feed, truck, jeep, tractor, hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169AAH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

BALERS, Cornpickers, Combines, Tractors, Farm and Construction Machinery. Baler twine, automobiles, trucks—Order now at pre-season discounts—Save hundreds on new or used. Taking orders for any make or model you desire. What would you consign to machinery and auto sale to be held in near future? Visit, write or phone (not collect) Phil Gardiner. Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Gridley 8-6291. We buy, swap, finance, deliver.

FARMALL Cub, Plow, Mower, Cultivator Frame, Snow plow, chains, belt pulley, $675.00. Also 1954 Ford F-600 with hay rack, radio, heater, only 25,000 miles, $1,525.00. Richard C. Klingler, 33 Martling Avenue, Pleasantville, N. Y.

MANY NEW Used Equipment Values just taken in on new Caterpillar-built equipment at Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, "Your Caterpillar Dealer:" Caterpillar D4-60" tractor with 4A Caterpillar Angledozer and 44 Hydraulic control. We rebuilt this machine in 1954. Buy and Try. Caterpillar D4-60" tractor with Cat 4A angledozer and No. 44 Hyd. control, our outstanding used machine. Expertly repaired or rebuilt, as needed, in our Service Department. This Cat D4 tractor is a Certified Buy. No. 12 Cat Motor Grader with scarifier. New in our inventory. Being cleaned and painted. Buy and Try. 1 yard shovel available for pit operation. Lorain 75B gas powered. Check for details. Buy and Try, $2,500.00. TD9 International with Hyd. angledozer. Cleaned, painted, ready to go. Price cut on this Buy and Try tractor to $3,000.00. Two D2-50" Caterpillar tractors without attachments. Make an offer for one or both "Buy and Try." Many other good values. Send a postcard for complete list. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, 26 Warren Avenue, Portland, Maine. Telephone Spruce 3-8165. Caterpillar and Cat are the registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Traetor Company.

FOR SALE: Buekeye 1,350 egg electric ineubator. M. H. Lindsey, Northville, New York.

HAY MAKING News: A new type of Hay Tedder was introduced this year with excellent results. New method of hay making saves one to two days time. Puts up first quality hay. Beat the weather. Write for information. White's Farm Supply, Canastota, New York.

CUGLEY 10,000 egg electric incubator and hatchery. Saerifice. Joseph Davis, LeRaysville, Penna.

BOX MACHINERY. 1 Chase Shingle Mill. 4 Dolg Nailers 3-5-6-8-tracks. 1 Parks Planer 4 x 12". Phone or write Duarte Caetano. 173 Swanson Road, Swansea, Massachusetts. Phone Fall River 33512.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c eoin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

POWERFUL Telephoto Lenses and mounting instructions for your camera $2.00 postpaid. Karl Jamer, Manorville, New York.

HONEY

NEW BEST CLOVER honey liquid: 5 lbs. $1.95; carton 6-5's $8.00 prepaid; 60 lbs. $9.60 not prepaid. Fall Flower and Clover mixed: 60 lbs. $8.40 not prepaid. Guaranteed satisfaction. G. W. Hand, Cazenovia, New York.

"HIVERIPE" Honey is better Big chunks elover comb, 5 pound pail $2.15, "Extracted $1.95," all prepaid. Charles Peet, Marathon, New York.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service availabl- Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York

HELP WANTED

MAKE $135 and Up every week. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling, nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer since 1946. Written guarantee. No investment. Excellent opportunity for expansion. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 640 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750. Walker-Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

MAKE EXTRA Cash selling Skarie Chain Lightning chain saws. Profitable and easy. Exclusive quality feature and low prices sell the saw for you. Buy a four horsepower eighteen inch capacity Chain Lightning Saw for only $178.00, less big dealer discount. Use it yourself . . . use it to sell others. Responsible parties write to Skarie, Inc., Dept. AA-2, 707 North Howard Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland now for details and descriptive literature.

HERD MANAGER: Small cottage, small distinguished herd. State age, weight, height, size of family, present salary last three jobs. Test milking experience valuable. Reply Active Acres Farm, Rosedale Road, Princeton, New Jersey.

ELDERLY MAN do chores on hog farm, milk 1 cow. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, New Jersey.

KENNELMAN or couple wanted for Northern Bergen County kennel. Write full particulars. Aufdemberg Kennels, Box 504, Northvale, New Jersey.

WANTED TO BUY

SUCKLING PIGS—$5.00 up each, kid goats, lambs, and good veal calves. Curren' market prices or better. Write or phone Casale Brothers, Slaughterers, 1660 Taylor Avenue, Utica, New York. Phones 2-1091, 2-7609.

$3,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay $5.00 to $1,500.00. Certain dates — Lincoln Cents. $60.00. Indianheads, $60.00. Large Cents. $500.00. Eagle Cents, $200.00. 2c Pieces, $45.00. 3c Pieces. $60.00. Halfdimes $500.00. Shield Nickels, $100.00. Old Dimes, $300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter, $50.00. Hundreds of others worth $5.00-$500.00. Wanted—Half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guarantee buying-selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—Send $1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations, (K-132-C) Boston 8, Massachusetts.

BOOK Wanted. Herrick's Insect Enemies of Shade Trees. Robert Chase Keene, New Hampshire.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

CHESS-BRIDGE Hardwood Bookends to match your furniture, with cast ornaments knights, rooks, chessboards, and Aces. Ask for folder. E & M Mfg. Co., Tilson, New York.

DORMEYER, Benrus, Remington, and other nationally famous brands, wholesale. Deal direct and save! New, guaranteed, useful merchandise, no gadgets. Jewelry, clothing, elecrtical appliances, musical instruments, electric shavers, sewing machines etc. Free illustrated circular, or send $2.00 deposit (refundable) for our large catalog, complete with wholesale price list. Subject to your approval. If not satisfied, catalog may be returned and your deposit will be refunded. If you keep the catalog, deposit will be deducted from your first order. Tallman Distributors, New Windsor, Maryland.

IMPORTED Standard two cell flashlight. $1.00. Batteries included. Postpaid. Dickinson Company, North Amherst 1, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

STEWART Clipper Blade & Clipper Repair Service. Sharpened on factory machine. Mail $1.00 with blades. 24 hour service. Work guaranteed. New blades in stock. Lawrence B. DuMond. Walton, New York.

HEAT Your Home or business for almost nothing. Thousands satisfied. Valuable information free or send $1.00 for full details. A. Enault. R.F.D. #1-B, White River Jct., Vermont.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, samples, free. Cassel. Route 4, Middletown, New York.

A WEEKLY Letter for children from our family. Fur and surprises. Perfect Christmas gift. 13—$2.00. 26—$3.50. 52—$6.00. Wendell Smith. East Greenville, Penna.

PRINTING — Billbooks, envelopes, letterheads. Press, Box 502, Great Neck, N. Y. Free Catalog

PLASTIC Aprons, etc. Wholesale. Write now! Dow Plastics, Conway, New Hampshire.

BILLBOOKS. Continuous Forms, Carbon Forms. Business Forms. Press, Box 502, Great Neck. New York. Free Catalog.

For Quick Action
Use The
Classified
SUBSCRIBERS'
EXCHANGE
More Than A
Quarter Million Readers
15c A Word

Votes A Million to Increase Pork Consumption

THE AMERICAN Meat Institute, representing a large part of our great meat industry, at its annual meeting a short time ago in Chicago took two very important actions. First, the Institute voted to spend a million dollars on pork promotion over the next six months and second, it recommended a much closer trim of the fat on pork cuts. Pork, as you know, like so many other farm products is being over-produced or under-consumed, whichever way you want to look at it.

The action to trim the fat off pork is in line with the growing demand on the part of consumers to reduce the amount of fat in their diet. The thousands of consumers who feel this way resent paying money for the fat they don't want, and which they probably trim off in the kitchen before cooking.

It was not so many years ago that farmers always tried to grow hogs so fat that they (the hogs, I mean) could hardly stagger around.

In the promotional program to be carried on by the American Meat Institute, concentration will be placed on pork's nutritional value, its digestability, its plentiful supply, and its economy for the American housewife.

Pork prices are certainly down. Pork cuts are now wholesaling at ten to forty per cent below what they were a year ago. Supplies of pork for the next several months are expected to continue heavy.

In recommending the closer trimming of pork cuts, the Board noted that many packers have averaged a minimum of one-half inch of fat. The new recommendation is for reduction to one-fourth inch, since various consumer surveys have shown a marked preference for the leaner cuts.

At the annual meeting of the Meat Institute, attended by some 7,000 persons active in the production and processing of meat, several important points were developed by the various speakers. Dr. Herbert G. Luther, a scientist, said that antibiotic feeding has increased rates of gain in livestock by substantial amounts, as much as ten per cent or more in hogs and poultry. It has also resulted in increases of feed efficiency of five per cent or better.

The feeding of antibiotics to promote growth of meat animals was still only in the experimental stage five years ago. Since then, millions of animals have been raised on feeds containing minute quantities of antibiotics, ranging from two up to forty or fifty grams per ton, depending upon the type of antibiotic and upon the kind of animal.

"Antibiotics," Dr. Luther said, "used with hogs, have resulted in more uniform animals. Those that otherwise would be small and runty make more nearly average gains and death losses are reduced."

Antibiotics Retard Spoilage

Antibiotics have been used for some time to control bacteria in livestock from birth to processing, but now bacteria can be retarded with antibiotics from the processor to the consumer. When infused with the antibiotic aureomycin, beef can be allowed to tenderize at room temperature for 24 to 48 hours before refrigeration, without losing its freshness. Only a small amount of the antibiotic is required to retard the growth of spoilage bacteria. This small amount of antibiotic can be destroyed by cooking, so there's no danger in using it.

The development in the use of antibiotics to preserve meat could make great changes in the marketing and distribution of meat. Some of these changes might be once-a-week deliveries to retailers, pre-packaging at the packing plant level, with savings in handling and distribution costs, a better and more uniform quality for a longer period of time. All of this would result in more consumer satisfaction, and would increase the use of meats.

Frederick N. Andrews, a scientist at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, said that the addition of certain female sex hormones to a given quantity of basic cattle ration could increase the daily weight gain from ten to thirty per cent.

Breeding alone is not the whole answer to livestock problems, according to Dr. Damon Catron of Iowa State. "Many people tend to go overboard and think of breeding as the only factor involved," said Dr. Catron, "but we know that nutrition, housing equipment, disease control, labor, capital, and marketing are all a part of good management."

It was estimated at the convention that the total meat production in 1956 would approximate 27.2 billion pounds, slightly above the 1955 record volume of 26.8 billion pounds. It is expected that meat consumption per person will be slightly lower next year than this year's 161 pounds. Are you eating your share?—*E.R.E.*

— A. A. —

BEEF CATTLEMEN'S SHORT COURSE

THE Beef Cattlemen's Short Course which will be held at Cornell University the week of January 23 will have a new "look" this year. The theme for the first three days will be "Breeding Better Beef Cattle."

Dr. E. J. Warwick, in charge of beef cattle breeding research for the United States Department of Agriculture, will "kick" the program off with a discussion of the practical objectives in beef cattle breeding. L. P. McCann of the American Hereford Association; Dale Fletcher, prominent Aberdeen Angus breeder from Pine Plains; field representatives from the three major beef breed organizations; State association representatives; and college personnel will complete the instruction staff.

A registration fee of ten dollars will be charged to pay for the cost of the Short Course. This fee may be paid at the time of registration, however, applications for enrollment must be mailed to M. D. Lacy, Wing Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., before January 15th.

For a copy of the Short Course program, enrollment blanks or other details, contact your county agricultural agent or write to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dairymen's Favorite for RAPID HEALING



For Chaps, Cuts, Wire Snags, Windburn, Sunburn and like udder injuries there's nothing like BAG BALM. . . . Stays on longer, spreads right, stays antiseptic on contact. Great for massage of caked Bag. Get BAG BALM at your dealer's.

NEW FREE Cow Book—24-page helpful, illustrated, "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." WRITE TODAY.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.
Lyndonville 50, Vermont

INSIST ON BAG BALM —LOADED WITH SOOTHING LANOLIN

Season's Greetings!

To the thousands of consignors who have received good prices for poultry and livestock consigned through the seven Empire Stockyards.

To the additional hundreds of buyers who have found that Empire's way of doing business is an honest, fair system of marketing.

To all of those who, working with the market managers, have helped make the past year the most successful in Empire's history!

From all of us at Empire and especially from the market managers:

Bath	Joe Gillen
Bullville	Clif Lloyd
Caledonia	Jack Moran
Greene	Walt Palmiter
Gouverneur	Marsh Stratton
Oneonta	E. Frank Sweet
West Winfield	Howard Mattice

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

SELL AMAZING NEW GARRY OATS

RODNEY Oats and other new improved farm crop varieties being released this year. Terrific demand. RIGHT NOW is time to get in on ground floor. Write TODAY for Agency particulars . . . . . GARDNER SEED CO., INC. 51 Spencer St., Rochester, New York. Growers of Better Farm Seeds for 60 Years.

The 190 technicians serving New York State and Western Vermont and the headquarters staff of NYABC join in wishing you a

Merry Christmas

and the best for the new year.

Renewing a resolution that's a keystone of NYABC service, you may be sure that throughout the coming year and years ahead, we will continue to work toward the improvement of dairy cattle in this area . . . to serve you even better.

Box 528-A NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. Ithaca, New York

★ BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ★

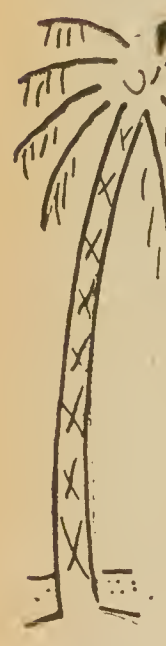




Four New York State girls receive a warm handclasp of welcome into the Women's Army Corps from recruiters Corporals Hope Wentz and Georgia Cross. From left to right: Cpl. Wentz, Cpl. Cross, Margaret Merritt, Norwich; Beverly Deaffler, Waterloo; Elizabeth Natoli, Oswego; and Ida Wisner, Chittenango, N. Y.



A Wonderful Career for Girls



By
HOPE C. WENTZ

TWICE in my twenty - three years I have repeated this oath: "I, Hope Carol Wentz, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever . . ." The first time was when I enlisted in the Women's Army Corps in 1951, and the second was when I re-enlisted in 1954.

Before re-enlisting, I went home to Rochester, N. Y., and had two months of being a civilian again. When I found that I could not forget the WAC nor my deep respect and love for the organization, I went to see the WAC representative in Rochester; and as we talked about old times, I suddenly knew what my next job would be. I chose recruiting because I wanted to share with other girls the wonderful experience of being a WAC—the friendships, interesting work, opportunities to learn new things, to see this great country and to visit distant lands.

The Women's Army Corps has changed a great deal since it was first organized in 1942, and has become one of the most attractive and feminine career fields of today. Did you know there are over 200 different jobs that a WAC may do, and that you can go to any of twenty schools to train for the job you choose? Very few girls in civilian life have the travel and educational opportunities that are offered to members of the WAC.

Besides these advantages there are many others: good pay (the same as men of equal rank); free medical and dental care; $10,000 insurance at no cost to you; 30 days' vacation yearly with full pay; every opportunity for advancement; stunning clothes, and a wealth of off-duty recreation and social activities.

Right from the beginning it's a wonderful life. Let's suppose you have met all the qualifications and enlisted. The very next day you and other new WACs from your district fly by commercial airlines to the WAC basic training center at Fort McClellan, Alabama. When you get there, you will probably be as amazed as I was to see it. There is nothing about it that looks like an Army barracks. The whole environment at the Center is feminine and attractive. Every dormitory has the latest designs and colors. The furniture is ultra modern and each floor is painted a different pastel shade.

There's a complete laundromat on every floor; also, a large and comfortable lounge complete with TV, kitchens where a gal may make those TV snacks or even cook a complete dinner if she feels like it. There are pretty drapes, Venetian blinds, air conditioning, indirect heating, beds with innerspring mattresses—and, incidentally, gone are the long rows of beds of former years. Today the girls have privacy and live two to a room.

At the WAC Center, as on every other Army post where you will live later, there are chapels, beauty salons, large cafeterias where nourishing meals are served, dry cleaning stores, movie theatres, swimming pools, and tennis courts. There is also a recreation club where you will find music rooms, game rooms, arts and crafts rooms, and a ballroom for weekly dances.



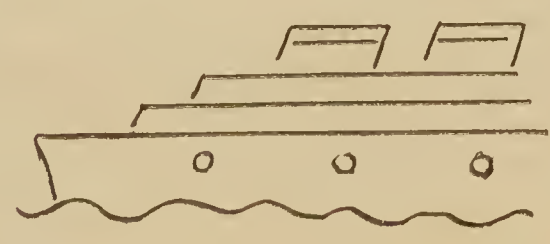
Life on the Army post is cheaper than civilian life. For example, cosmetics, lingerie, stockings, etc., may all be purchased at the Post Exchange. These Army stores sell everything from toothpaste to steam irons, watches, golf clubs and sodas. Movies on the post, which show the best and latest pictures, are only a quarter. In short, the Army post is a city in itself.

On your after-duty hours, you may wear civilian clothing and enjoy an active social life. WACs do not have their own posts, but are part of an Army post. There is a minimum of 50 girls on a post, and sometimes as many as 300. During working hours, usually from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., you work side by side with men in the Army and the civil service employees. The work is interesting and the after-duty hours are fun, for social gatherings and dances are regularly held by the noncommissioned officer and service clubs on post. Sometimes famous entertainers and orchestras are featured.

WACs are proud of their distinctive clothes. They were designed by a leading fashion expert, Hattie Carnegie. Soon after you arrive at the training center, you receive a complete wardrobe and are individually fitted. The WAC wants you to look your smartest, and you will! In addition you are given $12 to buy dress pumps and $30 to purchase your own lingerie. If you already have enough of your own, you can use the money as you wish.

While at Fort McClellan, you attend classes, including first aid, good grooming, social adaptation, group living, religious guidance, and customs and courtesies of the service. After completing the basic training, which takes about 8 weeks, you go to the school of your choice, or if you wish to continue in work for which you are already trained, you are assigned to a job. The job that you eventually take will be on an Army post, where you will have the same advantages and surroundings as at the WAC training center. The starting pay is $78 a month plus your living expenses. Every two years there is an automatic pay raise, and you get your pay whether sick or on leave, whether on a job or in school.

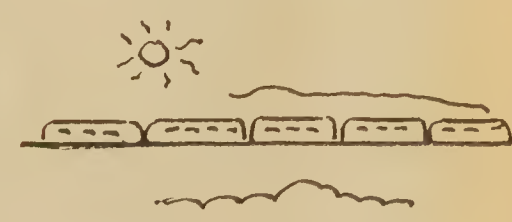
If you are the type of girl who likes to keep on adding to her knowledge and skill after you are assigned to a job, you can enroll in an interesting course after duty hours. The U. S. Armed Forces Institute offers over 3,000 college, vocational and technical courses free to the men and women in service.



All of the girls and women that you will be associating with are of outstanding character, for each has been carefully chosen by the WAC. Here are the requirements:

1. If you are between 18 and 35 years of age, you are eligible. Girls under 21 must have the written consent of parents.
2. You must be a United States citizen or have filed your intention of becoming one.
3. You must be recommended by two citizens of your community, such as teachers or professional persons, as character references.
4. You must be a high school graduate or pass an equivalent test.
5. You must be single and without dependents who are under 18 years of age.

If you are accepted, here are some



of the interesting courses you can take to train for the job of your choice:

Finance procedures, machine accounting, personnel management, dental assistant, dental laboratory technician, medical technician, X-ray technician, clinical psychology, stenography, operating room technician, specialized code work, teletypewriter operator, intelligence specialist, physical therapy, pharmacy technician, public information, radio broadcast specialist, photography. You can even take a two months' course in cooking, a course which teaches you to prepare, cook and serve food, and to operate and maintain equipment in dining halls.

You may be saying to yourself, I

(Continued on Page 21)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★



by Kay Eichelberger

White Felt

I have yards of white felt. What can I do with it to make Christmas gifts?
—Mrs. H.S., New York

You could make napkins of red or green Indian head and decorate one corner of each of them with a small white tree cut from the felt. From half a yard of Indian head, you can cut 12 cocktail napkins 6 x 8½ inches each, or 4 luncheon napkins measuring 12 x 17½ inches. Each napkin is stitched about one-half inch from edge and fringed. Apply 7 or 8 assorted colored cup sequins (you can buy them by the envelope) to each tree with airplane cement. Sew a snap on the back of the tree and the other part on the napkin, for easy removal when laundering.

You could also make a table cloth any size you wish from red or green Indian head. Different designs can be cut from the felt and the sequins applied in the same way. You could create a large corner design of several trees or one very large one. Or you could have a border design of trees about 5 inches tall and 4 inches wide applied around the cloth about 2 inches from the edge.

Large or Small Rugs

I have three small oriental rugs and one large one for two rooms, the living room and bedroom. Which ones do you think would look best in the living room?
—Mrs. T.L.S., Albion, N.Y.

The large one would be best in the living room, as there are more pieces of furniture and many more accessories which should be held together, and a rug will do it. The small rugs will appear to cut up the living room and make it seem smaller, whereas three rugs in the bedroom seem to belong with the furniture. One will look well along the side of the bed, another in front of the bureau, and one in front of the closet or chest of drawers.

Color Scheme

My kitchen is an odd shape with many corners. The color scheme does not satisfy me. I want to paint the white woodwork, table and chairs. What color shall they be? The lower third of the wall is now painted pink with a black molding above it. The wall above the molding is covered with a colored figured paper with red and green flowers on a gray background. The floor is gray.—*Mrs. R.J., N. Y.*

In order to keep the background from appearing to come forward, I would paint the pink wall, black molding and white woodwork the same gray as the background of the wallpaper. The ceiling can also be painted a lighter tint of gray. This neutral gray will tie your colors together and make the room appear much larger.

The table and chairs can then be painted any of the colors in the paper, according to the ones you wish to dominate the room. They may be a grayed green, a grayed red or a gray. You can then get a balance of these colors by repeating them in your small accessories and draperies.

— A. A. —

HOLIDAY HINTS

By Alberta D. Shackelton

FOOD: **Ginger Ale Ice** topped with a colorful spiced crabapple starts a holiday meal well. Pour ½ pint ginger ale over 1 teaspoon gelatin to soften. Boil other half with ½ cup sugar 5 minutes. Combine two mixtures, add dash of salt and juice of ½ lemon, partly freeze, fold in beaten egg white, and finish freezing.

Tea Party Fare: Make tiny cream puffs or eclairs. For sandwich tray, fill with a tasty mixture of chicken, meat, or fish salad. For cookie tray, fill with coffee-flavored filling and frost with coffee frosting.

Tasty Casserole: 3 cups cooked rice in a buttered casserole, topped with 3 cups coarsely chopped meat, turkey, chicken, or fish and 2 cups gravy or sauce to match the meat or fish, topped with finely crushed cornflakes, and baked until crumbs lightly browned.

For **Salad** or **Dessert:** Use orange slices topped with large cooked, pitted prunes stuffed with mixture of cream cheese blended with cut celery and Indian relish and topped with a walnut and your favorite dressing.

For your **Christmas Fruit Cup,** frost your sherbet glasses. Dip edges of glasses in orange or lemon juice and then into confectioners' sugar. Top fruit with lime or cranberry sherbet and a sprig of green on the plate.

* * *

COOKING HINTS: Use **Colored Sugars** in cooking—red for baked apples or sauce, cherry and rhubarb pies, green for minted pears, etc.

Uses for **Chicken Fat:** Cream sauce for poultry and veal dishes; in pastry for top of same kind of meat pies; in gingerbread or spice cookies; for frying chicken or potatoes. Some like mayonnaise made from chicken fat, although it does not hold up very long. If you substitute chicken fat for other shortening, use ⅞ cup for 1 cup called for.

For **crumbs with a different flavor,** use one of the 4 packages in a box of assorted cocktail crackers. Roll and crush them in a plastic bag.

Mold **Cranberry Jelly** for Christmas in a star mold and decorate with clusters of grapes.

* * *

THIS AND THAT: Remember the **Christmas Cookie Exchange Tea** suggested by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST several years ago? Have each guest bring 2 to 3 dozen of her choice Christmas cookies, and serve tea. Each guest takes home a dozen or more assorted cookies. Try this same idea with an **Herb Sandwich Exchange Tea** some time to become acquainted with different herbs.

18-inch-wide transparent **plastic film** which the manufacturer states can be used for freezing as well as in numerous other kitchen and household ways is now available in 25-foot rolls for 49 cents. Mighty handy for sandwiches, lunch box and picnic foods, to store cut foods with strong odors in ice box, wrap baked goods, or cover bowls tightly, to say nothing of many household uses.

Be sure to freeze some of your **Christmas Fruit Cakes** to serve later on. For a dessert, steam some of the cake and serve slices with a foamy sauce.

Angel Quilt

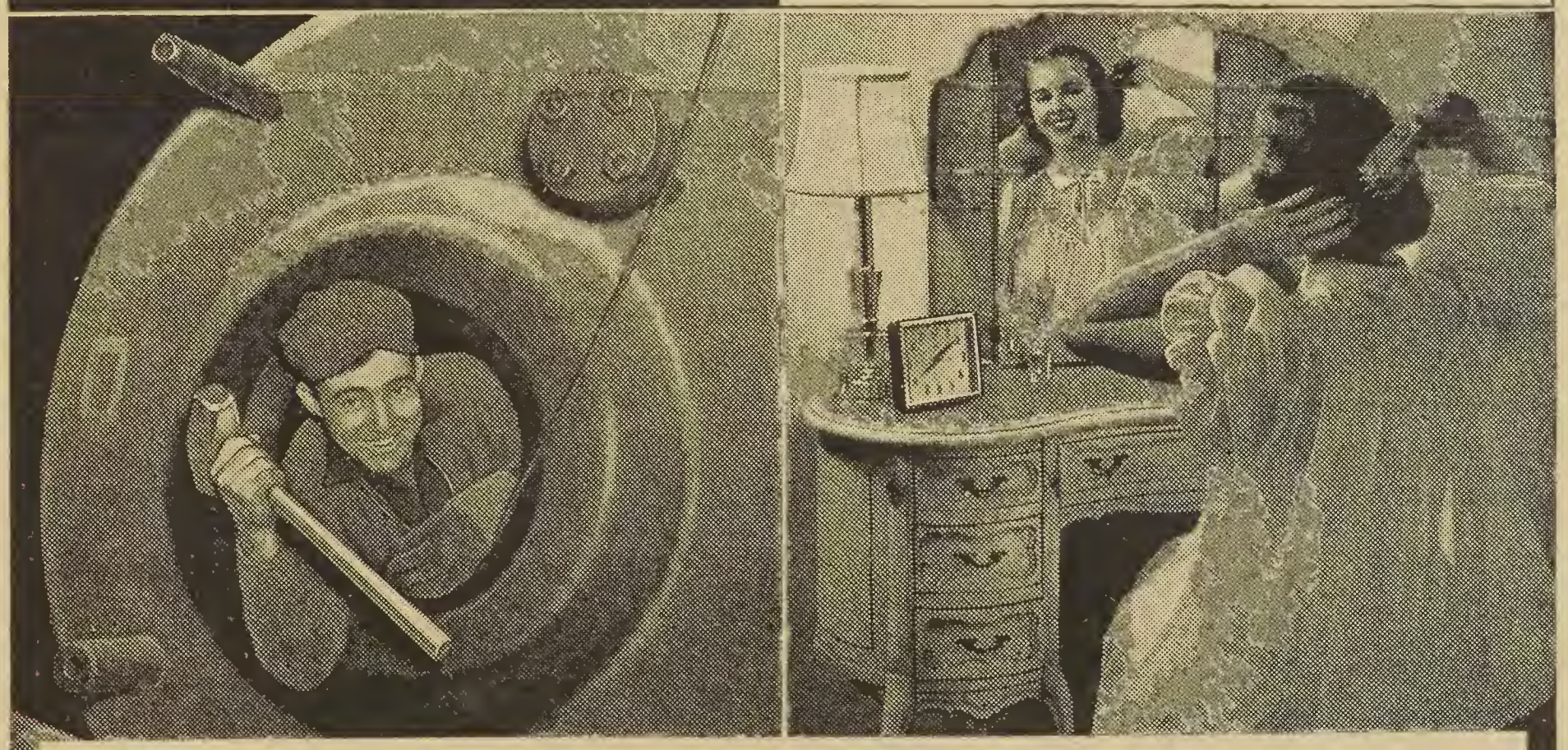


THIS enchanting new quilt design of stars and angels makes an adorable coverlet, one that every big and little girl will covet. You'll find the applique design fun to make, too. Pattern No. 5640 contains pattern pieces to trace off for the applique design; material requirements, and sewing and finishing directions.

To order: Send 25 cents in COINS, your name and address, and name and number of pattern to ANNE CABOT, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 1150 Ave. Americas, New York 36, N. Y.

Three quilt books are now available from the same address: Flower Quilts, No. Q101; Grandmother's Patchwork Quilts, No. Q102; and All-Year Quilts, No. Q103. The price of each book is 50 cents, and each of them contains pattern pieces and full directions for making **twelve** beautiful quilts.

He beats on this giant drum to wake you every morning



The man adjusting this steam drum at one of Niagara Mohawk's generating stations can beat and tap all he wants. The sidewalls are six solid inches of steel! That's because the drum collects superheated steam to turn generators, and the pressure inside often gets up to 1250 pounds per square inch. *Making* electricity is a complicated business. But it's the simplest thing in the world by the time it gets to you. For instance, you simply plug in the cord of an electric clock and you've got silent, accurate time day and night for a year for less than the cost of a pound of jelly beans. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

NIAGARA MOHAWK electricity is your biggest bargain!

GIVES A lift TO YOUR BAKING

Davis
DOUBLE ACTING
BAKING
POWDER



"Double action" works with you for success... batter rises twice: first in mixing; again in oven. You get super-lightness, super-texture to make you prouder than ever. Send for easy baking, Quick-Mix Charts. Dept. AA
R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, N. J.

Not with DREAMS
E. R. EASTMAN

You'll Have to
H - U - R - R - Y
To Get More Copies
of Ed Eastman's Book

For Christmas

IF You Rush the Coupon to us *TODAY* We'll mail your *Book or Books*, postpaid, the Same Day Your Order is Received.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please rush me postpaid
.....Copies of
"NOT WITH DREAMS"
At $3.50 A Copy

I ENCLOSE $———

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....
Please Print



—New York State Fair Photo

"Henpecked," an amusing American Agriculturist play, was one of the highlights of the New York State Fair Theater productions. Players were the North Hannibal Grange Footlighters, directed by Robert Milam. Above, in a scene from the play, are (left to right) Lucille Dennison, Doris Sutton, Mr. Milam, and Amelia Whelahan.

Good Entertainment

By MABEL HEBEL

ONE of the most popular spots at the New York State Fair is the little theater where one-act plays are put on daily during the Fair by amateur dramatic groups from different parts of the state. The theater is located in the Women's Building auditorium, and from 5 to 7 p.m. every day, Fair visitors come in to rest their feet and watch their neighbors "act."

The State Fair added a special attraction two years ago—a playwriting contest, in honor of Cornell Emeritus Professor A. M. Drummond, originator of the State Fair Theater and director of the New York State Plays Project. 53 plays were entered in the contest last year, and three of the winning plays were produced at the Fair. On the first day of the Fair, State Fair Director William F. Baker and Mrs. Gleason A. White, director of women's activities, were on hand to congratulate winners and to hand out $150 in prizes to the top three:

First prize, $75, went to Miss Agnes Stevens of Southbridge, Massachusetts, for her play "Drink the Dusky Air."

Second prize, $50, was awarded to Mrs. Beverly Wight Smith of Mount Vernon, Maine, for her play "Tootsy's Role."

Third prize, $25, to Mrs. Betty Huey Saunders of Oswego, New York, for "A Spinster's Telephone Call."

Four others won honorable mention:

Frank J. Conboy of Ithaca, New York, for "The Auction."

Miss Arlene C. LaRue of Syracuse, New York, for "This Little Piggy Stayed Home."

Harold Cobin of New York City, for "Through the Window."

Joseph Caldwell of New York City, for "The Birth of Tobey."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has selected the third prize winner's play, THE SPINSTER'S TELEPHONE CALL, to add to its list of one-act plays, and you can now get a copy of it for 35 cents. It is a most amusing, delightful play, with a cast of 3 women and 1 man, and was superbly acted at the Fair by the Mount Carmel Players Guild.

Another Contest

The State Fair Theater has already announced another playwriting contest, with June 30, 1956 the closing date. Original one-act plays, both serious and jolly, either on a New York State theme, or a rural or small town theme, are eligible. The prizes will be the same as this year: First, $75; second, $50; third, $25. Send your entry to:

Drummond Playwriting Contest
Goldwin Smith Hall 127
Ithaca, N. Y.

If you would like some helpful ideas for writing plays, you can get a free copy of "A Playwright's Notebook" by writing to the same address.

Perhaps you are connected with an amateur dramatic group that would like to put on a play at next year's New York State Fair. If so, write to the manager of the State Fair Theater, Mrs. Marjorie Smith, 116 Redfield Place, Syracuse 10, N. Y. She will be glad to hear from you.

Send For List

If you are looking for good one-act plays, write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Play Dept., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for our list of plays. Please enclose a 3-cent stamp for postage.

All of the plays on our list were prize winners in playwriting contests, and are especially suited to production by rural and small town groups and organizations. They are amusing, royalty free, easy to produce, and cost only 35 cents a copy. We also have a good little Grange skit, "Waiting for the Bus," at 10 cents a copy. This was written especially for Grange Service & Hospitality or Home Economics committees.

I WISH . . .

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

I wish that I had been a child
When Grandma was a girl,
And all the countryside wore snow,
And every branch wore pearl.
We would have worn fur tippets,
And harnessed up the team
To pull our sleigh across the fields,
Leaving a silver seam
That followed everywhere we went;
And never a sound would show
Where the blades of the sleigh would slip
Over the drifted snow.

I wish that the world would turn again
Back to the days of old,
When drifts were higher than children were,
And winter tales were told
Beside a fire whose dancing flame
Lighted the faces there.
That was a special kind of joy
That I would have loved to share.

KATHLEEN BERRESFORD, *Nutritionist:*

Take It Easy, Mother!

IT'S strange that as parents we are faced with carrying out one of the most important jobs in life without a chance to get any practice in it first. I mean the job of bringing up that first baby. Before we learn to drive a car, someone teaches us how . . . then stays with us until we can manage alone. And for almost everything else we do, we get training and practice first.

But with becoming a parent, it's different. Some parents-to-be try to learn all they can about bringing up babies before the baby arrives. They attend classes for prospective mothers and fathers. They read articles and books about child care. But the day comes when problems appear that they don't know the answer to. They have no experience to fall back on in handling them.

When this happens, what can we do? In a baby's first years, the parents, more than anyone else, have the most to do with fashioning this live, kicking little bit of humanity into its best self. It's true that children, like Topsy, will grow in spite of us. But if we can gently bend the twig in the process, we can give them the most we have to give—the ability to be well and happy.

One way every mother gets help in raising her baby is from the doctor. Among other things, he tells her what foods the baby can eat. But the doctor can't know ahead of time what problems may crop up in giving these foods to *your particular baby.*

Because of this, it's a good idea to develop a kind of philosophy in handling feeding training. Just remember you are working on a long-time project which will take years to finish. Common sense tells us that no child is going to starve if he doesn't eat his spinach today, and psychologists tell us that how we "handle" the feeding of our children is just as important in later years as the actual food they eat today.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Happiness adds and multiplies as we divide it with others. —A. Nielen

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I think one of the most frustrating problems a new mother faces is when the baby refuses a food. What to do? The best answer is *nothing,* except forget about it. It's not important. There's plenty of time to try again. Of course if a baby doesn't want to eat *anything* at a feeding, it may be a sign of illness and you will want to tell his doctor.

But for a well baby, when you have fixed the foods the doctor suggested, and offered them to the baby, you have done your part. The rest is up to the baby. However, if an important food such as milk is continually refused, you will again want to ask your doctor how to handle the problem.

When some danger is involved in a child's general behavior, that is the time you have to handle the situation immediately. But eating whims and fancies are best overlooked at the time. They are only tiny steps in a long-time learning process. Your patience, gentle encouragement, and smiles will help the situation most—today and for the years to come.

—A. A.—

SAVES STEPS

You can save yourself many steps and make your cleaning up much easier if you take a large paper bag with you when you start tidying up the house. Into it put all the waste that accumulates, bits of paper, string, thread, and empty the ash trays into it. You will be surprised how many steps it really saves you and cuts down on cleaning time.—*B. C.*

Nice to Wear



2441. Practical jumper with flaring skirt over two yards in width is so suitable for washables. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, for jumper, 2¼ yds. 35-in. fabric; blouse, 1¼ yds. 35-in.

2278. With its cut proportioned to the shorter, fuller figure, this shirtwaister is very becoming in its details of cap sleeves and revers. Sizes 12½ to 24½. Size 16½: 4½ yds. 35-in. fabric.

2009. There's a nice harmony of figure-flattering lines in the sweetheart neck and pointed waistline of this flare-skirted jumper. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, for jumper, 2½ yds. 54-in. fabric; for blouse, 2¼ yds. 39-in.

2462. Now is the time to give your wardrobe a lift with a fresh spring print in this classic shirtwaist style, becoming in all its long size range. Sizes 16 to 50. Size 18: only 3¾ yds. 39-in. fabric.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25 cents for our WINTER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

A Wonderful Career For Girls

(Continued from Page 18)

would like to be a WAC, but supposing I fall in love during my enlistment and want to get married and leave the service? Well, even though you do enlist for a 2- or 3-year period, if you marry you may resign from the Army at the end of one year—or, if you prefer, you may remain in the service.

There are many phases of WAC life that I haven't had space to mention, but one thing I can't omit is the spiritual benefits one derives. The material advantages are enormous, but also there is a wonderful feeling of belonging, of working and associating with a group whose object is to serve their country and to aid in the preservation of freedom. For me, it is the greatest feeling I have ever experienced. No matter where a WAC may be stationed here in the United States or abroad, she'll feel at home, for the girls and women in the corps have the family spirit of happiness, achievement, faith and esprit de corps, plus the knowledge that they are becoming better citizens with a deeper understanding of the world and its people.

I have told you a few of the reasons why I chose to be a WAC Recruiter, and why I am sure any girl would enjoy the life we live. If you would like to know more about the WAC, I will be happy to send you six fascinating booklets that describe in detail the interesting jobs and courses open to you, the life you will have, the stunning clothes you will wear, the opportunities for recreation, travel and glamorous vacations.

Just address your letter to Cpl. Hope C. Wentz, U. S. Army Recruiting Station, Chimes Bldg., 109 W. Onondaga St., Syracuse 2, N. Y. The booklets are free and your request for them puts you under no obligation whatever. If you want to talk to your local Army Recruiter, you can find out where the nearest one is by asking at your post office.



This Successful Northeastern Farmer

relies on Cooperative Farm Credit for improvement and modernization.

Long-Term 4½% Federal Land Bank Mortgage Loans thru National Farm Loan Associations

Low-Cost Operating Loans thru Production Credit Associations

Mr. Harold Stapley (right, above, with son) successfully operates a 160 acre dairy farm in Avon, N.Y. and, in addition, finds time to be of considerable community service. He is active in church work and also serves as President of the Livingston County Farm and Home Bureau, President of the 4-A Association, Chairman of the Livingston County Draft Board, Vice President of the Genessee Valley Milk Cooperative and Vice President of the Production Credit Association. Mr. Stapley financed his farm with a Federal Land Bank mortgage, and for many years has used Cooperative Farm Credit to improve and modernize his buildings, making his an outstanding farm in the area.

See your National Farm Loan or Production Credit Association, or write: Dept. A-81 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.

N.F.L.A. P.C.A. **Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Loans**

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT

ONE ACT PLAYS!

OUT OF THE NIGHT
THE OPENED ROAD
CHAMPEEN OF THE CANAWL
HOLLOWAY'S HIRED HAND
HENPECKED
THE NEW HIRED HAND
WHAT MEN THINK OF THE HOME BUREAU
MONEY FOR COLLEGE
THE ELECTRIC FENCE
WHO IS WELLINGTON?
OH DOCTOR!
CHRISTMAS ON THE FARM
THREE CHEERS FOR WOODY

TO ORDER PLAYS, write to *American Agriculturist Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 35 cents for each play wanted. Send coins, money order or check. No stamps, please. Add 3 cents for complete list of plays.*

Nagging Backache Sleepless Nights

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable...with restless, sleepless nights... don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

The Importance of Type

By ED HARRISON

THE importanee of type and what constitutes correctness of type in dairy eattle is a widely diseussed and still controversial issue. One school of thought has consistently maintained that the dairy eow is kept solely for the purpose of producing milk and butterfat and, therefore, type is unimportant. They think of type as ornamental. Some have even gone so far as to try to substantiate their line of thinking by taking a series of measurments of dairy cows and then when these measurments failed to show any correlation with production they offered it as proof. Obviously for three reasons such a comparison would show a negative correlation.

1. It is impossible to measure such things as dairy quality, angularity, quality of udder, and correctness of feet and legs in inches.

2. Such a comparison must, of necessity, be based upon immature performance and the true eorrelation between type and production can be measured only in terms of lifetime performance.

3. Any production record is the product of the cow's ability to produce and the opportunity her owner provides her with. In many cases the record does not measure inheritance but reflects the opportunity that was provided the cow.

There is another group that has the wrong coneeption of what actually constitutes correct type. This group confuses smoothness and meatiness with type. In general such cows are actually seriously laeking in dairy type and their correspondingly low production makes this group easy converts to the thinking and beliefs of the first school.

More Than Ornamental

The experienced and successful breeder has long recognized that eorrectness of type is more than ornamental.

1. He knows that sharpness and angularity coupled with an openness of conformation describes his best producing cows.

2. He knows from experience that the small, high quality, pliable udder milks out quickly and dry and gives him a minimum of trouble.

3. He knows that cows possessing good legs and feet reduce the amount of time that must be spent caring for the feet.

4. He knows that the little tight-ribbed round barrelled cow cannot consume cheap home grown roughage in large enough quantities to provide a substantial part of her ration and therefore must depend to a large degree on high priced concentrated feed if she is to reach a high level of production.

5. He knows from experience of actually working with cows that little narrow chested cows tire easily and age rapidly.

Type is not a theoretical hurdle that has been placed before the breeder. The importance of type is real and type must be considered when selecting cows and when formulating a breeding program. Evaluating the dairy cow on type is not the simple procedure of comparing one cow against another. Judging is, in reality, a direct comparison between every cow one studies with the standard of perfection as represented by the true-type model of the breed. This in itself is not simple because one must have some kind of a yardstick to guide him in the eomparison.

The scorecard has been designed to provide such a yardstick. The scoreeard is an attempt to place first things first and emphasis on those things that directly affect usefulness. The scoreboard for example allots 30 points out of 100 to the mammary system against one point for the tailhead. One must, therefore, have a knowledge of the scorecard, or enough practical experience so that he can write his own scorecard. The scorecard is a helpful guide but it can never replace a knowledge of type gained by years of working with eows.

Good Udders Last

The scorecard places udders first by allotting 30 points of the 100 total. Therefore I will deal first with udders. Good udders are born. An udder correct in size, shape, quality and strength of attachments is an udder that will last. In the past we have all been guilty of trying to alibi a broken down pendulous udder on the basis of having eompleted a good production record. It is an alibi that no one should accept.

In the herd at Harden Farms we have a number of cows ranging in age from 10 to 15 ycars that have records over 1000 lb. of fat (3x milking) and some of them have as many as five in succession and their udders are still sound and in top productive condition. No, when we see a broken down pendulous udder it simply means that this eow was bred to have that kind of an udder.

Large Udders Often Lack Quality

Through the years a large udder has become associated with a lot of milk. In my expcrience I have found little correlation between udder size and milk production. The excessively large udder is usually an udder that lacks quality. It is filled with meaty and fatty tissue that eontributes nothing to production but adds additional strain on the attachments, slows milk let down, increases milking time, requires prolonged stripping, is more likely to become injured and is more susceptible to infection because it is difficult to milk dry.

If you will recall your own experiences you will apprcciate the accuracy of the foregoing statement. We have all had the experience of sitting down and milking one of those big udders that looked like it was ready to yield a can of milk. After spending twice as long as is profitable and practical to spend milking any cow we were disappointed at how little milk we actually got and the udder still looked unmilked. In contrast there are those cows with such small udders that they hardly look worth milking. We are amazed when they overflow the pail and they let us have it easily and quickly.

A woman gave me the best definition of a good udder that I have ever heard. She said "We want a bull out of a cow with a little bit of an udder that gives lots of milk because we haven't got time to pick it out of those big meaty udders!" Experience gave birth to her definition and you and I should profit by it.

When you see an udder boardy, hard, and angry red with congestion at calving time are you ready to accept it as a eurse that goes with high production or do you feel that this eow had been fed too heavily on so-called hot concentrated feeds? In either case you would be wrong. Udder trouble at calving time is associated with a lack of udder quality. It is an inherited character and as an inherited eharacter it can be eliminated through selective breeding.

By selecting for small, high quality udders we have reduced udder congestion at calving time so that it is no longer a problem in our herd. It is one character that we can select for with no dangcr of losing other desirable characters and traits. Outside of an inheritance for a poorly attached udder, eongestion at ealving time is the next most important cause of udder breakdown. In addition, excessive udder congestion greatly increases the labor of milking and the care following calving. It makes it necessary to withhold feed until the condition is alleviated. The cow in her effort to produce draws upon her body reserves and the benefits of proper conditioning during the dry period may bc lost.

Watch for these Qualities

Yes, there is more to judging an udder than meets the eye. Let's forget the show ring for a moment and direct our attention to the things about an udder a man primarily interested in milk production must be concerned about.

1. Soundness and strength of attachments, because they are eorrelated with thc ability to wear.

2. Minimum size with sponge-like elastic quality because these things are associated with quick and easy milking, the absence of congestion at calving time and maximum productive capacity.

3. Medium uniform teat size, because of less danger of teat injury. These are prerequisites and when satisfied we can afford to direct attention to those things that contribute to symmetry and beauty of form. Combine both and we have the perfect udder.



TWO GREAT UDDERS Jane of Vernon

I PRESENT the udder of Jane of Vernon (pictured above) as a standard of perfection. Though photographed at an advanced age and after the completion of production records above 1,000 lbs. of fat (3 times a day milking), her udder is still strongly attached, shapely with a long level floor that is carried well above the hock, a standard set for much younger cows. The udder is covered with a network of veins that spell out quality and productive capaeity. Individually and production wise, she has never been surpassed.

More important, however, she was able to transmit her greatness. Her sons and daughters with their descendants are still writing an amazing story of progress in the show ring and at the pail. As evidence of her transmitting ability I present the udder of her great daughter, Jane of Vernon 5th.



Jane of Vernon 5th

You don't have to be a great judge to recognize such a great udder as Jane possessed at past 10 years of age. It is, however, quite a different matter to pick a two year old udder that will approach the standard of Jane of Vernon at 10 years of age.



You will quickly recognize the udder in this picture is quite different from those featured above. How would you criticize it? In the next issue I will have more to say about it and other defects and their influence on usefulness.

A Very Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year

SERVICE BUREAU

MORE ABOUT CHINCHILLAS

THE ARTICLE on Chinchillas on the November 5 Service Bureau page has brought some additional inquiries.

It has been our opinion that it is a business which should be investigated very carefully before buying. For example, a Buffalo, New York concern that did considerable advertising went out of business just four months after it started. The advertising was greatly exaggerated, containing such phrases as:

"Guaranteed to Live."
"Guaranteed to Litter."
"Marketing Facilities."
"Future Pelt Market."
"Your Success Assured."

Salesmen for the company stated that a pair of chinchillas would produce 22 pairs in three years and that the pelts could be sold for prices between $75 and $175. The facts are that the average price at a recent auction was $38 per pelt with many selling as low as $10. A reputable company in the chinchilla business stated that 8 pair would be the average offspring in three years, not 22 as the salesman for the Buffalo company promised.

We would like to point out that we have no quarrel with chinchilla producers, only with those who exaggerate, and make untrue statements designed to encourage our readers to make a questionable investment.

— A. A. —

PROMPT ACTION IMPORTANT

ONE OF OUR subscribers consigned some animals to a livestock auction, but never received pay for them. He wrote the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets but received no answer so he asked our help.

For some reason, the Department did not get his letter; but they advise us they did advertise for claims, received a number of them which were paid, and the case is now closed.

We are certainly sorry our reader did not write us sooner. We are mentioning this to indicate that in a similar situation you should get your claim in at once. We are glad to help if you have any difficulty. If this subscriber had submitted his claim on time, he would have gotten his money from the bond which the N. Y. S. Department of Agriculture and Markets requires from livestock auctions.

— A. A. —

WHO MAKES THE GUARANTEE?

IN BUFFALO, New York two companies sold a large volume of foreign sewing machines with a printed 20-year guarantee which looked very authentic and attractive. However, the companies were only in business about a year, and buyers who were dissatisfied with the machines have no one to whom to go to get satisfaction on their 20-year guarantee.

Many times we have pointed out in the Service Bureau that **a guarantee is only as good as the company that gives it.** In some cases it is evident that the guarantee is given as a means of helping sales but with no intention of ever making good on it.

The Buffalo Better Business Bureau believes that some official control of guarantee is needed.

— A A. —

AVOID CASH IN MAIL

A reader, who has been a long-time subscriber and a long-time customer of a mail-order house, has written us about an order which she recently sent them and has never received. The company says the order never reached them; and since it was cash she sent, she has no way of tracing it. We are mentioning this to show the risk you take when you send money through the mail.

Reward Check Goes to Onondaga Co., N. Y.

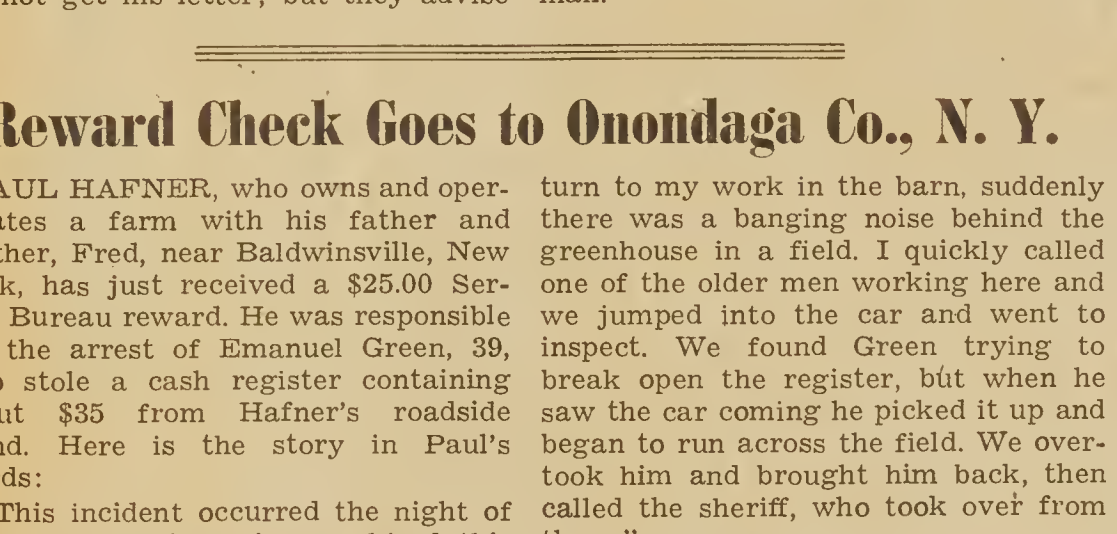
PAUL HAFNER, who owns and operates a farm with his father and brother, Fred, near Baldwinsville, New York, has just received a $25.00 Service Bureau reward. He was responsible for the arrest of Emanuel Green, 39, who stole a cash register containing about $35 from Hafner's roadside stand. Here is the story in Paul's words:

"This incident occurred the night of the same day in which we hired this man. It was about 9:30 p.m. and we were working in the barn when I happened to notice someone in the stand. I supposed it was my father closing up for the night. All the lights in the stand were on, but something made me suspicious and I went over to inspect. I noticed the register was missing, but still thought my father had taken it into the house.

Then I went to the greenhouse garages and flashed a light around but found nothing. As I was about to return to my work in the barn, suddenly there was a banging noise behind the greenhouse in a field. I quickly called one of the older men working here and we jumped into the car and went to inspect. We found Green trying to break open the register, but when he saw the car coming he picked it up and began to run across the field. We overtook him and brought him back, then called the sheriff, who took over from there."

After pleading guilty in Baldwinsville Special Sessions Court to a petit larceny charge, Green was sentenced to six months in Onondaga County Penitentiary.

We are happy to send our check to Paul Hafner and congratulate him on the part he played in the arrest of this thief, who (he learned later) had been arrested quite a number of times previously and had served like sentences. Paul has told us the reward will be placed in their farm business fund.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

No 25237 50-262 / 213

October 31 1955

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

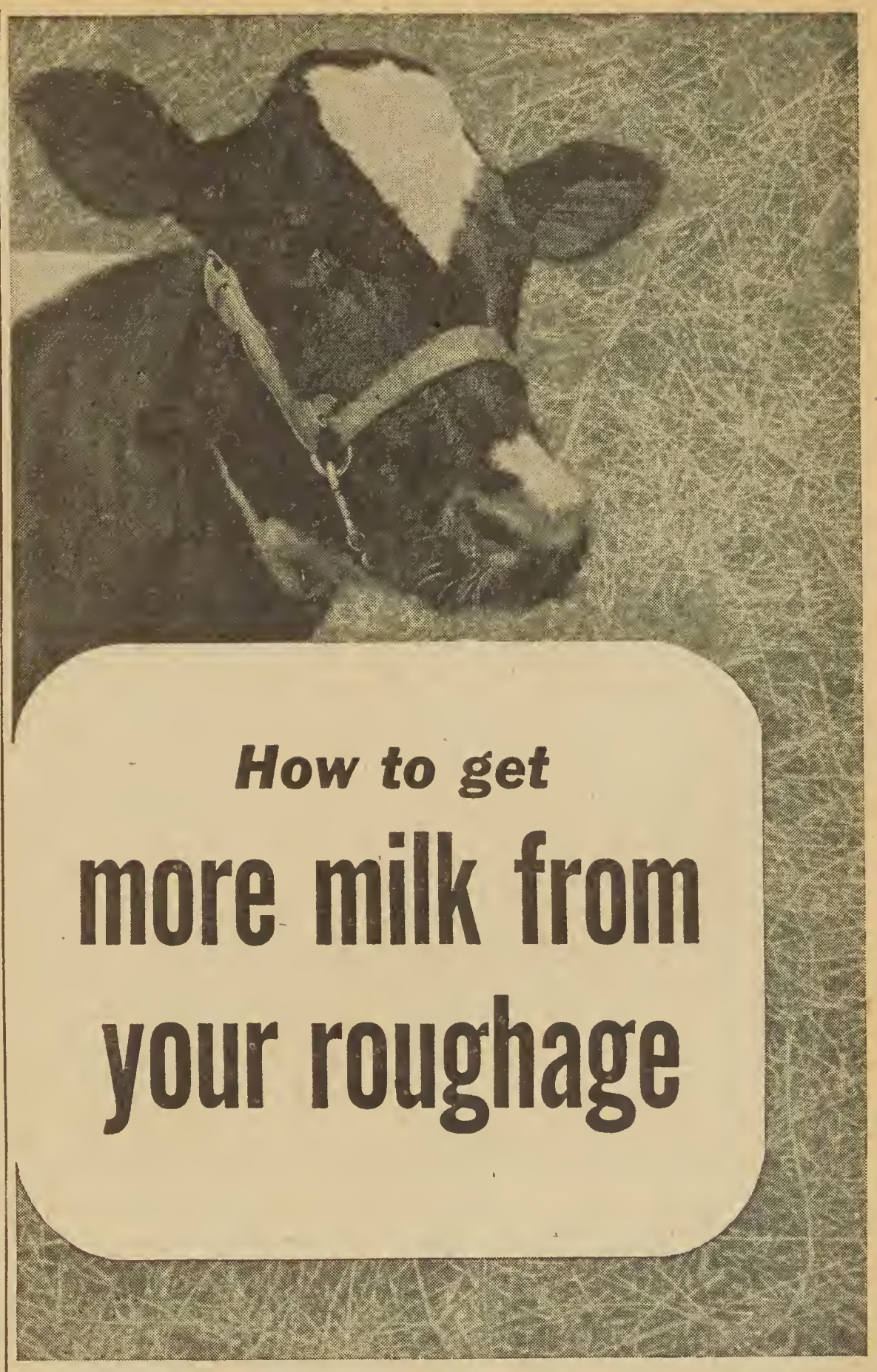
TO THE ORDER OF

$ 25.00

Paul Hafner
R. D. 2
Baldwinsville, N. Y.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
TREASURER

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK



Getting full value from hay, silage and other roughages depends on the job done by rumen bacteria—the "bugs" that help cattle break down and use all kinds of home-grown roughages.

That's why Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" feed compound is so valuable in dairy supplements. It furnishes urea nitrogen that nourishes and stimulates rumen bacteria.

As the "bugs" convert "Two-Sixty-Two" to protein, they multiply faster and work harder. More of the feed value locked up in fiber is released to produce milk.

Check with your feed man. Be sure your supplement contains "Two-Sixty-Two"—to help you get the best efficiency from the roughage you grow.

TWO-SIXTY-TWO®
FEED COMPOUND
DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Greetings

To Our

TRAVEL FRIENDS



THE ADVENT of another Holiday Season makes us mindful of the thousands of people who have traveled with us to far-off places during the past twenty years. Hundreds of you have gone with us on the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours that we have escorted to Europe during the past three years. Hundreds more of you are going with us on a Caribbean Cruise next month. We are very grateful to have had the opportunity to share so many travel thrills with so many fine folks. The members of our staff who escorted the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST parties are particularly happy to count those folks among their friends and recall the experiences with genuine pleasure.

We are glad to have had a small part in making it possible for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to provide its readers with these opportunities to enjoy the pleasures of travel with a minimum of worry and expense. We congratulate all of you who took advantage of it. We are sure that not a single one has regretted it.

What About The Future—

Are You Adding To Your Memory Bank Account?

Most of us strive to provide ourselves with a pleasant old age by accumulating money in the bank. Money is essential — but there are a few other things that do almost as much to make our present and future satisfying. Fortunate and forehanded is the person who has accumulated a wealth of MEMORIES of pleasant experiences and unusual places—things that cannot be lost, adding so much to our daily happiness.

Travel experiences are the most effective means of building up this Memory account. We have many fine tours arranged for the 1956 season. Why not invest? Your dividends start immediately.

The staff of Travel Service Bureau, Inc., extends the Season's Greetings and good wishes to all who have been members of our tours, to their families and their friends. We only wish we could greet each one of you personally.

TRAVEL SERVICE BUREAU

INC.

318 HARVARD STREET **BROOKLINE 46, MASS.**